

THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

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VICTORIA, SATURDAY DECEMBER 27th, 1846.

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Terms of Subscription to the "Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette" per annum \$12. Six months \$7. Three months \$4; all paid in advance. Credit prices, \$14, \$5, \$6, and \$8, for the periods of twelve, six, and three months respectively. Single numbers to Subscribers 25 cts. each, to Non-Subscribers 1 Rupee. Parties calling or sending to the office for papers are requested to pay cash. Terms of Advertising.—Ten lines and under \$1; additional 10 cents per line. Repetitions one third of the first insertion. Ships: First insertion \$3; subsequent insertions 45 cent. Advertisements to have written on the face of them, the number of times they are required to appear, otherwise they will be published until countermanded. In all instances, those who are not Subscribers, must pay in advance.

FOR LONDON.
THE fine A 1 Ship DARTMOUTH, 733 Tons, has superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be dispatched from Hongkong at the end of October. For Passage, apply to Captain SEWATER, on board, TURNER & Co., Hongkong or Canton.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE fine Dutch Bark HONGKONG, of 274 Tons Register, loads about 370 Tons of heavy Goods, was built in Holland in 1845, is completely found and is a fast sailer. She is a desirable vessel for the Coast trade. Apply to RUSSELL & Co.—Canton, or BUSH & Co.—Hongkong. Hongkong, 23rd November 1846.

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

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 R. OSWALD. Victoria, 27th February, 1846.

TO LET.
THE building on the Queen's Road, occupied at present by J. A. O'LEARY Esq., as the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office. Possession given early in November. Apply to BUSH & Co. Hongkong, 27th October 1846.

TO LET.
THE dwelling House on the Holly wood Road, lately occupied by the Honourable W. CAINE Apply to BUSH & Co. Hongkong, 9th November 1846.

TO LET.
THOSE large and convenient Premises at present occupied by R. A. BARNES Esq., consisting of Dwelling House with Godowns and convenient Jetty can be viewed by applying at our premises adjoining. Possession can be given on December 8th. BURD, LANGE & Co. Victoria, 27th November 1846.

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

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

TO BE LET.
FROM the 10th December next the House at the corner of Wellington street and Pottinger-street, at present occupied by Mr REES, containing six Rooms. Apply to HUNTER & BARTON. Victoria, 20th November 1846.

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

TO LET.
THE godowns, and first floor of the premises on Queen's road, adjoining Messrs Smith and Brimelow. Apply to GEO. STRACHAN. Victoria, 1st June 1846.

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

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

TO LET.
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 Godown 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.

FOR SALE.
WEBSTER, Gordon, Cosart & Co's superior Madeira, in Hides, quarter and half gallon casks, and in cases. FLEISHER & Co. Hongkong, 1st March, 1846.

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

FOR SALE.
THE following Wines *as Cannata*. Port, Sherry, Sauterne, Hock, Claret, Sparkling Champagne, Hermitage, Pale Cognac Brandy, in do. do. Scheidam Geneva, in do. of 1 dozen. Superfine Italian Salad Oil. Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Victoria, 15th July 1846.

FOR SALE.
BLANDY'S Madeira, in half pipes, hids, and quarter casks. Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Victoria, 10th April 1846.

FOR SALE.
SHEATHING COPPER, 10 to 32 oz. Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, 15th September 1846.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned hereby give notice, that their Firm consists of WILLIAM DALLAS and GEORGE COLES, of the Firm of DALLAS & COLES of London, and STEPHEN PONDER, resident in China. DALLAS & Co. Canton, 20th November 1846.

INDIA AND CHINA MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents to 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—Cognac, Do. Vieux, St. Raphael, St. Julien, Chateaux Margaux, Champagne. Just landed from the French ship *Adelmar*. HEGAN & Co.

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

NOTICE.
THE undersigned have opened a Branch Establishment at Shanghai under the same firm as at Canton. RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co. Canton, 1st August 1846.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.
THE undersigned have been appointed agents for the above named Society and are prepared to grant Policies payable in London, Liverpool, Bombay, Calcutta and Canton. RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co. Canton, 31st August 1846.

NOTICE.
THE partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned as Merchants and Commission Agents in China, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th of June last. SANDS, TURNER, CHURCH & Co. Canton, 20th November 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.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
FOR SALE AT HONGKONG. Apply to OLYPHANT & Co. Canton, September 23, 1846.

NOTICE.
MR. JOSEPH L. WEBSTER is a partner in our firm. ADGUSTUS BEARD & Co. Canton, 20th March, 1846.

FOR SALE.
A strong Grey Pony. Apply to G. DEWAR. Victoria, 28th September 1846.

HONGKONG AUTUMN MEETING.
FIRST DAY.—THURSDAY, 15th DECEMBER, 1846. *The Wong-ai-chung Stakes*, for all Ponies under 13 hands. Once Round. Entrance \$1 each, with \$50 added from the Fund. Weight for colts at two scales. *The Phoenix's Cup*, presented by H. E. Sir John Francis Davis, Bart., value \$200, for all Horses. Twice Round. Weight 10 Stone 7 lb. Sydney and Cape bred Horses to carry 7 lb. extra. Entrance \$10 each. *The Valley Stakes*, for all Ponies 13 hands 2 inches and under. Once Round and a distance. Entrance \$2 each, with \$50 added from the Fund. Weight for inches as per scale. *The Grand Hongkong Water Stakes*, for all Horses. Once Round and a half. Entrance \$5 each, with \$100 added from the Fund. Weight 12 stone. *The Hack Stakes*, for all Ponies. 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 given from the Fund. *The Sweep Stakes*, for all Ponies. Catch weights from the Black Rock Inn. Entrance \$1 each with \$30 added.

SECOND DAY.—THURSDAY, 17th Dec. 1846.
The Hunter'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. Entrance \$5 each. *A Hurdle Race*, for all Ponies. Once Round and a half. Six Hurdles 3 feet high. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$1 each with \$50 added from the Fund. Second Pony to receive \$5 from the Stakes. *The Arab Stakes*, for all Arabs. Twice Round. Weight 9 stone 7 lb. Entrance \$5 each, with \$100 added from the Fund. The Winner of the Cup to carry 7 lb. extra. *The Victoria Plate*, value \$100, for all Ponies. Once Round and a half. Weight 9 stone 7 lb. The Winner of the Valley Stakes to carry 7 lb. extra. Entrance \$3 each. *The Ladies' Purse*, of \$50 for beaten Ponies, to be declared at the time of starting. Once Round. Entrance free. Catch weights. *The Hack Stakes*, for all Horses, Arabs excepted. Once Round and a distance. Entrance \$2 each, with \$50 added from the Fund. Weight 10 stone.

SCALE OF WEIGHTS.

Horses	st. lb.	Ponies	st. lb.
13 hands 3 in.	10 7	12 hands 0 in.	7 0
14 " 0 "	11 0	12 " 1 "	7 7
14 " 1 "	11 7	12 " 2 "	8 0
14 " 2 "	12 0	12 " 3 "	8 7
		12 " 4 "	9 0
		13 " 1 "	9 7
		13 " 2 "	10 0

Gentlemen Riders. Three to start or no Race. Entrances to be declared in writing, addressed to "The Secretary of the Race Committee," at the Club House, stating the Name and Colour of the Horse, and the Course of the Riders, on or before the 8th instant, before which day all Horses and Ponies intended to run for the Weighted Races can be sent to Spring Gardens to be measured and classified, Private Matches to come off on the 4th December. Hongkong, 13th November, 1846. N. B.—It having been found expedient, with a view to the promotion of General sport, to alter the Programme dated 7th November, the Race Committee issue the above as their final decision.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
SODA WATER, ERATED LEMONADE, Aerated Chalybeate Water, (highly recommended, on account of its tonic properties). Agency at Canton. ACHOOK, Commander, No. 3 Imperial Hong Hongkong, 13th March, 1846.

FOR SALE.
SODA WATER, AND ERATED LEMONADE, of superior quality at Messrs HUNTER & BARNES'S Dispensary, Pottinger Street, Victoria. HONGKONG Dispensary, No. 2, New French Hong. MACAO, at HINNAM'S, Chinese Shopkeeper, Rua de Augustina.

ERATED LEMONADE, AND SODA WATER.
(From the New Manufactory at Macao.) Application may be had at E. A. SPABRA'S Dispensary, Pottinger Street, and at the Store of the CHUN SHUI. Each one dollar and a half, and an Ounce of the same, 50 cents. Bottles to be had at 25 cents per dozen. Each one dollar and a half, and an Ounce of the same, 50 cents. Bottles to be had at 25 cents per dozen.

FOR SALE.
A new Parcel of 31290 Acre's Road, 31st November 1846. FOR SALE. A large Parcel of 31290 Acre's Road, 31st November 1846. FOR SALE. A large Parcel of 31290 Acre's Road, 31st November 1846.

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

FOR SALE.
AN Invoice of Window Glass, from 9 by 7 to 13 by 12. One do. of Boat 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 Patent Rope. ALSO 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 new Salamander Book and Treasure Safes. RAWLE, DUUS & Co. 4th November 1846.

CHARTS, &c.
NEW Admiralty Charts. Latest Code of Captain Murrays Signals. Waghorn's Overland Charts and Guides. For sale by RAWLE, DUUS & Co. Victoria, 25th November 1846.

STORAGE, &c.
GOODS received on Storage, Sold on Commission, or forwarded to MACAO, CANTON, &c., by insurable Lorchaes. RAWLE, DUUS & Co. Victoria, 25th 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 26th 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 sent to any other place, \$1 per Package will be charged, besides the Freight and other Expenses. For sale at the Office, WAGHORN & CO'S OVERLAND GUIDE by the Route to EGYPT, GENOVA, HINTS and INFORMATION for PASSENGERS on their way from and to INDIA. 1st Route, via Southampton, 2d " " through France, 3d " " via Trieste or Constantinople, whi Map of the Overland Routes. Also, a few Overland Trunks. RAWLE, DUUS & Co. 9th May 1846.

CHAIN Cables of all sizes up to 1 inch and 7/8th.
Anchors, very superior Canvas, Blocks, large Europe Rope, Paint Oil, Black Varnish, by whole sale. FRANKLYN & MILNE, Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.
COGNAC in Bottles at 60 per Dozen at Messrs FRANKLYN & MILNE'S. Hongkong, 22nd October 1846.

FOR SALE.
PALE Ale in cases of 31 dozen. FRANKLYN & MILNE, Victoria, 20th November 1846.

FOR SALE.
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. Hair 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 CIGARETTES.
MESSRS. FRANKLYN & MILNE are now landing a very fine batch of No. 3, and No. 4, from Java. A new Parcel of 31290 Acre's Road, 31st November 1846.

FOR SALE.
AND received by the undersigned. A large Parcel of 31290 Acre's Road, 31st November 1846. FOR SALE. A large Parcel of 31290 Acre's Road, 31st November 1846.

NOTICE. New advertisements will be received, until 4 o'clock, on the evenings previous to publication, viz: Tuesdays and Fridays.

Table with columns: Latest Dates, United States, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, C. of G. Hops, and dates for Sept, Oct, Nov.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5th, 1846.

NOTICE.—The hours of Divine Service in the Cathedral Church, are, on Sundays at 10 o'clock A.M. and 4 P.M. and on Thursdays at 4 P.M.

VINCENT STANTON, Colonial Chaplain. Victoria, 12th Nov., 1846.

NOTICE.—Theatricals will be open for Public Worship at 11 o'clock A.M. and at half past 8 o'clock P.M. during the winter months, beginning with the 1st November 1846.

In consequence of the recent wet weather having rendered the course unfit to ride upon for a few days, the Committee have postponed the Races to the 15th and 17th inst., to give time for it to dry, and to enable those who wish to visit Canton to do so, and return in time. In the meantime the lists for entries will be open until the 8th instant.

The Mail indulges himself with two columns and a half of editorial mystifications upon the late atrocious case of punishing thirteen innocent men upon the evidence of the murderers of five of their comrades. He does not attempt to exculpate the Chief Magistrate; his object is more to make the most of an unintentional error committed by us in first referring to the matter, and unwittingly repeated in a subsequent paper.

Nature and Fate decidedly have their moments of joking. Nature moulded the visage of a late comic actor in such fashion that his mere aspect was a stroke of humour; and in the Andover inquiry, Fate has been playing the part of a Howellsbury, converting everything into the grotesque, and being sport of grave officials, and bringing the highest authorities into ridicule. The solemn investigation closed with a perfect bonne-bouche of facetiousness: turpiter arum desinit in piscem—it ended in "a pretty kettle of fish"—that most ridiculous of all things, frustrated "affair of honour."

It is alleged that we published four versions of the story (adding a fifth in the précis of the news of the month) and that all these versions differed from each other. We need scarcely say that the statement is untrue. On our return from Macao, we were requested by a Juror to attend the inquest, then sitting, as it was one of importance. Upon the result of that inquest being known, and after reading the evidence, we stated the case faithfully and truly in our issue of the 4th November. That edition of the story cannot be controverted, the only error being as to the number of men who were actually flogged. On the 7th we published the inquest, almost without comment, but giving Mr Hillier the benefit of the version put forth by the Mail, which we kindly republished in full. On the 18th, understanding that the men were still in prison, we again drew public attention to the affair. As it happened, our labour was unnecessary, they being that day brought before the Honourable Chief Justice and discharged. On the 21st we reported the proceedings before the Supreme Court, and corrected some misstatements put forth by the China Mail in his elaborate article of the 19th. These are the four editions of the story alluded to by our respectable contemporary. He might have added that we gave another—we had the generosity to publish in the bi-weekly, as also in the monthly paper, the defence made for Mr Hillier by the Mail. This does not look like a desire to pervert facts, or send forth to the world statements which will not bear scrutiny.

Mr Hillier may be assured that his position will not be bettered by the partisan pen of a Jesuitical writer. In this affair the truth cannot be hid, and his best apology is, that he erred in judgment. We cannot flatter ourselves with the belief, that the head of the Colonial Office is acting upon our suggestion, in reducing the expenses of the civil establishment of this colony to meet the revenue; but we may claim to have thrown out such a suggestion some twelve months ago. The Surveyor General's department has been cut down, nor will it be less effective, as from the state of his health, the late incumbent, during the period he held office, was unable to be of any service. The appointment of Mr Cleverly to the office of Surveyor General must be generally approved of. During the last four years, when the duties of the department were more arduous than when he ever so much, the burden of the work fell upon Mr Cleverly, and it was unjust that he should be removed with the vacant appointment.

The promotion of the Hon'ble Mr Bruce has led to another retrenchment. The Govern-

ment at home have determined that the vacancy caused by his promotion shall not be filled, but that the appointment of Colonial Secretary be joined to that of Auditor-General. This has accordingly been done, but to the astonishment of every body, Mr Shelley, the Auditor-General did not receive this joint appointment, the temporary bestowal of which was unfortunately left with Sir John Davis. After upwards of two years and a half's service, Mr Shelley is thus thrown out of employment, for no other reason than that we can perceive, that the Governor's desire to reward a person who ministers to his vanity—a person who can put forth no claim to the office, and is unfit for its duties. Had promotion followed in its natural channel, no man could have complained, and no one would have been thrown out of employment. The public would be sorry to see Major Cairne return to the bench, it is true, though really after all, as a Chief Magistrate, he was not worse than his successor.

That Mr Shelley has been hardly dealt with is beyond a doubt, but justice may yet be done by his receiving the appointment from home. He is now nearly the last of the party who came out with Sir John Davis (the others have resigned or been promoted) and it seems extremely hard that he should be dismissed to make way for a person who has no claims upon the colony, but who clings to it with the tenacity of a limoncello to a ship's bottom, and with the same effect. The Gentleman in question is an excellent Soldier, and it would be a great relief were he recalled to his proper sphere of arms. In his own profession may all success attend him; and we would heartily rejoice to hear that he were made a Colonel and C. B. provided his promotion led to a resignation of his appointment in the civil establishment of Hongkong.

DISCLOSURES OF THE ANDOVER INQUIRY. Nature and Fate decidedly have their moments of joking. Nature moulded the visage of a late comic actor in such fashion that his mere aspect was a stroke of humour; and in the Andover inquiry, Fate has been playing the part of a Howellsbury, converting everything into the grotesque, and being sport of grave officials, and bringing the highest authorities into ridicule. The solemn investigation closed with a perfect bonne-bouche of facetiousness: turpiter arum desinit in piscem—it ended in "a pretty kettle of fish"—that most ridiculous of all things, frustrated "affair of honour."

When you pierce through this atmosphere of bad motive and crooked purpose to the substantial realities of the affair, the view is not more satisfactory. The Parisian of political purism has burst, establish a model department were suffered in their own way; the bureau was a pattern of order; virtue; not a newspaper was to be suffered in the place, lest it should tempt the clerks to idleness; the gentlemen of the Poor-Law Department were not at other men—their virtue was to be a living reproach to the lax habits of public officers in general. Appearances were kept up for a long time. The Andover Committee, however, has now generated into the rooms of the Commissioners, and the triple Joseph Surface is exposed: "the man who does everything that is formally denounced is sure to be some one of the Commissioners themselves. They are guilty of irregularities carried to such extent as to merit the terms of illegality and corruption. Their utter disregard of correct rule has rendered them the opprobrium of executive offices. The department that was to be so perfect turned out a great bungling. And to this spurious tribunal have the passages of the country been delivered up for ten years, as the corpus vile for their specious experiments."

say much for each other; but, according to them, their Secretary has been an officious obtrusive busy body—a snaking fellow, always trying to undermine their authority—a cold-blooded martinet, eager to sacrifice the comforts, the feeling, the physical well-being of the poor, to his own theoretical exalted ideas of permanent expediency. In his part of the chancellorship, the group and precise Chadwick certainly has the best of it. He asserts, for instance, that Lord John Russell disapproved a draft of an order because Chadwick had written that it would not be signed—Sir Frankland Lewis, an Ex-Commissioner, loudly denied the assertion: a rough minute recording the fact is produced—a is Sir Frankland's assertion; Sir Frankland's excessive insistence at seeing the root-festacles at once the sincerity of his denial and the laxity of his memory. The old Baronet's reckless assertions, his extravagant and clamorous demands to be allowed to pour forth all his candour, his amazement at his own written records, his naive surprise at finding that his "interlocutory expressions" were duly reported—the trifling of thought, the levity of utterance, the disregard of other opinions, the want of common sense, a man accustomed to hold himself unaccountable for his actions. No doubt, he had acquired that feeling from practical experience.

Descending to the region of Assistant-Commissioners, the ugly signs are almost worse. There is some desire to dismiss old Mr Day—the Commissioners now aver, because he was not efficient; but they cannot effect the removal without preventing. They allege all sorts of reasons, but the true ones. Perhaps they were ashamed of the cruelty of absolutely dismissing an old servant. But another Assistant-Commissioner, Colonel Wade, makes admissions which lead us strongly to suspect that Mr Day was dismissed to provide a vacancy for the Colonel. Sir Edmund Head is promoted to be Commissioner; Mr Goulson succeeds to his district, and detects long-existing irregularities; the irregularities tolerated by a single Assistant-Commissioner are reported to Commissioner Head, who receives them in such a way as to "discourage" Mr Goulson from performing his duties. This Sir Edmund denies; and to prove the friendship subsisting between him and Mr Goulson, he tells an idle story about that functionary's calling an old woman a "bipod," at which both gentlemen laughed heartily; a charming trait of conversational amiability in the model department! Mr Jenkin Jones, a school assistant in the department, who pleads guilty at an assize trial of negotiating the sale of a public office, realises charges against Mr George Lewis of gross untruth in entrapping the subordinate into criminalising himself, and grossly violating the law thus vindicated.

The chief upholder of political economy in the daily press, the Morning Chronicle, is so eager as now to sacrifice the Commissioners, in order to save the law. It says that these disclosures throw no new light on the evils of the law which remain just what they were a year ago. In some degree that is true, but not altogether. The gentlemen who are all thus criminated are not to be regarded either as bad men or silly men. Quite the reverse: they may be taken to be, all of them, considerably above the average in point of intellect; and of some, respecting whom we have heard in private, we know that they are esteemed for a high degree of personal worth. They seem to be something fatal to charity, as in the law, had never been discovered, or only made out as a matter of argument. The people have never yet been convinced either that it must or ought to be; and the dogmatic assurances or calculation of its promoters did not reconcile the objectors to its harsh aspect. Throughout the progress of their administration, the Commissioners and their assistants have had to pay the penalty of impopularity in the early stages of inquiry and reformation.

Nor was that the sole original fault. The elements of an ensanguining discord were sown in the very construction of the Commission. Mr Chadwick, who took a most important share in the preliminary inquiry, whose abilities and zeal were cheerfully suffered by the other Commissioners to procure him a large portion of the labour, ought to have been a Commissioner. He had fairly earned it. But he was an unknown man—that is, his abilities had not till then been discovered, and he had no family influence to back him; and the existence of a feeling which so prevails among official people excluded him. Still he was not a man to be shelved; and so, by way of compromise, he was made Secretary, with an understanding that the Secretary was to be a person of substantive importance. Such he turned out to be. But from the first the Commissioners were afraid that their Secretary was to be a victor over them, and there was all the jealousy that might have been expected. Mr Chadwick proved an "impracticable" priest; and, as if for the sake of thwarting him, the Commissioners proved anything but priests—anything but impracticable in the working of officers objectionable influences. Had Mr Chadwick been from the first a Commissioner, that source of jealousy and disorganization would probably have been prevented: he would have assumed his fair share of influence at the Board, and order would have been less trifling and less. But would the law have proved therefore less odious, less impracticable in its own nature, and working? Such a conclusion is not to be assumed. It may, however, be doubted whether its inherent defects would not the sooner have been brought to light, by preventing the construction of the executive department. The law as it is ought not to escape reformation. The further enquiry, extension, should be—a this is a proper enquiry, and what should be a proper object of enquiry, viz: the law.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES WETHERELL. This venerable and macledeserated lawyer, whose name has been rendered familiar to our readers by his professional escape from the Bristol riots, has determined opposition to the Reform Bill, and other measures, and by his connection with

the Government on the occasion of the prosecution of Thistlewood and his associates, expired at half past five o'clock on Monday evening, at Preston Park, Middlesex, from the effects of the melancholy accident, the particulars of which have already been recorded in this paper. He lived until his last in the presence of his nephew, Mr Nathan Wetherell, barrister, Mr Ponch, his clerk, &c., &c., being for some time previous, indeed we might add from the moment of the accident, quite unconscious of all that was passing around. On Tuesday morning the melancholy news was conveyed to Lady Wetherell, the Hon. Mrs Wetherell, her mother, Archdeacon Wetherell, the Rev. W. Wetherell, the Rev. Mr. Wetherell, the Rev. Mr. Spooner, M. P. who is married to a sister of the deceased, and to the family mansion, 34 Berkeley square. Lady Wetherell, it will be recollected, proceeded to the bedside of her now departed husband on Tuesday week, but returned to town on the following day, agreeably to the request of the medical gentlemen in attendance upon the right honourable and learned baronet. As a politician and a public man perhaps no one was better known than Sir Charles Wetherell, and though his extreme opinions for many years past found little sympathy throughout the country, yet his honesty and candour which he displayed particularly upon resigning the Attorney-Generalship when the Catholic Emancipation Bill was brought forward by the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel in 1829; and we need hardly state that in so doing he made a heavy sacrifice, as afterwards he has the highest authority in his profession, Sir Charles Wetherell was born in the year 1771, being the third son of the Rev. Nathan Wetherell, D. D., M. A., of University College, Oxford, and Dean of Hereford. At a very early age the deceased entered a strong desire for the legal profession, and in 1790 he entered the Inner Temple as a student, having previously completed his education at Oxford. In 1794 he was called to the bar by the honourable society of the Inner Temple, and of that institution he was the leading member for many years. His progress as an advocate, principally in the Chancery Courts, was pretty rapid, and in a short time he received a silk gown, and in 1823 was appointed Solicitor-General, being on the occasion knighted by his late Majesty George IV. In 1829 he succeeded to the Attorney-Generalship, an office which he resigned on the formation of the Canning ministry in 1827, but the formation of the Wellington government in 1828 once more witnessed him at the King's principal law officer. In 1829, the government of 1828 was a member determined upon conceding to the claims of the Roman Catholics—a course which met with the most disapprobation of Sir Charles, and, resolving not to sacrifice principle for interest, he resigned, and never again held office under government. The deceased was first returned to parliament for the now disfranchised borough of Boroughbridge; he also represented Hereford for a considerable period, but latterly he declined taking any part whatever in the proceedings of the legislature, as he never could reconcile himself to the machinery of the Reform-Bill, which, like other measures deemed by him unwarrantable in the constitution, he emphatically but unsuccessfully opposed. Since his retirement from parliament Sir Charles devoted himself to his professional duties; his practice being confined to the Equity Courts. A part, however, from Westminster Hall and Lincoln's Inn, he held three lucrative appointments, viz: the office of Recorder of Bristol, standing counsel to the University of Oxford, and legal adviser to his Majesty, the King of Hanover. In his address to the House of Commons while a member, Sir Charles was generally very strict, and sometimes personal in his remarks; in consequence he was involved on many occasions in conflicts with honourable members. Indeed, in various ways the deceased showed tokens of eccentricity, more particularly so in his manner of dress, which his old friends seldom remember to have seen adjusted in any orderly manner. Sir Charles Wetherell did not enter the married state until far advanced in life. He had completed his 60th year when he espoused the daughter of the late Sir Alexander Coke, of Studeley Priory, Oxfordshire. By this lady, now dead a several years, he had one child, which expired four months after birth. He married a second time, about eight years since [Mrs Wetherell, the daughter of Colonel and the Hon. Mrs Wetherell, of Warwick Place, Wiltshire. This lady, who the deceased had no family, is about 40 years of age, and is heiress to a large property. At the time of the melancholy occurrence Sir Charles, it appears, was returning from an inspection of an estate which he purchased some months back. It is generally understood that he had died very wealthy, if, indeed, not enormously so. Though a member of the Inner Temple, he kept his offices for many years back in Stone buildings, Lincoln's Inn. About four months ago he purchased the splendid mansion formerly occupied by the Earl of Abercromby, in Berkeley square. The mortal remains of the deceased will, it is understood, be interred in the Bencher's wall, Temple, unless his representatives should resolve otherwise.—Chronicle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

- ARRIVALS. DECEMBER. 1, Alfred, Napper, Shanghai. 2, Kelpie, Bellamy, East Coast. 3, Argo, Bremer, Shanghai. 4, Anica, Penny, Whampoa. 5, Borderer, Willis, Whampoa. 6, Barker, Moor, Carr, Whampoa. 7, Margate, Duncan, Colombo. 8, Dart, Pomeroy, Looking. DEPARTURE. SAILED. 1, W/O the Wisp, McKnight, Calcutta. 2, Anica, King, East Coast. 3, Argo, Bremer, Shanghai. 4, Anica, Penny, East Coast. 5, Malacca, Shelter, London. 6, Borderer, Willis, Bristol. 7, Luncauter, Hullin, Whampoa. REPORTS. Alfred, Napper, Sydney.

Franken Moor, Carr, Sydney. Aniger, Penny, London.

The Margt. White reports, 23rd Nov., 1846, in Lat. 14° 36' N. Long. 110° 7' E., saw a schooner flying a signal of distress...

The Captain of the Argo reports the arrival of the John Bagshaw from Hongkong in the Shang-hai river.

- VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR. II. M. S. Agawant, Captain W. J. H. Johnstone, bearing the flag (blue) of Rear Admiral Sir Thomas J. Cochrane, G. B.

- Affair, Napper, J. Matheson and Co. Aniger, Penny, Macvicar and Co. A. J. Barrie, (Dut.) Dond-hoven, R. D. Lewis and Co.

VESSELS AT WHAMPOA. Argo, Bremer, Fletcher and Co. Aniger, Penny, Macvicar and Co.

- Isabella Robertson, Kelly, F. J. de Paiva. Joven Corina, Denham, Franklyn and Milne.

- Agnes, Wehler, Russell and Co. Cicotte, (Am.) Eldridge, Russell and Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER. THE A. I. Barque LINNET of 160 Tons.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, 3rd December 1846. DEPUTY COMMISSARY GENERAL.

NOTICE. THE undersigned requests all Creditors of the Estate of the late Doctor FRANCIS DILL to forward to him their claims accompanied by the necessary proof...

FOR SALE. A strong Saddle-bred Horse, the property of the late Dr. Stewart. Apply to F. FUNCK.

FOR SALE. An elegant Jaunting Car (built by one of the first makers in Dublin) with Poney and Harness. For terms, apply to Mr. MARKWICK, Auctioneer, Pottinger Street.

FOR SALE. SUPERIOR American Flour, Navy and Wine S Biscuit ex Torlar.

POWDER MAGAZINE. THE LORCHA "PANNY" is fitted up and ready to receive Gunpowder on Demurrage. Apply to BOWRA, HUMPHREYS & Co.

PUBLIC AUCTION. MESSRS FRANKLYN & MILNE, will sell, By Public Auction, This-day, the 5th inst. at 11 o'clock a. m.

Ten Bales Grey Shirtings, damaged by Seal water; Two Cases Chiniz; Six Cases Bottled Flour; Two Cases Wine; and a few peculs Bengal Soap.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash before Delivery, in Mexican Dollars, Spanish with par. 100, 100 Mexican, 1846.

PUBLIC AUCTION. SMITH & BRIMLOW will sell by Public Auction, on Saturday the 5th instant, at their Auction Rooms, Keating House, at 11 o'clock a.m. precisely, a Variety of Goods, Consisting of—

- White and Check Dresses. Printed-cotton do. Ditto Handkerchiefs. Shawls and Book Muslins.

TOGETHER WITH. A quantity of Perfumery from Rowlands & Son.

At the same time will be sold 45 Casks of Ullage Porter, and a Lot of Empty Bottles, with a Variety of other Articles.

ON the 8th of December, 1846, JNO. SMITH will have the pleasure to offer on Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the premises on the Praya Grande, (second door, from the House of His Excellency the Governor of Macao), neat and choice selected Household Property, consisting of English-made Drawing-room Furniture, Plate and Glass-ware, handsome sets of Crockery and Glass-ware; Carpets; Tables; Beds; Chairs; an Upright rich-toned Piano; iron Safe; Pianoforte, and valuable oil Paintings; a collection of Stair and other Works; and a variety of other Articles, the whole belonging to F. McQUEEN, Esq.; full particulars will appear in Handbills, prior to the Sale. Macao, 28th November 1846.

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

GLERK 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.

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

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

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

EX "BRAGANZA" JUST received ex Braganza—Figured Satin dresses of the prevailing colors. French gause Scarves and Fichous. Ladies White and Black Paris Satin Shoes.

Electro-plated Instandes, Spirit-lamps, Chamber Candelsticks &c. Sugar Brains and Butter Pots in white and colored Crystal. Light screens, Fancy Lamps, Ornaments &c. An Invoice of Cal and Sole Leather. For sale by 20th November 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 agents, consisting of—Europe, Manila and Coir Cordage of all sizes; Spungay, Worming, Marline, Bombro's Lead, Line, Oakum, etc. Best navy Canvas, deck-tow, and Dutch Tattler. Hair, Hair, Hoats, Paints, Resin, etc. Dried Peas, Beans, and other Food. Blood, Brains, Milk, Soap, and a vast array of other articles. For sale by 20th November 1846.

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

JUST RECEIVED ex "HBER" SUPERIOR Hams, Butter in small kegs, Cheese, Tongues in half barrels, Sporn Camels, Pansy and Brown Soap, Dried Apples, No. 1 Mess Beef and Pork, Europe Rope, White and Blue Paint, Pump Leather, Oars &c. &c. A few Boxes of superior Lemon Syrup, and Sarsaparilla, read. DRINKER & HEYL, Victoria, 22nd September 1846.

TO THE SPORTING WORLD. JUST arrived and for sale by the undersigned; 1/2 India Horse Cloth in every variety, Eight quarter wide. A small quantity Superfine Billiard Table Cloth, Nine quarter wide. FOR SALE, A Handsome Manila Pony with Saddle &c. complete. Apply to, EDW^d N. BURGESS, Victoria, 20th November 1846.

MR. 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 Burgess, Queen's Road, will receive immediate attention.

BILLS OF LADING FOR THE OVERLAND ROUTE. FOR sale at this office, four forms of bills of lading for goods of specie shipped by the P. & O. Company's Steam packets, set for goods deliverable at London; 2nd for goods deliverable at Southampton; 3rd for goods deliverable at Suez; 4th for goods deliverable at intermediate ports. They are printed after the Company's forms on Bank post. Office "Friend of China" } 25th October, 1845.

SHIPPING ARTICLES, according to the regulations of the P. & O. Company, for sale at this office. Office "Friend of China" } Victoria, 10th October, 1845.

ROYAL MARRIAGES. The princes of Europe have taken great pains to establish for themselves the old law of the Roman patriots, viz, that their race was sacro-sanct, and that it was a profanation to mingle their blood with the inferior puddle which ran in the veins of their subjects. Now these things no longer exist? Are monarchs now threatened by the feudal nobles? Is not the danger which menaces them more from without than from within, or from masses and classes of their subjects, rather than individual? And even were these things not so, have not the dangers and inconveniences to nations, arising from the intermarrying of their princes, been a hundred times greater than any harm which could result from their exposing their own subjects.

But no doubt the great object formerly was not so much the welfare and grandeur of states as the welfare and grandeur of princes and their families. What became of Ahaser, or Navarre, or the Low Countries, or Sicily, was of very trifling importance compared with the results to the House of Bourbon, or that of Austria, or that of Brandenburg. But the relative importance of families and countries are now reversed. Should not the rules and maxims for royal marriages be changed to suit the times? A law ordaining that no prince should marry other than a native of the realm would be far more conducive to international peace and national independence, than the old absurd law of the descent of the crown, or the intermarrying of blood. For if princes are to go on, like the King of the French, heaving feald ideas of considering nations as royal property, whilst, at the same time, these nations are striving to establish constitutional and popular rights, the result must be a struggle between the principles, and very probably nothing less than war will ensue.

The world of Paris and Madrid, and some few people in London, are much moved by Louis Philippe's marrying off the Infanta of Spain for his son. Poor young man! he is the latest of seven laborers any one of whom the hard-hearted French Chamber of Deputies has refused to provide. Can you in such a case prevent failures from seeking out good places and rich heiresses for their sons? Will you proscribe royal fortune-hunters? Some of the journals seem to consider this a grave affair of policy. Is it not more a specimen of the petty jealousy of the Infanta's mother, than of any national feeling or policy? But the King of France has the ambition of Napoleon, who wished to be a monarch by a proconsular title. He has a great deal of ambition, and carried this to the point of a French monarch, and he has a great deal of ambition, and carried this to the point of a French monarch, and he has a great deal of ambition, and carried this to the point of a French monarch.

And domestic affairs. A hundred times has Louis Philippe been tempted to intervene in Spain, to abolish its liberties, and confiscate its revenues, and resources to his use. His prudence always shrank from this. He has seen Spain in the mill which crushes the sugar cane, and he has seen the cane, I shall soon find it put in one end of the mill, and the other end in the mill which crushes the cane. I shall soon find it put in one end of the mill, and the other end in the mill which crushes the cane. I shall soon find it put in one end of the mill, and the other end in the mill which crushes the cane.

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But throughout Europe no one will give him credit for being actuated by the more economical and prudent ideas of the father of a family. Statesmen will merely behold the successful politician; they will regard his patronage of Spain as a useful and ambitious scheme to aggrandize not merely his family but France. They will describe the grandeur of Louis the XIVth in the most miserably motley of his descendant. And the consequence will be a general, however unjust, league against the ever-spreading influence of the House of Orleans, which, we fear, bodes it ill.

If, indeed, the King of the French entered into these schemes for aggrandizing his family, by putting it at the head of the current of the age; did he not his sons advance liberalism, perfect constitutions, emancipate the middle and civic classes, encourage free trade, we should not only forbear to envy or oppose his success, but applaud and put a like trust and hope in it. But if his supporters in the countries over which his influence extends, are always to be amongst the rude, the sanguinary, the arbitrary, the illiberal, if the soldier be always preferred to the civilian, the policeman to the constitutionalist, if he put hope and trust in the country and opposing principles. We feel confident that Spaniards and Greeks will resist and throw off so disgraceful a yoke,—nay, that the French themselves will not consent to extend their nominal empire by means and principles so adverse and so repugnant to a free, generous, and civilized people.—Examiner, September 19.

PICKWICK RIVALED. We have not been disposed to join in the ridicule and disparagement of the British Association. It is true that they go from place to place, but we see nothing so very ridiculous in this—the judges do the same, and to be ambulatory is not necessary to absurd. The scientific circuits seem to us a good idea. It is calculated to encourage and advance science where it exists, and to put it into people's heads where it had before not existed. But with all respect for the design and for the eminent men engaged in it, we are sorry to be compelled to remark, that there is a wonderful propensity to playing the clown in the debates of this learned body. Scenes occur in it of the very broadest and most extraneous character, outdoing the extravagances of the Pickwick Association. Here is an example.

"Sir J. Herschel, in proposing thanks to the foreigners who had attended this meeting, remarked, that though England was called an island, she repudiated the position as far as regarded her connection with Europe. A great bridge had been built, and there was no longer a great gulf between Britain and the Continent. (Cheers.) But there could be only one direction which the needle would take, when pointed towards the science of Europe. Capable almost of convulsing that science, Professor Orsted's ideas sat remote, quiet, retired, and elaborated his ideas in a slow and careful manner; they were not the growth of a night, such as the overhasty generalization of the present age, which one might wish to heaven to be able to strangle. In the deep recesses of his cell, the far ideas struck him, and after numerous years passed over him a light dawned upon him which had changed the whole phases of science, and, in fact, altered the relation of life; and we know not where we might be led by this discovery. The electric telegraph, and all those applications which science regarded as merely ephemeral—these were the mere effluences, the foam, of the deep recondite things Mr. Orsted had elaborated. (Cheers.) But if Mr. Orsted was like the fertilizing shower, descending gently and bringing forth a new crop, delightful to the eye and pleasing to the heart, their next friend might be called a Titan, who could tear up the rocks, and almost call down lightning. Mr. Soltenbarm's discoveries might in the next generation arm mankind with the very wildest powers. (Cheers.)

"Mr. M. Stirling, before Mr. Orsted rose, must point out that Sir J. Herschel had called the brilliant discovery of Professor Wheatstone a mere effluence, the foam, of the deep recondite things. (Here the speaker was interrupted by cries of 'Order' and murmurs.)

"Sir J. Herschel immediately rose, and stated that if he had said that in words, he could have meant no such thing. He said that he should be capable of saying, God for God, but that he could not say that in words. (Cheers.)

"Mr. Stirling rose again amidst much confusion, but Mr. Robinson, of Armagh, first succeeded in getting a hearing, and said, I knew no one who called him a Titan, but before he ventures to rise with criticism expressed in that rough and personal manner, he ought at least to have been certain that he understood upon what he was speaking. The expression of Sir J. Herschel was perfectly correct. (Cheers.)

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