



(To the Editor of the FRIEND OF CHINA.)

VICTORIA, 22nd May, 1848.

SIR, Can you inform me under what authority these animals are allowed to graze on the public land, which may be found by the Police grazing on the road side, or on the hills, the property of the Government, or on the hills, the property of the Government, or on the hills, the property of the Government...

Note.—There is no local ordinance establishing a pound, nor by the common law of England is it an offence to graze cattle on unenclosed and waste public land. The Magistrates of Hongkong have ever shown an indifference towards the laws of their country...

Supporting a pound to be established by ordinance, stray cattle or goats would require to be advertised in one of the local papers; but not only is there legally speaking no pound, but the formality of an advertisement is dispensed with and many people who have blamed the Chinese for "lifting" their cattle, have been unjustly deprived of them under sanction of the local authorities.

We give a case in point. A couple of years ago two valuable milk goats strayed into Sir John Davis's garden. By order of His Excellency they were sent to the pound and there sold for a trifle. The owner was not aware that there was such a place, and felt satisfied that his goats had been stolen. In the course of a few weeks they came home, but were claimed by a man who declared he had purchased them at public auction.

The owners of cattle or goats straying in the town, we presume, may be fined under the police regulations; but to impound cattle feeding on the public land and sell them without any public intimation is an act of gross injustice. It may be said that before the sale bills are posted on the walls, and in a certain sense this is true.

Near West Point, 27th February. There is a stray fowling with blind nails—in the Pound at the Market station by Collins's side—it will be giving by a Plying to the inspector of Police.

J. S. WELLSMAN, "Sgt. Police."

LATEST DATES.

Table with 4 columns: Location, Date, Location, Date. Includes Sydney, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, Shanghai.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 27th, 1848.

NOTICE.—Dine Service will for the present be conducted in the building adjoining the Post-Office and opposite to the Club-House, on Saturdays at 4 past 6 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6 P. M.; and on Tuesdays at 7 P. M.

VINCENT STANTON, Colonial Chaplain.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This congregation, assembled for the present by the Rev. W. C. Burns, will meet every Sabbath, in the Congregational building behind the Cross House.

The hours of Divine Service will be 11 A. M., and 1 past 6 P. M. Victoria, 27th December, 1847.

The Secretary for the Colonies in reinstating Chief Justice Hulme, without even waiting to hear his personal vindication, has acted in accordance with the character he has ever sustained as a Statesman and as a member of social life. Lord Grey, of all Her Majesty's ministers, is probably the one who would be least inclined to overlook any gross impropriety in a Judge.

pointed receiving arrears of salary from the date of his suspension.

To Colonists generally the result is gratifying; it is a proof that the petty tyranny of governors will not always be allowed to pass; it is a proof that the Secretary for the Colonies will redress wrongs; and above all, it is a proof that the Majesty of the law is not to be degraded before the despotic will of a petty Colonial Satrap.

Judge Hulme has passed a severe ordeal in a manner gratifying to himself, his family, and his friends. The eye of envy, hatred, and malice, followed him into the privacy of domestic life. At his own hospitable table of that of his friends the spies of a worthless persecutor were near to note every action and every word, which with ample embellishments were duly reported, and ultimately embodied in a private despatch were forwarded to the Foreign Secretary.

Sir John Davis was told he must prove his charges; but this was a contingency for which the "pawkey" Baronet was not prepared, and he wrote back to say that as the Judge had improved since his wife had returned from England he did not think an investigation called for.

The deep interest felt in the French revolution induces us to fill the columns usually reserved for extracts with further particulars of that event. Last issue we reprinted a very excellent summary; to-day we give more minute details.

There is a retributive justice in this case which should not be overlooked. The Judge and ex-Governor will probably cross each other on the way. The first returns to the colony vindicated from the aspersions that have been foully cast upon him; and it may be honoured by some additional proof of Her Majesty's approbation.

Sir John Davis's journal, styled Chief Justice Hulme the tribune of the people; the expression may be a smart one, but that is its only recommendation, for true it is not. Judge Hulme never courted popularity; he never laid himself out as the representative of the people. On the contrary, until he became the victim of persecution he was little known out of the circle in which he moved.

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and will be untrammelled; on the bench he always was independent of party or individual interest and he will continue so. He will receive a kind welcome when he returns, and he is entitled to it; but this will have no undue influence over a man of his experience, firmness, and integrity.

We understand that Sir F. Theobald will move in the House of Commons, that all the correspondence and documents connected with this affair be published. These papers, we venture to assert, will exhibit a picture of official depravity that has seldom been exceeded. Truth, honour, humanity, and every other virtue, gave way before the malignant desire to ruin the man who would not sacrifice the integrity of the bench.

FRANCE.

The funeral honours decreed by the Republic to the citizens slain in the late conflicts were celebrated in Paris on the 4th. The imposing spectacle consisted of a procession from the Hotel de Ville to the Madeleine; a performance of funeral rites at that church; a procession to the Palace de la Bastille; and an interment of the dead in the vaults beneath the Column of July.

The procession from the church was led by National Guards; then masters of ceremonies of funeral process followed; then the Orphanists; pupils in classes on Wilson's system, with the Socié Musicales. These frequently sang, with an effect even sublime. Presently followed the clergy of the Madeleine, and the funeral cars containing the dead.

The Column of July was hung from capital to base with funeral banners of black, white, and crimson velvet and gold, decked with streamers, the members of the Provisional Government, distinguished more by simplicity of aspect than any persons there.

M. Guédeux, Minister of Finance, has resigned; his report says because the banks have not been helped by the Government to the extent that they proposed; another, because the repeal of the newspaper stamp duty was considered; M. Grenier, Fiscal Minister, has also resigned.

to be appointed ambassadors, one in Spain, the other at Rome.

Admiral Trouburt, the Comander-in-chief of the Mediterranean Squadron, has given in his own name, and that of the whole fleet to the Provisional Government.

The Minister of Affairs, contains two curious documents by the Duc d'Angoulême. First, a despatch issued on learning the abdication of his father and the nomination of the Duchess of Orleans as Regent.

The Governor-General knowing the patriotism of all, said nothing to this news. Nothing can change our feelings, or affect our duties in France.

The second, issued after learning the appointment of the Provisional Government, says: "France has fallen; France has fallen; France has fallen."

The Governor-General has not received from France any official communication; but he is informed that the following despatch has been addressed to all the Prefects and Sub-Prefects. The Governor-General can only repeat what he said yesterday—nothing is changed in our duties towards France: the population and the army will wait with the greatest calm for the orders of the mother-country.

The Duke and Prince de Joinville have reached England.

The institutions of Algeria are to progressively assimilated to those of France. A committee already appointed charged with the maturing of measures of immediate slave-emancipation in all the colonies of the Republic.

The wonderful unanimity with which every official has forgotten his service to the old Government and pressed for employment under the new, has excited the jealousy of the watchful people. It is said that but one individual stands out as a crowd of obsequious office-seekers; the Viscount de Mont, Director-General of the Tobacco-monopoly—a lucrative place—has refused to hold his office under the new order of things.

A decree of the Provisional Government has placed all the personal and real property in France of the Ex-King and the Princess and Princesses under sequestration.

A second decree suspends the payment of bills of exchange for three months; a third, forbids actions for debt unless the debtor wishes it for the same period; a fourth states, that notwithstanding that the hours of labour are fixed at ten hours, and the wages secured, the great shops of the Government, and the manufacturers who keep open to employ the people, are abandoned again by the workers, or are threatened with abandonment.

M. Carnot, the Provisional Minister of Public Instruction, has issued a remarkable letter to the Rector of Academies. Under the late régime, says, the education of the people in general, and the rights and duties of the citizen, have been neglected. 36,000 primary instructors must be employed to teach the rights and duties of the citizen, and the qualifications should exact from candidates 24 per cent.

Electors. New institutions require to be arrived Carnot signed a decree, by which he has ordered all the instructors the new field of labour, in addition which the approaching elections offer to themselves.

Tax payers are called on to pay the amount of their taxes one year in advance, to assist in the relief of distress, the assistance of trade, and the extension of credit. The date of commercial bills is extended for ten days—for instance, from the 22nd February to the 3rd March; and protest and conservatory acts are correspondingly suspended.

M. Ledru-Rollin, Minister of the Interior, has created a bureau of publicity, to communicate regularly to all the journals, without distinction, foreign and domestic news of interest.

The abolition of the newspaper stamp-duty, at first refused and then only in part conceded, has now been fully yielded—on the constraint of a press agitation.

M. Emile Girardin, editor of the Presse, has pronounced "in a later of four columns of his paper, the writer is now head of the post-office department."

The Sûreté, a staunch general supporter of the Government, rebukes it for the ill-effects it has raised in the minds of the working classes.

Mardi Gras, the last day of the Carnival, passed off with a semblance of the usual festivities; the people on the Boulevards were gaily dressed, but without masks, and there were neither songs nor noise.

While this was going on, a different scene was performed at a great distance. After the capture of the Tuileries, a band of some four hundred armed individuals resolved to remain in it and make it their quarters. They slept on the sofa, or on camp-beds, lived, cooked, and made themselves at home in the palace. Among them was a person said to be the strongest man in France—a painter's model. The authorities occupied the guard-houses with the National Guard; but one of the lawless band always stationed himself sentry alongside of the National Guard sentry.

M. Guédeux, Minister of Finance, has resigned; his report says because the banks have not been helped by the Government to the extent that they proposed; another, because the repeal of the newspaper stamp duty was considered; M. Grenier, Fiscal Minister, has also resigned.



Among the deputation were Captain Doyle, R.N., General Wright, and Mr. Douglas, &c. A bill was drawn up to be presented to the Emperor in the name of the Emperor, and the Emperor's reply was to be presented to the Emperor.

STATE OF PARIS.—You buy a flag and you have in mass the Provisional Government, which, since has so many reasons to be satisfied, which, since has so many reasons to be satisfied, which, since has so many reasons to be satisfied.

A lady writes.—I heard with astonishment English people on the road saying, 'Oh, all is quiet now.' 'All is going on very well.' From no Frenchman have I heard this superficial view of the case. Paris is indeed quiet enough.

The correspondence of the Time at Paris, writing on the 15th, gives the following picture of the then state of the capital:—'It is all very well to talk of the external calm, but there is a groundswell of agitation which continually comes on below, and which, perhaps, threatens a convulsion much more speedily than we are disposed to expect.'

'In the Rue du Havre, as I went to-day, I saw the most grotesque scene I have yet witnessed; a troop of some 500 boys—colleagues of the St. Louis (I suppose)—coming out of the Hotel de Ville, and pelting him with stones. I asked one little revolutionary what it was about, for the poor man ran as if it was for his life. The little archon told me, 'I cannot attempt to describe to you the excitement that prevails about this circular. Nothing else is talked of to the exclusion of the financial crisis. The *Extrait* alone applied; the general better class is *conterme*, and talk of trying and the preceding revolution. Every-where there was a considerable degree of alarm.'

He proceeds through a variety of similar scenes, which seem to have occupied the day. Again, he says:—'When I came out in the evening, which was bright moonlight one, I found that the agitation had gone on increasing. It continued until a very late hour of the night, contrary to what I had a very late hour.'

ENGLISH WORKMEN IN PARIS.—The Prefect of Police has published the following:—'The Prefect of Police having been informed that a great number of foreign workmen are quitting other countries with the view of repairing to Paris, hoping to procure employment in the work of the Republic, he has issued the following regulations, which he believes to be likely to inform them that they can participate in the benefits of the Republic, and that they will be treated with the same consideration as the French workmen.'

The Marquis of Normandy has had interviews with the Emperor on the subject of the expedition of English workmen which have taken place at Rouen and Havre. M. de Lamarine, the Marquis's private secretary, promised to repeat the efforts on the part of the Government to recall the English workmen, and restore good feeling to the minds of the French people.—And yet the above-order followed.

On Sunday, tranquility was restored; the newly minted five franc piece of the Republic were in circulation, and the news from Lyons of perfect peace being added to the public confidence. A monument to the memory of Marshal Ney is to be erected on the spot where he fell. M. Lamarine expected that the Marquis of Normandy, that it was planned to be a monument to the memory of the Marquis of Normandy, that it was planned to be a monument to the memory of the Marquis of Normandy.

General Carvagna had taken the command in Algeria, and proclaimed the Republic. The Emperor of Austria accepts the policy of non-interference, if France abstain from aggression. The Guard Mobile in arms is 40,000 men, and the National Guard is 200,000, independently of the army. Does this look like peace?

The club of the National Guards had sent in their address to the Government. M. Cassidiere is Prefect of Police. The sons of resident foreigners, have demanded to be recognized as Frenchmen, and the sons of Frenchmen who became foreigners, in consequence of the treaty of 1815, have made a similar claim. M. Adam mayor of Paris, received both deputations, and referred them to the National Assembly.

General Subervie, minister of war, has resigned. Aragoncense—the ubiquitous and versatile Arago. The Press says, the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier are at Brussels, in strict incognito. M. Laflotte has sent 25,000 francs to the public treasury. An Italian society, of a political character, has been established in Paris.

The Protestants of Paris have formed a League. A placard advises the Government to borrow all the plate of the 7,000,000 of persons in France who possess such property, and to coin it immediately. The Government is to pay the loan of the plate by an allowance of its rates to the full amount of the interest on its value.

The complete defence of the coast of France is engaging a committee of the Provisional Government. At Montargis, the president of a club attempted to possess himself of the local arm, the residence of the municipality—the place of the orders of Government, but the people prevented him, and, having sent a petition to the Provisional Government, the old corporation was retained.

The Duke and Duchess of Nemours.—A curious circumstance occurred in the flight of the Duke and Duchess of Nemours from Paris. It is known that in order the better to avoid detection, the Duke and Duchess separated on leaving Paris, having arranged to meet on the coast. The same train which conveyed the Duke carried the lady's maid of the Duchess. On the arrival of the train at the station, which is six miles from Boulogne, the Duke and the lady's maid accidentally entered the same omnibus; but so completely had the Duke contrived to disguise himself that his own servant robbis omnibus to him six miles and did not recognise her master till, on embarking in the packet which brought them to the English coast, he called by name. The Duke's complexion is very light, and his hair, eyebrows, and moustache had all been dyed a jet black.

ARRIVALS. May, 20, *Amelia*, Roper, from Camsingong. 20, *Mazepa*, Jancey, from Amoy 18th May. 20, *Corsair* (steamer), Soames, from Canton. 21, P. & O. Co.'s *Str. Pekin*, Baker, from Whampoa. 22, *Andax*, Sullivan, from Calcutta, and Singapore 1st May. 22, *Lady Sale*, Brewer, from Singapore 1st May. 22, *Carrington* (Am.), Abbott, from New York 22nd January. 23, *Grecian*, Langford, from Bombay 12th March. 23, *Sir Edward Parry*, Freeman, from Sydney 8th March.

PASSENGERS. Per *Andax*.—Mr Lobschied. The *Andax* spoke the *Kelpie*, on the 3rd May. The Am-ship *Carrington*, in Gaspar Swain's, on the 24th April, spoke the *Guardian*, from Bristol bound to Hongkong; and on the 1st May, *Jenny Lind*, for China.

DEPARTURES. May, 19, *Elizabeth* (Ham.), Jansen, Whampoa. 21, *Dickson Sam*, Thompson, L. opool. 21, *Corsair* (steamer), Soames, Canton. 21, *Dart* (Am.), Porter, Canton gunoon. 22, *Zephyr*, Wilson, Shanghai. 22, *Tarrington*, Riddles, Shanghai.

FROM WHAMPOA. May, 21, *Brakmin*, Taylor, London. 21, *Rokby*, Trotter, London. FROM KAOAO. May, H. M. C. *Str. Reina de Castilla*, Commandar Acha, Manila.

SHIPPING IN CHINA.—Continued.

Table with columns: Ship, At, Tons, Masters, Consignees. Includes sections for ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES, and SHIPPING IN CHINA.

Table with columns: Ship, At, Tons, Masters, Consignees. Includes sections for SHIPPING IN CHINA and VESSELS LOADING.