

THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

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VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11th, 1846.

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For ENGLAND, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, CEYLON AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steam Ship BRANZAN, will leave this for the above places on Sunday the 25th of November, and will be received on board until Noon, and Starts until 4 P. M., on Saturday the 28th.

This Route affords an opportunity of visiting SINGAPORE and PENANG, remaining a short time at CEYLON, and thence proceeding to ENGLAND by 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 understanding to ply between COLOMBO and BOMBAY, thus affording Passengers a much more speedy means of reaching the latter place than is otherwise obtainable.

CARRO, PARCELS, &c. may be forwarded to ENGLAND by the above Vessel, with the same dispatch as H. M. Ships; and SPECIE, SILK, or other Goods to CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, on Terms the same as by sailing vessels, the rate of Insurance having been reduced by several Offices in favour of the Company's Steamers.

No Goods can be received for Overland Transit unless Packed in non-absorbent Coverings as Wood, Matting, Tanned Cloth &c. and the Contents and Value of each Package either marked on the outside, or declared in Writing at the time of Shipment.

Further particulars regarding Freight and Passage may be obtained by application at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

J. A. OLDING, Agent.
Hongkong, 30th September 1846.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine A Ship DARTMOUTH, 733 Tons, has superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be dispatched from Hongkong about the end of October. For Passage, apply to Captain STEWART, on board, or to **TURNER & Co.,** Hongkong or Canton.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

A substantial House, consisting of two sitting rooms, each 30 feet by 20 feet, and in height 17 feet, 6 inches, with Dressing rooms; five good sized bed rooms, with Dressing and bath room to each; two servants' rooms, a front and a back Verandah, closed with Venetians, each 54 feet long, 12 feet wide; flat roof, convenient for exert, 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 at West Point, and lately occupied by the Honorable P. L. STRANGE, Attorney General. Apply to **JAMIESON, HOW & Co.,** Victoria, 25th September 1846.

TO LET.

THE building on the Queen's Road, occupied at present by J. A. OLDING Esq., on the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office.

Possession given early in November. Apply to **BUSH & Co.,** Hongkong, 27th October 1846.

TO LET.

A Bungalow on Queen's Road, opposite the Albany Gardens, 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 Gough Street. Apply to **JOHN CARR,** Victoria, 14th April, 1846.

TO LET.

A HOUSE on Queen's Road, containing twelve rooms, with godowns. Apply to **ARCH: MELVILLE,** Victoria, 14th April, 1846.

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, 6th June 1846.

TO LET.

SPACIOUS Godowns and dwelling house, built of Granite and lately occupied by Messrs Lums, Rattray & 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 OR ON LEASE.

A HOUSE on Queen's Road, late in the occupation of Mr. G. W. BOWEN. Apply at the Office of the Friend of China.

APARTMENTS.

A Suite 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.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr GEORGE THOMAS BRAINE and Mr FRANCIS CHARLES DUNNISON, in our Establishment ceased on the 30th ultimo, and Mr ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Mr CHARLES JOSEPH BRAINE, and Mr EDWARD PEPPER are this day admitted Partners in our Firm. **DEWNT & 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 Sherry, 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, 23d January, 1846.

MR. ALEXANDER McCULLOUGH and Mr DUNCAN JAMES KAY have been admitted Partners in our Firm. **TURNER & Co.,** Hongkong, 20th October 1846.

FOR SALE.

WEBSTER, Gordon, Cossart & Co's superior Madeira, in Hhds, quarter and half quarter casks, and in cases. **FLETCHER & Co.,** Hongkong, 1st March, 1846.

NOTICE.

MR. ROGER JACON is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm. **HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,** Hongkong, 1st August 1846.

FOR SALE.

THE following Wines ex Canada.

Port,	
Sherry,	
Sauterne,	
Hock,	
Glera,	
Sparkling Champagne,	
Hermitage,	
Pale Cognac Brandy,	do. do.
Seleite Geneve,	do. do. 1/2 dozen.

Superior Italian Salad Oil. Apply to **HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,** Victoria, 15th July 1846.

FOR SALE.

ALSO'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 quarter casks. Apply to **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,** Victoria, 10th April 1846.

FOR SALE.

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

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES RYDER 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, Glasgow, Calcutta, Bombay, and Canton. This Office returns a Bonus of 10 per cent. (Ten per Cent) on all Premiums. **GILMAN & Co.,** Canton, 1st October 1846.

NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND BLASS is authorized to sign for our firm in China, by Procuration. **HEGAN & Co.,** Hongkong, 20th October 1846.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, in One Doz. Cases—

Do. Vieux,	
St. Germain,	
St. Jacques,	
Chateau Margaux,	

Just landed from the French ship Adhemar. **HEGAN & Co.,**

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM FRAZER BRYAN is authorized to Sign for our firm per procuration. **W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.,** Victoria, Hongkong, 3rd November 1846.

HEATHING COPPER, for Sale, apply at the Godowns of **W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.,** Victoria, 23rd October 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.

NOTICE.

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

FOR SALE.

INVOICES of—Russian Cordage, Paint, Paint Oil, Canvas, Blocks, Bunting, Twine, and superior Hamburg Mess Pork and Beef. Wine, Brandy, Gin and Vinegar. **Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,** Hongkong, September 1846.

FOR SALE.

AN Elegant Rosewood Cabinet Piano, Metallic Plate, 64 Octave, by C. L. WEBB, 142 Leadenhall Street. **RAWLE, DUUS & Co.,** 4th November 1846.

FOR SALE.

AN Invoice of Window Glass, from 9 by 7 to 16 by 12. One doz. of Best English Plate and Stained Glass, from 24 by 18 to 30 by 30. **RAWLE, DUUS & Co.,** 4th November 1846.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, Chain Cables, and Hawse Pipes of all sizes. An Invoice of Manila, Europe, and Patent Ropes. Coffee, and Government Cigars. **RAWLE, DUUS & Co.,** 4th November 1846.

FOR SALE.

SALT Provisions, Flour, Rum, Arrack, and Brandy in Wood; Whisky, Cognac, and all kinds of Wines in Bottle. **RAWLE, DUUS & Co.,** 4th November 1846.

FOR SALE.

A few Salamander Book and Treasure Safes. **RAWLE, DUUS & Co.,** 4th November 1846.

NOTICE.

THE following Parcels forwarded by Messrs WAGHORN & Co's Overland Conveyance, will be delivered on the presentation of W. & Co's Receipt for same:—

S. J. D. CAMPBELL, Oriental Bank.
W. J. FAOAN, Esq.
J. WILLIAMS.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co., 4th November 1846.

MESSRS WAGHORN & CO'S AGENCY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for Messrs WAGHORN & Co., are prepared to forward Parcels to India or England by the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS, which sail from here on the 25th of every Month.

All Parcels sent to Victoria to be forwarded must be free of Freight and other Charges, and should arrive here 24 Hours before the Mail closes.

All Parcels received from India or England will be delivered free of any Charges made here, on the presentation of the Receipt only; but if they are charged, besides the Receipt, \$1 per Package will be charged, besides the Receipt and other Expenses.

For sale at the Office, WAGHORN & Co's "OVERLAND GUIDE by the Route to Egypt;" "GENERAL HINTS and INFORMATION for PASSENGERS on their way from and to INDIA."

1st. Route, via Southampton.
2d. " " " " through France.
3d. " " " " Trieste or Constantinople, with Map of the Overland Routes.
Also, a few Overland Tickets.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co., 6th May 1846.

FOR SALE.

CHINA Cables of all sizes up to 1 inch and 7/8. O. Anekers, very superior Canvas, Blocks, Bunch Europe Rope, Paint Oil, Black Varnish, by whole sale. **FRANKLYN & MILNE,** Queen's Road, Victoria, 3rd November 1846.

FOR SALE.

COGNAC in Bottles at 86 per Dozen at Messrs FRANKLYN & MILNE's (Hongkong, 22nd October 1846).

PALE Burton Ale in Hogsheads @ 20.
Do. do. in bottle 3.
Pale Cognac Brandy on Cask and bottle.
Fine full flavoured Port.
Very Pale Sherry.

Pale do.
Brown do.
Red wine in Cask.
Champagne and Claret, at very low prices.
Sparkling and still Moselle, Liqueurs &c., Apply to **FRANKLYN & MILNE,** Queen's Road.

MANILA CHERIOTS.

MESSRS. FRANKLYN & MILNE are now having a very fine batch of No. 3, and have them for sale.

A few Piculs of Gypsum. **Queen's Road, 3rd November 1846.**

FOR SALE.

AND received per late arrivals by the undersigned several Invoices consisting of as follows:—Saddlery, Ladies and Children's Riding Whips, Do. do. White Cotton Hose, 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. Like wise a quantity of Bengal Rice and Gram. **BOWRA, HUMPHREYS & Co.,** Victoria, 14th September 1846.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

SODA WATER, ZERATED LEMONADE, Aromatic 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 Dispensary, Potters Street, Victoria, HONGKONG. **CANTON, at Dr KENNY'S Dispensary, No. 5, New French Hong, MACAO, at HINNAN'S, Chinese Shopkeeper, Rua d'Augustine.**

ZERATED LEMONADE, AND SODA WATER.

(From the New Manufactory at Macao.)

ON application may be had at F. A. SEABRA'S Dispensary, Praya Grande, and at the Store of Mr JOHN SMITH.

TRAMS:—Lemonade, per dozen, one dollar and a quarter, and Soda Water, one dollar,—bottles to be returned;—with bottles: \$3 per dozen.

OR Orders for ten dozens, or above: Soda Water, Seventy-five cents, and Lemonade, one dollar per dozen.

Macao, 1st October 1846.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

MESSIEURS RICHARD COLEY and WILLIAM GASKELL Attorneys of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster in England and Solicitors of the High Court of Chancery have been duly admitted to practise as Attorneys, Solicitors and Proctors of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, and have this day entered into Copartnership.

Offices at the house lately occupied by Messrs HUMPHREYS & Co., Queen's Road, Victoria, 12th October 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 indent, consisting of—

Europe, Manila and Coir Cordage of all sizes: Spinnings, Worthing, Martine, Hambro lines, Lead lines, Oakum etc. Best navy Canvas, Scotch twine, and Dutch bunting. Tar, Pitch, Rosins, Paints, Paint Oil, Turpentine, Varnish, etc. etc. Blocks, Blocks, Mast hoops, and Nails of every kind. Hanks, Salt apples etc.

Brand, Flour, and Rice Provisions.

Oilman's Stores of every description.

Brandy, Gin, Rum and Whisky.

Sherry, Port, Madeira, Champagne, Hock and various other light wines.

India and London Bottled Beer, Barclay's Porter etc. etc.

CHARLES BUCKTON, Queen's Road, Hongkong, and Whampoa Reach.

DUNBAR & Sons first London bottled Pale Ale do. Porter.

ALLSOPP'S best bottled Pale Ale. Fine Cheddar Loaf Cheese.

CHAS: BUCKTON, Queen's Road, 3rd November 1846.

FOR SALE.

A strong Grey Pony. Apply to **Mr G. DEWAR,** Victoria, 3rd September 1846.

LATEST DATES.

Table with 4 columns: Location (London, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, C. of Hope), Day (Sept. 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28), and Date (1903, 1904).

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11th, 1903.

NOTICE.—Drawn Cases will be open for Public View at 11 O'clock A.M., on each alternate Friday P.M., during the winter months, beginning with the 1st November 1903.

Victoria, 11th October 1903.

It is scarcely a month since the publication of the General Order of Major-General D'Aguliar...

The document we refer to is the "General Order" by the Honble Major-General D'Aguliar, Commanding the Troops in China...

We have taken some pains to arrive at the facts of the case, which are, substantially, as follows.

The Royal Engineer Mess, consisting of three Officers, have partaken of their dinner at the early hour of 9 P.M., and at a somewhat prolonged sitting...

But to return. The Junior Officer of the three, present on this joyous occasion—whom conversational powers are well known—propounds a question to his chief, that Chief replies by a brief reply...

The Chief who had sat surveying the scene in dignified silence, and waiting for what he considered the proper time for his interference, now with menacing attitude interpose...

But what, we ask ourselves, what has caused this? "By what," we ask ourselves, what has caused this? "By what," we ask ourselves, what has caused this?"

But what, we ask ourselves, what has caused this? "By what," we ask ourselves, what has caused this? "By what," we ask ourselves, what has caused this?"

The opinion of the Court is emphatically marked by the following words, which are the very words of the Chief, who is the very first to speak...

own showing, to be an insincere document. For instance,—in the first place, neither the original nor the revised sentence, (which by the way is a repetition, word for word, of the original) nor the remarks of the court appended to the revised sentence, contain the signature of any member of the Court. Why is not the name of Lieut Colonel Durford, the President of the Court, attached to these parts of the paper, as it is customary, and if it be so to the original.

We ask the reason of this extraordinary omission? In the next place, the name of Major-General D'Aguliar figures to the first remark, which is that of Lieut Colonel Durford, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, follows the last, and again the name of "George D'Aguliar Major-Genl. commanding the Troops in China," follows the remarks of the Court, but, as before observed, without the signature of any member of the Court. These may appear trifles—and would be so—if they did not mark as we clearly perceive, an intention which we believe to be a very important one.

Here are seven Officers, sworn to obey, "to administer justice according to the rules and articles of War," or in case of doubt, "according to their conscience, the best of their judgment, and the assistance of War."

But what signifies it, Major-General D'Aguliar the opinion of seven Officers, although upon oath, and with infinitely better opportunities than himself of forming a just conclusion; as has already heard one side of the question, that is quite enough for us, and has consequently prejudged the case.

He has already determined upon the sentence that he will impose, which shall be punishing or less than as may be the very best. If a reprisal could have been made, which would have been easy for the Major-General to inflict, it is in the exercise of his discretion (?) he considered it his duty to bring the same under the cognizance of a General Court Martial &c.

God be praised we know but little of Military Laws, and have had still less to do with courts martial, but we have nevertheless a keen perception of what is common justice. A General Court Martial we believe to be the highest species of Military Tribunal.

A military court would thus appear to be (except in Hongkong where it must be regarded rather as a pleasan Military legal fiction) as free from external interference as the Judges of England, or a British Jury empanelled.

Now what we ask would be thought in England, if the twelve Judges were to be boundly rated, by any authority whatever, for a judgment solemnly delivered by them? And even in the case of war, likely, but still rare occurrence, viz. the bullying of a Jury (who perform but one half the functions of the members of a court martial), by an angry, or partial Judge; when such a thing has happened, it has rarely tended to raise the individual waverer of the sentence, in general estimation, or to create a lower impression of the peculiar fitness of the individual Judge, for the important office of his employment.

These however who know Major-General D'Aguliar, will take this last piece of absurd balderdash, this counterfeited composition, at what it is worth, and no more. We think it is more than worth, and will utterly fail of its intention, to lower the public estimation, for a judgment pronounced in public estimation.

On the contrary, "we believe" that the greatest complaint that could have been made to them, as men who would not swerve from the path of duty, whatever the consequences might be, and they yet remain to be developed.

The following we believe to be the Officers composing the court:—

- Lieut Colonel Durford, C.B., Royal Artillery.
Major-General D'Aguliar, Commanding the Troops in China.
Major-General D'Aguliar, Commanding the Troops in China.
Major-General D'Aguliar, Commanding the Troops in China.

Courts remarks, regarding the 106th Article of War, and which contains a severe but just censure upon Major Aldrich, for not having stated a matter without the assent of a Court-Martial. Major-General D'Aguliar states it as his deliberate opinion, that an outrage of this nature is not to be expected, by any reasonable officer, and that Major Aldrich very properly referred to "superior authority." Here is a startling proposition, diametrically opposed to the opinion of the Court, and also to the plain, and obvious meaning, and intention of the 106th Article of War, which declares that "no officer shall be liable to be deprived of his rank, for any offence committed, or of being officer, or of being or insulting others, shall frankly explain, apologize, or offer redress for the same."

Major-General D'Aguliar here, we believe, written or compiled a book on Military Law, and he may thus be a better authority on the subject than the Articles of War themselves.

What again can be more contemptible than the ungenerous manner in which it is mentioned, that the memory of the principal witness, Major Aldrich, was assisted by notes taken immediately after the occurrence? Notes taken for what? Why, with the object of raising the prospects, and crushing the hopes of a young officer, for? Ever such moulded gentlemen, will look upon this, as an act for which Major Aldrich should ever blush, and be ashamed—and yet it is passed over by the honourable Major-General D'Aguliar, as every way correct, and praiseworthy.

It is one of the qualities of vain, and little minds, to imagine that the narrow circle in which they move, comprehends society at large; in fact the world. Ever such moulded gentlemen, will look upon this, as an act for which Major Aldrich should ever blush, and be ashamed—and yet it is passed over by the honourable Major-General D'Aguliar, as every way correct, and praiseworthy. It is one of the qualities of vain, and little minds, to imagine that the narrow circle in which they move, comprehends society at large; in fact the world. Ever such moulded gentlemen, will look upon this, as an act for which Major Aldrich should ever blush, and be ashamed—and yet it is passed over by the honourable Major-General D'Aguliar, as every way correct, and praiseworthy.

The beautiful ship Rainbow, Captain Hayes, arrived in this harbour on the evening of the 9th; she is fast from Callao on the west coast of America.

The Rainbow maintains her reputation for speed. She left New York on the 18th of May; doubled Cape Horn, and arrived at Valparaiso on the 17th of July, and thence sailed for Coquimbo, she landed half a full cargo of apples for Callao on the 4th September; at the latter port she landed a moiety of her original cargo (that for China having been shipped at Coquimbo) and started for China on the 12th of September, after having visited three ports on the west coast, at all of which she landed or took in cargo. The whole of this service has been executed in 174 days, or the not uncommon duration of a passage from England to China direct. This speaks volumes for fast ships—if they carry less, in long passages it is more than made up by the saving in time, interest on money &c.

We have been requested to publish the following letter. It speaks for itself; but we are sure that the "Committee of public safety" at Canton when they transmitted copies of Mr Conpton's letter to Sir John Davis (of date the 5th Instant) for publication in the Hongkong papers, could not have anticipated that that communication would have been returned.

Hongkong Club. 9th November 1840. To FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR Esq. H. M. Consul, Canton.

Sir—I beg to acknowledge having received back from you the letter which I had the honor to address to His Excellency Sir J. P. Davis Bart, on the 5th Instant, in reply to his communication of the 23d ult. necessary to me in a letter from you dated 27th idem.

As I find it necessary to offer some explanation on this subject, I beg to state, that on the morning of the 2nd Instant, I addressed a letter to you in reply to His Excellency's communication, pressuring that it be the correct course; on the following morning (the 3rd) you returned that letter to me with an intimation that the proper mode of proceeding was to address His Excellency direct under your cover. Consequently on the same day I addressed His Excellency, and attached thereto the letter which I had previously addressed to you; on the evening of the 5th you returned the same to me, stating that you declined receiving and forwarding it by reason of immorality in the communications; and that "I should have avoided the communication, and I should be glad to make to Sir J. P. Davis, in a letter to himself." The contrary I addressed His Excellency in precisely the same language, and sent it to you for transmission; that letter you have now returned to me, declaring its tendency, and adding to it such words as would not justify you in giving countenance to the same, by becoming the medium of its transmission to His Excellency, without informing upon that respect which is due by every British subject to the highest Eminent Officer, Majesty in this country.

As I possess any illustration to exhibit in my language, or elsewhere, any disrespect for your Excellency, and you had not previously been notified, I beg to inform you, that I have not the least objection to the communication I could not do otherwise than refer the matter to your Excellency, and to your Excellency's orders, which I have strictly followed.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS of the Supreme Court, commenced to day (10th) Mr PARKER acting as Criminal Prosecutor on the part of the Crown in the absence of Mr STRATTON, the Colonial Attorney-General.

The Calendar is heavy, as will be seen from the following list of cases to be tried:—

- 1. Jozz Conroy—Larceny.
2. Shuk Abdulhah Nabec, ditto.
3. Chan Sang Ching, ditto.
4. Chan Fong Sing, ditto.
5. Fok, ditto.
6. Fok, ditto.
7. Wan-Apo, Larceny under 2 s.
8. Wan-Apo, breaking out of Prison.
9. Chong-Ang, assault and false Imprisonment.
10. Wm Patterson } Extortion. (Chung-Sun Hong.
11. Lam-Ang, stealing a dwelling house over £ 50.
12. Lam-Ang, stealing stolen goods.
13. Leung-Ang, receiving stolen goods over £ 5.
14. Why Ahm, ditto.
15. Cheong-Ang, ditto.
16. Chan-Ang, receiving st. lead goods.
17. Lam-Ang, cattle stealing.
18. Lam-Ang, stealing from a vessel in the port of Victoria.
19. Fong-Ang, stealing goods and merchandises of Lam-Ang.
20. Fong-Ang, ditto.
21. Wong-Hung Chi } Burglary. (Chan-Ang.
22. Fong-Wa-Fai } Robbery with arms. (Chong-Ang.
23. Chong-Ang, alias Man-Ang, ditto.
24. Wong-Ang, Robbery with violence.
25. Fong-Ang, ditto.
26. Fong-Poong-Neon, Cutting with intent.
27. Jan Cayell, stabbing with intent.
28. Leung Ahng, stabbing and cutting with intent.
29. Cheong-Ang } Burglary with violence. (Mok-Aok, Maudsl.
30. Mok-Aok, Maudsl. ditto.

Jozz Conroy accused of stealing some wearing clothes belonging to Domingo Mariano on the 11th September. A Policeman gave evidence that he arrested the prisoner with the clothes in his possession, and now offering to return them. The owner of the clothes called as a witness, but did not appear, and in his absence there was no proof that the clothes did not belong to the prisoner, who was therefore under the direction of the Court discharged from the bar. The recognizances of Domingo Mariano, and another witness that also failed to appear, were discharged.

Lo-Ang, deposited that he lives at Sundry, and sells fish. Between three and four months ago, the prisoner and another man came to his house, and asked for a light, witness tried to strike a light, but not succeeding, went out for one from the next house. While he was absent they took away a leather bag containing three quarter Rupees, half a Rupee and 40 cash, he had 1 ft on the bed. His wife tried to prevent them from taking it, but could not.

Lo-Sun-chi, wife of last witness, remembers prisoner coming to their house about three months ago with another man, her husband went to bed, for then, when the prisoner took his wife to the head of the bed. It was moonlight, and she saw him take it, and tried to prevent him from doing so. She cried out for her husband, and told him what had occurred; the prisoner jumped, he failed in overruling him, the witness jumped, she went and found the man who was with the prisoner, and he pointed out the prisoner in the barracks. He would not restore the money, and they complained to an officer, who sent them all over to the Police Court—witness identified the man who was with the prisoner.

His communication, which also belongs to the 42nd, along with the prisoner. After leaving the house, the letter showed him a quarter Rupee and half a Rupee. Witness did not enter the room, but saw the prisoner sitting on the bed—there was a light in the room. When prisoner showed the money, he said he had brought it from home with him. The two witnesses came next morning and asked for the prisoner, witness told him to return the money; he said he would not, because he had not stolen it from them.

The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty; and the prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned for 12 Calendar months, and during that time to be kept to hard labour.

Jankin was accused of Jarceny by stealing two gold rings, the value of 85; three Dollars, and one Rupee, and pistol, on 9th July.

Rosario Fernandez, cook of the Hospital of the Prisoner robbed Clementi, who was also in Mr Lamont's employ, and ran away over here. The money was shown to the witness by Clementi himself, the prisoner was living at Mr Lamont's. After he was taken, he told witness he had pledged to his house, and got for him, the persons name was Juhmand, he lived in the house above the Ghut terrace. Prisoner said he had spent the money on new clothes. Mr Hillier, the Police Magistrate, declared he had examined the prisoner at the Police Court. He then confessed the crime. He was warned as usual that his confession would be used against him. It was then taken down, and is now on file, and read in Court. He was found guilty, and sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour.

Chan Fong Sing was charged with larceny. Mr Farncome appeared for the prisoner.

Kwang Choo Koo (Lamung) gave evidence that on 7th July last, for which he paid 100, he brought to see him, but he was not present. He told him of an agreement with Mr Hamlet to take in on receiving half the profits. In making this agreement the prisoner was present, and he was not present. He signed the agreement as a witness. The prisoner was accused of Charming Hong. Seen stuck was seen taking of her. The prisoner went on board for doing business had no partnership with him. He paid the whole of the purchase money. Theodore Hallett gave further evidence. The prisoner wished to fright the witness, he of

feed to assist in sailing her, and she would procure a Chinese crew... She then came on board with two Chinese... The Constable who searched the schooner afterwards identified the arms and a bag of bullets... Mr. Drummond in defence stated, that the prisoner was part-owner of the vessel, and therefore could not steal her.

Verdict not guilty.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. ARRIVALS.

- NOVEMBER, 6, Torrington, Nell, Whampoa. 7, Sappho, Dunlop Whampoa. 8, Red Rover, Oliver, Cumingmoon. 9, Aberfoyle, McAlpine, Whampoa. 10, Rainbow, (Am.) Hayes, Calico, 12th September. PASSENGERS. Per Rainbow, Mr Stone, Mr Pharris, and Mrs Hayes.

SAILED.

- NOVEMBER, 7, Birmingham Banker, For Sea. 7, Prince of Wales, Jones, Whampoa. 7, Duke of York, Bristol, Whampoa. 7, Red Rover, Oliver, Cumingmoon. 7, Gazelle, Anderson, East Coast. 8, Vaccino, (P.) V. Lleranda, Macao. 9, Sappho, Dunlop London. 9, H. M. B. Rungloze, comder, Clifford, Amey. 10, Woodstock, Nicholson, Whampoa.

REPORTS.

- Aberfoyle, McAlpine, Leth. Torrington, Nell, East Coast. Every Harbour, Baker, Bombay. Alecto, (Dutch) Baten, Manila. VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR. P. M. S. Lincourt, Capt. in V. J. H. Johnston, bearing the flag (blue) of Rear Admiral Sir Thomas J. Cochrane, C. B. H. M. S. Wolf, Commander Gordon. H. M. S. Dandolo, Captain MacGillivray. H. M. S. Pestil, Captain Tibbo. H. M. B. Helene, Commander Hely. H. M. S. Vulcan, Captain MacGillivray. H. C. S. Pinto, Lieut. Ayer, (Rising-jr). H. M. T. S. Sapphire, Master Coaling, Pittock. H. M. T. S. Albatross, Master Commanding King. H. M. S. Minton, 2nd Master in charge Owsen, H. Spittal and Store Ship.

- Aberfoyle, McAlpine, Jamieson Howland and Co. Andala, Batten, Bush and Co. Avonlea, Luns, Macfarlane and Co. Andala, King, Dent and Co. Brimstone, H. Morrison, Coates, J. Matheson and Co. City of Derby, Warren, Macvicar and Co. Donr, Cumberland, Lindsay and Co. Demit, Watson, Watson, Lindsay and Co. Port Bulcarras, Bitter, J. Matheson and Co. Fort William, Meinrin, J. Matheson and Co. G. Heinrich, (H.M.) Hinrichsen, Bou tead and Co. John O'Connell, McDonald, Turner and Co. John Ripper, Howard, Dent and Co. Kipper, Bellamy, Master, J. Matheson and Co. Lady, Beauvais, Murray and Co. Leping, Lees, Benkin, Rawson and Co. Lancel, Young, Husband and Co. Menonidi, Gill, Murray and Co. McZeppa, Macfarlane, J. Matheson and Co. Montrose, Fergusson, H. Bush and Co. Midea, (Am.) Poor, Dent and Co. Nymph, Hainsburg, Lindsay and Co. Nymph of England, Pearson, G. Livingston and Co. Rainbow, Hayes, Bush and Co. Red Rover, Oliver, J. Matheson and Co. Sanderson, Robinson, Macvicar and Co. Sir Robert Sale, Leader, Lindsay and Co. Spec. Cole, Murray and Co. Sri Singapore, Smith and Grimston. Torrington, Nell, G. Livingston and Co. Yacouit Sandon White, G. Livingston and Co. H. C. Str. Nemesis, Master-Commanding Russell, at Canton.

VESSELS AT WHAMPOA.

- Andala, Penny, Macvicar and Co. Aquagon, Abbott, Macvicar and Co. Apollonia, Thomas, Lindsay and Co. Anetia, Diaper, Boustead and Co. Antoninus, White, Lindsay and Co. A. Eberard, Downward, G. Livingston and Co. Banana, Mossop, Crooks & Massey. Branks, Moor, Carr, J. Matheson and Co. Brimston, Solomon, Boustead and Co. Borderer, Willis, J. Matheson and Co. Bon Accord, Beckle, Bell and Co. Cleopatra, Early, Russell and Co. Duke of Argyll, Britton, Russell and Co. Duke of Cornwall, Whitehead, K. Macgregor and Co. Durham, Stewart, Turner and Co. Ebenezer, Ewing, Beach, Russell and Co. Ellen, A. Rodger, Gilman and Co. Glenmore, Barnet, J. Matheson and Co. Harrier, C. Saunders, Burgess and Co. India, Stuedland, W. & T. Gilman and Co. Lichman, Blair, Russell and Co. Indisprent, (Danish) Holm, Henderson, Wilson and Co. Josephine, Smith, Lindsay and Co. Lady Auckland, Parkin, Lindsay and Co. Lyford, Stratton, Russell and Co. Malacca, Shearer, J. Matheson and Co. Marquis of Eble, Bannings, Turner and Co. Mrs. Brimstone, P. Ficken, Lindsay and Co. Prince of Wales, Jones, D. & M. Russell and Co. Prince Albert, Thompson, F. & D. M. C.

- Patna, Pansoby, Crooks and Massey. S. Larsson, Conkling, Heard and Co. Simon, Taylor, Brown, Turner and Co. Saldana, Widdes, D. & M. Russell and Co. Scally, Castle, Leman, J. Matheson and Co. Woodstock, Nicholson, F. B. Birt, Turner and Co. W. Mitchell, McLachlan, Turner and Co. Wild Irish Girl, Buckton, Captain, Maclean, Desrie and Co. Zorozelet, Bus, Turner and Co. VESSELS AT MACAO. Isabella, Robertson, Kelly, F. J. de Paiva. Joven Corina, Denham, Franklin and Miles. Lyra, J. A. Durran. Popsy, Cole, Dent and Co. Vaccino, (Sp.) Veleranga, Gilman and Co. AMERICAN AT WHAMPOA AND MACAO. Ames, Williams, Geo. Ryan. Glida, (Am.) Waterman, Russell and Co. Hob. (Am.) Bror, Olybhan and Co. J. Q. Adams, Nichols, Heard and Co. Lark (Am.) Tibbels, Nye, Parkin and Co. Mantook, (Am.) Michol, Wetmore and Co. Natchez, (Am.) Leary, Russell and Co. Onida, (Am.) Cronsey, Nye, Parkin and Co. Tonquin, (Am.) Hunt, Russell and Co.

NOTICE.

ON the 13th Instant, at 7 A. M., will be celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church of Victoria the funeral Obsequies for the late PAPA GREGORY XVI. It is to be hoped that the Roman Catholic community of this Colony will, by their attendance to this Ceremony, pay their best tribute to the memory of the Father of the Faithful.

FR ANTHONY FELICIANI, Roman Catholic Priest Apostolic of Hongkong. Victoria, 11th November 1846. TO LET. THE dwelling House on the Hollywood Road, lately occupied by the Honourable W. CAIRN Apply to, BUSH & Co. Hongkong, 9th November 1846.

TO LET.

THE Bungalow in Aberdeen Street lately occupied by the Royal Sussler Lodge. Apply to, BUSH & Co. Hongkong, 9th November 1846.

CLERK WANTED.

REQUIRED an European, who is conversant with Book-keeping and understands the general routine of Business connected with a Shipping Agency. Applications to be directed to A. Z. and left at the Office of this Paper. Victoria, 9th November 1846.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE. PLAINS, Mixture Tweeds and Tartans for Shooting Coats and Trowsers, Bombs and Satin Hats, Fine Military Cloth Caps, Lamer Wool and Merino Shirts, Drawers, and Socks. Boots and shoes of every description, and an Invoice of super fine light Colbrington Coats. Hongkong 10th November 1846.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. FRANKLYN & MILNE'S rooms. THIS day at 11 A.M., without reserve, to close an account of New South Wales Shirtings, suitable for trading houses and sheds. 7 casks of new Camdullish Tocooca. 1 case of Cigars. 63 dozen cases of superior Struth. 40 1/2 dozen ditto do. do. A few cases of Clintz's. S Chests of inferior MALWA OPIUM. Terms of Sale as per Bill. The whole without the slightest reserve.

MESSRS. B. WRA HIMPHEYS & Co. will sell by AUCTION on Wednesday 11th Inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at their Auction Room, the following articles, viz:— Slips, Navy Blue Cloth, Weaning Apparel, Ladies Dresses, Black and White Kid Gloves, Gaiters, Broons, Velvetens, Pith Hats, Locks, Hinges, Nails, Window Glass, Calcutta Bottled Beer.

A quantity of Bread, Beef and Pork.

NOTICE.

DURING the absence of the Proprietor, Mr. H. F. EDWARDS is duly authorized to manage the affairs of this paper. Office 'Friend of China' 5th September, 1846. From London Mercantile Agency of 22 June 1846.

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. CAPITAL £20,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £2 EACH. DEPOSIT £1 PER SHARE. Temporary Office, 10 Salisbury St. Straits. THIS Company is formed for the purpose of employing Steamboats for the purpose of carrying goods and passengers between HONGKONG and CANOE, and thereby preventing the expense and delay of Ships navigating the River above Hongkong 70 miles below Whampoa the present Shipping National Prospects will be published in a few days. In the meantime every information may be obtained by reference to Captain BRAXTON at the respective offices above and where applications for shares will be received. 20th May, 1846.

SITUATION WANTED.

BY a respectable and steady Portuguese Yampou (interpreter) who can write English fluently, and who has recently acquired with accuracy, he has been in an Office for upwards of 20 years, and has been engaged to procure and collect for the respective companies. He would be pleased to attend to this kind of business, or to refer to the respective Companies, or to any other Office where he may be useful.

CONCERN.

ON the 20th instant, a Bill was passed in the House of Representatives, providing for the relief of the Billiards in a spacious six room, facing the hotel.

FOR SALE. GOVERNMENT Manila No. 3 Cigars, on board of the Spanish Bark Veloz. Apply to the Captain J. SALAZAR, at Mr C. BURRIS, Queen's Road, corner of Graham Street. Victoria, 7th September 1846.

JUST RECEIVED. A Superior navy blue Cloth; Blue and Black Cashmeres; Figured Silk Waistcoatings, Richly Cut Velvet Co.; Tartans and Tweeds, for shooting Coats and Trowsers; Blue Cloth Caps; Navy Gold Lace and Buttons, superior English made Shirts with linen fronts, collars and wristbands; Silk Socks and Stockings; white and colored Silk and Cotton Gloves; Old Brown Windsor Soaps; Razors and Razor Straps; Shaving, Tooth, Nail, and Hair Brushes; Shaving Glasses in Gift Frames, 7-9 to 12 Inches square; and Dressing Combs.

An Invoice of French Confectionery, consisting of Bonbons à Cornes; Bonbons Coques; Canes assortis; Anis Fines; Anis Roses Perfes; and Fraises Fines and Ordinaire. F. FUNCK. Victoria, 9th October 1846.

FUNCK has just received and invites attention to an invoice of Articles for Ladies use, com prising:— 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 Curling do.; Dressing and Victoria do.; Single and Double handled do.; and small Tooth Combs; Hair Brushes of different degrees of Hardness; also, a few of the softest description for Infants use. Victoria, 9th October 1846.

SUPERIOR PENKNIVES, manufactured by JOSEPH ROGERS & SONS, CUTLERS to the WAISTRY AND THE ROYAL ARMY. No. 6 Norfolk Street, Sheffield. A small invoice of the above superior Cutlery is just received, and can be strongly recommended for the use of Offices. F. FUNCK. Victoria, 8th July 1846.

BOOTS & SHOES. THE undersigned has just opened another case of Stairs' Boots and Shoes, and is ready to dispose of them as heretofore. F. FUNCK. Victoria, 12th August 1846.

JUST RECEIVED PER 'CITY OF DERRY.' HAMS; Berkeley and Choldor Cheese; Smoked White Bacon; English Ox Tongues; Lenden-bull Market Beef; Paté Le Diabre; Anchoovy and Herrings Paste; Jams and Jellies; Soups and Fish of sorts; Robinson's Prepared Grains; Scotch Oatmeal; Zante Currants; Bloom Raisins; Macca-zoni; Vermicelli; Cherry, Strawberry and Raspberry Lices; Fresh Olives; Assorted Sauces; Mustard; Pickles; Tart Fruits; White Wine Vinegar; Cayenne Pepper; Chocolate Powder in Tins, &c. &c. Also. By other arrivals from England and America. Paris Hater; Champagne Cider; Butter; American Navy and Pilot Bread; Britannia Metal Goods of every description; Superior Cutlery; Lozenges; Liqueurs; Brandy; Sherry; Port and Madeira Wines; Chelney and Curry Powder; Boots and Shoes; Murray's Wine Biscuits in Tins; Arrow-root; Sarasnatta Mend; Lemon Syrup; and a great variety of other articles, for sale at, MEAURARY & Co.'s. Victoria, 19th October 1846.

FOR SALE. OLD Champagne Cognac in dozen cases. Brandy in casks. Sherry Wine in dozen cases. Ladies' Bandols, of various colours and sizes. Pins Ladies Dresses, scarfs and pocket Handkerchiefs, and different other articles. J. DALMAS. No. 8, Graham Street.

MESSRS. HOLMES & BIGHAM beg respect fully to call the attention of the Ladies of Hongkong, to a Select assortment of Fancy Goods they have just received from England, or Sander-sburg, consisting of:— White Check Muslin Dress Pieces. Colored do. English Print do. French do. Rice Straw Bonnets, neat style. Lace Edging. Embroiderated Muslin Collars. Choice Coloured Ribbons. Short Black Mitts. Lawn do. Pearl Silk Hosiery. White Lace do. White Kid gloves. Paris do. Do. Straw do. Sprigs of Flowers. Zephyr, Neckties &c. &c. Also a Biscuit, Biscuit Perfection, &c. &c. Queen's Road, 1st November 1846. Next door to Wootman's Buildings.

HOLMES & BIGHAM have just received a consignment of the above described goods— English and French do. English and French do. English and French do. English and French do. English and French do. English and French do.

NOTICE. WE the undersigned have formed a Partnership for the transaction of a General Agency, Auction and Commission business, and incorporation, under the Firm of DRINKER & HEYLD. B. DRINKER, Wk. S. HEYLD. Victoria, March 28th 1846.

JUST RECEIVED at 'HEBBURN.' SUPERIOR HAMS, Butter in small casks, Cheese, Tongues to half barrel, Serrano, Gouda, Fat and Brown Soap, Dried Apples, No 1 Mess Beef and Pork, Europe Pork, White and Black Paint, Pump Leather, Oars &c. &c. A few Boxes of superior, Lemon Syrup, and Saras-natta mend. DRINKER & HEYLD. Victoria, 22nd September 1846.

A BRINE beg to announce his having com menced at the premises adjoining Messrs BRUN, LAMON & Co., the business of a General Commission Agent and Auctioneer. His long experience in England and having been upwards of three years in China encourages him in soliciting some portion of the business of the port. Hongkong, 1st October 1846.

NOTICE. THE undersigned receives every description of goods from alongside ships, in Lorcha, under the superintendance of an European, and Stores them in dry and secure Godowns at very moderate charges. SCALE of charges to be seen at his Office adjoining the premises of Messrs BRUN, LAMON & Co. All descriptions of Stores, Stationary, &c. &c. &c., at very low rates, a reasonable allowance made to the trade and to parties taking large quantities. ROBT. A. BRINE. General Commission Agent Auctioneer &c. &c. Victoria, 22nd October 1846.

M. D. G. JONES, begs to inform the Merchants of China, that he is prepared to Adjust Claims on the Underwriters for Sea Damage, and that any Communication made to him to the care of Mr. GUYON, Queen's Road, will receive immediate attention.

MERY FRASER & Co., inform the Com munity of Hongkong, that they have a horse SHORN and PARATELLY 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 Church. Victoria, 23rd 1846.

We annex a statement exhibiting the value of certain articles exported from this country to Chi-na, for the year ending June 30, 1845. Exports from the United States to China, 1846. Articles. Value. Articles. Value.

Table with 4 columns: Articles, Value, Articles, Value. Lists exports from the United States to China in 1845 and 1846, including items like skins and furs, opium, sugar, wool, and various goods. Total value of merchandise exported to China is listed as \$2,070,240 and total value of merchandise imported from China as \$7,285,914.

Excess of imports over exports, 1845. Of the imports into the United States from Chi-na, in 1845, \$5,732,295 paid no duty, \$6,326,970 ad valorem duties and \$1,025,940 specific duties.

The whole of the exports were shipped in American bottoms.

The number of American and foreign vessels, with their tonnage and crews, which entered into and cleared from the ports of the United States, in the China trade, during the year ending June 30, 1845, was as annexed—

Table with 3 columns: American, Foreign, No. of Vessels, Crews, No. of Vessels, Crews. Lists shipping statistics for American and foreign vessels in the China trade for 1845.

Our reports to the American Consuls in Hongkong, and to the British Consuls in Canton, and to the British Consuls in Hongkong, and to the American Consuls in Canton, are published in the Friend of China. Our reports to the American Consuls in Hongkong, and to the British Consuls in Canton, are published in the Friend of China.

quantity, in our trade with the Chinese. We annex a table exhibiting the quantity and value of the exports into the United States, for several years. It will be observed that there have been great fluctuations, but in the quantity and in the value.

Imports into the United States from China. Quantity in Value. Quantity in Value.

1847, amounted to two and a half millions of pounds less than in 1845; notwithstanding which it was valued at about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars more. These fluctuations in the value of such a staple article as tea, are unaccountable, and must be produced by a variety of causes, over which the producers have no control.

The steady and rapid increase in the demand for American cotton manufactures in the markets of China, is the most encouraging feature in our trade with that country. Many have been much disappointed that the increase has not been greater, as Antiquarians of the most extravagant character were created by the establishment of a commercial treaty with the Chinese, as favorable as any other nations enjoyed. These anticipations are far from having been realized, but our exports of cotton manufactured goods to China, have already reached a very flattering extent. We must look for a steady increase in our export trade with China, as we have many prejudices to overcome with that people, and there is a powerful competitor in the English. We shall eventually find an immense consumption for all our cotton goods in that country.

We annex a statement exhibiting the quantity of each description of tea imported into the United States for seven months, ending February 1st, 1845. About three fourths of the aggregate quantity was in greens.

Importation of Tea into the United States, from July 1, 1845, to Feb. 1, 1846.

Table with 3 columns: Tea Type, Pounds, and Value. Rows include Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin and Twinky, Gunpowder, Imperial, Green, Soochong and Coogo, Pouchong, Oolong, Foco, Orange Pecco, and Blacks.

Total Green and Black Tea . . . 9,669,469. The quantity imported for the year ending June 30, 1845, was 19,630,045 pounds, valued at \$5,730,514. At the rate of importation thus far, the aggregate for the year will be less than last. The average price of tea imported in 1845, was about thirty cents per pound, showing that the consumption was principally of the poorer qualities. Should the new tariff bill be adopted, as recommended by the Committee of Ways and Means, it will have the effect to increase the stock of tea very much, so as to anticipate the duty contemplated in the event of a deficiency in the revenue. It will be for the interest of those engaged in the tea trade to be provided with as early a notice as possible, as the enforcement of a duty upon any article, enhances the value of the stock on hand, more than the importations after.—New York Weekly Herald, April 25.

The Paddle versus the Screw.—The Cambria, Captain Jenkins, and the Great Britain, Captain Hoskins, quitted America on the same day, and the fact being previously known, great interest was felt as to which would perform the voyage in the shortest period, especially as the former was worked by the paddle and the latter by the screw. The paddle triumphed. The Cambria made the voyage from Boston in eleven days; the latter took thirteen days and eight hours to come from New York, but of that period eighteen were consumed in repairing the driving chain. Captain Hoskins lost 2 1/2 hours to rival, the Captain of the Cambria, being the amount of a lead made between them.—Observer.

MORAL OF THE CHOLERA PANIC. The cholera panic has come round with the plough season; reminding people that London, though rather healthy for a town, has its plagues. The Registrar-General's weekly table of mortality in the Metropolitan district assumes an unwonted degree of interest; especially as rumours of Asiatic cholera slowly marching higher from the East are unpleasantly reflected by the large increase in the cases of English cholera. People begin to talk about it everywhere; the Standard quotes medical treatises on specific remedies; the Times calls aloud for a "Board of Health." The talk extends to Parliament. Government stirs, and Lord Morpeth introduces a bill to enable the Privy Council to interpose for the prevention of disease. The Lord Mayor, more prompt, writes a public note asking the New River Company to scour the drains of the City, and the Corporation of the City, and the City of London, but also by Sir John Lubbock, a bill of indemnity. Indeed, Jupiter has gone so far as to order the drains, and established in divers well regulated parts of the Metropolitan drainage, which may themselves become a source of pestilence; and his Lordship will be obliged to send for Mr. Patterson from the shores of the Atlantic to survey the London ocean. Sir John Lubbock has better luck in those parts.

over the unimproved frame. Improvements are promised; but no time should be lost. The spread of London has not ceased; and the drainage of the streets that need provision for emptying, is a matter of daily concern. It is necessary to extend to the transatlantic market of Baltimore. The bonds between gigantic London and the surrounding country yearly recede, renouncing the town-dweller more and more from the region of unadulterated fresh air, and heaping up around him more sources of pestilence. To look after that fact and its consequences would be a proper office for a Board of Health.

But another question presses for consideration—whether drainage is really the sole, the cheapest, or the best means for purifying a great city? There are strong reasons to doubt it. On the one side, the very facts which render purification necessary, on the other, the annals of chemistry, point to chemical transmutations as the probable mode of destroying the main sources of disease. Before you compel expensive subterranean structures to establish a perfect drainage, you ought to exhaust that branch of inquiry. At all events, be the mode what it may, we ought not to be content until we have attained the desired end—perfect purification. The stately and ineffectual plans with which we have hitherto been content are the approbation of civilization; and as the penalty is now periodically recorded under our eyes by the Registrar-General, continued delay becomes absurd. It is to be hoped that the fit result will not be hindered by the ordinary official weakness, the dread of doing enough for fear of being thought to do too much, or of being charged with not keeping a "middle course." This is a case in which we should not rest until we had rendered our means perfect. The objectors to "extremes" sometimes forget that the injunction "in medio tutissimum" was addressed to the traveller through the heathens; when you talk of sewerage, you can only address such advice to a rat, not to human beings.—Spectator.

POLITICAL ANTIQUARIANS.

The Protectionist demonstration at Lynn has the advantage of informing the world what those worthy gentlemen would be at. It seems that they are really under the leadership of Lord Stanley; and their practical objects are, to restore the Corn laws and revive Protection. Pleasant wages! they certainly beat all the innocent enthusiasts we know. The Antiquarian and Archeological Societies, for example, contain a large proportion of enthusiasts; but we never heard of a Muckthorn or a Cockletoe who would go to such lengths as their rivals. They, the antiquaries and archeologists, are content to explose bygone ages, and perchance to dote over the remote past; but we never understood that the most diligent grubber-up of Roman coins proposed to revive Suetonius, or even that Lord Albert Conyngham, when he opened the Sixton barrows on his grounds, had the faintest idea of restoring the Hephestus. The well-meaning projectors of Lynn, however, are evidently serious; they not only explore the obsolete history of Protection, but actually contemplate its revival. They are the Rip van Winkles of English politics. This peculiar archeological turn, which makes them exist in the past, induces them also to be content with Lord Stanley for their leader. How should they know that he is a man utterly used up? They still live in the year 1814; and Lord Stanley was at that time still politically alive, although even then falling into the sere and yellow leaf. He died of New Zealand, having dwelt too long in the unwholesome regions of the Colonial Office. The only spell that could restore him to life would be the immolation of a victim as substitute for him, vampire fashion. If Lord Grey, now, were to be bitten, and were to fall as egregiously in Colonial administration as Lord Stanley did, the spell might be complete, and Lord Stanley might be restored to the living world, his death and burial forgotten.—Ibid.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY THAT MIGHT SUGGEST.

Free trade in sugar must at first act as an encouragement of the slave-trade—there is no doubt of it. The opening of so important a market as that of Great Britain will enhance the value of slave grown sugar; the higher value of the article will enhance the value of the producers; and that will enhance the profit of the slave trade. Our armed efforts at suppressing the trade, therefore, will be rendered more ridiculous than ever, by the crowning inconsistency, that we shall do our best to intercept the slave on his way from Africa to America, and to disappoint his owner, but as soon as he has crossed, we shall not only leave his owner in peace but give him our custom for the commerce in which he uses the slave.

But the bad results would not rest there. Continued enforcement of the armed suppression would tend still further to aggravate the horrors of the middle passage. The increased profits of the trade would of course multiply the vessels engaged in it; the traders would also be more than ever stimulated to brave risk of detection in hope of profit, while the higher profit would allow a wider margin for loss by capture; vessels, therefore, would be more readily and more often captured. But the incentives to evade detection would be stronger than ever; swiftness and secrecy would be still more sought; and the miserable freight still more greedily exacted as water-gate cutting steps of the vessel, and as the vessel would be still more inclined to continue the voyage as long as possible, in the teeth of growing opinion and increasing proof of its inefficiency, as the vessel sailed.

Most of the vessels that are left to us are engaged in the coasting trade. To people America with a second voyage would be a great evil. We think not. We believe that a second voyage would be a great evil. We think not. We believe that a second voyage would be a great evil.

seems her motives to be purely philanthropic, because they are conscious of such motives in themselves; but I believe her to be actuated by an invincible desire in the manner with to hinder their prosperity, that at all events she is a pragmatic tyrant. It will be England in the great substantial product of her armed intervention; a feeling shared by America, Brazil, Spain, and other great nations. The feeling will do away when the coercion ceases. The slave employing countries may resort to Africa to fulfil all the demands upon their labour-market. It is not likely that the Southern States of the great American Union would do so, since social and political reasons make the citizens of the Union view the increase of slaves with alarm; but if Cuba, and possibly Brazil, might take a larger draft of slave-immigrants. The traffic, however, would be free; the slaves would be more valuable; and the trader would have no motive to treat them worse than cat would be treated; their health, therefore, would be an object of care and the horrors of the middle passage would cease with our intervention.

If we abstained from restricting the slave migration, there would be no reason for restricting the migration of free Blacks. To British subjects we might forbid slave trading; by proper regulations in the West Indies we might prevent any British slave trading, without hindering the individual efforts of the trader. But the free migration would bring to the West Indies their most useful population, the Negro. With a free labour-market, where wages have superseded the lash as an incentive to industry, it is most impetively necessary to have an abundance of labourers; that abundance the West Indies would soon have, and they would then be able to compete with slave owning countries in the growth of sugar.

But to people the West Indies is the one great essential to any probable scheme for civilizing the Negro. The West Indies will for the first time be able to set a complete practical example of free Black labour; of which we have preached the merit, though we have shrunk from exemplifying it. The White civilization cannot penetrate the pestilential continent of Africa, to civilize the denizens of the soil; but in the West Indies he has the African entirely under his own control, in the best possible circumstances for the process of civilization. The Negro is at once introduced to a fully civilized society, but one blessed by the too rare concomitant that industry prospers in it. He is easily kept in the state of discipline, legal and moral, the most conducive to his own welfare. But he is in all respects a free man, and is at once introduced to the practice of free institutions; even attaining the franchise, municipal and political, without hindrance. And experience has proved that in the West Indies the Negro actually does become a civilized man, with extraordinary facility and rapidly.

Show, for the first time completely, that in the West Indies emancipation really succeeds in a worldly sense—that it is politically safe, and commercially profitable—and you teach the best possible lesson to slave-owning countries; one far more-persuasive than coercion. You show them that they may obtain slavery itself, and that therefore they do not need the trade in slaves. Some have already shown a disposition to profit by such a lesson, were it humanly and perseveringly read to them. Brazil has several public men willing and able to read it; Cuba has had its Governor Valdez; and even the Southern States of the Union might consent to do so by an experimental attempt at solving the great problem that darkens their future.

By Africa—how would such a change affect her? Most monotonously. Were the Eastern shore of America fully peopled—commercial relations must necessarily increase with the opposite coast of Western Africa. It must inevitably follow, that free Blacks would be much and increasingly employed in any commercial relations with Western Africa; for which their race alone is suited by physical constitution. The number of free civilized Blacks in Africa would multiply. To state this modest fact, which is to imply a social revolution in Africa; monarchs in that benighted country could not long remain in a condition lower than menials in the free settlements. If the monarchs did not being to advance in civilization, the menial would soon speculate in the trade of being menials. But free settlements would multiply, and would be normal schools for the neighbouring races. Civilization—a true European civilization—once established on the continent of Africa, would soon spread by the beneficent contagion. It is to be remembered that there are no such settlements in Western Africa; there are some trading stations; Sierra Leone is a settlement of transported slaves; but there are no proper colonies.

There have been no such settlements, because there have been no materials for them—a surplus free Black population to be spared from the American side of the Atlantic. There has, however, already been shown the disposition for such a reorganization of the Black emigrants from our principal West Indian Colonies have willingly returned as "delegates" gentlemen of the Black race have been consented to go, in order to promote an intercourse so beneficial to their kind; and an official agent at Sierra Leone begged to the race. These are solitary instances, but they serve to show that the desired motive and capacity both exist in the African; both have been exhibited under the influence of a free Black population to be spared from the American side of the Atlantic. The West Indies fully populated, our stations on the coast of Western Africa would become normal colonies through the West Indies. The Anglo-Saxon race, Anglo-Saxon institutions would also, would multiply, and would spread toward the interior.

Some in the West Indies, which Africa might be civilized, and the West Indies would be a great benefit to the world.

planter tells us he cannot cultivate without the whip. The Carolina planter says, he would be very glad to dispense with the whip, if he knew how else to manage his slaves; but he sees no medium between flogging them and being murdered by them. In our own country, and on our own soil, a Colonel of Hussars was present, and his conduct in his situated and enlightened country, where all so orderly, and where whole counties are governed by no authority save the silent and lenient one of the law, one thousand soldiers, we are told, cannot be congregated and kept in discipline without the lash.

These arguments, applied by one class to another, or by a set of functionaries to their subordinates, are precisely the same as those upon which political despotism is founded. The Emperor of Russia, or at least some Emperor of Russia, would have been glad to temper their rule, by something like law, and something less than terror; but they did not know how to go about it. They had to deal with soft and incorrigible liberals. The Emperor of Austria could not put down a threatened insurrection of some Italian nobles, but by torturing the peasantry to massacre the entire noblesse at so much a head for the butchery. At all events, the might of the Emperor of Russia, would have been glad to know how to effect his purpose otherwise. In ignorance of the manner of government, the whip and the knife are always the instruments used.

The world is very apt to consider tyranny and cruelty as crimes. And crimes they are, no doubt, but they are the crimes of ignorance, more than of willful perverseness. Give any man or men the power to govern others arbitrarily, and the simplest of most brutish men will be employed, not that of force and intimidation, the real and most abominable; and the result will be the brutalizing of those who hold power and of those who submit to it, with the crushing, whipping, slaying, and extirpation of every naturally bold and free spirit. This is the brute state of society, such as it exists in Russia and Cuba, and in our own regiments. Suspended the power by a superior law, and you may possibly create anarchy. Abolish slavery, and you suspend the power of the Emperor of Russia, and thus the employing class has learned new methods of managing the working classes, and until the working class has learned to put trust in their old masters, and obey them on other terms than the old ones. This part of the science we have a right to demand of masters, of planters, and of officers; that portion of the science which should be in the lower classes, it is the duty of the State to teach them. Education is police.

The same difficulty which befalls the planter or the colonialist, befalls the ruler of the rulers of countries in which constitutional systems have been established. In order that these constitutions, any one of them, should suffice to provide for the order and government of the country, it is necessary that the ruler should put trust in them. These constitutions are like boats, in which, if every one would sit quiet, there could be no danger. But when every one will take alarm, and will take upon him to right the boat and rush each man for himself, and labour under a constitutional danger, then a series of upsets is inevitable, and the boat, instead of advancing or even floating, is merely used to set every party and person successively sprawling in the water and struggling for life.

This is in Portugal and in Spain. If any one party, in either of these countries, could be content to govern constitutionally, all would go well. But unfortunately no one will trust to the mild and moral influence of government, and all declare that nothing but violence and intimidation will do. We have heard this from the lips of the best and wisest and most disinterested men. Such men have applauded Napoleon and Norway, and even our own Emperor, but they have not approved of the same. They forget how baseless and short lived it is. For any one can reign by violence; therefore any one may attempt and hope it. When the science of governing our fellows is merely the brute science of intimidation, the more legitimate the brute who governs the better. But what constitutional government demands is, that statesmen should possess the means of government, without being driven to brutal coercion. This is true of Ireland, and of Portugal, and of Spain.

The worst of bruteries and the rule of violence is that it renders the return to legal and constitutional rule difficult, if not impossible. Thus, since the tyranny of the Cabsals was overthrown in Portugal, the liberal government has been unable either to content the people or break down the spirit of disorder. The consequence has been the suspension of Government, at least in the provinces and the general refusal there to pay taxes, and the more legitimate the brute who governs the better. But what constitutional government demands is, that statesmen should possess the means of government, without being driven to brutal coercion. This is true of Ireland, and of Portugal, and of Spain.

It is from the countries of the Peninsula we turn to France, there, indeed, we find the brute system modified, and become a great and civilized people. In no European country so many have been educated, which renders their opinions attentive. In no other country has the system of governing the country by consulting the middle classes been carried so far by England. But the middle classes of the Peninsula are not so educated, they are not so intelligent, and the opinions of the lower classes. There are indeed many causes for us, many difficulties, which they have not to contend with. But the condition of the lower classes in France, and the state of the Constitution in many respects, are in the army they do not know, because they are not so educated, and yet the army is the refuge of the brute system, and in all social administration and in all political administration, the brute system is the refuge of the brute system.

Some in the West Indies, which Africa might be civilized, and the West Indies would be a great benefit to the world.