

THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

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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. Credit sent to the Office for papers are requested to pay cash. TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Ten lines and under, 1 Dollar; additional, 10 cents per line. Repetitions one-third of the first insertion. Ships.—First insertion, 2 Dollars; subsequent insertions 40 cents to pay in advance.

FOR ENGLAND, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY Also, en route to the above, Singapore, Penang, Galle, Malacca, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Ceylon, Calcutta, Cannanore, Mangalore, Goa, VINDIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steam Ship BRAGANZA will leave this for the above places on Thursday the 20th of May.

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

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Price. Includes Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Madras, Ceylon, and others.

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

NOTICE. THE P. & O. S. N. COMPANY'S, will from this date undertake the conveyance of Goods from China, and the Straits, to Southampton, under the conditions specified in their customary Bill of Lading, at 2 1/2 per cent for Silver Bullion, and 3 per cent for Gold.

FOR SALE. MRS. GURNE'S Residence, Victoria, with the buildings thereon, at present in possession of the undersigned.

TO LET. SPACIOUS Godowns and dwelling house, built of Granite and lately occupied by Messrs. T. & Co. The property is situated near the gate of the Town, (Victoria, Hongkong) and has a water frontage.

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

PROPERTY IN SHANGHAI. FOR SALE.—The allotment of Land with spacious Godowns and Dwelling House erected thereon, at present in possession of the undersigned.

NOTICE. THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of TRANS, BOURNE & Co., expired this day by limitation; the affairs of the house will be wound up by ROBERT P. DE SILVER.

NOTICE. THE Business heretofore conducted in China under the Firm of VAN DERBURG ROMANWICKEL & Co. is this day dissolved.

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

NOTICE. MR. SPENCER COMPTON is authorized to sign our Firm by Procuration. CHAS. SP. COMPTON & Co. Hongkong, 28th February, 1848.

NOTICE. MR JAMES WITTINGTON, is authorized to sign our firm in Cyprus 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.

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.

NOTICE. MR. N. L. INGOLDS is authorized to sign for us by Procuration from this date. DRINKER & Co. Hongkong, May 1st, 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.

THE HONGKONG AND CANTON STEAM PACKET COMPANY. PERSONS desirous of holding Shares in the Company are requested to apply without delay either to Mr. CAMPBELL in Hongkong, or to Mr. D. JARDINE in Canton.

FOR SALE. A PRINTING PRESS with an ample supply of Type, 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. BREATHING COPPER. Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, 7th May, 1847.

FOR SALE. BANCA TIN. Apply to OLYPHANT & Co. Canton. 14th August, 1847.

HORSES FOR SALE. AT THE AUCTION MARY QUEEN'S ROAD. Two splendid Horses Warranted Sound and quiet to ride or drive.

FOR SALE. DOWRA, HUMPHREYS & Co., Ship Chandlers, General Wholesale Merchants, Auctioneers, and Agents for various Commodities, have just received per Queen, a large quantity of Superior French Brandy, Dark and Pale Brandy, Superior Sherry, Stationery of all descriptions, Percussion Muskets, Carabines and Pistols; Tar, Canvas and Rope; Dunbar's Beer and Porter; Cheese; Hams; Paint Brushes; Horse Brushes, and Wash Leather.

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

NOTICE. PARTIES keeping a Book for Ice at the Ice House, and taking it through the Agency, will be supplied from this date, at the Rate of 2 Cents per lb. The price to those taking it irregularly will be 4 Cents per lb.

FOR SALE. AMERICAN Mess Beef and Pork, just landed. Pickled Tongues, in half Barrels. Fresh American Flour, of the "Gallego," "Richmond City Mill," and "Haxall" Brands. Kennedy's Boston Water Crackers, in Tins. Superior American Butter. American Navy and Pilot Bread. 600 New bright Barrel Muskets, with Bayonets and Fixtures complete.

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

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

JUST landed and for Sale at C. MARKWICK'S, Queen's Road. Best Wine, in Cases of 3 dozen each. St. Etienne, in cases of 3 dozen each.

ALSO. Marzette's Pale Ale, in Cases of 3 dozen each. PRICES MODERATE. And some very elegant Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Services, of the newest fashion.

GRAM. JUST landed a few Bags of fine Bengal Gram and Java Coffee. FRANKLYN & MILNE. Victoria, 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. Real Edinburgh Ale, East India Pale Ale, &c. &c. Good dry Spoken with water frontage.

FOR SALE. PULTON Market Beef, in 4 Barrels; Columbia River Salmon, in 2 and 4 Casks; Columbia Beef, in 4 Barrels, all suitable for families.

SMITH & BRIMELOW. No. 1 & 2 Woosnam's Buildings, Victoria, Road April, 1848.

FOR SALE. PRIME Columbia River Beef in Casks, and Columbia River Bacon, or Tinned. Paint Oil in Drums. SMITH & BRIMELOW. No. 1 Woosnam's Buildings, Victoria, Road February 1848.

HOCK AND SELTZER WATER. BY a late arrival the undersigned have received from Germany a consignment of Hock (1848) in 1 and 4 dozen Cases. Also, Seltzer water in Baskets of 2 dozen pint-stone bottles. Prices moderate.

FOR SALE. SALT Provisions, Flour, Rum, Arrack, and Brandy in Wood; Whisky, Cognac, and all kinds of Wines in Bottle. RAWLE, DUUS & Co. Victoria, 4th April, 1848.

FOR SALE. ROMAN Cement, and Window Glass of all sizes. Apply to, RAWLE, DUUS & Co. Victoria, 3rd August, 1847.

PUBLIC AUCTION, ON MONDAY NEXT 15th INSTANT, at 11 A. M. AT FRANKLYN & MILNE'S Sale Rooms—25 Barrels, each 3 doz. of fine table Salt. 15 Casks of Alleppo's Pale Ale. A few Cases of Champagne. Seltzer Water, and other Articles.

ADVERTISEMENTS. FOR SALE at MR RUTHERFORD'S—THE HONGKONG ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1848.

DUTCH BUTTER. NOW landing and ready for sale 160 Kegs of newly good Dutch Butter 88 per keg, at the Stores of the undersigned. J. INESS. Queen's Road opposite Chinam's Hong. Victoria, 9th May, 1848.

MRS. INESS is landing Ex Queen from London. Jars of Tripes. Small Kegs of Pickled Herrings. Small Cheddar Cheese 5 & 6 lb. each very fine. York Hams. Boxes of Raisins. Jars of Zante Currants, Jars of Prunes. Red Herrings in Tins. Pastes of all kinds.

NOTICE. MR. DUDELL begs to inform the community of Hongkong, that he has engaged an English Horse Shoe, and will open a Farriery in all his branches on the above premises on the 1st of May next; and is confident that the moderate charge of \$14 per Horse together with attention and despatch, will procure him a share of public Patronage. Victoria, 26th April, 1848.

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

PARTIES having claims against the estate of the late George McQuis, are requested to send them to the undersigned on or before Monday, the 15th instant. WILLIAM GRIFFITHS. Victoria, 12th May, 1848.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY, PORTINER'S BEHART. SODA WATER and LEMONADE of Superior Quality. MARRAS, at HINNAM'S, CHINEE SHOPKEEPER. Victoria, 11th June, 1847.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Queen's Road, Victoria. SODA WATER and LEMONADE of Superior Quality. ACHOOK, — Dispensary, 4th Street, Hongkong, 24th November, 1847.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S LETTER.

(From the Daily News.)

However we may laugh at fortifications, scout the panic of invasion, and defy any considerable augmentation of the army estimates, yet it is difficult to ignore the fact that the government, urged by the Duke of Wellington's letter, and by the too prevalent opinion of the sinking health of the present King of the French, will not introduce at least a measure for employing to use of the coast, which is the best, a certain portion of the population for training in military exercises.

Whether this is contemplated or not, it is all so clearly within the range of probabilities, that it becomes the public to pay some attention to the subject, and to their own interests, so immediately and personally involved in it. It is, or should be at this time or day, a received principle, that every class taxed by a tax should be consulted as to the easiest and most advantageous mode of bearing it; whilst in the case of a tax applied to a special purpose, the object of every tax must be, that it is made to answer that purpose.

The present law for embodying a militia force has certainly the personal convenience and comfort of the class so taxed as well as the wealthy classes. A substitute can be found at no very great expense, while the cost of keeping up a militia of 100,000, or 150,000 men for twenty eight days is not very enormous. This system, however, suggests many objections. It does not, like the Prussian, the French, or the American system, instruct a whole nation in the art of military defence, and thus render invasion impossible. It merely organizes a secondary army of the same distinctive class as regards the line are chosen from, of that least calculated to wage an obstinate defensive war pro et contra. It constitutes an army of reserve, which sees fire for the first time on resisting an invasion, and which, if it indulges, but too naturally, in a panic, and is beaten in the field, leaves the country more exposed and crushed than if no militia had ever existed. The great object of such a force is to deter an enemy, and no militia force, so we think it, can be so produced in any proportion with the effect produced by knowing that a whole population are soldiers. To this add the consideration, that even half a million a year is some consideration for the very important cost of giving a month's training to 100,000 men. The expense becomes still more serious when, on a sudden panic, the militia is called into active service: 95,000 militia, in 1813, cost three millions sterling. The mere fact of a population being trained to arms would, in most instances, preclude the necessity of employing or calling forth any armed corps of the kind.

Another objection to the militia, is, that it furnishes no cavalry, no artillery-men, no scientific corps, in case of actual invasion it confounds all classes, empowers the very engineer to carry a musket, the gentleman who has followed the hounds to march with a bygone. The inhabitants of towns sit down to the field with the peasant; the man of education with the child-sapper.

Surely we might utilize men's capabilities in case of invasion better than this. Suppose every engineer, when engineers have a college and a profession, was obliged to add military engineering to his requirements, in order to pass his final examination, and the country would thereby have an important corps, independent of the royal corps of engineers. Why should not the inhabitants of towns be taught the art of defending them, and their youth be marshalled in militia for the purpose? Instead of the heavy tax of militia and increase of military expenditure a few holidays in the year spent in a healthy, patriotic, and instructive exercise, would put into the heads and hands of the rising generation of each town the knowledge and the means of rendering it impregnable. Let the agricultural population be drilled in their localities, and their natural heads. But instead of assimilating the entire population to these pursuits, let each learn what he can best learn and make best use of. And the result would be, that instead of being necessitated to augment the army, we might materially reduce it.

The present day presents a very different order of things and ideas from what prevailed when the Militia Act was passed in 1802, when the charge of organizing the military defensive force of the country was given to the great landholders in each county, and when the town population of England were in some measure, since we have conquered some few privileges. They have won electoral and municipal rights, and it is absolutely necessary that a militia law, should such be put in force, be assimilated to the other laws, regulating electoral and municipal rights. There are precedents in the law, regulating the militia of the City of London, and that of the Cinque Ports. Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, have become more important than the Cinque Ports, and to hand over the power of organizing the military force furnished by such districts to the lord-lieutenant of the county is simply preposterous. We have outgrown the militia law as we outgrow and outburst many others. It behoves ministers to take this into consideration ere they come forward with a simple resuscitation of the old militia law, which, as it now stands, is, to say the least of it, an anachronism. And it behoves the public and the press to excite discussion, and express opinions on a subject, and upon a purpose, which ought not to be treated or attempted without grave consideration—without bringing to bear upon it the lights of the age; and thus setting the law and the system to the improved and expanded necessities and ideas of that age.

"THERE'S NOTHING LIKE LEATHER."

(From the Daily News.)

Mr Cobden and Sir William Malesworth have both taken the field against the Duke of Wellington and Mr Pigeon; the former in a letter of adhesion addressed to the peace-makers of Birmingham, the latter by accusing the Spectator somewhat abruptly with the remark of, "Friend, are you not going to stop?" The Duke of Wellington and Mr Pigeon reply in a letter, the first abusive and the second of a more peaceably pacific character, in evidence of the Duke's highly pacific

virtue as to warrant a politician in voting pro contra a million or two for gun and soldiers, without the slightest infringement of its old duty. Mr Cobden well said, that the national defence panic has been got up by "some gussing idlers at the clubs. The duke's letter was a private one to that authority of the ordnance department particularly charged with defence. Nothing more natural, than that two warriors of the great defensive profession should lay their heads and pens together, and suggest to their craft. But to have divulged it, and fight the issue from its origin by the publication—that must have had a motive. Now, the divulger was Mr Pigeon, who wrote the letter signed P—, and as Mr Pigeon is a very extensive gunpowder manufacturer, his anxiety was very naturally to excite a demand for his commodity, as the Duke of Wellington and Sir John Burgoyne for their peculiar service. It is the old story of "there being nothing like leather." In the Duke of Wellington's letter, the gunnery of Sir John Burgoyne, and those of the Duke, of military defence which form the glorious hobby of the Duke, are the elements of that panic to which the Times and Spectator both were dupes; the Times, however, having had the precaution to withdraw from the delusion in time, may take vengeance for being imposed upon by visiting it with ridicule.

A correspondent whose letter we published on Saturday, asks a very pertinent question relative to the Duke of Wellington's letter. He asks how it came to pass that the duke in his own administration could do so little, whilst he repeats the whigs to do so much. In 1836 we had reached the lowest point of military estimates, the expense for the three services being little above twelve millions. The cohesiveness with France soon made a difference of a million in the navy estimates, but the increase in the ordnance was compensated by a decrease in the expense of the army. In 1841, the navy estimates took a start of another million. Hereupon the whigs quitted office, the duke of Wellington's friend, Sir Robert, succeeded to power.

His policy was immediately to employ Lord Aberdeen to fight the French with "soft soldier" instead of gratifying his military friend with large naval and army estimates. In consequence, Sir Robert Peel was enabled even to make reductions, notably in the navy estimates of 1844. Mr Polk's threat, in 1845 interfered, and Sir Robert withdrew the reduction; and increased the naval expense about 200,000 more than in 1843, and the army estimates 600,000 more than in the previous year. When the whigs succeeded to power, and had the good fortune to restore amicable relations with France, they might have expected to see military expenses reduced; but the Duke of Wellington had deemed sufficient during his friend's administration. Far from this; from the estimates of 1843, Mr Polk's year of anger, were—

Navy, 6,909,871; Army, 6,744,801; Ordnance, 2,109,747.

Whilst in last year's budget, we find them—

Navy, 7,561,874; Army, 6,840,674; Ordnance, 2,679,127.

One would think there was here enough of increase to have satisfied the Duke himself. Certainly he has no reason to reproach the whigs; they have done more for his grace than the Tory Sir Robert had the courage to do. But Lord John Russell is a bold man and a conscientious one, and when once persuaded, wrongly or rightly, that the country needs any thing, he dogmatically proposes and attempts it, without waiting for objections, and without regard to the cost and danger of his position, or how much more incumbent it was upon the Tories to have undertaken these tasks than he. It was the case with the New Poor Law, which it was for a Tory government and the landed interest to have proposed and carried. The whigs volunteered to do the task, and did it, getting in return obloquy, not thanks. And they will get the same obloquy and a little thanks, for raising the military expenditure of the country.

Sir W. Malesworth and Mr Cobden take their stand against this increase of military estimates. His policy is the policy of the times, and is enlightened, and commercial character of the French society and population. Is free trade, they ask, to go for nothing? Is the establishment of liberty and constitutional rights to be inoperative in neutralizing the walkie caprices of ministers or monarchs? And, moreover, where is the proof that more hostile feelings exist against us, or that a few years are more likely to bring back war than previous years, and far fewer blockades? To this no reply will be vouchsafed. And the information of times, supported by the tendencies and congenialities—may probabilities—which render them anxious, and inclined to take military precautions, although they display to the public merely the effects, not the causes, of their fears. For our part, we are inclined to consider the present and the proposed military expenditure, as simply a diplomatic movement or demonstration, intended to have its effect on Europe. It means to say to France, if you push to the extreme your ambitious designs on the Spanish throne, you will see us compelled to run the risk of war with other than ourselves. Or it may be addressed to Austria as a resolve not to suffer the Pope to be reduced again into an instrument of foreign despotism. No government in England, we are confident, meditates war, but they may practise warlike movements in order to give strength and emphasis to diplomacy.

This, however, renders diplomacy a very expensive affair. Moreover, at the game of armaments and expenditure M. Guizot has his show, and France her finances, from the Duke. And if the war is to be avoided, it is to be avoided by the English ministry will be surely behind by their original views. If therefore, this be the secret of military expenditure, it is to be deprecated as idle. Whilst the expenditure be a real preparation for war, a true and sincere mode of providing and meeting invasion, then we fear that it will prove still more inefficient. It would require a standing army of 800,000 to take this business, and the English pocket will stand on such augmentation.

If there can be shown, even in the remotest future, any reasonable possibility of dread of invasion, it is a duty, as it alone can be met, by the military organization of the country, in such a way as to have at hand all the resources, and as little as possible the time and anxieties of the population. Such a

plan is worth consideration and discussion. But to expend more millions in the shape of regiments without a very near and urgent menace of war, is what the country will not tolerate. And even if it could be justified, or carried away for the moment into supporting such a scheme, next year, it would be but to scout and to undo it next.

THE DEATH OF THE KING OF DENMARK.

(From the Morning Chronicle)

The death of the King of Denmark is announced as having taken place on the 19th instant. The immense diversity of political ideas and interests which, notwithstanding the rapprochement acknowledged to have been effected by the progress of steam, still prevails between the inhabitants of these countries, who are not nations of Europe, could not be more strikingly demonstrated by any powerful political sensation which the news of this event will create on the Continent, and above all in Germany, as contrasted with the very trifling notice which it is likely to attract in this country. The stability and assured accession of the Royal House which presides over the destinies of the British empire, and the territorial integrity and insular severance of the British Isles, make the people of this country strangely, and perhaps anomalously, indifferent to the tendency which certain circumstances of this death might have seriously to complicate the relations existing between the Continental nations, and so to endanger the peace of Europe.

The gravity of the demise of the Danish Sovereign at the present moment, is aggravated by the strong doubts and apprehensions which exist as to the rôle which his successor will be disposed to play in the dissensions by which his subjects have been for a long time so profoundly agitated. His Majesty's long reign, while the Crown Prince, has been marked by unusual eccentricity in his views. But it would be neither safe nor just to ascribe from this that he may not play a very distinguished rôle in his new capacity of Sovereign. Our own Henry V., Frederick the Great of Prussia, and many other princes whom we might enumerate, rapidly and completely falsified the unkind and unfavourable anticipations which the unweariness of their youth had caused to be entertained of them at the time of their accession. We sincerely trust it may prove so with the King of Denmark, and that he will be a man of considerable ability and force of character. And the perilous and embarrassing position in which his dominions are placed will undoubtedly exercise to the utmost whatever energies he may possess.

The new King is believed to have very strong sympathies with the Danish side of the desperate struggle between the rival national tendencies of the Scandinavian and German races, of which his dominions have been made the scene for the last fifteen years. The quarrel is, strictly speaking, of very ancient standing; the German, and particularly the German, province of the Danish kingdom having been ruled for centuries by princes of their own race, and having never at any time cordially acquiesced in the supremacy of the Danish Crown. In many respects indeed, the German races in Denmark gained considerable advantages over their antagonists, especially during the eighteenth century. German literature and the German language were exceedingly popular all over Denmark, and almost all the offices of State were filled by men who had been educated in German universities, and interested in the ideas and habits of German law and government, so frequently in direct opposition to the Scandinavian ideas, as well as to the rights and privileges of the Danish provinces. It was thus that in the Duchy of Sleswick, where the population is mingled Danish and German, the German language was until recently in general use among the upper classes; and exclusively so in the courts of law, as well as in the provincial diet, when it was established. It was at a meeting of the latter that the deputy Lorenzen, who is since dead, attempted to introduce a struggle between the rival nationalities, by suddenly, in the midst of a German debate, addressing the assembly in the Danish tongue. The pre-eminence of the German interest in Sleswick, at this period, may be estimated from the circumstance that Lorenzen and the deputies who followed his example were for a long time denied the right of addressing the Chamber in Danish, although the national language of the realm, and the native tongue of three-fourths of the King's subjects, and the language of the vast provinces in the Sleswick Diet refused at first to countenance the movement of Lorenzen; the Government at Copenhagen opposed it; and it was only after a protracted agitation that the right to address the Chamber in the German or in the Danish tongue indifferently was conceded to the estates of the King's Scandinavian subjects. The prejudices of both parties were greatly whetted by the debating of this question; and ever since the whole kingdom, but especially the Duchies of Sleswick and Holstein, have been the scene of one of the fiercest and most obstinate struggles that has ever, without ending in actual bloodshed, prevailed between inhabitants of the same country and subjects of the same Crown. The unfortunate rivalry has been immensely embittered by the interest which the inhabitants of every part of Germany take in the struggle; and by the patronage and encouragement which they afford in every possible way to their Danish kinmen. Similarity of blood and language are undoubtedly powerful motives to such demonstrations of sympathy; and the recognition of Denmark with the German Confederation, in whose general assembly she ranks, in virtue of the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, as a power of the second order, no doubt give all the subjects of the Confederation a certain title to manifest an open interest in the quarrel. It must be remembered, however, that Holstein and Lauenburg are both in the fullest enjoyment of all their rights and liberties, and all the privileges and immunities of the Sleswick, where the Danish contest has existed, no form of the Confederation, the majority of the population, moreover, being of Scandinavian origin. In any case, the sympathy which the German population, especially in the Zollverein, have manifested for what we may not immoderately call the "Sleswick" quarrel, has long passed all bounds of decency. The factious and illiberal questions at issue have been debated and written by German dignitaries, and by the organs of some of their literary men of high repute, with a

violence most unusual in the present age, and only to be paralleled by the controversies of the times of Erasmus and Luther. And it is only the other day that a collection, like the O'Connell tribute, we made throughout Germany, to enable Bessler, the celebrated champion of the anti-Danish party, to hold his position in the local legislature of which he is a member, and to compensate him for abandoning his professional gain. The propriety of this proceeding is much about the same as if the French people had on the ground of a cognate Celtic origin, taken upon them to subscribe the whole or the greater part of the O'Connell tribute, with a view to the perpetration of the jealousies and dissensions existing between the Celtic and the Anglo-Saxon races.

The existence, however, of so powerful an agitation in Denmark, abetted by such extraordinary demonstrations of sympathy from foreign countries, is an evidence of cause of quarrel deep-seated and most difficult to heal. The settlement of the question is made still more difficult by dynastical complications, and by the variance of the titles by which the Kings of Denmark hold the several provinces of their realm. The *status quo*, to be sure, is firmly guaranteed by the Treaty of Vienna, but the desire not prevent certain Governments in Europe from looking with a curiosity, through which personal interests are perceptible, on the struggle now going on in Denmark. It will be the more incumbent on the new King to hold himself as much as possible neutral in the contest, to act with the utmost impartiality to his subjects of every race, and to avoid aggravating the discontent and disaffection that already exist, by any undue attempt to precipitate a settlement of the dispute.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NORTH WEST BANK AND THE FASCINATING MR. LARPERT.

(From the Madras Athenaeum.)

Will no mortal lawyer get up a code of laws, for the benefit of Bank directors, and secretaries? The rules which govern ordinary mortals, are obviously inapplicable to them. It would seem that moral obliquity, is a necessity of the profession. As a practitioner would say, they are the victims of circumstances. To be a Bank secretary, is to be a lawyer, and hence, society should pass a quarterly act of indemnity, relieving them from the inconvenient consequence of their mistakes. Something of this kind is in agitation at Merret, and the first gentleman who has availed himself of the evident inclination, to treat Bank secretaries as irresponsible agents, is Major Angelo, of the North West Bank. A meeting was held on the 17th ultimo, of the proprietors of that establishment, when the conduct of the Secretary came under discussion. He had it in his power to resign, and to retire to his private concerns, but he declined to do so. Mr Larpert, of the too well known firm of Cockerell and Co., and was only present by the unexpected modesty of that gentleman, from doing his duty, and the Bank at the same time, to the extent of £60,000. This was an error of judgment, which should not be visited with too severe a punishment, for Larpert seems to have exerted such a fascinating influence over the dealers in money, that at one period, his temper must have been sorely tried, by the pertinacious applications in their various cases to him, to take charge of their superfluous cash. But in this instance, it appears that the Directors of the Bank, were only made acquainted with the loss, and not with the operation. The following extract from the report of the meeting is very interesting.

"Major Mansfield.—I have now to inform this meeting that there is a gentleman present, who would on his oath declare that Major Angelo told him Mr Larpert had swindled the Bank while he was his Secretary, and that he had been swindled by him, to take charge of their superfluous cash. But in this instance, it appears that the Directors of the Bank, were only made acquainted with the loss, and not with the operation. The following extract from the report of the meeting is very interesting.

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The laugh so judiciously introduced, saved the secretary, who was required to withdraw himself of resignation, and the major of the Bank, who had him in his present position. With the other hand, the Directors of the North West Bank, in the person of Capt. Mansfield, are a rising star, with a present of £2000, and a portrait, Sir Thomas Fairfax at Calcutta, ex-treasurer of the Union Bank, and regent of the Supreme Court, had been necessary to resign that important position, and we are given to understand, that there will be other vacancies in the near future. It is a little difficult to see what we may expect to be returned as follows, in the hands of prisoners at Merret, and in the Criminal Court. "Has been a

Table with columns: Ships, At, Tons, Masters, Consignees. Lists various vessels including Howqua, Ariel, ship, Charles, ship, etc.

ARRIVALS.

Table with columns: May, AT HONGKONG. Lists arrivals from Shanghai and other ports.

AT SHANGHAI.

Table with columns: Apr, 30, Ellersley, Pagan, from Liverpool 28th October.

PASSENGERS.

Table with columns: Per Amelita, Mr Smith; Per Alligator, Mr G. Umpton.

DEPARTURES.

Table with columns: May, FROM HONGKONG. Lists departures to various destinations.

FROM WHAMPOA.

Table with columns: May, 7, Beulah, Struben, London.

FROM CUMSINGMOON.

Table with columns: Angloa (Am), Marvin, East Coast.

VESSLS LOADING.

Table with columns: For, At, Ships, Consignees, Intend'd Dispatch.

VESSLS EXPECTED.

Table with columns: FROM LONDON. Lists expected vessels from London.

FROM PORTSMOUTH.

Table with columns: February 17, Mary Sparks, 544, Bushby, Hongkong.

FROM CLYDE.

Table with columns: January 25, Sunda, Brown, Hongkong.

FROM NEWPORT.

Table with columns: December 21, Guardian, 400, Vickersan, Hongkong.

FROM SHIBLS.

Table with columns: November 8, Dorothy.

FROM BOMBAY.

Table with columns: January 20, Charley Castle, Newbery, Hongkong.

Printed and Published by JOHN CARB, at The Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, Printing Office, GOUGH BARRACK, VICTORIA, HONGKONG, 1848.

MAULMAIN.

DETERMINATION OF THE BARRON SUBJECT AT MARJABAN. The notorious Nga Kan Goo of Marjaban returned to that place about five days since, and has lost no time in bringing himself to the notice of the public.

* This sentence is evidently incomplete. -EMPTOR.

GERMANY.

AWFUL CONSPIRACY BETWEEN THE ROTHSCHILDS AND THE ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS. The Deutsche Zeitung and the Allgemeine Zeitung have attributed the recent failure of Von Haber and Son at Karlsruhe to the determination of the latter to liquidate to ruin as many German manufacturers as possible.

TANDEM MATCH IN AMERICA.

On Friday, the 19th ultimo, a tandem match against time came off on the Union Course, Long Island, for 1,000 dollars. The match was that Willard S. Reed could not trot Grey Harry and Betsy Baker, harnessed "a la tandam" a mile in 2.50, Reed to have three trials.

BIRTH.

At Whampoa, on Sunday 7th Instant the Wife of Capt. H. H. Agers of 8on.

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. Let for goods deliverable at London, 2nd; for goods deliverable at Bombay, 3rd; for goods deliverable at Swatow, 4th; for goods deliverable at intermediate ports. They are printed after the Company's forms on Bank paper.

Office of the Friend of China.

28th October, 1846.

FOR SALE AND ALIEN Office of this paper.

Office of the Friend of China.

It has been calculated that the quartz existing in Peru will furnish, for a hundred years, an annual supply of equal to the average yearly consumption of the last three years.

COMET. - The present year will have the advantage of witnessing the return of a large and beautiful comet, mentioned by historians and chroniclers of 1264, and which was observed in 1556 by Fabricius. In March 1556, a singularly brilliant comet was seen, equal in magnitude to a half-moon.

A SUGAR PLANTATION ON THE AMAZON. - Senhor Godinho was one of the most extensive planters of the province, and interested us greatly by his agricultural and other information.

It has been calculated that the quartz existing in Peru will furnish, for a hundred years, an annual supply of equal to the average yearly consumption of the last three years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Table with columns: May, AT HONGKONG. Lists arrivals from Shanghai and other ports.

AT SHANGHAI.

Table with columns: Apr, 30, Ellersley, Pagan, from Liverpool 28th October.

PASSENGERS.

Table with columns: Per Amelita, Mr Smith; Per Alligator, Mr G. Umpton.

DEPARTURES.

Table with columns: May, FROM HONGKONG. Lists departures to various destinations.

FROM WHAMPOA.

Table with columns: May, 7, Beulah, Struben, London.

FROM CUMSINGMOON.

Table with columns: Angloa (Am), Marvin, East Coast.

SHIPPING IN CHINA.

VESSLS OF WAR.

Table with columns: H.M. Ship Melampus, Hongkong, 42 Guns; Brig Cohandine, Hongkong, 16 Guns; etc.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Table with columns: Ships, At, Tons, Masters, Consignees. Lists various merchant vessels including Alligator, ship, Clifton, ship, etc.