

THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

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VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14TH, 1846.

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FOR ENGLAND, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, CEYLON AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steam Ship LADY MARY WOOD will leave this for the above places on Friday the 30th of October.

CARGO will be received on board until Noon, and SPECIAL until 4 P.M. on Thurs the 29th. This Route affords an opportunity of visiting SINGAPORE and PANAMA, returning a short time as to ENGLAND, and thence proceeding to ENGLAND by the overland Conveyance through EGYPT in 54 days, to MADRAS in 30 days, and CALCUTTA in 34 days, from the date of leaving CHINA. STEAMERS belonging to the H. E. I. Company, are also understood to ply between COLOMBO and BOMBAY, thus affording Passengers a much more speedy means of reaching the latter place than is otherwise obtainable.

CARGO, PARCELS, &c. may be forwarded to ENGLAND by the above Vessel with the same despatch as H. M. Mails; and SPECIE, SILK, or other GOODS to CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, on Terms equally the same as by sailing vessels, the rate of Insurance having been reduced by several Offices in favor of the Company's Steamers. No cargo can be received for Overland Transit unless packed in non-susceptible Coverings as Gunny Matting, Tanned Cloth &c. and the Goods to be packed in such Coverings are to be marked on the outside, or declared in Writing at the time of packing.

Particulars regarding Freight and other particulars to be obtained by application at the P. & O. Office, Hongkong.

L. A. OLDING, Agent.
20th September 1846.
SALE OF MODERATE TERMS.
THE well known teak built Ship **PORT WILLIAM** of Bombay, 1214 tons Registered Burthen, with all her stores, of which she has on board 200 tons, and about 200 tons of Iron, is well adapted for a receiving any other purpose requiring great capacity. Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.** 14th August 1846.

FOR LONDON.
THE fine A 1 Ship **DARTMOUTH**, 733 Tons, has superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched from Hongkong about the end of October. Apply to Captain **TURNER & Co.** Hongkong or Canton, 26th September 1846.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER ANY PORT EASTWARD OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
THE new, fast sailing Brig **JOHN BARGHEA W. A. L.** Burthen per Register, 240 Tons. Apply to Captain **DARE**, on board, or to **J. J. HARRISON, HOW & Co.** 6th October 1846.

FOR AMSTERDAM.
THE Netherlands Bark **NEERLANDS IN DIE**, Capt. DELAUNAY, expected towards the middle of November. For Freight, apply to **VANDERBURG ROMSWINKEL & Co.** Canton or Macao.

THE Teak built Schooner **JOVEN CORINA**, 110 Tons, runs regularly with the **POULY** Larcha between this Port and Canton, carrying Goods at the usual rate of freights. Goods put on board the Cargo Larcha and delivered free of expense in care of a Portuguese.

FRANKLYN & MILNE.
N. B.—The **JOVEN CORINA** has no Chinese on board, is manned with 12 Europeans, and has six acre guns besides small arms.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.
A substantial House, consisting of two sitting rooms, each 20 feet by 20 feet, and in height 7 feet; a parlor, 12 feet by 12 feet; a good sized bed room, with Dressing and bed room to each; two servants' rooms, a front and a back Verandah, with Veritahs, each 45 feet long, 12 feet wide; flat roof, convenient for exercise, and affording a fine view of the Harbour and its entrances. The Walls and foundation constructed purposely to admit 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 fence, situated on the Ridge of West Hill, and lately occupied by the Honorable P. & O. Company. Apply to **JAMESON, HEW & Co.** 23rd September 1846.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.
A HOUSE on Queen's Road, consisting of two sitting rooms, each 20 feet by 20 feet, and in height 7 feet; a parlor, 12 feet by 12 feet; a good sized bed room, with Dressing and bed room to each; two servants' rooms, a front and a back Verandah, with Veritahs, each 45 feet long, 12 feet wide; flat roof, convenient for exercise, and affording a fine view of the Harbour and its entrances. The Walls and foundation constructed purposely to admit 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 fence, situated on the Ridge of West Hill, and lately occupied by the Honorable P. & O. Company. Apply to **JAMESON, HEW & Co.** 23rd September 1846.

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TO LET.
A Bungalow in Queen's Road, opposite the Albany Godowns, consisting of Six Rooms well ventilated below, with detached Offices and Stables complete. Apply to **TURNER & Co.** Hongkong, March 2nd, 1846.

TO LET.
A House in Gaugh Street. Apply to **JOHN CARR.**

TO LET.
A House situated in Wellington Street, commanding a fine view of the Bay. Early possession can be given. For further particulars apply to **R. OSWALD.** Victoria, 27th February, 1846.

TO BE LET.
A Single and a double storied Godown. Apply to **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.** Victoria, 5th June 1846.

TO LET.
SPACIOUS Godowns and dwelling house, built of Granite and lately occupied by Messrs. THOS. RIPLEY & Co. The property is situated near the centre of the Town, (Victoria, Hongkong) and has a water frontage. Apply on the Premises, or to **THOMAS RIPLEY & Co.** Hongkong, 31st July 1846. Shanghai.

TO LET ON LEASE.
A HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Mr G. W. BOWRA. Apply at the Office of the *Friend of China*.

APARTMENTS.
A Suit of Rooms in a very desirable situation, having a water frontage, on moderate terms. Apply at the Office of this Paper.

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.

TO LET.
THE spacious and convenient two storied House in Corner of Wellington and D'Algar Streets, formerly occupied by the Supreme Court, has good dry godowns and convenient mercantile Offices. Rent \$50 per month. For further particulars apply to **F. SPRING.** Ravensburg Cottage, Steunton Street.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.
General Meeting of the Shareholders of the CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, will be held at the Office of the General Agents, on Wednesday the 14th October at Eleven o'Clock of the forenoon. **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents Canton Insurance Office.** East Point, Hongkong, 5th October 1846.

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr GEORGE THOMAS BRAINE and Mr FRANCIS CHARLES DRYDEN, in our Establishment ceased on the 30th ultimo, and Mr A. ROBERTSON, Chairman, Mr CHARLES JONES, Secretary, and Mr EDWARD BROWN are this day admitted Partners in our Firm. **DENT & Co.** Victoria, Hongkong, 1st July 1846.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned have been appointed Agents at Shanghai for the Imperial Fire Office of London. **BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.** Victoria, 22d April 1846.

FOR SALE.
AT the Godowns of Messrs BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co. superior Suet, Madeira, and Port, in wood and bottle; Champagne from the house of Mumm & Co. Rheims. Hongkong, 1st June 1846.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned have received authority from the Directors of the Imperial Fire Insurance Office of London, to issue Policies on the New Buildings at Canton. **MACVICAR & Co.** Victoria, 23rd January, 1846.

FOR SALE.
WEBSTER Golden, Bossart & Co's superior Madeira, in Hhcs, quarts and small quarter casks, and in cases. **FLETCHER & Co.** Hongkong, 1st March 1846.

NOTICE.
MR. ROBERT JACOB is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm. **HOLLIBAY, WISE & Co.** Hongkong, 1st August 1846.

FOR SALE.
THE following Wines are Genuine. Apply to the Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.
ALLSOP'S Beer in cask and bottle. Apply to **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.** Victoria, 1st September 1846.

FOR SALE.
BLANDY'S Madeira, in half pipes, hhd's, and quart casks. Apply to **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.** Victoria, 19th April 1846.

FOR SALE.
SHEATHING COPPER, 16 to 32 oz. Apply to **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.** Hongkong, 15th September 1846.

NOTICE.
MR. CHARLES RYDEN is this day admitted a partner in our Firm. **DIROM, GRAY & Co.** Canton, 1st August 1846.

INDIA AND CHINA MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company, and are prepared to grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, and Canton. (This Office returns a Bonus of 10 per cent. on every Cent) on all Premiums. **GILMAN & Co.** Canton, 1st October 1846.

FOR SALE.
AT the Godowns of the undersigned, in One Doz. Cases—Cognac, Du. Vieux, St. Estephe, St. Julien, Chateau Margaux, Champagne. Just landed from the French Ship *Adebar*. **HEGAN & Co.**

NOTICE.
ON and 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. WILKINSON P. PRINCE is authorized to sign for us by procuration. (Signed) **RUSSELL & Co.** Canton, 24th August 1846.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned have opened a Branch Establishment at Shanghai under the same firm as at 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 Canton. **RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.** Canton, 31st August 1846.

BANCA TIN.
FOR SALE, at Hongkong. Apply to **OLYPHANT & Co.** Canton. September 29, 1846.

FOR SALE.
INVOICES of—Russian Cordage, Paint, Paint Oil, Colours, Blocks, Bunting, Twine, and superior Hamburg Mess Pork and Beef. Wine, Brand, Gin and Vinegar. **W. POSTAU & Co.** Hongkong, September 1846.

NOTICE.
MR. JOSEPH L. ROBER is a partner in our firm. **AUGUSTINE, HEARD & Co.** Canton, 20th March 1846.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned have been duly appointed Administrators to the Estate of **JOHN D. ROBERS**, late of Salem, Massachusetts, United States of America, Master Mariner, 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 payment to **WETMORE & Co.**—Adorns. Canton, 10th September 1846.

NOTICE.
EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY. THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company, and are prepared to grant Policies payable in Bombay and Canton. **PESTONJIE, FRANKLYN, CAMA & Co.** Canton, 14th September 1846.

NOTICE.
MR. GEORGE HIRSH is this day admitted a Partner in our business, which will henceforth be conducted under the name of **FRANKLYN & MILNE**. Apply to the Office of this Paper. **FRANKLYN & MILNE.** Queen's Road,

DALE Burton Ale in Hogsheads @ \$24.
Do do in bottle 2/6.
Pale Cognac Brandy on Cask and bottle.
Fine full flavored Port.
Very Pale Sherry.
Brandy do.
Brown do.
Red wine in Cask.
Champagne and Claret, at very low prices.
Sparkling and still Moselle, Liqueurs &c. Apply to **FRANKLYN & MILNE's** Queen's Road.

MESSRS. FRANKLYN & MILNE have goods at moderate rates in a docked Larcha under lock and key under charge of a Portuguese. Scale of charges can be seen at the Office.
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 softest description and malleability, and of great strength which can be filed, turned and bored with ease. The uniform and excellent strong quality of their Pig together with the superiority of their Castings, give them confidence in the perfect certainty of executing any orders they may receive to the entire satisfaction of those who may employ them. The arrangements to complete their Forge are nearly finished, and they hope by the beginning of the year to supply Bar Iron of all sizes, uniform in quality and equal to the best European Marks. Castings of the following description may be produced:—Large Castings.—Columns or Pillars, Beams and Pipes, for Buildings, &c. Small Castings.—Plain and Ornamental Buckets, for Walls Shade, Lamps, Shelves, &c. Do. do.—Railways and Balusters. Do. do.—Bedsteads with and without Posts. Hinges and Bolts for large Gates and Doors. Castors for Beds, or Tables or Boxes. Pestles and Mortars of large and small sizes, and many other Castings of the like description too numerous to mention. Orders or Letters of enquiry addressed to their Agents:—Messrs BAINBRIDGE & Co., Madras. TULLOCH & Co., Calcutta. REMINGTON & Co., Bombay, or the MANAGING DIRECTOR at Porto Novo, shall be immediately attended to.

NOTICE.
THE Situation of House Surgeon to the Seaman's Hospital, is now vacant;—Any Medical man wishing to apply for the above, will please forward his Testimonials to the Undersigned, on or before the 20th instant. **PETER YOUNG,** Secretary to the Trustees. Hongkong, 5th October 1846.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. SODA WATER, ZERATED LEMONADE. Aerated Chalybeate Water, (highly recommended, on account of its tonic properties). AGENT AT CANTON, **ACHOOK**, Comptroller, No. 3 Imperial Hong, Hongkong, 13th March, 1846.

FOR SALE.
SODA WATER and ZERATED LEMONADE of superior quality at Messrs. HUNTER & BARTON'S Dispensaries, Pottinger Street, Victoria Hongkong, and 12 Danish Hong, Canton.

LEMNANE AND SODA WATER. MAY be had wholesale and retail, direct from the Manufactory, at the Dispensary of Dr SEABRA, Praya Grande, or at the Store of Mr JOHN SMITH, Macao, 1st October 1846.

NOTICE.
A Copartnership having been formed between the respective firms of C. W. BOWRA & Co., and HUNTER & Co., their Business from this date will be carried on, under the firm of BOWRA, HUMPHREYS & Co., at their New Premises, next to Messrs Gilman & Co. Queen's Road. **C. W. BOWRA & Co. HUMPHREYS & Co.** Victoria, 1st September 1846.

FOR SALE.
AND received per late arrivals by the under. signed several inventories consisting of as follows:—Saddlery, Ladies and Gents Riding Whips, Do. do. White Canton Hoses, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Gloves, Brushes, Cutlery, Candles, Cooking Utensils, Oilman's Stores, Allsopp's Beer, Dark and Cherry Brandy, Champagne, Hock, Sherry, Port, Madeira and Cherry Cordial. Likewise a quantity of Bengal Rice and Gram. **BOWRA, HUMPHREYS & Co.** Victoria, 14th September 1846.

FOR SALE.
GOVERNMENT Manilla No. 8 Cigars, on board of the Spanish Bark *Veloz*. Apply to the Captain J. SANCHO, at Mr G. DURRIG, Queen's Road, corner of Graham Street. Victoria, 7th September 1846.

To the Editor of the Friend of China.

Macao, October 9, 1846. Noun. Dear Sir, I have to give you some particulars of the circumstances which took place yesterday, and which rendered it necessary to apply to the Governor of Hongkong for assistance...

The Government here came to a resolution to impose a tax on the Fishermen and on the Fishermen of one Dollar per month which they were determined to pay...

The Chinese finding that they could not resist the Governor's determination to maintain his authority and to carry out his views, came forward and stated that the shops would be immediately opened on the cessation of hostilities...

A proclamation was then issued, giving any Chinaman permission to have the settlement that thought fit, but declaring the determination of the Governor to cause the entire destruction of the Shops and Bazaar, in 24 hours, if all were not opened.

As to the Idol 'Tien-shan' they ought to have written to the Virgin Mary, I cannot forbear observing that the Empress the B. Virgin Mary, the mother of our Saviour...

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Through to attain such results it was necessary to have recourse to violent measures, the Governor has the greatest satisfaction in stating that the force employed on our side suffered no accident.

Inhabitants of Macao! Have no fear of the threats that the supply of provisions in the China Bazaar will be suspended; for the Government besides having already taken means with due foresight...

Honorable Inhabitants of Macao! Your Governor thanks you sincerely for the prompt and successful assistance which you have just rendered to the public cause...

The Governor cannot however forbear to recommend to you all manner of precaution and prudence, that no injury be done to any of the Chinese who live peacefully among you.

Honorable Inhabitants of Macao! The Governor is confident that you will render complete obedience to the words and orders of the Government; that you will respect the laws and act in concert with the authorities...

JOSE MARIA FERREIRA DO AMARAL, Government House of Macao, 8th October, 1846.

To the Editor of the Friend of China, Victoria, 7th October 1846.

Dear Sir, I happened to read by your Paper of the 28th September, an article headed 'Awful News from China', and discovering in it several misrepresentations of facts...

The notice of Divine Service at the Colonial Chapel on Sunday are as presented, and I look to it as a man and pen A. P. M. VINCENT STANTON, Chaplain.

We hear from our Canton correspondent that the Community are very independent and very extraordinary proceedings are undertaken by H. M. Conner, against a member of the Society...

in his Empire, what is it? That of the King of Heaven, as they have been habitually taught by the Romanists. In perusing this pamphlet, the Editor is informed that the word 'Tien-shan' is the Chinese name for the Virgin Mary...

And as to the other imputation that they (the Chinese Christians) yet stand as Christians that oppose their worship of their ancestors, it is utterly unfounded, as it is evidently proved by the Decree issued against the Catholics...

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NOTICE. New advertisements will be received, until 4 O'Clock, on the evenings previous to publication, viz: Tuesday and Fridays.

Table with columns: LATEST DATES, England, United States, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, S. G. Here, and dates for Sydney, Bravine, Singapore, Manila, Swatow, and Awa.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE. VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1846.

NOTICE.—The office of Divine Service at the Colonial Chapel on Sunday are as presented, and I look to it as a man and pen A. P. M. VINCENT STANTON, Chaplain.

We hear from our Canton correspondent that the Community are very independent and very extraordinary proceedings are undertaken by H. M. Conner, against a member of the Society...

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no opinion as to the merit of the question. Clearly, however, it does not involve a religious controversy, and we therefore lay it before those who are more or less versed in Chinese...

It would appear from the intelligence received by the Gale from Mexico that the Americans have been most actively occupied by the Pacific side of the Continent, they have taken possession of and fortified themselves in all the Ports of California, and will now be able to prosecute the war with Mexico with double advantage...

The Vincennes U. S. Sloop of War which arrived here on the 12th inst. from Amoy has paid a visit to Japan, in company with the line of battle Ship Columbus...

Where the Vincennes was at anchor in the port of Amoy in the month of June, the Amoy Captain King arrived. She had been detained in a heavy gale, the wind on the 10th September, when about 150 miles farther to the N. Eastward...

Where the Vincennes was at anchor in the port of Amoy in the month of June, the Amoy Captain King arrived. She had been detained in a heavy gale, the wind on the 10th September...

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like a Frenchman than an Englishman. All the French men-of-war in the South Seas had assembled at Papete, and it was supposed that an immediate attack upon the natives was intended...

We cannot but advert in our Summary of this week to the brighter prospects that open to colonial interests at the present epoch...

When before here we had the Prime Minister of England, in an address to the constituency of the Metropolis of the whole British Empire, urging on their notice as one of the things 'required', and one which he seeks their suffrages to undertake, that the administration of our colonies demand...

But we were happy to remark that the sentence we have quoted from the Premier's address met with a full response from the constituency addressed. At the preparatory meeting of Lord John's supporters at the Hall of Commerce on Tuesday evening, embracing the names of the most eminent of the bankers, merchants, magistrates, and professional men connected with the City, we find Mr Foster, M. P., thus referring, amid continued applause, to the colonial topic...

"He considered the importance of colonial reform as standing next to that of the question of corn. He need not, in the city of London, speak of the importance of the colonies to this country. They had unfortunately, been much neglected and left as objects of distress and difficulty...

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"He considered the importance of colonial reform as standing next to that of the question of corn. He need not, in the city of London, speak of the importance of the colonies to this country. They had unfortunately, been much neglected and left as objects of distress and difficulty...

Among other symptoms of the times that should be sources of congratulation to the friends of the colonies, we cannot but reckon it as a very fertile one, that this year's addition to the number of our morning journals devoted to a much larger portion of its columns, both in the way of comment and of news, to colonial matters than its elder brethren. We refer to the Daily News, which has of late been distinguished for the attention it bestows to those important subjects, so generally neglected in the way of colonial reform by the continuance of a daily journal. In a leader column, devoted to a sessional paper containing of certain Order in Council since 1833, relating to the establishment at the Colonial Office, and to Mr. Gladstone's correspondence with the Treasury on the appointment of an Assistant-Secretary to the Colonies, we have a most vital portion of the great boon of Colonial Reform thus ably and tersely summed up:—

Looking back upon this historical sketch of recent attempts to reconstruct the Colonial Office, two circumstances must strike the reader. The first is the timid manner in which every reforming Colonial Secretary lays hand to the work. The second is the vacillation and uncertainty evinced as to the best means, every new Secretary undoes what the other had done. These symptoms can only be attributed to some powerful countervailing influence under which the genius of all these Ministers stood rebuked. And we think that the indications in these returns of the local or personal habitation of this thwarting power. Mr. Spring Rice, argues for permanent Secretary and Under-Secretary in 1839, on the ground that they will communicate uniformly and consistently to colonial government. Lord John Russell, in his letter of 1839, shows that defect in the feelings of the permanent members of the bureau prevented him from acting on his own judgment. "Were it not for the ability displayed by these gentlemen (the senior clerks), and the comprehensive knowledge of all our vast and intricate colonial affairs possessed by the gentleman who has for some years been permanent Under-Secretary of State, I could have no hesitation in advising the appointment of one additional or Assistant Under-Secretary. Mr. Gladstone, in his letter to the Commissioners of the Treasury, thus comments upon Lord John's proposition:—Six years have elapsed since that period, and the permanent Under-Secretary still continues to give in this department the services of which under different arrangements, it has had the benefit for a term of more than thirty years." Mr. Gladstone adds that the "diversity and complexity, as well as the amount, of business which press upon the office, render him anxious to make some provision, with a view to permanent advantage in the discharge of these peculiar duties, of a kind of which the general establishment of a public department, cannot reasonably be expected to supply." In plain English, Mr. Gladstone wants a permanent Assistant-Secretary, as a counterweight to the despotism of the senior clerk, a function which, acquired during a service of thirty years, enables the present permanent Under-Secretary to exercise over the obedient Minister. Or, in other words, it is the permanent Under-Secretary who has successfully opposed all attempts to improve the official machinery of the Colonial Office. It is to be hoped that this hint may not be lost upon Earl Grey. To work out those improvements in colonial administration which he and the Prime Minister contemplate he will require the best machinery. The Colonial Office is underranned, the business is injudiciously distributed, and the servants are the matter. Colonial reform must begin in the Colonial office. — *Colonial Gazette, July 11.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

- October, 10, Mischief, White, Type. 10, Joven Corina, Denmark, Canton. 10, Frolic, [Am.] Fagion, Canton. 11, Onida, [Am.] Cross, New York. 12, U. S. S. Vincennes, Capt. Paulding, S. B. Islands and Amoy. 12, Anita, King, Sydney. 12, Brougham, Bunker, S. C. Macdougall, Macao. 12, H. M. S. Yulture, Capt Macdougall, Macao. 13, Sumatra, [Dutch] Yellman, Whampoa. 13, Coquette, Eldridge, Whampoa.

SAILED.

- October, 9, Amazon, Abbot, Whampoa. 9, Emma Eugenia, Beech, Whampoa. 9, Aya Marine, Connolly, London. 9, Red Rover, Oliver, East Coast. 9, Panama, McLeod, Manila. 10, Malacca, Skelton, Whampoa. 10, Maggie, Jones, Whampoa. 10, Mischief, White, Singapore and Calcutta. 10, Andar, Sullivan, Shanghai. 10, Branker Moor, Carr, Whampoa. 10, Joven Corina, Denmark, Macao. 12, Zenobia, Vincent, Whampoa. 13, U. S. S. Vincennes, Capt. Paulding, River.

REPORTS.

Aberfoyle, McAlpine, Whampoa, today. Lady Sundry, Penarth, Shanghai, today. Frolic, [Am.] Fagion, Canton, and Bombay. John Engshau, Davao, Shanghai, shortly. Coquette, [Am.] Dearborn, Shanghai, shortly. Mary Ellen, [Am.] Dearborn, Shanghai, shortly. The schooner Steier from Canton 28th April, arrived at Hobart Town on the 6th July. The brigantine Nimrod from Shanghai 31st April, arrived at Sydney, 12th July. Passenger Mr Morris. The brigantine Minerva from Sydney, Capt. Brown, sailed for Hongkong, 19th June. The H. M. S. Corwin, Captain Graham, from Sydney, sailed for Auckland, 17th July.

VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR.

- H. M. S. Yulture, Captain Macdougall. H. C. Ste. Vito, Liem, Alroy, Captain King. H. M. T. S. Albatross, Master Commanding King. H. M. S. Herald, 2nd Master in charge, Ormer. H. M. S. Hospital and Store Ship. Anita, King, Dent and Co.

- Jamieson How and Co. Whole ship. Brougham, Bunker, Coates, J. Matheson and Co. Bunker and Co. Bush and Co. Bush and Co. Jamieson How and Co. Dent and Co. Bunker and Co. Young and Co. Handson, Wain and Co. A. Handson and Co. Bush and Co. Nye, Parkin and Co. Lindsay and Co. Olyphant and Co. Heard and Co. Lindsay and Co. Murrow and Co. Smith and Brimelow. Macvicar and Co.

PARIS HATS of fashionable make and superior quality, for sale very cheap at MONHURY & Co's. Victoria, 18th October 1846.

CHAMPAGNE CIDER, for sale at MEMURRY & Co's. Victoria, 19th October 1846.

NOTICE. WILLIAM SAGE proprietor of the British Queen Tavern will not be answerable for any debts contracted by Matthew Cooper from this date. Victoria, 25th September 1846.

PUBLIC AUCTION. C. MARKWICK, will sell by Public Auction (on account of the Underwriters) at Messrs. LINDSAY & Co's, Godown, on Saturday the 17th October 1846, at 11 o'clock a.m. Twenty-five (25) Blues Grey Shirtings, (more or less damaged by Sea Water). Terms of Sale.—Cash, before delivery, all Lots to be cleared the same day.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS. MESSRS. FRANKLYN & MILNE ON FRIDAY at 7 o'clock opposite the premises of Messrs LINDSAY & Co.—50 large Guns of different sizes.

ON SATURDAY. At the sale room, Queen's Road, at 11 A.M.—12 Cases Clocks; 1 Case Boots and Shoes, London made. 36 Dross Porter, A few bales of Camlets, and sundry other articles AT 12. That beautifully situated Estate known as Fern Hill commanding an extensive view of the town and bay, surrounded by wood, on the Swan road east of Messrs JAMIESON, MATHESON & Co's premises. Terms of Sale as per Bill.

PUBLIC AUCTION. MESSRS. DRINKER & HEYL, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock a.m., at their Sales Rooms, for account of the concerned:—About 30 Fathoms 1 1/2 Inch Chain. A quantity of Stationery, Gin, Saddles, and Bridles &c. Terms of Sale.—Cash. Victoria, 14th October 1846.

PUBLIC AUCTION. WILL be Sold at Public Auction (if not previously disposed of by private Sale), on Thursday, 22d Instant, at 11 o'clock a.m., on the premises, situate at the foot of the Western Police-Station. The Lease, License, Goodwill Furniture, Fixtures, Stock in Trade &c. of the Bee Hive, Tavern, being applied for the business. The above will be open for private Sale until Monday the 18th Instant, after which no private arrangement will be made, for terms of Sale, apply to DRINKER & HEYL. Victoria, 13th October 1846.

NOTICE. DURING the absence of the Proprietor, Mr. H. F. EDWARDS is duly authorized to manage the affairs of the paper Office "Friend of China," 5th September, 1846.

SITUATION WANTED. BY a respectable and steady Portuguese Young man, who writes English fluently, and is somewhat conversant with accounts, he has been in an Office for upwards of two years, and has no objection to go to any of the Ports open a satisfactory reference can be given, Application at the Office of this Paper, addressed to W. B. G. Victoria, 6th October 1846.

From London, Mercantile Journal of 23 June 1846. HONGKONG & CANTON GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. CAPITAL £20,000 in 10,000 SHARES of 25 EACH. DIVIDEND 10 PER SHARE. Temporary Office, 10 Salisbury St. Strand. THIS Company is formed for the purpose of employing Steamships for the transporting of goods and passengers between Hongkong and Canton, and for preventing the expense and delay of Ship's Mails by the River above Hongkong 70 miles below WHAMPOA the present Shipping Company. Proposals will be published in a few days in the ordinary way, information may be obtained by reference to the Office of the Company, 7th October 1846.

BRITISH HOTEL, KEETON HOUSE, Queen's Road, Victoria, BY MICHAEL GABRIEL.

Centlemen and Families visiting the place will find every accommodation and all the articles of the first description at moderate charges. Billiards in a spacious airy room facing the sea.

FOR SALE. ON BOARD THE BRIG JOHN BAGSHAW. DUNGLISH Register 77 tons 8 In. 1 Coil 4 1/2 [A 1/2 inches] 100 fms. Battine Line from 18 fms. to 5 fms. Spanish, Gambia-line, Gambia-line, No. line, Log-line, Hand lead line, deep Sea line, Junk. Canvas, Atkinson & Dixon Patent long Flat Sherry, Pale and Brown in Bottle. Meralls in quarter casks. Almonds and Walnuts in casks. Gosh, few casks South African. Stationery, varied assortment. Boxes of Shaving Paste. Nippers Swimming Belts. Fishing Tackle, Tines, Short Muskets, Pistols. Variety of London made Booted Shoes. ALSO. Bottle, Pickles, Mustard, Salad Oil, Mushroom Ketchup, Sausages, Raspberries, &c. Apply on Board. Hongkong, 18th September 1846.

TO COMMANDERS &c. THE undersigned begs to solicit the attention of Commanders of ships and the public to his extensive assortment of stores, replenished every month by direct importations to his own depot, consisting of: Europe, Manila and Coir Cordage of all sizes; Spinnery, Worning, Marling, Hambro' lines, Lead line, Oakum, etc. Best navy Canvas, Scotch twine, and Dutch twining. Tar, Pitch, Rosins, Paints, Paint Oil, Turpentine, Varnish, etc. etc. Blocks, Haicks, Mast hoops, and Nails of every kind, Palms, Sail needles, etc. Bread, Flour, and Salt provisions. Oilmen's Stores of every description. Sherry, Gin, Rum and Whisky. Brandy, Port, Madeira, Champagne, Hock and various other light wines. India and London Bottled Beer, Barclay's Porter &c. &c. CHARLES BUCKTON, Queen's Road, Hongkong, and Whampoa Reach.

FOR SALE. A strong Grey Pony. Apply to Ma G. DEWAR. Victoria, 3rd September 1846.

JUST RECEIVED. Superior navy Blue Cloth; Blue and Black Cashmeres; Figured Silk Waistcoat pieces, Rich Coat Vellvet do; Tartans and Tweeds, for shooting Coats and Trowsers; Blue Cloth Caps; Navy and Land Laces and Buttons; superior English made Shirtings with linen fronts, collars and wristbands; Silk Stocks and Stockings; white and colored Silk and Cotton Gloves; Old Brown Windsor Soaps; Razors and Razor Strips; Shaving Tooth Nail, and Hair Brushes; Shaving Glasses in Gilt Frames from 9 to 18 Inches square; and Dressing Combs. ALSO. An Invoice of French Confectionery, consisting of—Bonnons à Cornes; Bonnons Coques; Cakes, macarons; Anis Finer; Anis Roses Perles; and Pralines Fines and Ordinaires. F. FUNK. Victoria, 9th October 1846.

F. FUNK has just received and invites stent on to an Invoice of Articles for Ladies use, comprising:—Drawn Silk Bonnets, of the latest Parisian style; Plain and richly embroidered French Silk Stockings; White and Colored Silk Gloves; Combs of various descriptions, viz. Shell and Buffalo side Combs of numerous patterns; Braid and Buffalo side Combs of various patterns; Single and Double do; Dressing and Victoria do; Single and Double do; Hair combs, and hair and Tooth Combs; Hair Brushes of all descriptions; and a variety of the best description for Infants use. Victoria, 8th October 1846.

SUPERIOR PENKNIVES, manufactured by JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, CUTLERS TO HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL NAVY, No. 6, Norfolk Street, Sheffield. A Small Invoice of the above superior Gallery just received, and can be strongly recommended for the use of Officers. F. FUNK. Victoria, 8th July 1846.

BOOTS & SHOES. THE undersigned has just received another case of European Boots and Shoes, and is ready to dispose of them as follows:— F. FUNK. Victoria, 12th August 1846.

NEW BOTTLES of very superior quality and for sale at moderate prices apply to MEMURRY & Co. Victoria, 19th September 1846.

NOTICE. MARKWICK will not be answerable for any debts contracted by the House formerly occupied by Messrs Brougham, Moore & Co. and now by Mr E. N. Brougham, at Mr. Brougham's occupied the whole of the House, Shop and out buildings since the House was taken on the 1st December 1845. A. G. Young, 5th October 1846.

A BRIG has to be chartered on having command at the present superior Messrs Brougham, Moore & Co. on the 1st of General Brougham's orders. His low price of freight and other particulars will be published in a few days. Apply to the Office of the Company, 7th October 1846.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES, NAVAL & MILITARY MESSES, BACHELORS, COMMANDERS OF SHIPS, PUBLICANS, AND SEVERAL OTHERS. MR. BURGESS will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on this day the 14th Instant, at the Godown of Messrs RAWL, DUNS & Co.— 150 Dozen Superior Claret, 100 Do. delicious Port, 140 Do. rare and excellent Sherry, 63 Casks fruit, Teneriffe. ALSO. A few Casks of Choice Brandy, fine favoured Arrack and sundry other desirable articles. An Invoice of a Cask of Lady's Hair and Wiltshire Cheese, at Lady's Sundry, for Sale at the stores of the undersigned, BOHMER & BIGHAM. Victoria, 23rd September 1846.

NOTICE. WE the undersigned have formed a Partnership for the transaction of a General Agency, Auction and Commission business, at Victoria Hongkong, under the Firm of DRINKER & HEYL & DRINKER. Wm. S. HEYL. Victoria, March 2nd 1846.

JUST RECEIVED xx "HEBER". SUPERIOR Hams, Butter in small tins, Cheese, Tongues in half of the Imperial Spiced Candles, Paste and Brown Soap, Dried Apples, No. 1 Blue Beef and Pork, Europe Rope, White and Blue Paint, Pump Leather, Ours &c. &c. ALSO. A few Boxes of superior Lemons Syrup, and Sarsaparilla used. DRINKER & HEYL. Victoria, 22nd September 1846.

MERY, FRASER & Co., inform the Community of Hongkong, that they have a Bona Suora and Fabrics lately arrived, and though their establishment is rather distant from the centre of the town, Gentlemen may rely on having their horses faithfully and expeditiously shod. Opposite the Catholic Burying Ground, — June 23rd 1846.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S POLICY SINCE 1841.— CHARGES OF THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES BUCKTON, M.P. Now that the commercial spirit of Sir Robert Peel has been crowned by a repeal of the corn laws, and that his Ministry is about to be immolated to the resentment and anger of disappointed supporters, it appears a fitting time to take a review of the circumstances under which, in five single sessions of parliament, more real reforms have been accomplished, more practical benefits have been bestowed upon the country, more ancient and time-hardened prejudices removed, and a more enlightened and generous theory of private interests and public good has become acknowledged as the policy of the state, than can be found in any half century of the history of this or any other country. We refer now to that which appertains to the material and physical condition of the country, and with which its social and moral condition is very intimately connected. Holding the opinion that we do, of the deep importance, in every point of view, of the measures which have been the chief characteristics of the policy of the present government, it is impossible that we should not feel a corresponding interest, not only in those who have been the main instruments, but in all who have aided, by their support, in carrying those measures to a successful issue. Nor can it be supposed that we can be indifferent to the means by which even such great national advantages have been obtained. We would deeply regret if the great honour which we owe to our country, attach to the name of the statesman who has devoted his high talents, indomitable perseverance, great energy and noble experience of a long life of active duties to these objects, were in the slightest degree dimmed by any fair imputation upon his motives. That such charges would be made was certain; and it was, moreover, probable that every objection which existed of personal disappointment or of enmity to the Minister would be raised to aid the violence and virulence of such charges. We are deeply sensible of the great importance, especially in a country like this, of a high and elevated standard of public character, which repudiates a like all personal and selfish objects, and, especially, which is ready to make sacrifices for the sake of public good. In order to form a fair and dispassionate opinion of the course which Sir Robert Peel, as a Minister, has pursued, and of the measures which he has passed, we have carefully perused every speech which he has made in parliament, and during the whole period that he has been a Minister; and we must say that we have not met with a single passage inconsistent with that course of those measures, and that of all, anything that entitles the Practitioner to prefer against him the charge of hypocrisy and despotism, which they now do.

A consideration of the course of these changes may be conveniently connected with a review of the policy and measures of the first session of which Sir Robert Peel's government was constituted. But it will be necessary to examine the grounds on which the Minister opposed the government on which he was elected in 1841, and accepted the support which he received from the crown on the 1st of August, 1841. Nothing can be more than to take the speech which he made on the 1st of August, 1841, and to examine the grounds on which he was elected in 1841, and accepted the support which he received from the crown on the 1st of August, 1841.

THE undersigned has to be chartered on having command at the present superior Messrs Brougham, Moore & Co. on the 1st of General Brougham's orders. His low price of freight and other particulars will be published in a few days. Apply to the Office of the Company, 7th October 1846.

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THE undersigned has to be chartered on having command at the present superior Messrs Brougham, Moore & Co. on the 1st of General Brougham's orders. His low price of freight and other particulars will be published in a few days. Apply to the Office of the Company, 7th October 1846.

course afterwards, which might prove convenient? Let the speech of 1841 speak for itself, and let any candid mind say whether it is not a more judicious course than the general principle professed by the Government.

The right hon. gentleman, the President of the Board of Trade, asked me whether or not I dissented from the ministerial measures. I therefore dissented from the principle of free trade. Sir, I protest against the principle of free trade being applied by those individual measures. I protest against the removal of the duties on raw materials, as it appears to me more calculated to promote that removal, and to make it acceptable and satisfactory, than the mode which has been adopted by the Government, of trying the principle of free trade in a mere scheme of financial policy.

Sir Robert Peel then quoted the King's speech of 1825, which contemplated the duty upon the success of the free trade measures already passed, and recommended a further removal of similar restrictions.

Now there were the statements to which I was a party in 1825. The right hon. gentleman has, I think, a fair right to say—don't content yourself with those general declarations in favour of free trade—the principles by which you will be guided—since they throw on you the onus of establishing the exceptions. I may again say, when the right hon. gentleman talks of assisting the exports of Mr Huskisson, I can say with truth that I did cordially co-operate with Mr Huskisson in his financial measures, and that I did receive from Mr Huskisson the assurance that from no member of the Government had he received more cordial support than from myself in carrying his measures and in mitigating the difficulties with which he had to contend.

Sir Robert Peel then referred to the several questions of free trade, on which he had supported Lord Melbourne's Government; he had supported the new regulation of the duties on Brazilian coffee, in order to abolish those absurd restrictions which prevented the direct importation of coffee, and to prevent the necessity of sending it round by the Cape. He had supported the equalization of duties between East and West India produce, which was long a test of free trade or monopoly. He had also supported the Government in the measure for the free introduction of timber into the West Indies, which was opposed by the Protectionists as a blow to Canada. With respect to the part of the speech which referred to the abolition of duties unproductive to the revenue and vexatious to commerce, Sir Robert Peel said—

Now, you ask me, if I contend against that principle of reducing the public burdens? Not the least. I consider nothing more proper. Then, as to whether the principle of protection, upon which others of the duties are founded, be not carried to an extent injurious alike to the interests of the state and to the interests of the people? Sir Robert Peel said—“I cannot contend against the principle; and my only reason for contending against the address is, that it solicits an opinion on the three measures which form part of the budget; and what I fear is, that were I to allow it to pass in consequence of any acquiescence in its general views, that you might consider it, and that the public would take it as an acquiescence in the detailed measures.”

So far, Sir Robert Peel instead of repudiating the principles of free trade, most distinctly and unequivocally recognizes them as those on which he had acted with Mr Huskisson, and adopts them as those on which his future policy would be based. But now, as far as regards the corn law, and the condition on which the right hon. bart. accepted the support of the agricultural interest, was his language less distinct and plain? Let us again quote his own words—

I now propose the more important and exciting question of the corn laws. In order that I may make no mistake, allow me to refer to the expressions which I made use of on this point before the dissolution. I said, that on consideration, I had formed an opinion, which intervening consideration has not induced me to alter, that the principle of a graduated scale was preferable to that of a fixed and unreasonable duty. I said then, and I say now, in doing so I repeat the language I held in 1835, that I will not bind myself to the details of the existing law, but will reserve to myself the Unfettered discretion of considering and amending that law. I hold the same language now—but if you ask me whether I bind myself to the maintenance of the existing law in its details, or if you say that there is the condition on which the agricultural interest give me their support, I say that it is a condition on which I give my support.”

But I still more remarkable passage occurs in that speech as to the extent to which the protectionist would stand with the corn laws under particular circumstances; and which is peculiarly applicable to those which really did exist at the signing of the present session. Referring to the measures which had been made against the corn law, as to its injurious effect on the condition of the labouring poor, and as to the tendency to agitate the public mind, Sir Robert Peel said—

If it could be shown that the corn laws would produce the effect of much distress, I should not be at all surprised to see that the Government would be obliged to consider the question of the corn laws, and that the Government would be obliged to consider the question of the corn laws, and that the Government would be obliged to consider the question of the corn laws.

continuance of it—could offer a guarantee against the recurrence of it, I would expressly advise a reduction, on an alternative, of the duties on raw materials of the Corn Laws.

It is impossible to say whether the character of these declarations by the Government. We have seen that the Protectionists and free traders alike have said that they had no belief that those principles would become the rule of the Government. The Protectionists appeared to have confidence that they would work, and free traders to have confidence that they would not. But whether the right hon. gentleman sincerely or whether his parties were mistaken, is a question altogether to be determined by the course which the minister has proceeded in since. If it has turned out that the policy announced on the 27th of August, 1841, by Sir Robert Peel, has been persevered in one steady and undeviating course from his first advent to office, then those who still adhere to a belief that the Protectionist principle is essential to the welfare of the country, may be disappointed; but those who believe in the efficacy of free trade to promote the general good, can only be gratified that the fears and suspicions they then entertained, have proved groundless. The true value of the professions of Sir Robert Peel, in 1841, can only be estimated by his course of conduct afterwards; and we are certain that those who have known the principles which official responsibility will require to be met in other considerations, impose upon a minister, will think it a conclusive argument against the sincerity of those professions, if the reforms which they fairly inferred were carried out with a caution, which to those not possessing these responsibilities, might appear unnecessary; slow; or even if the minister should, from the success of his first experiments, think it safe and desirable to go further than he at first could have contemplated. What we want to show is, that nothing which Sir Robert Peel professed in 1841, could be construed to an obligation towards the agricultural interest to maintain protection, that he not only distinctly reserved to himself the right to modify and change the corn law as circumstances might render necessary, but that he distinctly avowed free trade principles, as the foundation of his policy.

Such then were the professions with which Sir Robert Peel commenced his Government. Let us now examine how far free traders have been justified in gradually relinquishing the district which Sir Robert Peel professed in 1841, and which was not a little increased by the fact that the Duke of Buckingham was a member of the cabinet. It will be remembered that at a very early stage of the Peel Government, the Duke of Richmond, in his place in the House of Lords, did claim the Government as an instrument of the agricultural interest. “They it was that had made it and could unmake it.” But Sir Robert Peel took an early opportunity of declaring that he would not hold himself to a mere tenure, but in any altered in the policy which he might deem necessary to follow. The first evidence that the Minister had determined to pursue the policy which his speech of August indicated, was that immediately prior to the meeting of parliament, when a cabinet council was held to decide on the speech from the throne, the Duke of Buckingham retired; and when the speech was delivered, on the 3rd of July, it contained a recommendation to consider the effect of the laws which affect the import of corn, and of other articles the produce of foreign countries. On the 9th of February, Sir Robert Peel introduced the corn bill which has just expired, which, though a material modification on which preceded it, had nothing to recommend it to free traders; for if similar disasters to those which happened in 1830-40 under the old sliding scale, did not occur under the law of 1842, it was only because the latter was never fairly tried. But, on the 11th of March, the Minister introduced a large bill for the reform in the tariff. He announced the fundamental principle of the Government, with regard to commerce to be—“the repeal of all prohibitory, and a reduction of protective duties. Out of 1,200 articles of which the tariff consisted, reductions were made on 750. These reductions were applied so that, as a rule, the duty on raw materials should not exceed 5 per cent.; that on articles partly manufactured 12 per cent.; and that on articles wholly manufactured 20 per cent. The prohibitions which, up to that time existed against the import of live animals, and some kinds of provisions, were removed, and they were admitted at moderate duties. The duty on foreign coffee was reduced from fifteen pence to eight pence per pound, and that on colonial iron, from six pence to four pence per pound. The duty on Canadian timber was reduced from ten shillings to one shilling the load, and that on foreign timber from fifty five shillings to twenty five shillings the load, on the ground of its importance as a raw material. The export duties on British manufactures, which, though small, were highly objectionable in principle, were entirely repealed, and, on the ground of relieving the charge on travelling, the duty on stage coaches was materially reduced. The reductions under this tariff, were—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Items include On 750 articles, On coffee, On timber, Export duty on manufactures, On stage coaches.

These were the first acts of the Government. Sir Robert Peel's Government, and though the bill done with respect to corn, and the entire remission of sugar in these reductions, industrially modified the position of free traders. It was a step, which would have been a great step, had it not been for the fact that the Government were bound to the Ministry of the day.

speech of the 27th of August, that the Peel Ministry was based on protection? And was there, in fact, any other basis? The debates in Parliament, and the efforts of the protectionists out of doors, show that such a belief existed. Among the important interests whose protection was effected by the tariff, was that of the corn growers in Cornwall. All must recollect the uncompromising opposition which was offered to the Government by Sir Robert Peel, to whom was attributed the Protectionist policy, which appeared at Sir Robert Peel's Ministry. This was an appeal to the advocates of protection on behalf of a native industry. What answer was given to that appeal? None. Where, then, was Mr D'Israeli? Justifying Sir Robert Peel's free trade policy. If the protectionists confided in the minister, they expected him to govern according to their views; it was impossible they could be so deluded after these measures were passed. But, further, to show how earnestly Sir Robert Peel acted up to the principles laid down in 1841, he encountered the odium of the income tax, in order to enable him to relinquish the revenue which the reduction of duties involved. Those who followed Sir Robert as a protectionist minister, should then have withdrawn their confidence. Those who continued it after these acts, and taken in conjunction with his former professions, cannot be entitled now to fall of betrayal. In 1843, no material changes were introduced with the budget. The revenue had not only covered the deficiencies which existed in 1842, and the reductions which were then made. But in the session of 1844, Sir Robert Peel, steady to his announced policy in August, 1841, prosecuted commercial reforms. In introducing the budget, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed an equalization of the excise duty between flint and common glass, and a reduction of the duty on vinegar; a reduction on the import duties on currants; a further reduction of the duty on foreign coffee from sixpence to sixpence per lb, leaving the duty on colonial coffee as it was; a reduction of duty on marine insurances; and lastly, what was deemed a great freetrade admission, an entire repeal of the duty on foreign wool. These reductions amounted to—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Items include Glass, Vinegar, Currants, Coffee, Wool.

Here again we find an attack on commercial protection by a reduction of the duty on foreign coffee, and on agricultural protection by a repeal of the wool duties; and a regard to the doctrines of free commercial policy, by removing the duties on raw materials, and articles essential to manufactures. Again in the same session on the introduction of the sugar duties, the same principle was observed; and with a view to the policy of the Government with regard to slave-grown sugar, from which we cannot so strongly express our dissent, the earliest opportunity was seized, by leaving the tariff, and a treaty admitted to introduce foreign fresh-beet sugar at a great reduction of duty. The duties before were 24s for colonial, and 63s for foreign. The bill of this session reduced the duty on foreign fresh-beet sugar to 34s, from and after the 10th November. We need not now enter into the merits of that plan, which we have so often discussed. Whatever its faults, it nevertheless proves that a steady and undeviating course was pursued in accordance with the professions made in August 1841, and that the advocates of protection had constant evidence of the sincerity of those professions.

Again, in 1845, at the commencement of the session, Sir Robert Peel brought forward the budget, and took that occasion to pass under review the whole of his financial policy. The same principles were still adhered to; and to enable him to carry out his policy still further, he sought a renewal of the income tax which was then on the eve of expiry. Parliament had then, sufficient experience of the how far it was desirable to continue it. It had enabled the Minister to repeal nearly all the prohibitory and other protective duties. It was sought to be carried for the express purpose of repealing and further modifying other protective duties. It was passed without any opposition from the Protectionists. The commercial reforms announced in that speech were—the entire repeal of the duties on four hundred and thirty articles in the tariff, the entire repeal of the duty on cotton wool, the repeal of the duty on the import of colonial sugar, and a great reduction in the rate of the duty on foreign sugar. The British tariff with respect to these duties, was reduced to a very small amount, and without any charge on any article of raw material imported. The Minister in accordance with the principle laid down in his speech of the 27th of August 1841, removed the duties altogether on 430 articles which yielding little revenue, were an obstacle to trade. These reductions amounted to—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Items include Estimated loss on sugar, Cotton duty repealed, Duty on 430 articles repealed, Export duty on beer, Auction duty, Glass duty.

Among the 430 articles mentioned in the tariff were many of a purely protective character, and many of a nature which would have been a great step, had it not been for the fact that the Government were bound to the Ministry of the day.

nister in favour of free trade. All the protectionists contended for in the Import Duties Committee's report had been recognized, and, to a lesser or greater degree, acted upon. All export duties had been abolished, the duties on raw materials of which the protectionists had been so long a champion, had been greatly reduced; the duties on 72 articles in the tariff had been reduced, and, on 47 of them, entirely repealed. In every case protection had been abandoned or modified; and simple duties aimed at. And, on all bands, it was admitted, that whether viewed in relation to the interests generally affected, but more particularly with regard to public revenue, the policy had proved itself to be not only safe, but highly beneficial. But was there any one who had not seen a word of the minister which entitled the protectionists to assume that the Government existed for the purpose of upholding their principles?

We are, however, quite willing to admit that, in any thing, except the general tendency of Sir Robert Peel's policy, had occurred up to this time, there was any one to think that he would carry it so far as to propose a total repeal of the corn law. But towards the close of the session of 1845, two discussions arose—one on the motion of Lord John Russell on the corn laws of the country, and the other on Mr Wilson's motion for a committee on the corn laws; on which occasions it became clear that Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham held very strong opinions against the policy of maintaining those laws. It was clear that the beneficial effects of cheapness and abundance on the condition of the masses, as shown by the experience of 1843, '44, and '45, had produced a deep influence on the minds of the ministers; and a great change of opinion as to the intimate connection which restrictions and high price of food had with suffering, crime and disease. It was plain that the circumstances under which Sir Robert Peel had acted in August, 1841, which he would ever praise the total repeal of the corn laws, had arrived. Those who listened to the speeches of the ministers on these two motions were convinced that their defence of a corn law was at an end.

Under these circumstances the session of 1845 closed. The events which happened during the months of September, October, and November; the general failure of the potato crop throughout Europe; and the defective conditions of the grain crops in many of the European countries, which were adopted by Holland, Belgium, Russia, Turkey, and some of the German provinces, to secure their people from impending famine; the discovery that the potato crop in this kingdom, and especially in Ireland, had shared the common fate, all combined to impose upon the Government the deepest sense of responsibility for the security of this country. Sir Robert Peel would at once have opened the ports, and called parliament together to propose permanent measures of relief, and to submit his views to the adoption or rejection. He was opposed by his cabinet, and the resignation of D. Comber followed. Lord J. Russell, who in the month of April had published his letter to the electors of London, in which he announced his opinion in favour of a total repeal of the corn law, was sent for to form a Government; he finally failed to accomplish it. Lord Stanley had to the meantime declared that he could not form an administration on the principles of Sir Robert Peel, and under these circumstances Sir Robert Peel returned to power, and remodelled his cabinet for the express purpose of repealing the corn laws, and introducing such other commercial reforms as the state of the revenue would admit. A statement was announced for as early a day as possible, and the measures which finally received the royal sanction yesterday, were proposed on the 27th of January. These measures, though of a more extensive and sweeping kind than any thing before introduced, were still strictly in accordance with the general policy pursued by Sir Robert Peel throughout the whole period of his Government. The measures themselves have been so recently under discussion that we do not require more particularly to describe them. It is freely admitted that, every member of the House of Commons, whether a member of the party, has felt himself perfectly at liberty to support or oppose the propositions of the Government; but we are at a loss to understand on what ground the minister should have become the object of personal attack and accusation, for the performance of this great public duty. It was to be viewed only as a question of public policy and necessity, in which the great parties of the State were equally agreed; and by which we have the greatest confidence, that the best interests of all parties will be found to be collected.

In this short review of the policy pursued in the last five sessions, we have not attempted to criticize the manner in which the measures were carried out, our only object being generally to show that one steady principle has been pursued throughout, equally in accordance with the professions of the Minister when he took office in 1841, and with the important measures of the present session which yesterday received the royal assent. We cannot however, withhold this notice with our acknowledgments to the great and disinterested aid which Sir Robert Peel has throughout the whole period of his official career received from his political opponents generally, and from Lord John Russell in particular. The entire disregard of all ordinary party considerations in this various conflict which have taken place in Parliament in support of the great measures of freetrade, which have been carried during the last five years, which has characterized the course pursued by Lord John Russell, entitles his leadership to the deepest gratitude of the country, and more especially, in regard to the course he has pursued during the last six months. Next to Sir Robert Peel, there is no individual in the late in whose courage and single-mindedness we are more deeply indebted, for the example of those measures which have finally established free trade as the irrevocable policy of this country, as we are to the noble lord. But for his influence exerted at the most critical moment, these measures would not at this moment have passed into law. Economist, Feb 27.