THE FRIEND CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

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VICTORIA, SATURSDAY, OCTOBER 10TH, 1848.

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A T Messrs FRANKLYN & MILNE's Selection, Queen's Road, on thirday Saturday the 10th Instant, at 11 a. x., for Benefit of the

FOR SALE ON MODERATE TERMS.

THE well known, teak built Ship,
FORT WILLIAM of Bombey,
her stores, of which she has on board
a complete supply, and about 200 toss of Iron
kentleige.
This fine ressel is well adapted for a receiving
ship or for any other purpose requiring great capacity of stowage. Apply to,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Victorie. 14th August 1846.

TOR LONDON.

THE fine A LShip DARTMOUTH,
T33 Tons, has superiot accommon addition for Passengers, and will be despatched from Hongktong about the end of October For Passage, apply to Captain STRWART, on board,
or to,

Handkong ar Caston to, TURNER & Co., Hongkong or Canton Hongkong, 26th September 1846.

POR FREIGHT OR CHARTER
TO ANY PORT EASTWARD OF THE CAPE OF
GOOD HOPE.

THE new first sailing Brig JOHN
THE new first sailing Brig JOHN
BAGS BROWN AND APPLY to Captain
DARK, on board, or to
JAMIESON, HOW & Co.
Victoria att October 1850.

Victoria, 6th October 1846.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

HE Neberlands Bark NEER

LANDS INDIE, Capt, DEL
CIEBRE, expected towards the middle
of September. For Freight, apply to,

VANDERBURG ROMSWITKEL & Co,

Cauton or Mscno.

THE Tesk built Schooner JOYEN
CORINA, 110 Tons, runs reguthis Port and Canton, carrying Goods
at the usual rate of freights. Guids put ou hoard
in the Cargo Lorsha and delivered free of appense

the usual rate on the head delivered use of the head o

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

A between the substantial Elusar, consisting of two Stiture rooms, each 30 feet by 20, and in height 17 feet, separated by foulting door; five good sized bed rooms, with Dressing and bath room to each; two servands rooms, a front at back Vorandah, classed with Ventians, each, 81 feet long, 12 feet wide; flat roop, convenient of rot-e, and affording a fine view of the Harbour and it's entrances. The Walls and foundation constructed purposely to damit of the addition of an upper Story, if required. Commodious outbuildings for Servants, Store rooms, and Offices, a large Compound, Garden &c., the whole surrounded by a good lence, situated on the ridge at West Point, and larely occupied by the Honorable P. I. STERL-INO, Attorney General. Apply to JAMIESON, HOW & Co. Victoria, 25th September 1946.

TO LET.

A Bungslow in Queen's Read, opposite the Abany Godowns, cousisting of Six Rooms well werthlated below, with deached Offices and Stables complete.

Apply to TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, March 2nd, 1846.

TO LET,
House in Gough Street. Apply to,
JOHN CARR.

TO LET.

A HOUSE on Queen's Road, containing twelve rooms, with godowns. Apply to ARCH; MELYLLE.

Victoria, 14th April, 1846.

TO LET.

A House situate in Wellington Street, commanding a fine view of the Bay, Early presents on an be given. For further particular sply to E. USWALD.

Victoria, 27th February, 1846.

spry to

Victoria, 27th February, 1846.

TO BE LET.

A Single and a double stored Godgows. Apply to, GIBB, LIVINGS TON & Uo.

Victoria, 5th June 1846.

TO LET.

GPACIOUS Godgows and dwelling house, built of Granile and lately occupied by Messrelines. RIPLEY & Co. The property in situated hear the centus of the Town, (Victoria, Hongkong) and has a water frontage. apply on the Premises, or to,

HONGKONG, 31th July 1648. Shanghas.

A HOUSE on Guessia Road, at present in the occupation of Mr Cl. W. Bowess. Apply at the Offset of the Friend of China.

A Suk of Rodgesia way feeling is signation, hisring a water frontage, on moderate forms. Apply at the Offset of the Friend of China.

TO LET.
TWO commodious Houses situated in Stanley Street, containing 8 Rooms each with yard and outhouses; rent moderate. For further particulars apply to D. Larraik, 1 Wellington Terrace, D'Aguilar Street.
Victoria 5th May 1846.

TO LET, three furnished rooms, with stabling &c., in a convenient and healthy part of the Town, rent moderate; for particulars apply to, D. LAPRAIK.

D. LAPRAIK.
Wellington Terrace, D'Aguilar St.
Victoria, 5th June 1846.

TO LET.

THE godowns, and first floor of the premises on Queen's road, adjoining Messrs Smith and Brimelow. Apply to, GEO, STRACHAN,

Victoria, 1st June 1846.

F. SPHING, Ravensburg Cottage, Staunton Street.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE
General Meeting of the Shareholders of the
CARTON INSURANCE OFFICE, will be held at
the Office of the General Agents, on Wednesday
to 14th October at Eleven o'Clock of the forenoun.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents Centon Insurance Office,
East Point, Hongkong, 5th October 1546.

East Point, Hongkong, 5th October 1830.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr George
THOMAS Brains and Mr Francis Charles
Drumonn, in our Establishment censed on the
8th billime, and Mr Archibald Campbell, Mr
Charles Joseph Brains, and Mr Edwald Per
Keira are this day admitted Partners in our Firm,
DENT & Co.

Victorie, Hongkong, 1st July 1840.

NOTICE.
NOTICE.
THE undersigned have been appointed Agents at
Shanghai for the Imperial Fire Office of
London.

ondon. BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co. Victoria, 22d, April 1846.

A T the Godowne of Messra Elenkin, Rawson A Co superior Sherry, Madeira, and Port, in wood and bottle; Champagns from the house of Munm & Co. Rheims.

Hongkong, 1st June 1846.

riongsong, 1st June 1840.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have received authority from the Directors of the Imperial Fire Insurance Office of London, to issue Policies on the New Euikings at Canton.

MACVICAR & Co. Victoria, 28rd January, 1846.

FOR SALE.

WEBSTER, Gordon, Cassart & Co's, superior
Madeirs, in Hhds, quarter and half quarter
casks, and in cases. FLETCHER & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1845.

MR. Roese Jacob is this day admitted a Partmer in our Firm.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August 1845.
FOR SALE
THE foollowing Wines ex Camada.
Partmer.

Port, Sherry, Sauterne, Hock, Claret, Sparkling Champaign, in Cases of 3 dozen each Sparanna Hermitage, Pale Cognac Brandy, Scheidam Geneva,

in do. do in do. of 1 doze Superfine Rusine Saled Oil. Apply to, HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Victoria, 15th July 1846.

FOR SALE.
LLSOPPS' Beet in cask and bottle. Apply to,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Victoria, 1st September 1546.

FOR SALE.

PLANDE'S Prodeira, is in if pipes, bids., and

quarter casks. Apply to

GIBS, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Visitors, 10th April 1845.

TOR BALE. CIDS LEVINGTON &

MR Convenient Provide Indian

INDIA AND CHINA MARINE
INBURANOE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agrets
for the above named Company, and are prepared to grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, and Conton.

et as grant 1 onese pro-and/Onition.

This Office returns a Bonus of 10 per cent.
(Ten per Cent.) on all Premiums.

Canton, 1st October 1846.

Canion, ist October 1846.

To the Godowns of the undersigned, in One Doz.
Cases—
Cognac.
Will.
St. Bairpha.
St. Julien.
Chateaux Mangaux.
Chateaux Mangaux.
Champagne.
Just landed from the French ship Adhemar.

HEGAN & Co.
NoTICE.

Not and after the 1st of Soutember next, a branch

NOTICE.

Nand after the 1st of September next, a branch of our house will be established at Shanghai, under the same name and style as at Canton.

Mr WILLIAM P. PRIRCE is authorised to sign for us by procuration.

[Signed] RUSSELL & Co.

Capton, 24th August 1846.

NOTICE,

THE andersigned have opened a Branch Establishment at Shanghai under the same firm as at Canton.

Canton.
RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Canton, 1st August 1846.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned have been appointed agents for
the above named Society and are prepared to
grant Policies payable in Liverpool, Bombay, Calcutta and Onnion.

ntia and Cauton.
RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.
Claiton, 31st August 1846.

Cauton, 31st August 10410.

BANCA TIN.

BANCA TIN.

OLYPHANT & Co.,

Caston.

September 29, 1846.

TVOICES of:—Russian Cordage, Paint, Paint Oil, Cenves, Blocks, Butting, Twine, and su perior Hamburg Mess Pork and Beef.

Wine, Brandy, Gin and Vinegar.

Www.PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, September 1846.

NOTICE,

M. JOSEPH L. ROBERTS is a partner in

MR. JOSEPH L. ROBERTS is a partner in our firm.

AUGUSTINE, HEARD & Co. Canton, 20th March. 1845.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of JOHN D. ROGERS, late of Salem, Massachusetts, United States of America, Master Mariñes, deceased, All persons having demands upon the Estate of said deceased are hereby required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to-make anyment to.

naving demands upon the Estate of sato decessed are hereby required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to-make payment to WETMORE & Co.,—Admrs. Canton, 10th September 1846.

NOTICE.

EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company, and are prepared to great policies payable in Bombey, and Canton.—PESTONIES, FRAMISE, CAMA & Co. Canton, 14th September 1846.

MR. CHARLES MINK has this day been admitted a Pattner in my business, which will hence forth be conducted under the imme of Franklen.

M. FRANKLYN.
Victoria, 1st September 1846.

W. H. FRANKI
PALIS. Burton Ale in Hogdieade @ 22.
Dalis. Burton Ale in Hogdieade @ 22.
Pale Gogne Brandy on Cask and bottle.
Fine full flavored Port.
Very Pale Brarry.
Pale do.
Brary.

Pale to Brown do Gask.
Rod wine in Gask.
Champage and Clarch, at vary low prices.
Sparkling and rull Mosella, Liquer &cc., Apply
FRANKLY & MILNE.
FRANKLY & MILNE.
Green's Bond.

CHAIN Cablesoful sizes up to Linds and Anadors, very superior Courses, Blocks, Ecoppe Rope, Paul Oil, Block Tameshaby and FRANKLYN & MILE

he 10th Instat, et 11 A. X., for someone concerned:—
A quantity of damaged Cotton.
Cases of Chintzes.
Turkey red Handkerchiefs.
Bules of Long Elis.
Car. Terms of Sale, as per Bilis.

On Wednesday next the 14th, opposite the pre-ises of Mesers Lundsay & Co.— 42 Large Guns of different Calibre.

42 Large Guns of different Castoria.

PORTO NOVO IRON WORKS.

THE INDIA IRON and STEEL COMPANY,
have again blown in their Furnaces, and are
now ready to execute orders for Pig Iron and Iron
Castings of every description.

The improvements in the Manufacture of their
Iron, they are now capable of making Castings of

The improvements in the Manufacture of their on, they are now capable of making Castings of softest description and malleability, and of great ength which can be filed, turned and bored with

The uniform and excellent strong quality of their Tests.

The uniform and excellent strong quality of their Dastings, give them confidence in the perfect certainty of excetting any orders they may receive to the entire streaming and orders they may receive to the entire streaming of those who may employ them.

The arrangements to complete their Forge-ara nearly finished, and they hope by the beginning of the year to supply Bar Iron of all sizes, bufform in quality and equal to the best European Marks.

Castings of the following description may be procured:

Castings of the following description may be pro-cured:—
Lorge Costings:—Colomns or Pillars, Beams and Pilves, for Buildings, &c.
Small Costings:—Plain and Ornamental Blackets, for Wells Shake, Lamps, Shelves, &c.
De do—Railways and Balusters.
De. do—Belisteds with and without Potts, Hinges and Bolts for large Gates and Doors Costors for Besis, or Tables or Boxes.
Pessles and Mortars of large and small sizes, and many other Castings of the like description too numerobs to mention.
Orders or Letters of Enquiry addressed to their Agents:—

Oracre of Letter of inquity studiesses to then Agents:—

Messrs BAINBRIDGE & Co., Madras.

TULLOCH & Co., Celectita.

REMINGTON & Co. Bombey, or the MANAGING DIRECTOR as PORTO Novo, shall be immediately stranded to.

THE Situation of House Sorgeon to the Seaman's Hospital, is now Vacant;—Any Medical man wishing to apply for the above, will please for wald his Testimonials to the Undersigned, on or before the 20th instant.

e 20th instant.

PETER YOUNG,
Secretary to the Trustees.
Hongkong, 5th October 1846.

Hongkong, 5th October 1846.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
SODA WATER, ÆRATED LEMONADE,
Aérated Chalybeate Water, (highly recommended, on account of its tonic properties.
ACHOCK, Comprador, No. 3 Imperial Hong,
Hongkong, 13th March, 1846.
FOR SALE
CODA WATER 1870 ÆRATED LEMOND ADE of superior quality at Messra. Hustrate
& Barnoy's Dispensaries, Pottinges Sirect, Victoria Hongkong, and 12 Danish Hong, Canton,

SODA WATER AND ÆRATED LEMON-ADE, may be had at the manufactory of,

JAPE, may be had at the manufactory of,
Just's Buildings, Occen's Road.
Victoria, 7th July 1848.

LEMONADE AND SUDA WATER,
MAY be had wholeasle and restail, direct from
the Manufactory, at the Dispensary of De
SEABRA, Persys Grande, or at the Store of
MY JOHN SMITH.
Macro, lat October 1846.

A Copartnership having been formed between
the respective firms of C. W. Bowan & Cog,
and Hunterneys & Co., their Bosiness from this
date, will be carried on, noder the firm of Boxyan,
Hunterneys & Co., at their New Promises, next
to Mexic General & Co., Queen's Road.

C. W. BUWRA & Co.,
Yictoria, 1st September 1846.

ordinates in the property of t

NOTIOE. nings previous s and Fridays

| | LATE | T DATES. | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Trainet State Onlouis | Aug. 1 | 0 Busris 9 Bingapore | Aug. Aug. Sept. | 10 10 |
| Bumbay Madras U.of G.Hop | | 9 Manila 3 Shanghai 9 Amoy | Sept. Sept. Sept. | 5 97 19 |

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, OUTOBER 1978, 1816.

TO THOSE The hours of Divine Bervice at the Colonia of Chippil on Sanday, are at present 1 past 5 and 2 past 1 P. M. YINGENT STANTON, Odomia Chaplain.

MACAO.

The paragraph which appeared in our Contemporary's issue of Thursday headed "Insurgence in Macao" will have created no little anxiety amongst he community to hear sortection new from that querier, our inability to couply this, we can only attribute to the circumstance alluded to in our last publication viz. the stoppage of the stual mode of communication in consequence of the resistance to the proposed textont lee fast heaters. With favor and presson whichever to doubt the accuracy of our contemporary's report; which so far as the application for assistance from the Governor of Macao, to His Excellency Sir John Davis is concerned, appears to be confined bythe fact of the "Vallure's" departure carly on Friday morning (but we believe without any call on the garrison) and her presence there will no doubt tend to the equal security and protection of all the foreign Residents.

A Correspondent of the China Mail suggests that shippers of optim intended for sail in Canton should make the drug deliverable by bill of lacing at Cum-sing-moon and forwarding their letters to Camonia, mono and forwarding their letters to Camonia of the Status of the Catar's assertion that "three years experience has proved Hongkong to be worse than useless in a commercial point of view."

It is true that, as a market, Hongkong has proved a decided failure; but it is equally true that the commercial community do derive considerable advantage from the colonization of the island. Previous to pointing out these advantages we would wish to direct the attention of the Editor of the Mail to the following paragraph in his convention and the local Covernment; but it is exactly in the convention of the Editor of the Mail to the following paragraph in his convention to the local Covernment; but it is exactly in the convention of the Editor of the Mail to the following paragraph in his convention to the local Covernment; but it is exactly that the same of the local Covernment; but it is exactly the convention of the Colony, and that in the face of it, nothing more than the following paragraph in the same of the local Covernment of the provide account of the Colony, and that in the face of it, nothing more than the face of it.

If the Gentleman who makes this statement, will enquire of any of his uncreantile friends who were in the colony three years ago, they will inform him, that at that period, Hongkong local commencial in the convention of the mercantile room of the greatest markets in the east—is our firm opinion. He saw that ye legalizing the opinion trade in worthless paragraph the convention of the mercantile commercial. That Sir Henry Pottinger would have made-Hongkong a place of great commercial. The same in the colony from the presence of had men, while it as been made on the local convention of the mercantile who is a province of the market in the east—is our firm opinion. He saw there we have a promising trad

might be drawn to Hongkong. We make the fancy, there

winded act that here proved a city improus, not, only to the interestics instribute, that the to the public revenul. It the pears at thome will, minds, have gradually did was a net over every branch of our property. Bit John, Davis being a mere puppes, allered by hopes of revenue, or a larmed by reports of insurrections. The registration ordinance, and other legislative abominations which diagrace the statutes, did not originate with Sir John Davis. Officials still in Uninst talked of them before his Excellency's arrival, and however cassurable be may be in listening to those who have betrayed the colony, it must be allowed that the plan of operation for its commercial annihilation was concerted by longer beads than either Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

But to return to Mercuter, we would remind him that though Hongkong is not a market, it is a place where goods are transhipped to a very large extent, and as a port for transhipment, it is, and always will be, as place of value, in a "commercial point of view." It may be said that transhipments might be made at Macao. Very true; but foreign merchants have had some experience of Macao, faid we question whether under any circumstances they would be willing to store goods there. To houses largely, engaged in the coast, and India trade, Hongkong is a place of importance even if they do not sell a bale of goods in a year. A reference to the shipping list will show that in August and September, 38 vessels sailed from Hongkong to Shanghai and other ports on the coast, the arrivals being 20; or in all, 58 vessels visited the port for commercial purposes which could not be conducted in Canton. Of these vessels eighteen were under foreign colours, entoring the port, receiving and delivering freight, when they maying one cent of part these vessels eighteen were under foreign colours, entoring the port, receiving and delivering freight, without paying one centrof port clarges. During the two months referred to, several vessels put back to repair damages, for which every facility is afforded them.

We think that on consideration Mercator

several vessels put back to repair damages, for which every facility is afforded them. We think that on consideration Mercator will be satisfied that he has only viewed one side of the picture. We are aware that many highly respectable firms have left, or are about to leave the colony, after investing large sums in buildings for which they cannot find tenants. They complain, and with justice, that while they pay government individually from £50 to £300 per annum for the ground upon, which their houses are built, their property has been rendered comparatively, valueless by a medding system of interference with trade. As a market Hongkong, is valueless at present, and housands are sunk in buildings which give no return. As a port of transhipment, it is of importance, though most. Merchants will intrust this branch to a Clerk or enploy an Agent. The place may full off until it is left a mere garrison town with a few houses of agency—property may become perfectly unsaleable—trade there may be more that is so far as trade consists of buying and selling) but still the place will be of commercial importance in one view, though those who derive such advantages as it offers without having sunk money in building, may have good cause to congratulate themselves.

THE CHANGE WROUGHT BY THE LEAGUE.

THE CHANGE WROUGHT BY THE LEAGUE.

One of the greatest changes ever made in cognerated legislation was effected when the bill for putting an end to the Croft Law received the rayal assent. It is the solemn embodisment into act of parliament of the great principle stated by Lord Russell at his reelection on Wednesday, "that the legislature is incapable of directing the industry of the people."

It is not, be said, as some choose to represent it, a new fangled system, and strange and fancial theory; it is nothing more than expire, humbly and modesly, "there are questions of the construction of the control of the people."

It is not, be said, as some choose to represent it, a new fangled system, and strange and fancial theory; it is nothing more than expire, humbly and modesly, "there are questions of the construct, and of testing the market of the construction of the construction of the principle of the construction of the principle of the princi

same occasion, rather than utworred and that is, a Sait see is one thing which I cannot conic, and that is, that on above of stapement a pertiament, to a control of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of Earlianent, would have been excession, held it not been for the inalligence of the great body of the popular of the country, which has finally ecided the bondler.

It is not merely therefore, that the legislature agic.

and immoral, till they wrought in the mind of the and immoral, till they wrought in the mina of the late Prime Minister a conviction that this law, which he had exenously upheld for years was not on by impellitie but unjunt"—those who remember the sorte of arguments with which this inforced its claim, and now see their acknowledged effects on the legislature, will leading that the means of effecting the change are not of less extraordinary than the change itself. We greatly anderrate, or retain misstate the matter wheat we describe it as a change merely in our commercial "tigritation. It is a change in the control of a whange in the whole theoretical functions of gousmanent, in all the assumed relation between the governors and the governed, between the law-makers and the people, and in the very being of society.

matiers and the people, and in the very being of society.

His practical importances is enhanced to our minds by knowing that it completely pure down that theory which has 0 late been adopted and softced by one celebrated man, and eagerly embraced by the bulk of those who have been derelated in this "conflict,"—that "latter facility in the property of the desire of the service o

addication and, therefore, it is the greatest, or at least an indication of the greatest, change are known in the political relations of menkind.

We can scarcely quote a more striking illustration of this change than the manner in which the legislature has discussed the question. Only seven years ago the then pringe minister demounced that as madness which his successor and his own friends have since said to be only justice. At that time, and fok years before, all parties in the House of Lords were equally opposed to corn law repeal, and would not listen to the racy Lord King, or the mild Earl Frizwilliam, when he besought them to examine the subject. About that period, ever when the Whigs were in office, the House of Commons turned with distinin from any discussion of the question, and tried to laugh down or cough down as an enthusiast or a bore every man who supposed it possible to procure an alteration of the corn laws. We remember that when Mr Villiers first undertook the take of opening the eyes of the country genilemen to their true interest, he was most impatiently listened to. None of the usual patlamentary interruptions were forgotten, and many untrasal noises were employed to drown his voice. Before the discussions, were fullly at an end, his subject commanded the most serious at tention of the house, and he was listened to with as much deference and amilist silence as profound as the minister himself. Disregarding, the seers of his associates the prejudices of his chas, the cold reception he received from his prity,—for the 4t higs, of whom he was one, were as firmly attoched to the country and any content of sixed duty, which Sir R Peel always consistently and steadily opposed.—Mr tilliers annually required an necessitently and steadily opposed.—Mr tilliers annually required an necessitently and steadily opposed.—Mr villiers annually required an necessitently and steadily opposed from the principle so legislation.

Of all these changes, the Longae, of which Mr Villiers was the Parliamentary represe

reasure he demanded. The change in the language of conduct of the legislature has been as great as the change in the principles of legislation.

Of all these changes, the League, of which Mr Villiers was the Parliament. It has been, as been the immediate instrument. It has been, as been the immediate instrument in the second in favour of corn law repeal, "powerful because the thinking mind of England and the feeling heart of England supportations with the opinions of the League." It appealed only to the reason of the people. It collected and observed facts, it concentrated the light from many minds on one error, it organised exertion and thought to remove it, and after a strongle, continued through eight years, it has seen its exertions crowned with sourcest. Having closely and attentively followed the League in all its proceedings, we are far from saying that none of its members ever advocated false principles, that the whole of them are throughly embard with the principles of free trade, or even aware of their was extent. We are far from saying that the body did not at times retard in opportunity, and making them citing to it more termiciously; and the second of the seco

may hereafter conjure and secure victory over combined monopolies and sinister class interest. Economist, July 11.

THE COBDEN TESTIMONIAL.

We have heard with much satisfaction that preliminary meeting has been held at Mr. Treer, to form a committee for promoting in Londow the preliminary meeting has been held at Mr. Cobben Mr. Moffatt, M.P., Mr. Win Hawes, Mr. Lugering and Mr. P. A. Taylor, took the lead of the occasion. Yesterday a second meeting was held, at which Messra Jones Lloyd, Rothschald, Sir G. Larpent, Sir Wm. Molesworth, &c., were present; which Messra Jones Lloyd, Rothschald, Sir G. Larpent, Sir Wm. Molesworth, &c., were present; when it was resolved that active measure the same of the

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. ARRIVALS.

Coscasjee Family, Durham, Whampoa, Malacea, Sheuler, Amoy. Brenken Moor. Carr, Sydney. Glide, (Am.) Waterman, Mexico.

SAILED.

OCTOBER,
7, Soppho, Dunlop, Whempos.
8, Cancager Family. Durham, Macao.
8, Heber, (Am.) Potter, Whampos.
8, Kelpie, Bellamy, Macao.
8, Arel, Franklyn, Macao and Singapore.
9, H. M. St. Vulture, Capt Macdougal., Micao.
DEBORTS.

, in an St. Hutter, Capt Macdiougal, Mac REPORTS. Panema, McLeed, Manila. Aque Marine, Connelly London, Cambriland, Sinclair, London. Red Roter, Cliver, Singapore and Calcutta. Audex, Sullivan, East Coast.

Red Rorer. Oliver, Singapore and Calcutta.

Audox, Sullivan, East Coast.

Vessels in Victoria Harrou.

H. C. Str. Plata. Liout. Airey. (Repairing.)

H. M. S. Alligester, Master Commanding King.

H. M. S. Alligester, Master Commanding King.

H. M. S. Minden, 2nd Master in charge Osmer,

Hospital and Stores Ship.

Agua Marine, Connolly,

Amoron, Abbott

Amoron, Abbott

Amoron, Abbott

Amoron, Abbott

Amoron, Abbott

Amoron, Abbott

Amoron, Albott

Amoron, Albo

Zee, Miller, Macvicar and Co
Shipping at Whampoa.

H. M. B. Wolrerine, Commander Clifford.

H. C. Sic. Nemesis, Master Commanding Russell.

Lindsay and Co
Amelia Disper
Boustead and Co
Lindsay and Co
Atlamans white,
Boustead and Co
Lindsay and Co
Atlamans white,
Boustead and Co
Lindsay and Co
Menderson. Watson and Co
Bothward. Soloman,
Boustead and Co
Bothward. Soloman,
Boustead and Co
Bothward.
Bounts of Egilinon, Grange.

Bell and Co
Countes of Egilinon, Grange.
Macvicer and Co
Macvicer and Co

Bhuniner. Hawkins, Bun Accord Burckle, Counters of Eglinhon, Grange, Counters of Eglinhon, Grange, Counters of Eglinhon, Grange, Counters of Eglinhon, Grange, More Carner, Laird, Justine, D. Chime, Markeson and Co. Drivid, Ritchie, Blackstone, Dirom, Gray and Co. Ellen, & Rodger, Carlett, Ballantine, D. Carl William. Mellivin, Clemone, Barnett, Golstene (FF), Expert, Iachinam. Blair, John Biblog, Cawkett, Londwick, Smith. Henderson Wisson and Co. Lands Ningent, Parson, Lord Wisser, Rice, Lysfard, Stayron, Marquise of Bute. Bannatyne, Marquise of Bute. Bannatyn

D. & M. Pettomjes

Hussel and 'Co
lyne, Turner and Co
Crooke and Massey
Observer and Co
Blenkin, Rawson and Co
Blenkin, Rawson and Co
Bush and Co
Holliday, Wise and Co
J. Matcheson and Co
Bell and Co
J. Turner and Co
Coptain
Turner and Go
AT Macso. Scotland, Paul. Simon Taylor, Brown, Sultana, Wadge, Sterling, May, Scaleby Castle, Leman,

Salrby LonSurge, Purchase,
W Mitakell, McLachlan,
Wild Lisk Girl, Buckton,
Zorgoolised, Bus,
VESSUS AT MACAO.
H. M. St. Vulture, Captain MacdongallLurrier,
Paplalury,
Vallamy,
Vessus AT MACAO.
C. Sapooriee Lungrah
C. Sapooriee Lungrah
J. A. Durran
Turner and Coc
Capain

DIED.

At Victoria, on the morning of the 8th Instant, Mr Ro-star, Laure in the House of Messrs Tunnan & Co.

At Victoria, on the morning of the state of

Victoria, 9th October 1846.

FUNK has just received and invites attention to an invoice of Articles for Ladies pee, com

prining:—
Drawa Silk Bonnets, of the latest Parising HybriPlain and richly embroidered French Silk Stockings; White and Colored Silk Gloves; Combe of
various descriptions, viz, Shell and Boffule side
Combe of numerous petterns; Braid and Curling
do; Dressing and Victoria do; Single and Curling
do; Dressing and Victoria do; Single and Delir
landled do; and small Tooth Combs; Blair
Brushes of different degrees of Hradness; also, a
few of the softest description for Infants use.

Victoria, Sth Couler 1846.

C. MARKWICK

WILL Sell by PUBLIC ACUTION on no.
C. MARKWICK,
WILL Sell by PUBLIC ACUTION on no.
count of the Underwriters) at Messre Linnsay & C. n. a Godown, on Monday 12th October
1846, at 11 o'clock A. m
25, Twenty-five Bales Grey Shirtings (more or
less damaged by See Water)
TERMS or Sale.
Cosh, before delivery, and all Lots to be cleared
the same day.

Cash, before delivery, and all Lots to be created the same day.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SMITH & BRIMELOW,

WILL Sell on Tuesday the 13th Instant, at, 11 o'clock a. w., at their Sale Rooms, Keying

W o'clock Ann; at their Sale Rooms, Keying House.

76 pieces French Crapes; 15 pieces Striped Muslims; Embroidered Muslims; White French Cambric Handkerchiefs; White French Cambric Aprons; 20 pieces of Dimities; 10 pieces of Bonk Muslims; pinted and, embossed Verbets; Purniture Prints; Mousleins de lâine; Colored Orleans, 6 pieces of Hair cords, and one case of linen Tapes.

50 cases of Scheidam in I duzen cases. A small quantity of Madeira, Hook, Sauterne, and Claret; and consisters of Preserved Fresh Fésh.

AT THE SAME THE WILL BE SOLD,

13 York Hams; and any other good that may offer previous to the day of Sale.

TRIMS—Cash, before delivery.

Victoris, 8th October 1848

PUBLIC AUCTION.

RINKER & HSYL, will sell on Monday that 12th Instant at 10 o'clock a. x., at the Ship Yard, of Mesers Emery & Frazara, for account of the concerned
The Condemned Spars, Sails, Rigging &c. of Schooner Midas.

The Gondenned Spars, Sails, Rigging &c. of Schooner Midas.

The Condemned Spars, Sails, Rigging &c. of Schooner Midas.

Terms of Sale as usual.

Victoria, 9th October 1846.

The BRIGESS will sell by PUBLIC AUG.

TION on Monday the 12th Instant, at II october in the forencom:

A few splendid Dresden China Vases, and Desert and Tva Services in French Porcebain; Tam O'Shanter and a variety of handsomely Embossed Jugs of all sizes. Wine Decanters. Furniture, and other articles; uncluding these which may offer previous to the time of Sale.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, and Porter; Ships Stores &c. &c.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

NAVAL & MILITARY MESSES, BACHELORS, COMMADDERS OF SHIPS, FIBICIONS, AND SPECULATORS.

MR. BURGESS will sell by PUBLIC AUG.

TION at 11 o'clock in the forencon on Wednesday next the 14th Instant, at the Godowns of Messes Rawils, Duus & Co.—

150. Dozon Superior Claret.

140. Do. tare and excellent Sherry, 63 Casks fruit Thereiffe.

Also

A few Casks of: Choice Brandy, fine flavoured

140 Do. delicious Pontac.
140 Do. trae and excellent Sherry.
63 Casks fruity Teneriffe.

A few Casks of Choice Brandy, fine flavoured Arrack, and sundry other desirable articles.

NOTICE.

DURING the absence of the Proprietor, Mr. H. F. Edwards is duly authorised to manage the affinits of this paper.

Office of Fiend of China." 5th September, 1846.

SITHATION WANTED.

BY a respeciable and sfeady "Outqueese Youngment of the String of China." 5th September, 1846.

SITHATION WANTED.

BY a respeciable and sfeady "Outqueese Youngment with accounts, he has been in an Office for hyparads of two years; and has no objection to go to any of the Forts open; satisfactory reference can be given, Application at the Office of this Paper, addressed to, W., B. G. Victoria, 6th October 1846.

From London Microantile, Journal of 2d July 113-6 CONGKONG & CANTON GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

CAPITAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

CAPITAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

CAPITAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

CAPITAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION OF COMPANY.

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THE SURVEY OF THE COMPANY.

THE STEAM NAVIGATION OF THE COMPANY.

THE STEAM NAVIGATION OF THE COMPANY

BRITISH HOTEL

MR. D. G. IONES, begs to inform the Merchants of China, that he is prepared to Adjust Claims on the Underwriter for Sea. Damage, and that any Constitution of the Land of the University of the Constitution of the Care of Mr Berg per Security Read, will receive immediate attention. Victorios, Pkth September 1846.

D. FOR SALE,
ON BOARD THE BERG YORN BAGSHAW."
FNGLISH Rope from 7 In. to 3 In., LOil 4, In. (Loil 4, In. (L

Mushroom Keitchup, Suusser (assorted) Raspberry vinegar.

OT Apply on Board.

Hongkong, 18th September 1848.

TO COMMAN DERN &c.

THE undersigned begs to solicit the attention of a Commanders of ships and the public to his extensive assortment of, stores, replenished every month by direct importations to his own indent, consisting of.

Europe, Manila and Coir Cordage of all sizes. Spunyarh, Worming, Marline, Hombro lines, Lead lines, Oakum etc. Best navy Canvass, Societh twine, and Dutch bunling. Tar, Pitch, Rosins, Paints, Paint oil, Turpentine, Varmish etc. etc. Blocks, Hanks, Mart hoops, and Nails of every kind, Palms, Sail needley etc.

Bread, Flour, and Sail provisions.

Oilman's Stores of every description.

Brandy, Gip, Rom and Whisky.

Sherry, Part, Madeira; Champagne, Hock and various other light wines.

India and London Bottled Beer, Barclays' Porter etc. etc.

CHARLES BUCKTON,

Quoen's Road; Hongkong, and Whampon Reach.

FOR SALE.

and Whampon Reach.
FOR SALE.
COVERNMENT Manila No. 3 Cigars, on board
of the Spanish Bark Veloz. Apply to the
Captain J. Salano, at Mr. C. Duruig, Queen's
Read. corner of Graham Sires.
Victoria, 7th September 1844

Victoria, 7th September 1846.
SUPERIOR PENKNIVES,

SUPERIOR PENKNIVES,
manufactured by
JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS,
OUTLESS OF BUE MALEY AND SOFT AND A PARTIE.
No. 6 Norfolk Street; the field.

Small invoice of the above superior Cutlery
just received, and can be strongly recommineded for the use of Offices. F. PUNCK.
Victoria, 8th July 1846.

BOOTS & SHOES.

TULE indepsined has also need nowless case of

THE undersigned has also poened another case of
Stunts Boots and Shoes, and is ready to dispose of them subtretelors.

F. FUNCK.

Victoria, 12th August 1846.

FEW just received of very superior quality
and for Sale at underste prices apply to
MCMURRAY & C.

Victoria, 18th September, 1846.

Victoria, 18th September, 1846.

A N. invoice of Cumberland Hams and Wittshire Cheese, et Lady Sandys, for Sale at the stores of the undersigned.

Victoria, 28rd September 1846.

OMARK WICK WILD to be answerable for any Lordon of the Rent of the House formerly counsied by Mesare Phillurs, Moora & Co. and now by Mr. E. N. Bukuss, as Mr. Burgers has occupied the whole of the House, Shop and outsidings, since the House was taken on the 1st Jane 1846.

Hongkong, 5th October 1846.

Hongkong, 5th October 1846

Hongkong, 5th October 1846.

A. BRINE bogs to announce his having combined memorial at the premises adjoining Messrs Bund, Lawas & Co., the business of a General Commission Agent and Austinacer. His long expenses in Figure 1840.

Bengland and having been upwards of three years in China encourages him in soliciting some portion of the business of the port.

Hongkong, 1st October 1840.

The Figure 1840.

Th

Victoria, March 2nd 1846.

Victoria, March 2nd 1

Victoria Total

PROBABLE RESULTS OF THE ABOLITION OF THE CORN LAWS ON WAGES AND PROFITS.

The first effect of a total abolition of the Corn tawn will be the relief of the community from a tax of not less than Twenty Milhons a year, profitable to no one, bid, on the country, a keary drag on the progress-of society. The Twenty Millions so locked up in the cellar of monopoly,—so immured in naprofitable hondage, will be so much additional capital brought into activity. The effect of this will be exactly the same as adding to the extentor fertility of the land or to a new investion in mechanics, which would economise labour, and reduce the cost of commodities by the same of twenty millions a year.

consider the cost of commodities by the sum of twenty millions a year.

The labourer will gain at both ends. He will gain by gettine cheaper bread, and he will gain by gettine cheaper bread, and he will gain by the increased demand for his alpour, consequent on the increased investment of capital. The labouring oppulation of this construy, consuming wheaten bread amounts to about 3,500,000, and if mach consumes but 100 four-pound lowers a year, which, on the average wages of labour, will be at least twelve per cent. Whatever the wealthy may think of it, an income tax of 12 per cent on the wages of labour is no joke to the day labourer and strizen, and from this intolerable burthen he is relieved by the abolition.

of it, an income tax of 12 per pent. on the wages of labour is no joke to the day laboures and artizan, and from this intolerable burthen he is relieved by the abdition.

But it is a supersition of the monopolists that the wages of labour will fail with the price of corn, and of course rise with it, although the history of society has not a shadow of evidence to warrant the absurdity—all testimony tending, on the contrary, to show that there is no earthly connexion between them.

The wages of fabour are low in Ireland with dear bread,—they are high in America with cheap bread,—they are high in America with cheap bread,—they are low in India with, cheap head—they are low in 1638 to 1841 with dear bread,—they are low in 1638 to 1841 with dear bread,—they are low in 1638 to 1841 with dear bread,—they are low in 1638 to 1841 with dear bread,—they are low in 1638 to 1841 with dear bread, and for the last four years they have been high with cheaper bread.

The wages of labour depend on the sum disposable in any commonity for the payment of wages, and then tumbers among a hom it is to be distributed, just as every soldier's share of prize-money depends on the amount of booty to be divided, and the number among whom it is to be shared; and not on, the stock of corn in the magazines of the Commissary-General. Wages have no more to do with the price of calico. No one recurres to say that wages fall with the price of calico white and discinct on his wages. In tund, through the ingenuity of the manufacturer, the virtual rate of wages have no constandy raised, while, through the ingenuity of the manufacturer, the virtual rate of wages has been constandy raised, while, through the ingenuity of the manufacturer, the virtual rate of wages has been constandy raised, while, through the ingenuity of the manufacturer, the virtual rate of wages have no constandy raised, while, through the ingenuity of the manufacturing containly in the price of calico and the indied on the means of jub labourer.— wirtual siddition to his wages. In

invest, as undoube-dly they will do, more capital in their respective branches of industry, the certain off cit will be a rise of wages, or, which is the same thing, the employment of a greater amount of labour.

This country, with its present population and present high prices, is supposed to consume a quarter of wheat for each individual, amounting for the wheat-consuming population to (wenty millions of quarters. If the cost should fall to 35s. a quarter, it will not be too much to recken that in seven or eight years' time, -from an increase of the consuming who never could do so before, and from increase of population, they whole consumption will rise by one-fourth. This will bring it to twenty-millions of quarters, of which probably, 1,0000,000 will be foreign grain. These ten-millions must be pead for in British produce and manufactures, or in fareign produce already paid for in British produce already paid for in British produce already paid for in British produce and manufactures, or in fareign produce already paid for in British produce and manufactures, or in fareign produce already paid for in British produce and manufactures, or in fareign produce already paid for in British produce and manufactures, or in fareign produce already paid for in British produce and manufactures on the final absolution.

But it is a superstition of the monopolists revived from the dark ages of the history of commerce that all the foreign corn which we import must to paid for in gold. If this were really the case, there would be no great harm in it, sering that the gold thing given for food had been already purchased by British produce and manufactures. The great objection to utils, that it is impossible. If Bortand (the case is purely hypothetical) were annually drained of seventeen or eighteen millions worth of species, it would soon be the dearest marker to the world for gold, and noon in his settes would be the contract marker, and the monopolists that the rule of reason was the benefit of dearent marker to the world.

Brougham having caught fire by vice of its feut less.
Lord Grey promptly threw down a bucket of colors water, upon which there was the usual jet of smart, emete, and petalent sparks as second hucket, however, actified the matter.

The first reduction that occurs upon this jet off and, the control of the c

ment, and us there has not been time to insecution, whether a defect in forms would or would not be corrected. Let us hear Lord Broughan's sellorismination:

"The act which, of all others. I most deeply larment having sanctioned, when I had possession of the great seal, was the assenting to a most improper, as I always thought, and most unconstitutional proceeding, which took place at that time—and, I do not deny that I was responsible for it,—that of allowing, in reference to the offices of Lord Chief Justice—low whom the act of parliament gives a salary of 10,000 a year, which Lord Tenterden eejoyed during his life—an arrangement to be made, with the consent of your lordships, who ought not to have consented, by which arrangement the salary was reduced to 3,000 n year. " " 1 have hitherto-reliained from brieging the subject before paur lordships, though always wishful to call attention to it, because I was entreated ment to introduce it by my noble and learned friend [Lord Denurán), who represented to me the pain which any discussion on the point would ceose bring, and them. A judge more atterly beyond all possibility of being indinenced by such considerations never existed, and a man a caring less about money than the present Lord Chief Justice is not to be found in the whole dominions; but that is no reason why I should abstain from anticing the subject new, when there may be a repetition of the same traffic—and latted no invidious meaning to the word."

The subject is thue treated as a branch of the protective cause. There is imminent danger of cheap Chief Justices under the new tartiff, and it quite scares one to think that for more than a dezen years the laws have been administered in the Courts of Westminister at one and two thousand a year below the status price.

searce one to hink that for more than a descriptors the laws have been administered in the Courts of Westimistic at the and two thousand a year below the status price.

Lord Brougham seriously impeaches himself when he talks us that he refinished from noticing and relivesing this war writing at the particular desire of the pricial andicers. Every one knows the de lineary of Lord Brougham both, finous as he is for delicacy, this was no case for it. The public duty, by Lord Brougham's showing, was elsowlet and peremptory, and precisely because Lord Deman is so notoriously superior to any sportide consideration, his friend could, without for of an onwardly constructed on the superior to any sportide consideration, his friend could, without for of an onwardly constructed on the office, though not claimed by its posts seot.

Lord Brougham's charge against himself is, first, of neglect of duty, and next of misprision of arong, of sanction of a 3d, proceeding, of countring at a present life and. And this inculpation, exterting over a period of more than a dozen years, he strain of the terms, and the summary of the summar

"Lord Brougham; He knew of the proceeding sheerwards, as it was communicated to him.

"Earl Grey said, that at that time the attention of the government was particularly directed to that report of Lord Ashburton's committee, and may be a supported to the proceeding of the government was particularly directed to the report of Lord Ashburton's committee, and may a sware of the proceeding, for it could not have a lord of the proceeding, for it could be no doubt then that the mobile and was a cognitive to a doubt then that the mobile and was a cognitive to a doubt then that the mobile and was a cognitive of and authorised what had laken place, for it was this business more than that of any other member of the government to book that the marter?" The latter part of Lord Grey a regument is, we think, quite unsound. When he pable us that within his own knowledge was Lord Brougham's cognitiones of the arrangement, we implicitly believe hird, formo one evet coubt Lord Grey's statement; but when he contaige that Lord Grey's statement; but when he contaige that Lord Grey as statement; but when he contaige that Lord Grey as statement; but when he contaige that Lord Grey as statement; but when he contaige that Lord Grey and man and the probabilities on his side, when he avows that he reglected his business and day, and the probabilities on his side, when he avows that he neglected his business and day, and the probabilities on his side, when he avows that he reglected his business and day; on the hard the red on credibility that Lord Grey has seer made as conveyed in the assertion that Lord Brougham leave what it was poollarly and specially his business and day't to know.

But let us gipe Lord Brougham's rejoinder:—

"The noble earl was himself maby, in a minority in that house. And what would have happened it he had brought in a hillon the subject! Why, it would have happened it he had brought in a hillon the subject! Why, it would have happened it he had brought in a hill on the went of the fact, but and the seal of curre

considered them. It is the would at once have delivered them. Lord Campbell observes that this confession reminds him of a certain Pope who passed sentence upon himself judico me cremari. It is more like the case of a vicious old beldam who sets fire to he own petitionals in order to fire the house. Lord Grey took the proper step of rolling the heardan roughly in the carpet. The attempt is a presty good specimen of what may be expected from a same quarter, and it proves the fact beyond a do lot that the first proceeding upon the formation of the present Government was not 'to make brilliant fers' to a downger Ex-Chancellor.—Ibid, July 18.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S DECLARATIONS.

The complaint of Mr J. E. Denisou that the landed interest is not sufficiently represented was well answered by Lord John Russell:

"We have heard enough, and more than enough, on the one side, of the importance of the landed interest, and how exclusively us interests ought to be considered; and, on the other hand, that the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire are hereafter to govern the coun T. For myself, I deny the justice of either plan or principle. I hold myself that not for land, not for commerce or for manufactures, but for the benefit of the whole people of the united empire, the Ministry ought to be considered in the mode in which they can enswer to their high trust, that their conduct must be judged, and not by any particular computation as to how much income one gentleman may receive from land, or how far an other, who happens to hold the situation of Lord Chancellot, has been all his life connected with the profession of the law."

The landed interest was certainly strong enough in the Peel Administration, but what did it avail, except perhaps to facilitate the sutrender of the system of which it was supposed conservative? Mr Penison's proposal which the door in question was no safeguard whatever for the purpose in view.

Lord John Russell, however, took the higher and the juster ground, that in the formation of Lais Government in baid looked mainly to effect own and apitude for the services to be performed. And the result or we are griztly missaken indeed, with the result or we are griztly missaken indeed, with the result of the survey and apitude for the services to be performed. And the result or we are griztly missaken indeed, with the result of the survey of the result of the propose in riew.

Lord John Russell, however, took the higher and the juster

beral party. It was certainly a strangs step to invision to Join. Government to be carried on with notice to Join. A consequence of the indispensable. Il include a complimentary, the proposal was understanted from the control of the indispensable. If you would as a complimentary, the proposal was understanted from the control of the c

With our opinions unallogged as to the anormous imposture of the facility that there is a region of the facility of the facili

practicability. As they are disposed of, and the field cleared of other abuses, the grievance of Infield cleared of other abuses, the grievance of India yeaks will occupy undivided attention, and the further aboyance of the question will be any possible. But we must wait that time, and secure the trights of the cabin before needling with the grievance of the Churca.

The subject next in interest in Lord John Russell's speech was that of the English franches, and the doctrine of famility, which, as we have often stated, was not Lord John Russell's, bit Lord Althorpe's. His lordsith explains that he objection was and is, not to amendments of the present system, but to any scheme of represents. In upperseding the Reform Bill. Much may certainly be done in the way of improvement within terfarme of the Reform Bill, and the completion of a naccording to the design will strengthen the mans for according to the Responsibility whether more may remain to be done.

according to the design will strengthen the means for according to the design will strengthen the means for accomplishing whatever more may remain to be done.

Lord John Russell expatiates on the wisdom, it this involves the petitio principii, the whole point in dispute being whether the thing be a settlement or not. Sir Robert Peel recommended his shing scale of three years ago as a settlement, but Lo if John Russell refused so to accept it, and invited the agitation to upset the so-called settlement hat Navember. But we are not discouraged by these offerences. We have great faith in the force of raperience and truth and believe that every concentration of the strength of the

fair play; and judge of it by its meangement of the public businesseand practicable reforms. — Ibid.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The double victory of the American general, Taylor, on the banks of the Idio Grande, has possed by in means decisive. The Mexicans have to treated, have abandoned the low grounds but they still keep possession of the table land, and seem distermined to defend all the approach state. The safford every ficility for, such as war are, a kind of warfare, ton, in which Mexicans are skilled. The American general, Taylor, who seems a very able commander, shows hinself fully aware in the task of advantage into the enemies' country is not easy, for he is sedulously mustering and marshaller, force, providing besies of transport, and making every preparation for an ardinus enterprise. On the subperior of the army around Morage, rey, and on the brink of the table land. If iwee past semain firm, and skillully make use of all the advantages of their position—and they seem and washing in numbers—they may succeed in spelling the attacks of the Americans. Should they succeed in their atting on the defensive, the Americans would be forced to occupy most unbeathy positions in the low banks during the most unbulkly season and thus disease would committee have than the Mexican sword. It is therefore imperative upon General Taylor to have made his attack, and made it successfully before this. If he be not master of Montrey, his best policy would be a retreat to his shipping.

"We do not, indeed, augur American defeat. But the Mexicans will have hed every advantage for easing contests that they could be desired.—dean

General Taylor to have made his attack, and made it successfully before this. If he be not muster of Monterey, his best policy would be a retreat to his shipping.

We do not, indeed, augur American defeat. But the Mexicana will have hed every advantage for ensuing contests that they could have desired—advantages which they seemed to wait for on the Roo Grande. And if they should now prove un evailing, it would be wise of Paredes at once to submit, and cause General Taylor the trouble of prosecuting the war fo the gates of the capital.

It does not at all appear that the mediation of England will be accepted. Any arrangement made under such anaptices would be decried by the American republic, and would be unspould reven with better classes, since the authority of mediation conveys a kind of right of forture interference, should the conditions be afterwards broken through or set naide. But great unxiety scened to exist at Washington not to leave the settlement of peace or prosecution of var altogether in the hands of a victuries general. Mr. McDaffie, as bead of the committee of foreign relations, had buside binned in drawing out the most of the war to be a submitted to accept from or grait to the Mexicans, so that, at what ever singe the latter might show an inclination to submit, there would be no need of the delay of referring to government at home, the general in command being provided beforehand with full instructions and hardrands on the war expenses in the ears of the peuple and of Congress, and Mr. Webster's declaration. In the war varieties of the retrience of the delay of referring to government at home, the general in command being provided beforehand with full instructions and hardrands most mercal like state and either and in the war was already costing buffer million of delars side, conveyed an assisting of thest pithy and impressive kind likely to be universally felt and anderstood, arriving dome to the packets and intelligence of all. The iding of our corn and customs laws, and of the retrience of

At The Priesd and Published by John Chry, At The Priesd of China and Hongkony Guerta, Prinsing Office, Gouden Street Viotoria, Roberton, 1846

FRIEND OF CHINA

EXTRA.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, 10th OCTOBER, 1846.

Macao, 9th October, 1846.

We publish the following extract from a private letter with every confidence that the intelligence given rather falls short of the actual truth than in any manner exaggerated.

"Early yesterday morning an attack was made by the Chinese, with spears and stones, opposed to Artillery and Musketry, and were of course repulsed with slaughter—50 being slain.

10 A. M. All quiet at present, the Governor tho' still determined to carry out his threat and to open fire on the Bazaar at noon should the shops continued closed. The Chinese evince a disposition to yield, not however to the right of the Governor to tax them, 6 Fast Boats were captured, and burnt, by order of the Governor. The latest account up to 12 o'clock noon, states that the Bazaar was opened, altho' provisions were not procurable."

Another account dated also 9th appears to be much exaggerated, it states. "Yesterday great excitement prevailed, to-day all quiet. 16 fast boats with 60 or 70 men each attacked the place yesterday at 8 A. M. they were warmly received and completely defeated with the loss of 100 killed and all their boats either burnt or sunk.

The "Vulture" reached Macao at 9 o'clock this morning."