

# THE FRIEND OF THE CHINA

## AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

VOL. VII. No. 37.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, MAY 6TH, 1848.

PRICE \$12 per annum

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE, per Annum, 12 Dollars. Six Months, 7 Dollars. Three Months, 4 Dollars; all paid in advance. Credits sent to the Office for masts are requested to pay cash. Advertisements for one insertion, 1 Dollar; additional, 10 cents per line. Repetitions one-third of the first insertion. Ships.—First insertion, 2 Dollars; subsequent insertions 45 cents. 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, require to pay in advance.

FOR ENGLAND, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, Also, en route to the above, SINGAPORE, PENANG, GALLE—MALTA, SURR, ADEEN—COLOMBO, CANTON, CALCUTTA, CARACAS, MANGALORE, GOA, VINCIGLIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steam Ship BRAGANZA, will leave this for the above places on Thursday the 26th of May.

CARGO will be received on board until Noon, and Spectators until 4 P. M. of the 24th.

FIRST CLASS GENERAL PASSAGE.

To Singapore, .....	\$ 144
" Penang, .....	168
" Ceylon, .....	298
" Calcutta and Bombay, .....	365
" Suez, .....	451
" Malta (Transit through Egypt included) 768	
" England, do. do. do. 792	

For further particulars regarding FARES and PASSENGER apply at the P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Hongkong.

J. A. OLDING, Agent. Hongkong, 27th April, 1848.

NOTICE. THE P. & O. S. N. COMPANY'S, will from this date undertake the conveyance of Specie from China, and the Straits, to Southampton, under the conditions specified in their customary Bill of Lading, at 2 1/2 per cent.

J. A. OLDING, Agent. P. & O. S. N. Company's Office Victoria, 21st December, 1847.

NOTICE. THE Signature of Mr. W. J. STRANG, to orders and receipts, on account of the "CORSAIR" Steamer, will be considered as effective as herebefore.

MACEWEN & Co, Agents. Queen's Road, 6th May, 1848.

FOR SALE. MARINE LOT No 12, situated on the Queen's Road, Victoria, with the Buildings thereon, at present in possession of the undersigned. Also, the allotment of Land, and Buildings at Shanghai, known as the Nic-csa Property. For Plans, and full particulars, apply to.

HOLLADAY, WISE & Co. Canton, 2nd February, 1848.

TO LET. SPACIOUS Godowns and dwelling house, built of Granite and lately occupied by Messrs TROTT, THOMAS & Co. The property is situated near the centre of the Town, (Victoria, Hongkong) and has a water frontage. Apply on the Premises, to.

SYME, MUIR & Co. or to THOMAS RIPLEY & Co. Shanghai.

TO LET. THE Building on the Queen's Road, known as the Keying House. Also a Bungalow in Aberdeen Street. Apply to.

BUSH & Co. Hongkong, 1st January, 1847.

PROPERTY IN SHANGHAI. FOR SALE.—The allotment of Land with spacious Godowns and Dwelling House situated thereon, at present in possession of the undersigned; for further particulars apply to Messrs RAWLINS, DUUS & Co. Hongkong, or.

PLATT, HARGREAVES & Co. Shanghai. 4th March, 1848.

COMMISSARIAT HONGKONG, 5th May, 1848.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will dispose of Bills of the Lord's Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury at 50 days sight, to the extent required for the public service, on the terms most favourable to Government that may be proposed.

Sealed Tenders for this purpose will be received at this office until Monday the 15th inst. at noon. The Tenders to be marked on the outside.

"Tender for BILLS." E. S. CARPENTER, D. A. D. G.

NOTICE. THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of TRAVIS, BOWMAN & Co, expired this day by limitation; the affairs of the house will be wound up by ROSSBY P. DE VRIES.

ROBERT P. DE VRIES. Canton, 1st February, 1847.

NOTICE. THE Business heretofore conducted in China under the Firm of YONGHOON ROMAWINGKOK & Co. in this day dissolved.

Messrs REYNVAAN & Co. are authorized to sign for the liquidation. Canton, 1st February, 1848.

MR. L. CARVALHO, from this date is authorized to sign our Firm by Procuration at Canton and Macao.

BENJAMIN SEARE & Co. Canton, 1st May, 1848.

NOTICE. MR. SPENCER COMPTON is authorized to sign our Firm by Procuration.

CHIA SP. COMPTON & Co. Hongkong, 28th February, 1848.

NOTICE. MR. CHARLES MELVILLE DONALDSON is admitted a Partner in our Business, his Interest and Responsibility having commenced on the 1st January, 1848.

The business will be carried on under the name of RICHARDS & Co. P. M. RICHARDS. C. M. DONALDSON.

We beg to give notice that Mr RICHARD RAWLINS PARRY ceased to be in our employ from the 8th February, 1848.

RICHARDS & Co. Shanghai, 8th February, 1848.

NOTICE. MR JAMES WITHERTON, is authorized to sign our firm in CHINA by procuration.

REISS & Co. Canton, 24th March, 1848.

NOTICE. THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the style of DRINKER, HEYL & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

S. DRINKER is authorized to settle all Accounts of the Firm.

SANDWITH DRINKER. WILLIAM S. HEYL. Hongkong, 1st April, 1848.

NOTICE. THE Undersigned will continue the AGENCY and GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the style of DRINKER, & Co., at the place of Business lately occupied by DRINKER, HEYL & Co. Goods taken on Storage at reasonable charges, landed and trans-shipped on account of parties as usual.

SANDWITH DRINKER. Hongkong, 1st April, 1848.

NOTICE. ALL claims against the Estate of JOHN POPE, Esq., deceased, must be sent in to the undersigned before the 25th day of May, 1848; otherwise they will not be included in the scheme of division.

All persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to.

CHEAS. ST. GEO. CLEVERLY, Attorney for the Administratrix. Victoria, 17th January, 1848.

THE HONGKONG AND CANTON STEAM PACKET COMPANY. PERSONS desirous of holding SHARES in the Company are requested to apply w/hout delay either to Mr CAMPBELL in Hongkong, or to Mr D. JARDINE in Canton.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1848.

FOR SALE. A PRINTING PRESS with an ample supply of A Types, Merchant Marks, and all Apparatus requisite for a Newspaper Office, or any other Printing Establishment. All new.

JAMESON, HOW & Co. Hongkong, 2nd May, 1848.

FOR SALE. SHEATHING COPPER. Apply to.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, 7th May, 1847.

FOR SALE. DANGA TYN. Apply to.

OLYPHANT & Co. Canton. 14th August, 1847.

NOTICE. DARTES keeping a Book for you at this fee House, and taking it through the Reason, will be supplied from this date, at the Rate of 5 Cents per lb. The price in those instances necessary will be a Cent per lb.

The Tea will be delivered in quantities over 22 lb. from 4 to 5 A. M. 10 days in advance during 4 hours of the day.

A few Refrigerators or Boxes adapted for preserving the Tea, which can be had of the undersigned.

DRINKER & Co. Hongkong, 1st April, 1848.

FOR SALE. AMERICAN Mess Beef and Pork, just landed. A Packed Tongues, in half Barrels. Fresh American Flour, of the "Gallego," "Richmond City Mill," and "Laxall" Brands.

Kennedy's Boston Water Crackers, in Tins. Superior American Butter. American Navy and Pilot Bread.

500 New bright Barrel Muskets, with Bayonets and Fixtures complete. Winchester's Yellow Soap.

Sperm Candles 4s, 5s, and 6s. Manila and Europe Rope, of assorted Sizes. Manila Segars, of New Brands, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

Java and Manila Coffee. Platform and Counter Scales. Writing and Copying Ink, in Quarts and Pints.

Tobacco. White Lead and Paints, of all descriptions. Paint Oil and Brushes. A general assortment of Naval Stores.

ALSO. Liquors: Superior Brandy, Dark and Pale, of the following Brands, in Wood and Bottle.—Otard, Dury & Co.; J. J. Dupuy & Co.; Alex. Seignette; Jas. Hennessy; Dulary, Bellamy & Co.; Common French Brandy, in 1 dozen Cases; Manila Rum.

Wines.—Scott, Penfold & Co.'s Madeira; Hurie & Nephews' superior Pale Sherry. Geo. V. Sherry, Duff, Gordon & Co., 1825. Pure Dry Lisbon.

Old London Dock & Osborne's Table Port. Chateau—Chateau Leville, and St Juliens. Champagne, of superior quality. Jos. Lang & Co.'s Steinberger Cabinet Hook. Cherry Brandy, in Wood.

AND A General Assortment of Hardware suitable for the South Sea Islands. DRINKER & Co. Hongkong, 21st April, 1848.

FOR SALE. A FEW Refrigerators or Boxes adapted for preserving ICE, landed at Hongkong, by DRINKER & Co. Victoria, 22nd April, 1848.

FOR SALE. DOWRA, HUMPHREYS & Co., Ship Chandlery, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Auctioneers, and General Storekeepers, have just received per Queen's Favor, of Superior French Brandy, Dark and Pale Brandy; Superior Sherry; Stationery of all descriptions; Percussion Muskets; Carabines and Pistols; Tar, Canvas and Rope; Danbar's Beer and Porter; Cheese; Hams; Paint Brushes; Horse Brushes, and Wash Leathers.

A well selected Invoice of all description of Ship Chandlery; Hanging Lamps; Iron and Tin Ware. Hongkong, 5th May, 1848.

SHIP CHANDLERS STORES. And supplies of every description required for Ships use, on sale by the undersigned.

SAILS Made and Repaired. JUST RECEIVED.

A large Assortment of Canvas, Bleached and Unbleached. ALSO. Real Edinburgh Ale, East India Pale Ale, &c. &c.

Good dry STORAGE with water frontage. CHARLES BUCTION, Shipping and Commission Agent, Queen's Road, Victoria, 25th Jan, 1848.

JUST landed and for sale at the Commission and Sale Room of the Undersigned.—A few Leaf Cheese, and Butter; also an Invoice of French Boots and Shoes, and a few Pieces of Balzarino for Ladies Dresses at moderate prices.

A. L. DE ENCARNACAO Hongkong, 7th April, 1848.

FOR SALE. DUTTON'S Market Beef, in 1 Barrel; Columbia River Salmon, in 4 and 6 Cases; Columbia Beef, in 1 Barrel, all suitable for families.

Fresh Sardines, in Oil and Butter; Bologna Sausages; Vegetables in Tins, such as Artichokes, Kidney Beans, Green Peas, &c. &c.

ALSO. Very Superior Hock, of different Brands; St. Jean, Orleans, and other Light Wines, at moderate prices.

SMITH & BRIMELOW, No. 1 & 2 Woodman's Buildings, Victoria, 23rd April, 1848.

SMITH & BRIMELOW have received a large supply of Dutch and American Butter, in 10 lb. Kegs, of superior quality, and which they can supply recomended.

No. 1 & 2 Woodman's Buildings, Victoria, 11th April, 1848.

FOR SALE. DUTTON'S Market Beef, in 1 Barrel; Columbia River Salmon, in 4 and 6 Cases; Columbia Beef, in 1 Barrel, all suitable for families.

HOCK and SELTZER WATER. BY a late arrival the undersigned have received from Germany a consignment of Hock (1823) in 1 and 4 dozen Cases. Also Seltzer water in Baskets of 2 dozen pint stone bottles. Prices moderate.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co. Victoria, 4th April, 1848.

FOR SALE. SALT Provisions, Flour, Ram, Arrack, and S Brandy in Wood; Whisky, Cognac, and all kinds of Wines in Bottle.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co. 4th November 1846.

FOR SALE. ROMAN Cement, and Window Glass of all sizes. Apply to.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co. Victoria, 3rd August, 1847.

ADVERTISEMENT. FOR SALE at Mr RUTHERFURD'S.—THE HONGKONG ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1848; with PLAN of and INDEX to the Town of VICTORIA, &c.

Price \$2 1/2. Victoria, 3rd March, 1848.

GRAM. JUST landed a few Bags of fine Bengal Gram and Java Coffee.

FRANKLYN & MILNE. Victoria, 5th May, 1848.

JUST landed and for Sale at C. MARKWICKS, Queen's Road,—Port Wine, in Cases of 3 dozen each. St. Etienne, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Chateau Margaux, in cases of 3 dozen each. Bouteine, in cases of 3 dozen each. Sparkling Champagne, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Noyau, in cases of 3 dozen each. Geneva, in cases of 1 dozen each, from Heinyer, Brothers & Co., London.

ALSO. Marzette's Pale Ale, in Casks of 8 dozen each. PRICES MODERATE.

And some very elegant Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Services, of the newest fashion. Fancy Water Jugs, with and without Metal Tops, of various patterns.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1847.

PUBLIC AUCTION. MARKWICK will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the 6th May, 1848, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his Auction Rooms, Queen's Road,—Tables, Chairs, Copying Presses, Desks, Foot Stools; Glassware consisting of Rummers, Tumblers, Cruet Stands, Cookery Ware, Cutlery, &c. Also, a Dun Coloured Pony, being the property of a Gentleman who has just left the Colony.

TERMS of SALE.—Cash before delivery. Queen's Road, Hongkong, 6th May, 1848.

PUBLIC AUCTION. MR. C. MACKWICK has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, 9th May, 1848, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his late residence, Canton Bazaar, the Household Furniture and Wearing Apparel belonging to the late Mr. G. I. HALL, formerly of the Commissariat Department.

TERMS of SALE.—Cash before delivery. C. MACKWICK Queen's Road, May 6th, 1848.

NOTICE. FARRERY corner of Wellington and Wyndham Streets, Victoria.

MR. DUBDELL begs to inform the community of Hongkong, that he has engaged an English Horse Shaver, and will open a Parlor in all his branches of the above premises on the 1st of May next, and is confident that the moderate charge of 5/6 per Horse together with attention and despatch, will procure him a share of public patronage. Victoria, 6th April, 1848.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. YOUNG MAN qualified to dispense Medicines, apply at the VICTORIA DISPENSARY, 17th April, 1848.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY, Queen's Road, Victoria.

CORN WATER and MONADE of superior Quality. MASON, A HING, China Shopkeeper, Victoria, 18th April, 1847.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Queen's Road, Victoria.

FOR SALE. DUTTON'S Market Beef, in 1 Barrel; Columbia River Salmon, in 4 and 6 Cases; Columbia Beef, in 1 Barrel, all suitable for families.



It will not be difficult to trace the greatest portion, if not the whole, of these extraordinary results to the fact that when Sir Robert Peel found it necessary in 1812, to impose an Income Tax, in order to provide a sufficient revenue, he determined to provide a sufficient revenue, he determined to provide a sufficient revenue...

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. Rows include 1812, 1817, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900.

Thus showing the extraordinary fact, that notwithstanding the remission of duties amounting to £5,192,000 in these two departments of the public revenue, the net receipts have not diminished by £2,772,600. After such a result, the expediency of such duties, which impede consumption, interfere with commerce, and depress industry, longer a matter of doubt? Sir Robert Peel found that wool, sheep's wool, and nearly every article used in manufactures, encumbered with duties, smothering, it is true, but others very considerable. These he entirely abolished. He found Colonial timber charged with a duty of 10s. per load, and Foreign timber with a duty of 50s. per load, and he reduced to 1s. and the latter to 20s. now, and after April next to 15s. the load. On Foreign oil he found the duty 1s. 3d. the pound, and on Coal oil, the former he reduced to 6d., the latter to 4d. On Foreign sugar he found the duty 60s. and on Spanish 25s. 3d.; the former, of free labour, he reduced to 23s. 4d., the latter to 14s., and his successors have further reduced the duty, on all Foreign sugars, to 20s. On Foreign spirits he found the duty 92s. 10d. per gal., and reduced it to 15s. He entirely repealed the excise duties on glass, besides other reductions. In short, with the exception of tea, wine, and tobacco, there is not an article in the entire list of our imports, the duty upon which has not been either entirely repealed or greatly reduced during the period in question. The number of articles included in our duties, which were under one hundred in 1812 they reached nearly one thousand in 1842. And all this change has been made at a cost, including the large reductions in the excise, of only £267,702.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

(From the Times.) The imminence of the danger to which the insurrection in Sicily had exposed the Court of Naples may best be judged of by the fact, that concessions to a considerable and unexpected extent have been made by the Neapolitan Government. The Count di Caserta, the King's brother, who had proceeded to Palermo on the 14th, in command of the reinforcements intended to crush the insurrection, found upon his arrival on the coast of Sicily, that if he risked an open conflict with the leaders of the popular cause, the result might be fatal to the authority of the Crown in that island. The troops were landed, and remained in the forts about Palermo, which he had to fire upon the city, although we have doubts whether so harsh a measure as a regular bombardment was resorted to, in spite of the statements of the French papers. The Prince, however, returned once to Naples, to lay before the King and his Ministers the opinion he had formed on the spot, an opinion which does equal credit to his military judgment and his political prudence. Whatever may have been the arguments he used, they were successful. After a deliberation of ten hours on the 15th of January, the Council of the Princes and Ministers of State promulgated certain decrees containing some remarkable concessions to the demands of the Sicilians, and these decrees have been followed by others, promising a amnesty and a certain amount of liberty to the press. These terms were forthwith despatched to Palermo, and it now remains to be seen what effect they will produce on the people of Sicily. In themselves these decrees are not very important. They reconstitute the councils and provincial assemblies of 1824 and 1836, and somewhat extend their jurisdiction; they establish a complete distinction between the administration of Naples and of Sicily, and between all persons employed in each of the Kingdoms respectively, though this distinction is not a popular principle, rather than in the spirit of a reform and a liberal policy. But the subjects of the King of Naples will hardly acknowledge, in the terms of his preamble, "that the laws, civil institutions, and pledges conceded by his august predecessors contain all the germs of public prosperity," and it will probably be found that the experience which his people have already had of concessions of this kind, and of the insinuations which are thus revived, will not predispose them to rest perfectly contented on the present occasion. In short, all such concessions made a day too late by a defeated Sovereign to the chiefs of an insurrection, which he has shown himself to be unable to repress, are extremely dangerous, and the more they are admitted, the more likely they are to swell hereafter to inordinate dimensions. The conversion of the King of Naples to views of a more liberal character is too recent and too reluctant to obtain for him much of the gratitude or confidence of his people. It cannot be forgotten that some of his august predecessors, especially Ferdinand the Fourth, were far more important characters than they had a right to be, and he must esteem himself fortunate if he can avoid a rebellion in Sicily, which would be a formidable insurrection if it should be successful.

remember that they have national interests to consider which are of even greater moment than the assertion of their own constitutional rights. The violence which might be employed to extort further concessions from the Crown of Naples would threaten all Italy and Naples itself with the nearest approach of a civil war of oppression; and if the liberal cause in Sicily was to degenerate into a revolution, the effect of it might prove disastrous to the more gradual progress of reform in the adjacent states. For these reasons we hear that the concessions of the King of Naples will be accepted as a good beginning, and that he will follow them up by establishing a more friendly national union with the other Italian Princes, and by joining the commercial League, his repugnance to which has been hitherto entirely of a political character.

In Lombardy the die is cast, and there no hopes can be entertained for the progress of the country, except that it is not going to be immediately destroyed on the brink of the gulf to which fate over the destinies of a generous and enlightened nation. The proclamation of Count Radezzy to the people of Milan, and the subsequent communication of the Emperor Ferdinand to the General, are base and impudently declarations of the resolution of the Imperial Government to maintain his hold on Italy by the clutches of the double-headed eagle. No concessions, no indulgence, but 100,000 bayonets between the Alps and the Po. That is the resolution of the Emperor, and as long as he retains the power, which he may to-morrow escape his grasp, there is no hope of change for Lombardy—there is no hope of peace but in submission. No doubt the condition of Lombardy deserves to excite, in the highest degree, the sympathy not only of the rest of Italy, but of the rest of Europe. No doubt, wherever these letters and proclamations of the Austrian Court are read, they will be thought as base and cruel as a blow given to a man in chains. But the people of Lombardy have a great duty to perform in the work of Italian regeneration, by opposing a manly but patient endurance to the provocations of the enemy, not submitting to any greater evils than the sufferer can bear. That is the talisman of their common fate—that is the spell on which the progress of moderate reform and of national institutions in Italy depends; and they will not have contributed the least glorious share to the welfare of their country who may show that they have resolution and confidence in the final triumph of the general cause sufficient to repress the impatience their own condition naturally inspires.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

The King of the Two Sicilies has yielded at length to circumstances. The remonstrances addressed to him by his brother, on the return of the latter from Sicily, have had the desirable effect of inducing him to pass in the obstinate resistance which he had hitherto offered to the introduction into his dominions of any of those legislative and executive reforms which have made the people of Sardinia, Tuscany, and Rome so envied by his on July 25.

It is greatly to be lamented that the King did not at an earlier period perceive himself to the course which he has at length adopted. It was, until very recently, quite open to him, by very moderate concessions indeed, to have won from his subjects a not less ardent gratitude and attachment than has been manifested towards Charles Albert and Leopold II. The supplications addressed to him by his subjects were of the most affecting character; and the representations made to him by the Pope, and the other reforming Governments of Italy, were supported by arguments of which it is to be lamented that his Majesty did not seem to receive the sense and urgency. Now there is but a danger that reforms of too rapid and sweeping a character will be demanded by the leaders of an insurrection which must be deemed successful, and the gratitude felt by the people for whatever concessions have been or may be made to them will be of a very mixed character. A long time must elapse, in any case, before the unpleasant impressions made upon his Majesty's subjects both in Italy and in Sicily, by the precipitate and vindictive measures of the Government during the last few months, will be effaced from the memory.

Nevertheless much is forgiven and forgotten to Kings for which manner mortals would vainly endeavour to atone. The inhabitants of Southern Italy are not only a lively and susceptible, but a primitive and, in some respects, almost a childish race. Their joy at finding themselves no longer forbidden to participate in the progress, which is making such giant strides in the rest of Italy, will be so overwhelming, that we by no means despair of seeing the King of Naples hold a distinguished place hereafter among the popular Sovereigns of Italy. His recent error we believe to have been, not to express too implicit and exclusive confidence in persons who were every way unworthy to advise him; and that these persons had the most obvious motives to disguise from him the real state of affairs, both in his own dominions and in the rest of Italy. With a Jesuit confessor on one side, and an Austrian Ambassador on the other, the one resorting to every description of celestial, and the other of terrestrial menace, it is not greatly to be wondered at if his Majesty was sometimes bewildered enough to believe the most incredible things his advisers told him. The very atrocities which were perpetrated in his name, and as it were, under his sanction, are an evidence how powerfully his Majesty's fears must have been worked upon by those who had constant access to the Royal ear.

The Count di Caserta deserves the highest credit for the manly and spirited course which he has pursued on this occasion. Having beheld with his own eyes the unanimity with which all classes, from the wealthiest noble to the poorest peasant, were banded together in Sicily, he was real extent of the danger to his Royal Majesty, he refused his Sicilian claim, which he had previously refused his Sicilian subjects, not any new institutions or reforms, but the entire abolition of the privileges which had been hitherto granted to them, and before the King's return, he had the whole peninsula will be duly appreciated by the Sicilians, and that now

the administration of the island is confided to one who has so successfully pleaded their cause, they will cheerfully yield to his authority, and abstain from tarnishing his triumph and their own by any further persistence in an armed resistance.

We regret to learn that the ordinances here been but coldly received at Naples. They may appear scanty and imperfect compared with the series of admirable measures which other Italian Sovereigns have so magnanimously adopted in favour of their subjects, but taken in themselves, they are certainly not to be complained of as an announcement; and as a guarantee that the government of the Two Sicilies will henceforth be in better accordance with the wants of the people and with the spirit of the time. The main point for the King of Naples will be, to secure the confidence of the people in whatever concessions he may see fit to grant, by selecting men to administer them, whose ability and integrity are universally recognized. The nobility of Southern Italy and Sicily contains many such. The misfortune hitherto has been, that every way so deserving of the Royal confidence have been looked upon with suspicion by the Court, and I departed from rendering to the State those services which they were, by their rank and station as well as by their talents, so peculiarly qualified to perform.

Should the concessions now made produce the desired effect of inducing the Sicilians to return to their allegiance, and of calming the discontent and effervescence which prevail throughout the Kingdom of Naples, the consequence will manifestly be highly beneficial to the peaceful progress of reform in every part of Italy. The accession of Naples to the Italian Customs Union may now be looked upon as a matter of course. The tendency to tumult and excess in the other Italian states will be calmed by the preponderance and stability thus assured to the cause of Italian Liberty. In Lombardy alone, perhaps, the accession of Southern Italy to the Italian League will be looked upon with a jealous despondency. We do most earnestly hope that nothing will occur in that quarter calculated to compromise the public peace. The Sicilians have no objection to the Austrian Government for a few short years from giving her enemies any pretext to interfere with her. But a sudden outburst of impatience and violence in the Lombardo-Venetian provinces might dash all these hopes in the dust. The Italian subjects of Austria will gain nothing whatever by the struggle, while their fellow-countrymen in the remainder of Italy might both lose the greater part of what they have already won, and forfeit the fair inheritance which they have a right to expect from the future. There can be no doubt, that the Austrian Government will eventually feel called upon to concede constitutional reforms to its Italian subjects. Nothing can interfere to prevent that desirable consummation but a frantic ferocity on the part of the Lombardo-Venetian themselves of their utter inability to cope with the military strength though they might perhaps by patience and long suffering, overcome the political obstinacy of such a power as Austria.

EXAMINATION OF OPIUM IN BOMBAY.

(From Dr. Imprey's Pamphlet.)

Nature of the examination of Opium in Bombay. Preparation used by the Chinese. Preparation used by the British. Table of substances used in adulterating. Their properties. Effects on the decoction of Opium. Tests and means of detection. Solubility in water.

The only examination which Malva Opium undergoes in Bombay, and it is not confined to a Government Agent or Officer whose sole duties are devoted to it, and directed to the preservation of a certain quality to the drug, but has for years past been a lot for the most part, if not exclusively, to medical men who possessed some character for scientific acquirements. With such men the Hon'ble Company's Service abounded, and as the shipments were necessarily made from Bombay, to medical officers who had opportunities there, and attended themselves about it, it formed them a devoted fair share of employment. Their examination related merely to the physical character of the drug; and the seal of a British medical officer was considered by the Chinese a sufficient guarantee for its purity. So much, and such complicated, adulteration has however been practised of late, and so great a quantity of bad Opium found its way to China for successive years, that the tests and means of detecting impurities in Opium hitherto in use, and held in estimation, became questionable, and manifestly failed both here and in China, and the methods the Chinese themselves adopt in judging of the drug; and here we must admit that they have hit upon perhaps the best possible method of aiming at the nearest approximation to the actual value of the article in the China market.

The preparation used by them is the watery extract termed "Chundoo." The method of making it I transcribe from a letter to myself from Dr. O'Shaughnessy, to whose work I may also take this opportunity of expressing my much indebtedness for many valuable hints and much information. "The chundoo," he says, "is prepared simply by boiling a given quantity of Opium in copper or brass, with water, on the open fire, stirring briskly with a steel spatula, filtering the decoction through cloth stretched on a basket frame, washing the solid matter with hot water till it comes off, evaporating this in the same metallic pan, with the same different stirring over the open fire, till reduced to the consistency of honey."

This may be said in simple language to be a concentration of all the properties of Opium that are soluble in water, and these are known to be the largest and most active, and the Chinese method is the result of it. If not the most safe, may be said to be the most judicious, and the most economical of the superfluous impurities and organic matter. I was told Dr. O'Shaughnessy, that he had tried this method for the first time at the feet of the resin and narcotic, that the Chinese used the Opium. But on reflection I am of opinion that it is for the alkaloids and soluble organic matter, which are soluble in boiling water, and which in the process of making the extract form combinations possessing activity in a local sense, but more vigorous than the whole of the rest of the

ingredient, even of morphia, for a considerable quantity of oleaginous matter, and alkalies must pass through the filter in the Chinese method of preparing the extract.

The portion of the extract obtainable from Malva Opium, varies in almost every case. Dr. O'Shaughnessy reckons it from seventy to eighty per cent. Mr. Montgomery Martin quotes it from seventy to seventy-five, which I have found to be the range of the best specimens only.

The amount of extract from chick or raw juice is greater by about five per cent. but a great deal depends upon the state of liquidity at which it is taken; if thoroughly dried, and deprived of moisture and oil, the amount would not be 10 per cent., whereas if very liquid, and made with spirit and with greater care under cover, a much larger portion than even the Chinese procure could be extracted. But this is not the object, the only recognizable aim of which should, in my estimation, be to approximate our examination as much as possible to the Chinese standard. And this is not to be effected by chemical reagents and measures, but by preparing it in their own way, attending to the characters which they desire, and which fortunately are well known.

As the chief to which all the rest are merely accessory, a viz: flavour, is only to be acquired by smoking, this cannot always be done, but every thing else may be in strict accordance with their own method and principles, and it may be stated, as a general rule, the Opium wanting in these preparatory qualifications will not be a good specimen of smoking; but there are examples to the contrary, and I have seen Opium abounding in every good quality, devoid of the most essential ones. As Europeans cannot judge of this efficiently, it would reduce them almost to a dependence on the Chinese assistants, were it not that the practical and physical tests are a fair counterpoise to that of smoking; and though the excellence or variety in the flavour may only be known to the smoker, there are signs and qualities perfectly cognizable to the examiner, such as difficulty in drawing the pipe, and the smell of smoke, which prevent its being imposed upon, and enable him to act as a check upon the Chinaman, who would otherwise be as scrupulous as other mortals.

Here it is that the professional examiners, whose existence and duties are not sufficiently known and estimated except by their employers, are of invaluable service; and I look upon it that to the strictness, acuteness, and intelligence, with which they conduct their duties is principally to be attributed, whatever is, and which is, Malva Opium, and which is being imposed upon, and enable him to act as a check upon the Chinaman, who would otherwise be as scrupulous as other mortals.

So convinced are the chief house of agency, both here and in China, of this, that no less than five gentlemen are now in their employ, on liberal salaries, whose sole duty it is to examine Opium which is meant either as a consignment to, or purchased by, their employers; and this their long experience with the Chinese method enables them to do unhesitatingly and almost unerringly.

In the characteristic of adulteration, there can scarcely occur a more difficultly pronounced upon, I have given the manner of preparing the extract and when I add that the most difficultly in straining, the slightest shake on exposure to a strong light the least scum on the surface, renders Opium at once liable to rejection, the nicety of the process will scarcely be questioned.

It was hinted at in the paper in which I have alluded, that the opinion of the Opium that was given in Bombay was quite equivalent to the value of the fee which is allowed to the examiner, in the chest, viz. two rupees. It is a description of duty, however, which the writer of such a sentence would scarcely like to undertake, and which he would think ill required.

To handle, smell, and work up, Opium, in the primary process, is sufficiently trying to the olfactory nerves and one's notions of cleanliness, but after this has passed, the extract made allowed to stand by, and been smoked, the most arduous part of the examiner's duty almost commences.

He is considered responsible for the accurate weight of the chest, and for the excellence of the shape of the pipes—at least if he values his fair name and his employer's interest, he must attend to these. To do so requires some hours, as Opium in an Opium godown, which is usually a large room supplied with one door and window, the former of which is shut to prevent theft. In the room are perhaps some five hundred chests of the drug, emitting a heavy odour; and whatever open space there may be left is occupied by workmen busily and ceaselessly employed in opening the chests, filling the scales, re-packing the weighed Opium in fresh boxes, hammering them down, sealing them over, and sending them on their way.

Table of shipping arrivals and departures from Hong Kong, listing ship names, agents, and destinations.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. 1. India, Campbell, from Bombay 23rd January. 2. Queen, Hutton, from London, and Portsmouth 13th October. 3. Omega, Anderson, from Camsingmoon. 4. Dart (Am.), Porter, from East Coast.

judges, they have the field almost to themselves at least to compete with them a great deal of practical knowledge is requisite, and as Chinese assistants are indispensable little scope for employment is left to others.

The mercantile firms, too, who employ them, have usually engagements and understandings with the Opium merchants—who, consequently, send Opium to China on their accounts, consigning to the houses which are placed at the disposal of the commission which the trade allows—three per cent. In this way the chief and principal quantity falls into the hands of the examiners, who, it must be admitted, are the most qualified for it. Some of them are entrusted with making advances on Opium of which they approve, and they thus have a trouble hold of the market.

I was at one time impressed with the value of chemical tests, and endeavoured, as will be seen, to discover if possible some means of ascertaining the strength and purity of opium, and of detecting the impurities that would combine simplicity and certainty, but did not succeed—but as a knowledge of the adulterations practised is the principal step towards obtaining the desired end, I have given those that I was enabled to discover, and leave the task of correction and improvement to more able and future observers.

The substances used in the adulteration of Opium may be classed under three heads—

- 1st, Those which give weight to the drug. 2nd, Those which increase its volume. 3rd, Those supposed to add to its efficacy or colour.

GOVERNMENT OF THE COLONIES.

(From the Ceylon Examiner.) The gentlemen who have convened the meeting advertised for Saturday next will fall very far short of the duty expected from them if they limit their views to a petition for relief!—The great question the meeting will have to consider is. Can we point out a mode by which our Coffee cultivation can be maintained upon Free Trade principles, or must we abandon our Estates?

Can we devise any scheme for diminishing the cost of production—by the abolition of the rice duty—by assessed labour upon the roads—by stimulating the growth of food—by forming Tamil Colonies—by free Trade upon the Home Market? and maintain ourselves against present prices? We think we can, but to this end system, patience, labour, time will be necessary. We have before expressed our opinion that to appeal to the Colonial Office would be to ask for an insult. The House of Commons is the tribunal to which we must resort for justice. But in order to obtain it, there must be prepared with something more tangible than a string of high sounding generalities.

We must have a detailed digested practical measure of such reform. We must take the Government piece by piece and show except in name that it has long since ceased to exist. That Sir Colin Campbell could not get any answer to a simple plain question addressed to several of the higher classes of Civil Servants called Government Agents. That some of these Agents have accounts in arrears.—In the Treasury public money abstracted—in the Customs, every now and then, fraud and robbery—in the Military Departments, we are ever run with our troops, and saddled with expensive suits—these our ills are becoming impossible—in short, that every department of Government, not even excepting the administration of justice rottes to the bone.

But this is by far the lighter portion of the duty that will devolve upon those who take the lead in this movement. The power of public opinion will be apprehend be sufficient to sweep away these monstrous grievances, and it will be to us by no means difficult to invoke that power through the medium of the London Press. The ear of the Times is always open to such complaints and its voice has penetrated even into the dark recesses of the Colonial office. But what something more. A want plain practical plan of fiscal and legislative reform, placed in the hand of an able, independent, painstaking Member of Parliament upon which to found a Bill or an address to the Crown and we must have him hammering at the under Colonial Secretary until he excites attention. No doubt it would be something novel to see an independent Member rising to move for leave to bring in a Bill for the better Government of Ceylon—prepared by the Chamber of Commerce of that Island but it would show that though our numbers are small, we have the spirit of Englishmen, and are prepared to govern an island as well as plant our Coffee. After all there is no secret in Government and we have our eye upon many men, who by their long residence, their intimate knowledge of the country, and their great business talents are well calculated to intimate measures adapted to the present crisis.

We ask, we entreat, we implore them to shake off their apathy and discharge the duty expected from them. Saturday will show whether our appeal be vain.

BIRTH.

At Victoria the last night, Mrs. Max, of a Daughter.

SHIPPING ARTICLES, according to the recent Act (Victoria 7 & 8) for sale at this Office. "Cites" "Friend of China." Victor a 10th October, 1845.

FOR SALE.—At the Office of this paper. Comrades' cheque books.

Ships Articles, with an abstract of the merchant seaman's act endorsed on the back.

Powers of Attorney, after forms by Chitty. Charterparties, after forms by Chitty.

Bill of Lading. Chinese Tariff of Imports, and Exports, for counting houses.

LANGUAGES REPORTS AND NAVY BILLS for sale at this Office. "Cites" "Friend of China," Beth Dec. 1844.

NEWSPAPERS.—Newspapers contain every thing, and are found every where; the only difficulty is to read them. The three or four newspapers correspond to the whole globe in a network of correspondents. Nothing can happen that is not sure to get into a newspaper while the telegraphing, and sometimes before it has happened. It is so like being in the city of Europe as to be on the eye of Europe are the newspapers of Europe; and these same eyes are on every man, woman, and child, whose lives are of the slightest interest outside their own circles. It has been beautifully said of flowers, that they start up in the most unexpected places, where there is hardly a handful of soil, and even where there is none, striking their tender, yet vigorous roots into the crevices of the naked rock. The same thing may be said of newspapers. They seem to be sown, like certain seeds, by the caprice of the winds. Whoever there is a settlement of a dozen people, you may look out for a newspaper. The first necessity of a new population is a newspaper. It is every man for himself, the principle of political economy, which will insist that the demand produces the supply; for it happens with newspapers, every now and then, that the supply produces the demand. The newspaper of a little colony often comes into existence before the readers; some far-sighted speculator being always in advance with an article of consumption which he knows well enough will become indispensable by and by. Even New Zealand, which was yet undergoing the early stages of an exciting experiment, had a newspaper; and Hongkong, where the facility of the climate might be supposed to deter any sensible man from risking more than a month's subscription, has its Gazette. Indeed, we are not quite sure that a newspaper is not a sort of social instinct. People get up newspapers where there is nobody to read them but themselves. Passengers on a long voyage, who have no news to tell, except that which they get from each other, and nobody to tell it to when they get it, frequently amuse themselves by playing at newspapers. This is more remarkable than the most out of the way birth of flowers. A harebell on a rock is not half so surprising as a newspaper on board ship.—Fraser's Magazine.

DEPARTURES. 1. Doa Hermanos (Spanish), Salado, Manila. 2. Ariel, Berg, Shanghai. 3. Syph, Macdonald, Bombay. 4. Omega, Anderson, Shanghai. 4. Isanti Queen, Macfarlane, Foo-chow. 4. Dart (Am.), Porter, Camsingmoon. 5. Charles (Am.), Andrews, Whampoa.

SHIPPING IN CHINA.

Table of shipping in China, listing ship names, agents, and destinations.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Table of merchant vessels, listing ship names, agents, and destinations.

VESSELS LOADING.

Table of vessels loading, listing ship names, agents, and destinations.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Table of vessels expected, listing ship names, agents, and destinations.