AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

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VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 280, 1848.

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FOR ENGLAND, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, CEYLON AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steam



THE PENINSULAR AND CO.

BITTLE COMPANY'S Steam
Ship LADY MARY WOOD,
will leave this for the above
places on Tuesday the 29th of

December.
Cargo will be received on board until Noon, and

December.

CARGO will be received on board until Noon, and
SPECE Until 4 P. M., on Monday the 28th.

This Roate affords an opportunity of visiting
SNOATORS and PENANG, remaining abort time at
CEVION, and thence proceeding to ENGLAND by
Overland Conveyance through ECYPT in 54 days,
to MADRAS in 30 days, and CALCUTTA. in 34 days,
to MADRAS in 30 days, and CALCUTTA. in 34 days,
to MADRAS to the STANDARD STANDARD belowed
to the H. E. I. Company, are also understood
to ply, between Colomo and Boarday, thus affording Passengers a much more speedy means of
reaching the latter place than is otherwise obtainable.

Assembly the above Vessel with the same despatch as H. M. Mails; and Specie, Star, or other Goose to Crinos, Monaka, and Calcutta, on Terms nearly the same as by sailing vessels, the rate of instrument having been reduced by separal Offices in favour of the Company's Steamers.

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

the outside, of the control of the c

Hongkong, 1st December 1846.

Hengkong, 1st December 1930.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine A 1 Ship DARTMOUTH,
733 Tons, has superior accommon didugin for Passager, and will be despatched from Hongkong about the enaction October for Passage, apply to Cupuin STRWART, on board, or to,

Hongkong or Canton
Hongkong, 26th September 1945.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

FOR FEEIGHT OR CHARTER.

"PIEE fine Duch Bark HONGKONG,
of 274 Tons Register, loads about
3570 Tons of heavy. Goods, was built in
Holland in 1945, is completely found
and is a fast sailer. She is a desirable vessel for
the Coast trade. Apply to,
RUSSELL & Co.—Canion,
or BUSE & Co.—Hongkong.
Hongkong, 23rd November 1840.

TO LET.

A House in Gough Street. Apply to JOHN CARR.

TO LET.

TO LET.

A House situate in Wellington Street, commanding a fine view of the Bay. Early possession can be given. For further particulars apply to ply to Victoria, 27th February, 1846.

apply to Victoria, 27th February, 1840.

TO LET.

TO LET.

The pied at present by J. A. Onbire Esq., as the Peniasular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office.

Possession given early in November. Apply to, BUSH & Co.

BUSH & Co.

Hongkong, 27th October 1846.

TO LET.

THE dwelling House on the Hollywood
Read, lately occupied by the Honourable W. Cainn Apply to,

BUSH & Co. Hongkong, 9th November 1846.

THOSE large and convenient Premises at present occupied by R. A. Bring Est, consisting of Dwelling House with Gudowns and convenient detay can be rivowed by raplying at our premises adjoining. Rossession can be given on December 8th.

BURD, LANGE & Co. Victoria, 27th November 1846;

TO LET.

TO LET.

THE Bungslow in Aberdeen Street Injety occupied by the Royal Success Togge. Apply to BUSH. & Co.

Hongkong, 5th November 1845.

Hongkong, Sh November 1846.

A Single and a double aprice Golows. Alphito (IBB. LIVINGSYON, & Co. Wictoria. Sh June 1846.

FROST the 10th December 2 with a House at the corner of Welling docksted and Pathings street, at present coupped by all fract compility as Roome. Apply to.

HONTER & SILVINGSYON.

Victoria, 20th November 1840.

TO LETT ON LEBASE.

A HOUSE on Casent Rost, satisful account. All time of My C. We Bokrave expelled the Office of Secondary 2 was a first of the Control of the Control

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

QEO, STRAC AN;

Victoria, 1st june 1000.

CIPACIOUS Golowas and dwelling house, built of Granite and lately occupied, by Meser's Thos. Rivnay & Co. The property is situated near the centre of the Town (Victoria, Hongkong) and has a mater frontage.

Apply on the Premises,

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.

MACVICAR & Co.

World Bud.

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

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

A T. the Godown of Mesars Blenkin, Rawson A & Co. superior Sherry, Madeira, and Port, in wood and bottle; Champagne from the house of Mumm & Co. Rheims,
Hongkong, 1st June 1846.

Hongkong, 1st June 1995.
FOR SALE.
WEBSTER, Gordon, Cossart & Co's, superior
Madeira, in Hhds, quarter and half quirier
casks, and in cases.
FLETCHER & Co. Hongkong, 1st March, 1845.

MR. Rooff Jacob is this day admitted a Partfier in our Firm.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August 1846.

THE foollowing Wines ex Cannata

Port,
Sherry,
Hock,
Hock,
Hock,
Hock,
Hock,
Hord,
Hordingon
Hermidgen
Hermidgen
Pale Cogning Brandy in do. do.
Scheidam Geneva,
Auso

Auso in Cases of 3 dozen each.

Scheidam Geneva, in do. of 1 dozen.
ALSO
Superfine Italian Salad Oil Apply to,
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Victoria, 15th July 1854.

POR SALA.

BLANDYS Madeira, in balf pipes, bluss, and quarter costs. Apply to GIBB, ILHIOSTON & Co.

Victoria, 10th April 1846.

SHEATHING COPPER, 16 to 32 oz. Apply

Dit,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 15th September 1846.

WIELE Undersigned hereby give notice, that their
Firm consists of Wiedlaw Daelans on
George Cores, of the Firmer Daelans on
Daelans & Co.
Daelan & Co.
Co. Co. 20th Natural 1846.

Canton, 20th November 1846.

Canton, 20th November 1846.

INDIA AND CHINA MARINE
INDIA AND CHINA MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY
THE Undersigned have been appointed. Agrahs
for the above named Company, are are preparal to grant Policies pyrable in Linnoon, Glasgow,
Chiculta, Bombert, hid Caston,
This Office, pursure in Pages of 191 per, sent.
(Ten per Cash) on all Francisco.

Caston, 1st October 1845.

NOTICE.

MR. Errimmand Brass is sufficiently sign for
eur form in China, by Propunction
HIGGAN & Co.
Hongkong, 28th October 1845.

FOR SALE.

GRIENTAL TYBURANCE SCOTETY.

THE undersigned have been appointed agents for the above ramed Society and are prepared to grant Polines payable in Liverpool, Bombey, Calcutta and Canton.

RATHEONES, WORTHINGTON & Co., Canton, 31st. August 18st.

TOU, Canton, St. August 18st.

INVOICES of:—Rossian Cordago, Paint, Paint Ddl, Cantons, Blocks Banting, Twine, and an perior: Hamburg, Mess Pork and Beof.

Wine, Bradly, Glin and Vinegar,

Wine, Bradly, Glin and Vinegar,

Hongkong, Soptember, 1846.

BANCA TIN. FOR SALE, at Höngkong: Apply to,
OBYPHANT & Co.,

September 29, 1846.

MR. JOSEPH L. ROBERTS is a partner in

dur firm.

AUGUSTINE, HEARD & Co.
Canton, 20th March, 1846.

HONGKONG AUTUMN MEETING FIRST DAY,—178 DECEMBER, 1846, he Wong-nei chung Staker, for all Ponies under 13 chandes Once Round, Entrance \$1 each with \$50 added from the Fund. Weight for inchange has said.

with \$60 idded from the Fund. Weight for inches as per scale.

The Plenipotentiary's Cup, presented by H. E. Sir John Krancis Davis, Bart, value \$200, for all. Horses. Twice Round. Weight 10 Store 71b. Exts. Entrance 310 caches.

The Valley Stakes, for all Ponies to carry 71b. exts. Entrance 310 caches.

The Valley Stakes, for all Ponies and under. Once Round and a distance. Entrance \$2 each, with \$50 added from the Fund. Weight for inchés as ner scale.

Weight for inches as personle.

Weight for inches as personle.

Re Grand-Honghong-Welter Stakes, for all Horses. Once Round and a half. Entrance, \$5 each, with \$100 added from the Fund. Weight 12

stone.

Tas Hack States, for all Posies. Catch weights.

Once Round. The Winner to be sold for \$100 if
claimed of the Judge within a quarter of an hour.

Entrance free, \$50 gives from the Fund.

The Scarry Stakes, for all Posies Catch weights

From the Black Rock in. Entrance \$1 each

with \$20 a dated

with \$30 added.

SECOND DAY, -3D DECEMBER, 1846.

the Hinter's Plate, value \$100, for all Horses.
Once Round and a half. Six Hurdles 3 feet 6 inches high. Weight for inches as per scale.

The Hunter's Plate, value \$100, for all Horses. Once Round and a half. Six Hurdles 8 feet 6 inches high. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$5 each.

A Hurdle Race, for all Ponies. Once Round and a half. Six Hurdles 8 feet high. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$1 each with \$50 endied from the Funds. Estenance \$1 each with \$50 endied from the Starks.

The Thom the Starks.

The Thom the Starks.

The Thom the Starks.

The Winner of the Entrance \$6 each, with \$100 understrain the Fund. The Winner of the Cup to carry The. Eath of the Winner of the Cup to carry The. Starks.

The Victoria Plate, value \$100, for all Ponies. Once Routh and a fall. Weight 9 stone 7 ths.

The Winner of the Valley Starks to carry The. extra Starks and the Starks.

The Laddies' Perse; of \$50 for beaten Ponies, to be declared in the third of sarring. Once Round.

Entrance free, Oach manning. Once Round.

Entrance free, Oach weights.

The Laddies' Perse; of \$50 for beaten Ponies, to be declared in the valley Starks of carry The with \$50 for beaten Ponies, to be declared the Starks. (or all House, Arabs excepted.

Obter Round and a fall. the Disagn.

Stark Lag OF Weight 9.

scale of weights.

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	18 , 1 , 9
The Little of Head From 1990	13 -, 21,010
Gentlemen Riders. Thre	
Entrades to be declared in	
"Phy Secretary of the Rec	
Club House Flating, the No.	
Horse and Colours of the Ri	
25th instant; before which	
Panier Intended to run for	
can be sent to Epring Garden	
transfed on either of the S	
21st Betant, between the b	DUTE OF G BOG DIP

FOR SALE:
AN Elegent Resewood Cabbet Pinne, Metallic
Pinte, 63 Octave, by C. L. WERR, 142 Leadenhall Street.

RAWLE, DUDS & Co. 4th November 1846.

AN Invoice of Window Glass, from 9 by 7 to 16

An Invoice of Window Chase, 11911 April 12, One do. of Best English Plate and Stained Glass, from 24 by 18 to 30 by 30.

4th November 1846.

FOR SALE.
A NCHORS, Chain Cables, and Hawse Pipes of All vises. An Ilnvice of Mantile, Europe, and Ilnvice, and Government Cigars,

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

4th November 1846.

GALT Provisions, Flour, Rum, Arrack, and Brandy in Wood; Whisky, Cognac, and all kinds of Wines in Bottle.

4th November 1846.

FOR SALE.

A few Salamander Book and Treasure Safes.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

4th November 1846.

CHARTS, &c.

NEW Admiralty Charis. Latest Code of Captain Marryals Signals. Waghorn's Overland Charts and Guides. For sale by:

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, 25th November 1846.

STORAGE, &c.

(100DS received on Storage, Sold on Commission, or forwarded to Marao, Canton, &c., by insurable Lorchas.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, 25th November, 1846.

THE following Parcels forwarded by Messra Wadness & Co.'s Overhead Conveyance, will be delivered on the presentation of W. & Co.'s Receipt for same :—
S. J. D. Campanti, Oriental Bank.
W. J. Facan, Esq.
J. Williams.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

th November 1846.

MESSRS WAGHORN & CO,'S AGENCY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents
for Messrs WAGHORN & CO,'S AGENCY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents
for Messrs WAGHORN & CO, Breen Prespect to forward Parcels to India or England by the PreNASCLAR AND OURSHAY COHEANY STRAMMER,
which sail from bere on the 25th-of every Month.
All Parcels sent to Victoria to be farywarded must be free of Freight and other Charges; and should arrive here 24 Hours before the Mail closes:
All Parcels received from India or Kagisand will be delivered free of any Charges made here, on the presentation of the Receipt, only, but if they are sent to any other place, 81 per Fackage will be charged, besides the Freight and other Expenses.
For asleast the Office, WAGRORN & CO, 18 "POYER-LAYIN GUIND by the ROUGHES TO EXPENSE OF A HOUSE AND GUIND by the ROUGHES TO EXPENSE OF A HOUSE AND GUIND by the ROUGHES TO EXPENSE OF A HOUSE AND GUIND by the ROUGHES TO EXPENSE OF A HOUSE AND GUIND by the ROUGHES TO EXPENSE OF THE STRAMMER OF

CHAIN Cables of all sizes up to Yinch and Histh.
Anchors, very superior Canvass, Hiocks, large Ecrope Hope, Pand 'Ill Black Varnan, by whole sale.
FRANKIN'S & MILINE Checks Hope.

FOR SALE:
OGNAC in Bottles at \$6 per Dozen at
Masses FBANKLYN & MILNE's
Hungkang, 22nd Detaber, 1846.

BASS Tale Alajin case of St. december 1978 William 20th November 1846 For St.

NOTICE.

ts, will be ngs previous to publi-

	LAT	EST	DATES.		
England United States	Sept.	94 31	Bydney Batavia	Sept. Oct.	7 31
Calcutta	Oct.	7	Bingapore	Nav.	9
Bombay Madras	Oct.	15	Manila Bhanghai	Oct.	31
C. of G. Hope	Bept.	ii	The second	- A	5

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 200, 1846.

NOTICE.—The hours of Divine Service in the Color state Charts are, on Sundays at § past 10 A.M. and § P.M. and on Thursdays at 6 P.M.

VINCENT STANTON,
Victoria, 16th Nov., 1846. Colonial Chaplain.

Colonial Chaptain.

NOTICE—Usess Charts will be open for Public Worty at 11 O'chock A. M. and the highest O'chocks P. M.,
because months, beginning with the 1st Novem1816.
Victoria, 19th October 1846.

Visceria, 19th October 1846.

The Committee who conducted the public subscription for "The Times Testimonial," gave a dianer to Mr. Walter and other proprietors, at the London Tarem, on Wednesday; the Lord Mayor in the chair. It will be remembered that the Testimonial originated in the gratitude of the merciantle world for the mercions of that journal in 1841, in bringing to light a remarkathe fraudulent conspiracy organized and carried out on the Continent. Among the routine toasts one was given in an unitual form. The Chairman paid a compliment to Sir Alan MNah, as a gentleman who peculiarly represented in the toast, "The Army and Navy, Ships, Colonies, and Commerce." Sir Alan, in returning thanks, apide of the various avocations in which he had been engaged. He had entered life as a midshipman in the Bloyal Navy, and afterwards he had had the honour of serving in five regiments of the line; subsequently he had been chosen Speaker of the House of Assembly of the United Province of Canada. In proposing the health of the proprietors of the Times, the Chairman begged to couple with the toast the names of Mr Walter. He knew that for some time past Mr Walter had taken lattle share in the management of the paper; but he was one of its original proprietors, and had at all times taken a great-interest in its conduct.

Mr Walter acknowledged the compliment at some length; modestly allowing merit to other journals, and astately hunting at the superior visue of the Leading Jouanal under the form of a disclaimer. He alloded to the temptations which assail the virtue of the press—

"You have not undertaken the invitious task of desiding."

He alluded to the templations which assait the virtue of the press—
"You have not undertaken the invidious task of desiding between the political merits, the independence, the ability, the eloquence of the daily papers. On those points the public are the judges. With them your memorials and this day's festivaties have nothing to do. One single not have called forth these flattering, these overpowering testimonies—one single act, and dore the homorrable desires of other journals, but possibly beyond their means of executives. When all are doing what they can to serve the public, the Tines was fortunately enabled to do what it did by the manifold resources at its disposal—its numerous and trustvorthy Continental agents, its regular correspondence, and the other facilities of an establishment which has grown up into unprocedented magnitude. But I need scarcely say—for nowhere are the ways to greatness better known than in this city—that this journal could not have achieged the service you this day revard, unless it had been long and successfully engaged in similar labours. Its power is the first and the proof of its honest enertions, " * The press is exposed to the exampled tempations. Politicians and speculators are only incohappy to secure its assistance, or its silence, by a share in their public or their private spoils. In fact, the bribery at the disposal of speculators in one species of categories. It so the enables and increasing power of the press its one structure of the mercantile system depends on the nationament of their objects, is enough to corrupt alto in example of this great and increasing power of the press its too be cheriated in a right direction, I do not know where it can look for support except to the commercial and other great interests of the country. By none are strick integrity, truth, openness, and straightforwardness, more private. You know that its complicate, and other great interests of the country in the press is too behavior of the mercantile system depends on the maintenance of t

, and by all companies, 64 Magnatrates, public companies, 64 Magnatrates he Composition of Landan; 26 Landan and Joint and March 12th Exhibit procurers, and madern; 115 Sharry machiners and trader; 21 Ipreign

benkers, merchants, and public configuries; and 129 individuals and anonymous. The subscriptions from foreign hankers, merchants, and public companies, were from Alexandria, Antwerp, Cadig, Calcutts, Cologne, Dantzic, Florence, Geneva, Hamburgh, Lagnuym in South America, Macao, Malta, Mossins, Neples, Newfoundland, Ostoad, Paring Vertice, Veray, and Weisbuden—thm, literally sembeding the commercial epresentatives of different languages and blood from Antwerp to Cadia. The subscribers amounted in all to 555; and alshough the amounts were restricted, 2,700l was collected. The subscribers amounted in all to 555; and alshough the amounts were restricted, 2,700l was collected. The same of 1,800l had been appropriated in the purphase of stock for the support of two exholarships, and commemorative tables had been receted at the Royal Exchange and at the Times printing-office.—Spectator, September 5.

THE REAL EFFECTS OF FOREIGN COMPETION OUR SPGAR COLONIES.

OUR SEGAR COLONIES.

It is gratifying to see so many unquestionable evidences of the efforts which are being used in our Sugar-producing colonies to meet the new competition to which the policy of the country has exposed the British planter. Those we look upon as the first fruits of that competition to which yeek tade necessarily leads; and which has algrady, in so many branches of industry, not only rendered this country comparatively independent with respect to its own supplies, but which has led to an attensive export trade in commodities, for the production of which we were supposed to have few, if any, natural advantages. It has been curious to mark the effects of free trade in the history of those articles of home production, to which it has been most freely applied. In all cases, the effect has not been so much to increase the quantities imported from foreign countries, as it has been to extend the production at home.

There never was a branch of industry in respect to which it appeared, at first sight, that England

There never was a branch of industry in respect to which it appeared, a first sight, that England laboured under greater disadvantages, compared with the rival manufactures of other countries, than the silk trade. The raw material was producted shundardly in the neighbourhood of Lyons, Genon, and in India, the great sents of the silk trade; where, from the experienced relaing of centuries, the people had become highly skilled in this particular branch of trade, and where, mutewer, from a combination of causes, wages were infinitely lower than in this country. To these reasons in favour of the foreign producer, were to be added the fact that, in Italy, an expert duty was imposed on the raw material from which the manufactured goads were entirely exempted; while in France, at the period referred to the expert of raw silk was entirely prohibited. Much therefore, could be said in favour of protecting the home trade, if protection were really beneficial to the manufacturer. A midst the protestations to fill who were engaged in this branch of business! that foreign competition would be fatal to the intheirs, the monopoly which had existed sings the first introduction of the art int this country, was abhished in 1825. We have a last referred to the result of this experiment of free trade. We would now shortly allude to it in a light in which we have over done before. We would cite this as an evidence how much more foreign compellition tends to increase our own native productions at home, then it leads to an importation of them from about. In the year 1826, before French silks were introduced, the quantity of raw silk, of all descriptous, which was imported and taken for consumption was, 2,655,225 bis; while the annual average of the seven preceding years had been 2,969,912 bs. The increased very slowly, and 1832 amounted only to 154,434 bs. This trade has no doubt gradanly increased very slowly, and 1832 amounted only to 154,438 bs. This irrade has no doubt gradanly increased very slowly, and 1832 amounted only to 164

Effect on Foreign Im Effect on Home Stamports.

Manufactures Silk goods Raw silk consumed. poris. Manufacturec Silk goods imported. Years, 2,665,225 1826 2,665,225 1845 4,856,512 845.....383.876

Increase --- 4338,876 Very similar, or even me e result of themeduction, about the same time.

tity rose to 74,914 ton. But has this measure annihilated the manufacture of British iron? In 1834 the highest estimate of the annual produce British iron was 300,000 tons. In 1840 the lowest estimate was 1,500,000 tons, and in the present year it will not be less than 1,800,000 tons, according to the opinions of those best versed in the tredie. The comparison may therefore be thus stand!

Effect on home produc-tion.
Estimated yield of Brit-ish mines.
Tons. Effect on foreign importation. Iron imported, Tons. 1824.....14,478 1845.....74,914 1894 300 000 1846 1,800,000 Increase ------60,436 Increase -- 1.500.000

The role, as fer as experience yet goes, is also strikingly confirmed by the result of the changes in the tariff effected in 1842, and again in the present year.

It has been chiefly the confidence produced by the facts to which we have now referred that has induced us to look forward to the effects of Free Trade upon the interests of the land at home, and those of the planters in the colonies, with a satisfactory assurance that both will be ultimately benefited by the change, and not injured. The impulse which acceptation has already given to the improvement of cultivation at home may be traced, in one way, or other, in almost every newspaper that is now published. The advertising columns abound with recommendations of improved implements and new manures; the pages og news contain, accounts of agricultural meeting, lectures, and shows, which at least to much to stimulate the observation of farmers. The colonial press begins to teem with aimilar evidence that the planters are lawakened to a sense of the nucessary of exerting ingenuity, and industry in a way not hitheato done, a. And, we sincerely believe that the result, at the end of ten years, will be, with respect both to the periode of one flands at home and of those in our calonies, condupted by British capital and the scentry of Sertiah law, that to whatever extent the importation of foreign produce may increase, our own productions will increase in a much greater proportion.

Nowhere have we been more struck with the evidencies of rapid dayacemant and the spirit of improvement, then in perusing the files of papers received from our. West India colonies for some time past. Although Jannice, under the superintendence and encouragement of their late lightly estimable and talented Governor, Lord Elgin, has taken the lead it givery thing appertation go to agricultural improvement, by et the example has been eagerly followed by the other itside. The newspet to the conditions and insulantures of autignment of their late lightly estimable and an increase of the

The Jamaica Royal Agricultural Society's Reporter (being supplements to the Jamaica Times)
of the 25th of June, contains a striking evidence
of the spirit with which the planders of that island
are meeting the new state of things. A. Mc
Churchill has been delivering a course of lectures
on agricultural chemistry, in the Mico Institution,
in that signal-left the council of the Boyal Agricultural Society have been also for the Boyal Agricultural Society have been as much impressed with
the benefits to be derived from this science; that
they have determined to retain Mc Durchill, state
annual salary, as their chemical officers. But, in
order to afford that gentleman every opportunity of
perfecting his knowledge in the science, the neur
off, at a thresing held a Spanish Towa, on the 19th
of June, resolved that Mr Charchill should proceed
to Sociandy to stigly under Professor Johnston,
for six mobils, and alterwards to prolong his stay
with that talended Professor, or to wight Professor
Leibig at Giesson, or De Sher, at Domecas, as
might be afterwards determined—the society paying to Mr Churchill - theret sharty, and all expenses incurred.

ing to Mr-Cherchill a liberal salary and all expence incurred.

Again, within the last two-months, the Royal
Mill Company's steamer Treed carried, from
Sorhampon on pla nation, said intelligent Linguistance
and of cultivation which are shoul to be sirtle,
clieved in many of the extree, and to settle upon
them, as permanent massgam, to sixteduce the
improved prough and other implements of thus
handly. Again, the ship have, as examing allied
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the cheapest producers of sugar in the world, and which, we are satisfied, will do more to put an end to slavery than if the whole British fleet were stationed on the coast of Africa. In the Mauriture and in the East Indies, evidence of improvement are equally striking; and free trade, instead at putting an end to sugar cultivation in our colonners. putting an end to sugar cultivation in our colonies, as has also been predicted by an honourable men-ber in his place in Parliament, will, as has been the case with iron, lead to an enormously increased production; and the mortgages, who have looked upon the later measures of the government as fast to their interests, will find in the result the most prefect and entire restoration of their security Economist, September 19.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOLDIER (From the 'Times.')

THE CONDITION OF THE SOLDIER.

(From the Times.')

We are enabled to inform our readers that mondate measures are now contemplated by government for improving the condition of the soldier; and it is not without soons antifaction at the recollection of our own efforts in the cause, as well as with sme in gratification at the practical carnestness of her Mijesty's ministers, that we record this properted nearly and the property of the read of the candidate for the different masterships in the normal and model schools, and is is calculated that by April next, at the long-this new machinery may be in full operation in the asylom at Chelsea, which is to be extensively altered for the purpose. The arrangements of present in pregress include the immediate departure of the Chaplain General for the Continent, where he will be employed in investigating the systems of other aims of Belgium, Holland, Prussia, and France, and the results of his mission will be embodied in a report to the Secretary at War, which will probably introduce some, matured plan to the consideration of a Scheme which must involve as great, though so desirable, an alternation in the babits and faculty will doubtless be experienced in the presence of these nations are considered using the system of the control of a scheme which must involve as great, though so desirable, an alternation of those nations and have the credit of having preceded via in this particular path of eivilisation. That the English soldier is at least as capable as the troops of other countries of being raised to his just place in the social scale, no reflecting person will for a moment deny; and we expect, with complete confidence, that on, male and in the confidence, that on, male and the first professing the original ions of others, will be applied with the usual success to this most important work, that we shall specify improve what we borrow, and return the advance to our, raisonal talent for prefecting the original interest upon the loan. The several measures now projected fo

every instance of which, will be reckoned a misfortone by the officers, and be registered to the discretit of the corps.

With such an emancipation from his beaviest liability, be may be led to the cheeful task of his own improvement. The regulation listlessness of a burrack, square, and the stupefying solace of the cantendard, which would be invaluable even if it provided nothing more than an innocent and furthers occupation. When, however, its fartesting results are considered, it is difficult to overseitinate, its influence on the army. The soldier may branches of education which the state now recognises as the birthright of all, but his tasts and spit under may be cultivated with the greatest advantage to his present and future services. Without pusing upon the superiority which such an omnigenous skill in handlers at must confer upon an army through a laborious campaign, or upon the army through a laborious campaign, or upon the army through a laborious campaign, or upon the attractions which would be thus raised against the rival althymenests of the gris shop, it is clear that such practice must supply, the, soldier with the means of better serving himself and society under the circustances of a docent retirement or a premature discharge. We should then no longer witness the anomaly of one of him most useful members of the state being transformed into one of the most useles by a simple loss of employment; or of a man's being drilled exclusified in the contract of the most miserable imaginable. He has been taught nothing but duties for which he was liable every mornent to be disabled. He has been trained as if he was prever to be incapacitated for a profession the very characteristic of which he was liable every mornent to be disabled. He has been trained as if he was prever to be incapacitated for a profession the very characteristic of which he was liable every mornent to be dis

acte of his actions and his character.

It is very agituactory to see that such social questions as those are referented amongst those measures to which a charge of government brings no daturned his back. There are at least as important as those instancial resitions to which we now acte of the sea assumption. And we treat that every successive and action are assumption. And we treat that every successive to the reacted and procecuted with equal interest to be reacted and procecuted with equal interest to the reacted and procecuted with equal interest of the reacted from a want of distinct of their distinct through the result of the reacted from a want of distinct of privately of peculiar professions.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS. NAVEWBER.

28, Glenmore, Barnett, Whampoa.
28, Menzies, Whetton, Whampoa.
30, Panama, (Am. Ciriswold, Shanghai.
30, Nymph, Horsburgh, put back, with loss of spars December.

Deckmen, (Sp.) Villeranda, Mycao.

1, Laurick, White, Cumsingmoon.

1, Viscaine, (Sp.) Villeranda, Mycao.

1, Madacca, Shettler, Whampoon, sound to London

1, Alla Jadel Bårie, (Dut.) Bondshoven, Amoy.

1, Tartar, (Anf.) Lockwood, Now York, experienced a Typhoon in the Pulawan passage, lost top-gallant masts, sails, &cc.

SAILED.

MOVEMBER.

Novemen, 30, Menzies, Whetten, London. Braganza, St. ship Mundy, Singapore and Ceylon. 30, Prince of Wales, Jones, Sian. 36, Glemore, Barnet, Lioth. 30, Sir Robert Sale, Londer, Whampon.

DECEMBER.

1. Kestrel, Beauvais, Whampon.

PASSENGERS PER "BR \GANZA." For England, Messrs A. T. Gordon, Stirling, ad Colonal Farquiharson, For Gibraltar, Signor Oranse, For Singapore, James Sinclair, Esq.

REPORTS.

Audax. Sullivan, East Coast. Will O'the Wisp, McKnight, Calcutta.

VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR.

V BSSELS IN VICTORIA HARDOUR.

H. M. S. Agincourt, Captain W. J. H. Johnstone, beneing the flag thuel of Rear Admiral Sir Thomas J. Cochrane, C. B.

H. M. S. Dedadus, Captain McQuhae,
H. M. S. Wolderea, Commander Hay,
H. M. B. Wolgerea, Commander Hay,
H. M. S. Vulture, Captain Macdougal.
H. C. Str. Newesis, Master Commanding Russell,
H. C. Str. Newesis, Master Commanding Russell,
H. C. Str. Midgelor, Master Commanding King.
H. M. S. Minden, 2nd Master in charge Camer,
Hospital and Store Ship.

Hospital and Store Ship.

A. J. Barrie, (Dut.) Doadshoven, R. Dius and Go Audax, King, Dent and Co Audax, Sullivan, Amazon, Abbott, Macvicar and Co Anglona, Lane, Bomanjee Hormsjee, Coates, J. Matheson and Co Bomanjee Hormsjee, Coates, J. Matheson and Co John Cooper, Grieg, W. & T. Germmell find Co John Cooper, Grieg, J. A. Olding Juda, Sutherland, W. & T. Germmell find Co John Garry, Howard, Kelpie, Bellamy, Lascotte, Hullin, Lawron and Co Lenrick; White, Lascotte, Hullin, Lawron and Co Matter Comments, Shettler, Morrose, Furgusson, Mymph, Hursburgh, Commentation of Commentation and Co Hudecca, Shettler, Morrose, Furgusson, Mymph, Hursburgh, Commentation of Commentation and Co Dent and Co Dent and Co Tournghaphard and Co Hudecca, Shettler, Morrose and Co Hudecca, Shettler, Morrose and Co Dent and C

Linnet, Malacca, Shettler, Montrose, Furgusson Nymph, Hursburgh, Petrel, McKelly, Dent and Co Gillman and Co Murrow and Co Smith and Brimelow Ferei, in Spec. Cole; Spec. Cole; Sri Singapura, Tartar, (Am.) Lockwood, Viscaino, (Sp.) Velleranda, Will O'the Wisp McKnight, Gilman and Co Lindsay and Co

VESSELS AT WHAMPOA

VESSELS
Amiga, Penny,
Appolline, Thomas,
Amelia, Diaper,
Aulumus, White,
Brinken-dioer, Carr,
Britomart, Solomon,
Borderer, Willis,
Bon Accord, Buckle,
City of Derry, Wore Macvicar and Co
Lindsay and Co
Bousted and Co
Lindsay and Co
J. Matheson and Co
Bousted and Co
J. Matheson and Co
Macvicar and Co
Macvicar and Co Brothers, Willis,
Borders, Willis,
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Bonde Indianerea, (Leaun, Asson, Kesteel, Bestuvnis, Ludy Nugeni, Patson, Ludy Nugeni, Patson, Lynford, Sayron, Maggie, Jones, Marquis of Bate, Bannatyne, Frince Albert, Thompson, Palma Pontenaby, Sir Robert Seile, Loader, Sandersons, Robinson, S. Lurman, Conkling, Simon Taylor, Brown, Sealeby Castic Leman, Viscount Sandon, White, Woodstock, Nicholson, Wild Lish Girl, Buckton, Wild Lish Girl, Buckton, Wild Lish Girl, Buckton, Ma

Vessels at Madao

R.J. de Paiva Franklyn and Milne Murrow and Co J. A. Duran Deni and Co Isabelia Robertson, Kelly, Juven Corina, Denham, Lapwing, Lees, Poppy, Cole,

American at Whanpoa and Magan

AMBRICAN AT MARGAN AT MARG

Oneida, [Am.] Creesey, Panama, (Am.) Griswold, Rainbow, Hayes, Nye, Parkin and C John N. A. Griswol S. W. Comstoc

THEE partnership hitherto substanue perwach the undersigned as Merchants and Consquision Agents in China, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th of June last.

SANDS TURNER CHURCH & Co. Canton, 20th November 1846.

C. MARKWICK

C. MARKWICK,
WILL Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on Thursday, 3rd December 1840, at11 o'clock Aim,
at Messrs Lindbay & Co.'s Godowns, (on account of the Underwriters);
(4) Four Bales Raw. Silk (damaged by Sea Water).

TERMS OF SALE. Cash, before delivery.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
CODA WATER ÆRATED LEMONADE
Aërated Chalybeats Water, (highly recommended, on account of its tonic properties).
AGRAY AT GANTON,
ACHOOK, Comprudor. No. 3 Imperial Hongithongkong, 13th March, 1846.

FOR SALE.

SODA WATER AND ERATED LEMONADE of superior quality at Measts HUNTER
& BARTON'S Dispensary, Pottinger Street, VICTORIA, HORGNON.
CANTON, at Dr KENNY'S Dispensary, No. 5, New
French Hong.
MACOO, at HINNAM's, Chinese Shopkeeper, Rua
& Augustine.

- ÆRATED LEMONADE,

ARATED LEMONADE,

SODA WATER.

(From the New Manufactory at Magan.)

Napplication may be had at F. A. SEABRA's

Dispensary, Praya Grande, and at the Store
of Mr Jolin SMITH.

Terms: — Lemonade, per dozen, one dollar and a quarter, and Soda Water, one dollar,—bottles to be returned;—with bottles: 83 per dozen.

GT Orders for ten dozene, or showe: Soda Water, Seveny, flor cents, and Lemonade, one dollar per dozen.

Macao, lat October 1846.

SITUATION WANTED.

BY a respectable and steedy Portuguese Young-man, who writes English fluently, and is some-what conversant with accounts; he has been in an Office for luyawards of two years; and has no object-tion to go to any of the Ports open; satisfactory reference can be given, Application at the Office of this Paper, addressed to; Victoria, 6th October 1846.

WANTED to hire by the week or month, a Car ringe with a pair of Ponies. Address N. B at the Office of the Friend of China, stating terms &c 20th November 1846.

CLERK WANTED.

DEQUIRED 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 1946.

BRITISH HOTEL,

KEYING HOUSE, Queen's Road, Victoria,

BY MICHAEL GABRIEL.

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

Ex "BRAGANZA."

JUST received ex Braganza:

Figured Satin dresses of the prevailing colors
French gauze Scarfs and Fichous
Ladies White and Black Paris Satin Shoes.

Ladies While and Black Paris Satin Shoes.

Electro-plated Iukstands, Spirit-lamps, Chamber Candlesticks &c.

Sugar Basins and Butter Pots in white and colored Chrystal: Light screens, Fancy lamps, Cigarstands &c. &c.

And an Invoice of Calf and Sole Leather: For sais by,

Oth November 1846. 20th November 1846.

TO COMMANDERS &c.

THE undersigned begs to solicit the wignion to I Commanders of ships and the public it falls on tensive assortment of stores, replenished very menth by direct importations to his own indehiconsisting of

onth by direct inputation, and do not be desired to the Europe, Manila and Coir Corringe of all sizes, punyarts, Werning, Manila, Elimbro likes Land ice, Oakum, etc. Best navy Cedwass, Scotia, ince, and Durch hunting. Tat. Prior, Rosifis, sints, Pulint oil, Tampakhis, Varinch etc. etc. looks, Hanks, Mast Aoogs, and Nalit of evryy nd. Palms, Sail readers sir.

FOR SALE.
Mr G, DEWAR.
Wictoria, 3rd September 1846.

FOR SALE.

LD Champegne Cognae in dozen eases.

Brandy in casks.
Sherry Wire in dozen cases.
French Salad Oil.

Ladies Taris Books, of various colours and sizes.
Plus Ladies Uresses, searls and pocket Hand-kerchiefs, and different other articles.

J. DALMAS, No. 3, Grahum Street

NOTICE

WE the undersigned have formed a Parinership for the transaction of a General Agency, Action and Comardiajon business, at Viscoria Hongstong, under the Firm of DRINAER & HEYL.

S. DRINKER.

Victoria, March 2nd 1846.

JUST RECEIVED BY "HEBER " DUST RECEIVED ax "HEBER."

(UPERIOR Hams, Buter in small kegs, Cheese,

D' Tongues hi half barrels, Sperm Candles, Faner and Brown Sonp, Dried Apples, No. 1 Mess
Basic and Proft, Europe Rope, White and Blue
Paint, Pump Leather, Oars &c. &c.

A few
Boxes of superior Lemon Syrup, and Sarraparilla mead.

DRINKER & HEYL,

Victoria, 22nd September 1846.

TO THE SPORTING WORLD. FUST arrived and for Salesby the undersigned;
India Horse Cloth in every variety, Eight
quarter wide.

A small quantity Superfine Billiard Table Cloth,

A small quantity wide,
Nine quarter wide,
"FOR SALE, A Handsome Manila Pony with

A Handsome Manila Pony wit Saidle &co. complete. Apply to, EDWD. N. BURGESS. Victoria, 20th November 1846.

TRUD G.JONES, begato inform the Merchants
Lived Oblina, that he is prepared to Adjust Claime
out the Underwriters for Sea Damage, and that any
Communication made to him to the care of Mr
Busenss, Queen's Road, will receive immediate
ottention.

BILLS OF LADING FOR THE OVERLAND

ROUTE.

FOR sale at his office, four forms of bills of ladLing for goods of specie shipped by the P. & O.
Company's Steam packets. 1st for goods deliverable at Short,
ship at London; 2nd for goods deliverable at Southampton; 3rd for goods deliverable at some south for goods deliverable at intermediate ports.
They are printed after the Company's forms on Begk post.
Office 18 rived of China'
25 off October, 1845.

CHIPPING ARTICLES, according to the re-by cent and (Victoria 7 & 8) for sale at this office 'Office "Friend of China," } Victoria, 10th October, 1845. }

INGUISTS REPORTS and NAVY BILLS for sale at this Office.
Office Friend of China, 28th Dec., 1844.

"Office Friend of China, 28th Dec., 1844.

FOR SALE.—At the office of this paper,
Compradores cheque books.

Ships Articles, with an abstract of the merchant seamin's act endorsed on the back.
Fowers of Attorney, after forms by Chitty.

Chapterparties, after forms by Chitty.

Shills of Lading.

"Chinese, Tauff of imports, and exports, for causing houses."

"Otherest Taulf of imports, and exports, for counting houses."

"ITELIR REMEDY."

It would not be the least mischief which the makencholy failure of the ordinary food of Irdand would inflict upon that unbappy country, if the present soute and temporary as firetings alone absorbed the attention of those who are really and hemestly abitous for the amiltoration of the condition of that temporary as firetings alone absorbed the attention of those who are really and hemestly abitous for the amiltoration of the conditions of the conditions of a permanent and lasting kind, which reder tried in a substantial state of the conditions of the conditions of a permanent and lasting kind, which reader tried in a litting a source of disgraceful misery, which stife her most orders and permanent resources, and which expose her to satual families whatever a mistoriume balat, the crop of a single root, noticiously the most preserious food that is grown. Est us rather look upon presert and special misfortunes, as is greater reason why no time should be look, and no effort saved to understand the measons which place freland to a different a pedition from the other parts of the Unified Kingdom. The time is especially propirious both for such a bacterior investigation and an efficient renedy, for the old party connections, which have so the moods our action and observed our vision, the rooten only and print it before sill, all our great collected and become far too serious to be any longer make the hall before the control of the party with the saturation and in the headlest hall believe a cure for singleting and measured, has delicated the saturation of the party stripe, it is been at caused, has delicated and the party stripe, if it is been to caused, has delicated and the adjusted that the party stripe, and any second the stripe account of the party stripe and account of the

like an irritating sore in the arm to a man wasted with the dropsy—it aggrarates the suffering of the patient, but has nothing to do with the final disease which is hurrying hun to the grave. It the way of depicting the wreched condition at the state peating, we need do but little. Of the millions was ore habitually in a state of destitution, and the millions more who, though possessing a roof to cover them, and potatose to put into their children's mouths, would be considered destitute in any other country, there is no need that we should write. The facts are noticious, and hurrylong feen so. It is notorious that Ireland, though rich in mineral wealth, and besed with a goal splinate and a fertile soil, is, through three parts of her extent, the might by both of small poverty; that though she grows vast quantities of grain, she retains little for the commyption of her slarring sone; that the grast mass of the propulation subsist upon the lowest species of food, and have seldom a subject of the state of t

* Irishi Poor Law Goraminion, Srd Report, 1836,—In a

when their poteto plot fails them—only half fed when it yields an ordinary drop.

The inertiable consequences of this fatal system are now seen in those two fearful social phono-mens, which have recently excited so much atten-tion, and such severe reproduction in England— agrams outrages and erickens, or wholesale circle

since and such severe reproduces as a series of surgeran colleges and certained, or wholesalte ejectroneds.

First, as to agrarian outrages. These are assessed from the surger as a series of the surge

gard the land they have once held as belonging to them; sekether they pag rent or not, and to retain forcible possession of it accordingly.

The following satement recently made in the flours of Commons by Ms Poulett Scrope shows abarizably the peasuntry, we have to deal with. It rests on the authority of one of the commissioners of poor law inquirying 4896—

"Two of the cognisioners had a conversation, near Casbel, with a min who had been turned out of his farm fore, getting into arrest, owing to an exorbitant rent :—"We said, 'The farm was still unlet.' He said, 'Of course, no one dare take it until they get my good will of it. The commissioners then asked him, 'What feeling he would entertain against any man who should take it?' His reply was, 'To be sure I should have a bad feeling to him. And why should I not? The devil a quich of bread he would eat after it, any way, as I would not be have his life, or that of any one life him, that would seep in to take the bread out of my wrifes and children's mouths. They show sked him. White of a mean who was hanged for murder under such circumstances? His reply was, 'Why, his wife and family would be regarded; and why not? I would take the bit out of my som mouth, and my wifes and children's, before I would see his poor things want, because didn't he die in the cause, and lose his life for the good of the people? And l'Il tell you what's more, grantemen, hus though the people may favile and which the black faces, that only for them the whole country would, be in a mising—the poor would have no protection at all. The landfords would hant them out like rats from a construct, without any mercy, only they know the ground would be left on their hands, as any man that would take it knows the face. And sure, if in doing that any boy should suffer (i. a behanged), why should we not succour the poor things left behind him? Sure, was it not to procee the like of us from land of the people of the people of the hinds, as any man that would take it knows the face. And sure, if

we not succour the poor things left behind hing? Sure, was it not to protect the like of us from being turned adrift on the wide world that that came to pass?"

We give the following case in Mr Foster's own words:—

"This gentleman, (Mr Caden, of Bernane, in Tipperary, in the falling in of an old lease, found his land in such a wretched condition, and the tenants upon it to miserable, that he determined to buy them out, and rake the hand late his own hands. They agreed to take 1301, and to leave the land. Though this gentleman was giving much employment in residing, and in building a family manion, this step created as treng feeling against him. His stoward payed to take, and fortnight employed to the control of the

The following also are trom on receiver:—
"He gives an account of a femant of a more of a lord, and a more of a lord, and in consequence, he poughts and cigo this feld; and in consequence, he poughts and cigo this feld; and in consequence, and a lord, and in consequence of two articles of the lord, and the lord, and a lord, and in consequence of two articles of the lord, and a lord, and of two armed policemen. Another team trained vicks one gown 20 for the teach team trained vicks one gown 20 for the teach such acres of load, to a former chosen to omigrate under the Asia from the following the teach as fairth. A promise bother of the emigrant, conserving the had a right to the land, without offering to they are inconcing them the summer he had given for B, threatment to minute him II he did not cycle by the land, and that hen he compared led to cultivate this one, early of such, which had been policiemed. The stewards of semilentam manel Bedge, threatment on the monitoring the following the state of the policy of the state of the state of the policy of the state of th

public highway, and whits the assession coolty restree, the people look on, and crimes for horror at the blody deed.

Again, as to existions, or wholesale glociments. This has been brought about by two causes. In many cases, as we have already stated, land was formerly let on such long leases as to place it entirely out of the control of the proprietor for a general too or more. When by the falling out of those leases, the proprietor—perhaps the son or grandson of the original lessor—regain possession of his estate, he finds it swarming with a wretched population living in pig-styre; the land exhausted and illused; all farm-buildings either ruinous oriestic, and the whole property an opprobrium asswell as an almost worthless possession. If he has the natural and laudable feeling of anxiety to make his newly-recovered property both prolimble and creditable to him, he soon discovers that the only plan to effect this is to live notice to the present occupiers, throw the calate into a few farms of moderate extent, and raisin only a gainsy of-the actual residents as can be employed in the proper cultivation of the soil. If he is a hard man, he contents himself with giving the cotters legal notice to quit, and ejecting them with the assistance of the sheriff, if they refuse. If he is a humane man, anxious to effect a process which he fees to be essential, with as little suffering as possible to the wickins of former neglect and folly, he purchases their imaginary tenant right from them, as sist, or offers to assist, them to emigrate at his expense, and in short softens the blow to them by every means in his power? Very many of the landfords have given money to the tenauts as compensation on quiting their holdings—have alroyad.

"It is difficult to say what configenation, guart from land, will be adequate in a country where landfords and man, and the country there landfords and man, and the services and the surface and the sadding and will be adequate in a country where landfords and the services are suffered to the s

(p. 21. Report.)

"It is difficult to say what compensation, spart for land will be adequate in a country where land sloves fords a pormanent security for food. Their money is on spent in the temporary maintenance of a family," Januy

The following evidence was given by James apper, Esq., before a committee of the Houselof

Commons:—

"Consider that the system of leasing generally in use about fifty or one handred years ago, the leiting long leases that placed the property out of the cantroul of the seal landlord, and remyored the occupiers of the Nollout of his influence to be one of the great causes why the property of the cantroul of the seal landlord, and remyored the occupiers of the Nollout of his influence to the cantrol of the seal landlord that the control of the seal can be considered to the cantrol of the seal can be considered to the cantrol of the

evidence.

The other cause—a still, more frequent one—which leads to wholesals evictions is this. Rem can't ultimately and pertanently to need only, on of the surplus produce of the land; now the greate the sub-division, especially with so sloring any time of cultivation, as then ment so that the assume of prepared the sub-division, as then ment so that the assume of prepared the sub-division as then ment so that the same of prepared the sub-division as the sub-

landlard withou paying his profit roy.

An English hardere, named Hoise, got an estate of the his meters of the history of the part of the high not take himself off; it being concluded that though a good landlard, 'he might,' beat arrect on some of the payers of the might,' beat arrect on the payers of the payers of the payers of the payers of the payers, and the deterior of the payers of the payers, and the thought and payers of the payers of the payers, and the theorem of the payers of the payers, and the payers of the payers of the payers of the payers, and the payers of the payers o

in order to protect himself and his family from carterid death. Then this dash, is the mode of reasoning among the Irish peasantry, the extract we have already given from Mr Poulett Scrope's speech sufficiently shows.

Now, in England, even did the oottier system prevail as in Ireland, ejectment would not involve starvation. The collination of the soil is not the only mode of obtaining a subsistante in England, the ejected cottier would, with us, have still two resources; we have the poor rates for those who cannot find work) and samufactures for those who can. In Ireland, to speak broadly, they have neither.

Why have already, in former numbers, fully and strongly stated the injustice dans in times long sone by, to the Irish manufactures in Ireland? We have already, in former numbers, fully and strongly stated the injustice dans in times long sone by, to the Irish manufactures in Ireland? And the speak of the strong when the intervention of the resource, as for most of her other, evils, Ireland that to thouse herself and her sone; and no man know as this broker, or has stated it more plainly, then Mr. O'Chancell. There is no country physically better despited for manufactures than Ireland,—none, when all the material clements, of manufacturing success are to be faund in such rich abundance. There is stongletched to the substitute, turn—there is supply water power and water carriago—an overflowing population—wages high at 10d a flay—and is old lengthed of producing as good flax as any in the world. If frishmen were Englishment, Ireland, would be given have been and might at once, become, the cheapest manufactures which would, appeatilly histories and substitute, turn—there is supply water power and water carriago—an overflowing papulation—wages high at 10d a flay—and is old lengthed of producing as good flax as any in the world. If frishmen were Englishment, Ireland, would be given the work hier was a substitute to a flay per substitute, the establishment of those manufactures which would, appeatilly histories

ther, by sense, at degree of the degree of t

- Wa will now turn to anther nart of the

Into agr. 'The above their to another ones quence in the discount of passion and folly.

The great coal-hold of Tuperary induced contains to most experiment of passion and folly.

The great coal-hold of Tuperary induced contains to invest capital in the working of more and the Mining Company of Jeeland invested, estiderable capital at a place called Silvewards. In undertaking promised well, was paying the cape lists 8 per cent, and giving employment to a 300 men last winter at wages of 2s to is a different contains the company of the cape of o

starving libourer, formerly getting promover. 10d day, was now regularly getting from \$
 1. A day, in fact as much as he often carned in week before the undertaking of this company. But no; the spirit of outrage was rife, and the work people shot the overlooker, became, in the India, dachargo of his duty, he insisted on the colhest working according to a plan which gave the gentest return to his employers, but which prevented the captains of the working gangs reaping an inordinate prhift between the labourers and in employer. A fresh overlooker was appointed and the same policy was pursued; when threatening notices—the invariable fordeniners of outrage—were served on the new overlooker and in the same policy was pursued; when threatening notices—the invariable fordeniners of outrage—were served on the new overlooker and on all who carried out his directions, and in December last the company were compelled to antonines their intention to cease working the mines, as they stated in a posting bill, "because they accreamed ling to expose the lines of their failful officers."

On this borders of Lough Allen, and some seventeem miles from Sligo, is a mountainous distretionable from Sligo, is a mountainous distretionable of their failful officers, and the same form lines and their distributions of the same form lines and their his same form lines of lough Allen to the Saxtonist by the Royal Uncal, or toth West Coast down the Shannon, and termines of loud carriage from Lough Allen to the Shannon, and theme to the East Chast by the Royal Uncal, or toth West Coast down the Shannon and termines of and carriage to the port of Sligo. The position of this mining district is unexceptionable. There is wast water power on his benefit of the same form of the same form

off the subject of Ireland, thus some up the effect of Irish character in deterring and ruining manufactures. The Excessive indot noe and excessive for loss of money together, with a gregarious timidity, and you have nativally accounted for the never ending contributations to enforce the very highest price for the minimum geneant of labout and of service. The truth of this fact every speculater and every director of any enterprise in Ireland source or later finds out to list cost. He finds, notwithstanding the tempting appearance of low wages and those living, that as soon as ever the root of the price of the root of the r

*To such an extent is this purplicible fully curried with a site of the continuous and th

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