

THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

VOL. VII. No. 57.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, JULY 15th, 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. Credit sent to the Office for papers are requested to pay cash.
 Prices, 14 Dollars, \$3 Dollars, and 5 Dollars, for the periods of Twelve, Six, and Three Months respectively: Single Numbers, to Subscribers 25 cents each; to Non-Subscribers, 1 Rupee. Parties calling or
 TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Ten lines and under, 1 Dollar; additional, 10 cents per line. Reprinters 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, SUEZ, ADEN
 COLOMBO, COCHIN, CALCUTTA, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, GOA, VINGOOLA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steam Ship LADY MARY WOOD, will leave this for the above places on Tuesday the 25th of

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

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

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

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 for Silver Bullion, and 3 per cent for Gold.

J. A. OLDING, Agent.
 P. & O. S. N. Company's Office
 Victoria, 13th May, 1848.

THE "LADY MARY WOOD," leaving Hongkong on the 25th of July, and following Steamers, will proceed through to BOMBAY and be required to receive CARGO and PASSENGERS for that place at heretofore.

J. A. OLDING, Agent.
 P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
 Hongkong, 30th June, 1848.

TO LET.
 THE DWELLING HOUSE in Stanley Street, next house West of the Asiatic Society's premises and formerly occupied by Colonel BRETHERTON, with either six or eight Rooms and Out-houses.
 Rent moderate. Apply at the VICTORIA DISPENSARY, Queen's Road, Victoria, 28th June, 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 NINE-CORNER Property.
 For Plans, and full particulars, apply to, HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
 Canton, 2nd February, 1848.

TO LET.
 THE Premises Nos. 2 and 3 situated at "Matto Mofino" in Macao, at present in the occupation of M. FISCHER, Esq. to be vacated on the 15th instant. For particulars apply to the Undersigned at No. 1 St. Jose Street, Macao.
 V. V. RIBEIRO.
 Macao, 3rd July, 1848.

TO LET.
 THE BUNGALOW situated immediately behind the Malacca College, at present occupied by Captain YOUNG. Apply to, LINDSAY & Co.
 Victoria, 29th May, 1848.

TO LET.
 SPACIOUS Godowns and dwelling house, built of Granite and lately occupied by Messrs THOS. RIPLEY & 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.
 TWO or Four Good Rooms in the upper part of a HOUSE by, DOUGLAS LAPRAIK.
 Victoria, 4th July, 1848.

FOR SALE.
 THE HOUSE belonging to W. & T. GEMMELL & Co. For particulars apply to the undersigned.
 GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
 W. F. BEVAN,
 Assignees of the Estate of W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
 Victoria, 20th June, 1848.

FOR SALE.
 A BUILDING Allotment on the Queen's Road. Apply at this office.
 Office "Friend of China,"
 26th May, 1848.

NOTICE.
 THE Firm of HEGAN & Co. China, was dissolved from the 30th of June last.
 Outstanding accounts will be settled by, AUGT. CARTER.
 Hongkong 1st July, 1848.

NOTICE.
 THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr JAMES A BAKER, in the Business of our Establishment, ceased on the 30th ultimo.
 OLYPHANT & Co.
 Canton, 6th July, 1848.

NOTICE.
 MR FRANK DUVAL is authorised to sign our Firm by Procuration.
 RATHBONS, WORTHINGTON & Co.
 Canton, 30th June, 1848.

NOTICE.
 MR MARTIN WILHELMY, is authorised to sign our Firm by Procuration.
 BOUSTEAD & Co.
 Canton, 20th May, 1848.

NOTICE.
 MR FREDERICK H. BLOCK is authorised to sign our Firm in China by Procuration.
 HURD, LANGE & Co.
 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1848.

NOTICE.
 THE Business hitherto conducted in China under the Firm of VANSEBURG ROMSWINGEL & Co. is this day dissolved.
 Messrs REYNVAAN & Co. are authorized to sign for the liquidation.
 Canton, 1st February, 1848.

OVERLAND ROUTE VIA TRIESTE.
 THE Directors of the AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY have decided on reopening the direct line between Alexandria and Trieste on the 10th of May, 1848 so as to correspond with the Bombay Mails which leave Alexandria about the 18th to 20th of each month.

Owing to the foundering at Sea of the vessel bringing out two of the Engines, the Company are under the necessity of postponing to about two months later the laying on of the Second Monthly Steamer, that intended to meet the arrival of Alexandria of the Passengers &c., by the Calcutta vessels.
 No longer delay will be necessary on this account the Company fortunately having at this moment a third pair of Engines of the same power and construction in course of shipment from London.
 The first of these vessels is called the ITALTA, the second the GERMANIA, they are each of upward of 600 Tons burthen and 260 Horse power the number of Berths in each is as under viz—
 88 first Class including 16 for Ladies.
 20 second " " 4 for females.
 —THE FARES to BE for First Class, \$12 for Second Class and \$8 for Third Class, the latter on deck.
 The amount of Fare includes Table money and Servants fees.
 The voyage is expected to be made in 5 days to 6 days and as the Quarantine at Trieste from Alexandria is now reduced to 5 days (day of departure and arrival both counted) and on board the Company's Steamers there are health officers to make the days of passage count, it follows that with a clean bill of health, passengers will get pratique immediately on arrival at Trieste.
 Couriers will be held in readiness to start for London with letters and despatches immediately on arrival of the Steamer.
 Arrangements have been made with the Post-Master and Railway Companies on the Continent to the effect, that if it is expected, their couriers will accomplish the distance between Trieste and London in 90 hours, add to this the 5 or 6 days for the sea voyage, and the distance between Alexandria and London will thus be accomplished under 10 days.
 The charge for a single letter say over sea postage from Alexandria to Trieste is 18 cruizers (about 7 1/2) that for overland to London is not yet settled but it is assured that it will be on the whole less than the postage via France. Letters from India must be prepared as far as Alexandria and if required to go by the Trieste Route not only for England but also for Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and the north of Europe it is necessary to write on the port the words *Via Trieste*. Packages for Egypt, or any part of Europe, or the Levant should be addressed to the care of some person in Suex, as the P. & O. Company do not convey to Suex, as the P. & O. Company do not convey to Suex, anything not intended for England further than the landing port, where transit or other duties must be paid, and to ensure as much despatch as possible a bill of Lading with particulars of value should be sent to the forwarded at Suex.
 For further particulars refer to, Messrs TURNER & Co.
 Hongkong, May, 1848.

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

FOR SALE.
 AN Invoice of Spanish Olives in original packages; just received by, DRINKER & Co.
 Victoria, 5th July, 1848

EX "MARY SPARKS"
 IRON Nails assorted, Copper boat do, small chain for Topmast sheets, signal Lanterns, round, square, and Hoop Iron, Hollow ware cooking utensils, Cabin stoves with piping and copper Tea Kettles to fit, Coffin furniture, Table cutlery, Pen Knives, Coffee Percolators, Cross cut, and pit Saw, Hand Coffin and Leg Irons, Bandled wood and others Axes, Log Chains and Collars, Padlocks; also a few 6 lb. Jars of very superior Butter, and Wine and Beer Corks.
 Apply to, BOWRA, HUMPHREYS & Co.
 Victoria, 4th July, 1848.

FOR SALE.
 A NEW English House Water Closet complete with force Pump. Price moderate. Apply to, C. MARKWICK, Auctioneer.
 Victoria, 1st June, 1848.

FOR SALE.
 A FEW Toilet Shower Baths; and some English Mosquito Nettings in 36 yds. Piece—very cheap. Apply to, C. MARKWICK, Auctioneer.
 Queen's Road, 8th June, 1848.

SHIP CHANDLERS STORES.
 And supplies of every description required for Ships use, on sale by the undersigned.
 SHIPS Made and Repaired.
 JUST RECEIVED.
 A large Assortment of Canvas, Bleached and Unbleached.
 4250.
 Real Edinburgh Ale, East India Pale Ale, &c. &c.
 Good dry STORAGE with water frontage.
 CHARLES BUCKTON,
 Shipping and Commission Agent,
 Queen's Road, Victoria, 25th Jan., 1848.

SMITH & BRIMELOW have received a large supply of Dutch and American Butter, in 15 lb. Kegs, of superior quality, and which they can highly recommend.
 No. 1 & 2 Woomnam's Buildings,
 Victoria, 22nd April, 1848.

FOR SALE.
 PRIME Columbia River Beef in Casks, and Columbia River Salmon, ex Toulon.
 ALSO,
 Paint Oil in Demi-johns.
 SMITH & BRIMELOW,
 No. 1, Woomnam's Buildings,
 Victoria, 22nd February, 1848.

MESSRS HUNTER & BARTON, Surgeons &c., beg to intimate that the VICTORIA DISPENSARY, is removed from their house in Pottinger street to the Rooms on the Queen's Road, adjoining those at present occupied by Mr GARRELL, Solicitor.
 Victoria, 13th June, 1848.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
 QUEEN'S ROAD.
 SODA WATER AND LEMONADE of Superior Quality.
 MACAO, at HINNAM'S, China Shopkeeper.
 Victoria, 11th June, 1847.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
 QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA.
 SODA WATER, AERATED LEMONADE, SELTZER WATER, direct from HAMBURG.

AGENT AT CANTON,
 AGHOCK, Comptroller, No. 3, Imperial Hong.
 Hongkong, 4th November, 1847.

FOR SALE.
 SALT Provisions, Flour, Rum, Arrack, and all Brands 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.

FOR SALE.
 SUPERIOR Champagne at... \$12 Dozen
 " Hock, 1822..... 7 " "
 " Claret..... 6 " "
 " Cognac..... 4 " "
 Seltzer Water, per Basket, each } 4 " "
 25 Pint Stone Bottles..... } 8 " "
 RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
 Victoria, 7th July, 1848.

JUST RECEIVED THE "JOHN OGAUNT."
 A Assorted Invoice of Gentlemen's patent Leather Summer Walking shoes; Brown Windsor soap; Nail and Tooth Brushes; Violet Powder; English made silk Umbrellas, &c., &c.,
 ALSO
 A choice lot of small Cumberland Flams in first rate condition, and a few dozens of Real Devonshire Cyder.
 HOLMES & BIGHAM,
 Queen's Road, 7th June, 1848.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
 NOTICE.
 FROM this date the price of Ice issued from the Ice House will be 4 cents per lb.
 DRINKER & Co.
 Hongkong, July 13th, 1848.

NOTICE.
 THE Auction advertised to take place at Naval Store 18th inst. is postponed until further Notice.
 BOWRA, HUMPHREYS & Co.
 Victoria, July 12th, 1848.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
 AT FRANKLYN & MILNE'S sale rooms, on Monday next 17th inst. at 11 A. M.,—
 19 Cases each 1 doz. of Pineapple Jam,
 1 Box superior Indigo Arrowroot,
 5 Cases Champagne,
 4 Cases Soap,
 100 Dzs. Seltzer Water,
 4 Cases Bottled Beer,
 10 Bags Corks,
 And sundry other articles.
 FRANKLYN & MILNE,
 Auctioneers,
 Victoria, July 14th, 1848.

NOTICE.
 THE Office of the "FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE" has been removed to the premises adjoining the "Oriental Bank" on the Queen's Road.
 Victoria, 8th July, 1848.

FOR SALE.—At the Office of this paper, Comptrollers cheque books.
 Ships Articles, with an abstract of the merchant's act endorsed on the back.
 Powers of Attorney, after forms by Chitty, Charities, after forms by Chitty.
 Bills of Lading.
 Chinese Tariff of Imports, and Exports, for counting houses.

BILLS OF LADING FOR THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

FOR sale at this office, four forms of bills of Lading for goods or specie shipped by the P. & O. Company's Steam packets. 1st for goods deliverable at London; 2nd for goods deliverable at Southampton; 3rd for goods deliverable at Suex; 4th for goods deliverable at intermediate ports. They are printed after the Company's forms on Bank post.

Office "Friend of China" }
 26th October, 1847. }

SHIPPING ARTICLES, according to the receipt act (Victoria 7 & 8) for sale at this Office.

Office "Friend of China" }
 Victor 24th October, 1847. }

LINGUISTS REPORTS and NAVY BILLS for sale at this Office.

Office "Friend of China," 28th Dec., 1847.

NOTICE
New Advertisements will be received until 4 O'Clock on the evening previous to publication, viz: Tuesdays and Fridays.

Table with columns: LATEST DATES, English, United States, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, JULY 10th, 1848.

NOTICE.—Despatch Service will for the present be conducted in the building adjoining the Post-Office and opposite to the Club House, on Sundays at 11 past 6 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. and on Thursdays at 11 P. M.

VINCENT STANTON, Colonial Chaplain.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. This congregation, conducted for the present by the Rev. W. C. Burns, will move every Sabbath, in the Bungalow immediately behind the Club House.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE CANTON MURDERS. (Concluded.)

Sir John Davis to Viscount Palmerston. Victoria, Hongkong, January 25, 1847.

My Lord.—With reference to my despatch of the 17th instant, I have the honour to transmit a note from Keying, in reply to mine of the 15th instant, in which he fully admits the obligation of observing Article I of the Treaty of Nanking relating to protection; and declares that he has now made arrangements for protection calculated to meet every exigency. He makes an indirect attempt, however, to meet my argument as to the necessity of a mutual observance of Treaties, and of a full and effectual maintenance on his side to impose a corresponding obligation on ours—a point which I shall never cease to impress upon him. I agree with Consul Macgregor in the hope that the eyes of the people, as well as their rulers, are now opened to the necessity of a complete change, as appears from the address of the elders and gentry themselves. Enclosed herewith an extract of the Consul's despatch, containing the six regulations regarding the police who are to act as guides and assistants on distant excursions. As a temporary measure, this is likely to be useful, since the Chinese attendants will be able to identify any individuals who misconduct themselves. In reply I have directed Mr. Macgregor to make known the arrangements to British subjects at Canton, and informed him that though it may not be compulsory on them to avail themselves of these attendants, those who take them will be entitled to a more favourable construction of their intentions and conduct than those who do not. In my answer to Keying's last note, I have again dwelt on the absolute necessity of a reciprocity of good faith and observance of treaties, in order to render them mutually binding. He is informed moreover that the present arrangements are of an experimental kind, and that the result will tend to prove how far the Chinese Government is disposed to do its own part in future—the only condition on which it can expect the observance of treaty obligations on ours.—I have, &c.

(Signed) J. F. DAVIS.

Commissioner Keying to Sir John Davis.

(Translation.) Keying, Imperial Commissioner, &c. &c., sends the following reply to a letter of the honourable Envoy, dated 10th instant (January 15), which he duly received.

For several years I have always adopted measures for the protection of British merchants. All my proceedings at present have for their object the protection of English subjects, and the control of the Chinese people; and the whole is done with the view of firmly maintaining the Treaty. In Article I of the said Treaty it is stipulated that there shall be peace and friendship on both sides, and full security of persons and property, and words to that effect. In the Supplementary Treaty, as well as in the engagements entered upon with the various other nations, provisions are made in regard to quarrels, disputes, outrages, injury, &c., for the purpose of insuring protection and perfect security; and it is certainly our duty to carry these fully out. If precautionary measures prove insufficient, and if some unexpected event accidentally takes place, we must settle the affair according to the laws of our country. This however cannot be called a breach of the Treaty. I have now made arrangements for protection, calculated to meet every exigency; this will still more strengthen the observance of the Treaty, which I would not at all violate.

In your letter you speak about the demand for identification and payment of duties, and words to that effect. Merchants may come and go at their pleasure, and the Government does not regulate their movements; how can they then be identified by the authorities? The general rule everywhere is, to levy duties at the custom-house; if there are goods, duties are paid; if there are none, no payment is made; and this cannot be brought in question upon either matter. You the honourable Envoy as well as the Great Minister are bent upon the firm observance of the Treaty. Could we then cast away our engagements, and act in defiance of our friendship?

I communicated to you in a previous answer, that I addressed the Throne, and likewise wrote the Board of Ministers, to urge the confirmation of the measures used upon the remaining eleven criminals, and their release on bail.

My deputed officers, English and Chinese, candidates for a profession, and Negritch, an assistant magistrate of Chanu choe, have in conjunction with Consul Macgregor, drawn up six very effective regulations, of which I enclose a copy for your perusal, requesting the policemen who were appointed to accompany [foreigners] for their protection. I have already mentioned to you that the arrangements of the present new order, consideration ought to be concerted between themselves and the (foreign) merchants.

company [foreigners] for their protection. I have already mentioned to you that the arrangements of the present new order, consideration ought to be concerted between themselves and the (foreign) merchants.

You refer in your letter to the severe laws you have recently enacted for the control of British subjects, and that you will not show the slightest forbearance if they transgress these laws, and neglect to obey. This sufficiently proves the impartiality of your honourable Envoy in these matters, and at the same time your good faith in maintaining the Treaty, as well as your earnestness to secure a lasting tranquillity to both parties; and I consider myself on that account under the highest obligations to you.

Whilst forwarding this reply I wish you much happiness, and address the same.

To His Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, Sir John Davis, Bart., &c., &c.

Taukwang, 27th year, 12th month 15th day, (20th January 1847).

Consul Macgregor to Sir John Davis. Canton, January 18, 1848.

(Extract.) With reference to the subject of the correspondence transmitted in my despatch of the 11th instant, and in accordance with the instructions conveyed by your Excellency of the 13th instant, I have now the honour to inform you that I have made an arrangement with the Mandarin deputies by the Imperial High Commissioner, of which the following are the principal points, subject to your Excellency's approval.

1. Twelve policemen whose names are registered at the British Consulate, have been appointed to be in constant attendance at the principal guard house in Old China-street (i. e., at the Consol House) for the special purpose that whenever foreigners desire to make excursions into the surrounding country for recreation, they, the special officer on the station, and Chin, the assistant magistrate of Naniang, are to appoint two policemen and a linguist, at the requisition of the Consul, to accompany each party, if there should be two or three, or perhaps more of them, in one day, to the respective places indicated in such requisition.

2. On foreigners going out, the Consul, in order to prevent mistakes, will give persons notice thereof, and state the particulars to the special officer of the principal guard house, who will appoint three of the principal policemen and linguists to proceed to the factory where, and at the time, their services may be wanted.

3. If any of the policemen give rise to troubles, the special officer will, as occasion may require, exchange them for others, and give information thereof to the Consul.

4. The policemen receive daily an allowance from the two district magistrates in food and pay, and have no right, therefore, to demand the smallest remuneration from the foreigners. The persons employed in this service are distinguished by official caps and clothes, and by waist-badges, in evidence of their authority.

5. The policemen and linguists selected for accompanying foreigners will go in the boats of the latter when required, as they might otherwise fall behind, or go astray, if they were to embark in other vessels.

6. It is expected that the policemen will be well treated during their attendance upon foreigners; should the former, however, be troublesome, or fail to do their duty in maintaining the laws, the Consul will give information thereof to the officer on the station, who will instantly dismiss them, and substitute others in their places.

Sir John Davis to Consul Macgregor. Victoria, Hongkong, Jan. 24, 1848.

Sir,—I have received from Keying a note confirming what you transmitted to me in your despatch of the 18th instant, regarding six regulations for the protection of foreigners, and have now the honour to direct that you make known these regulations, and any arrangements relating to them, formally to British subjects at Canton.

It might perhaps be an infringement of Treaty rights to make it compulsory on British subjects to take these guides or assistants on their excursions; but those who do not take them, and who involve themselves in trouble, will certainly be entitled to expect a less favourable interpretation of their intentions and conduct than those who do.—I have, &c.

(Signed) J. F. DAVIS.

Sir John Davis to Commissioner Keying. Victoria, Hongkong, Jan. 24, 1848.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 20th January. Therein you state, that "in the very first Article of the Nanking Treaty it is stipulated that there shall be peace and friendship on both sides, and full security for persons and property."

My Government indeed considers this as the chief point on which the Treaty is founded; and if it is not strictly observed, the whole of the Treaty is set aside. If there is no true protection on your part, peace and friendship will immediately cease on ours. Neither can I allow the Consul to live at Canton for the payment of duties, nor will I prevent our merchants retiring to Hongkong to carry on their business there.

As regards the late murders at Ewang-choe, the principal thing now is the punishment of the eleven criminals. My Government will consider this as the proof of sincerity on the part of your Excellency. I have already repeatedly declared that if punishment is not rigorously and publicly carried out against these criminals, peace and friendship cannot continue; and therefore I shall not be answerable for the result. More than a month has now elapsed, and I daily wait to hear that the sentences are confirmed. This point can never rest until they have been punished.

With regard to the new regulations concerning policemen, you may now say a little while to give them time to get used to them. Your Excellency's repeated assurance of protection, both in your despatches and in the course of our Englishman, this indeed was "the name of protection, and not the reality." Some time may now be allowed to try the

experiment; and if the first Article of the Treaty is not observed, I have so often renewed my remonstrances, that I shall not be guilty of the consequences.—Accept, &c.

(Signed) J. F. DAVIS.

Sir John Davis to Viscount Palmerston. Victoria, Hongkong, January 28, 1848.

(Extract.) Mr. Consul Alcock at Shanghai transmitted to me the enclosed a number of the English (as they are called) that party, written before they had heard of the execution of the criminals concerned in the late murders.

I have just received from Consul Macgregor at Canton the annexed despatch, in which he adds two other regulations to the six concerning the temporary use of Chinese police, which I have before forwarded to your Lordship in despatch of the 25th instant. As I see no objection to the Consul's proposal, and as it seems certainly desirable that the ill-gates should be avoided in excursions for pleasure, I have authorized his adopting them.

I concur with Mr. Macgregor in the expectation that the measures taken, not only by the Government, but by those who influence the people most nearly, will have a very salutary effect, and that in the future will be a great improvement on the past in our relations at Canton, where, ever since 1841, there has been a succession of troubles; the factories having been fired in 1842, the flag-staff destroyed in 1843, the Americans attacked, and a Chinese killed in 1844; and so on in a continued round of violent acts.

Consul Macgregor to Sir John Davis. Canton, January 25, 1848.

Sir,—In order to complete the series of my correspondence with the Imperial High Commissioner, respecting the employment of policemen for the guidance and protection of British subjects and others, on their excursions, I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency copies thereof, in the enclosed marked from 1. to 6. With reference to Keying's declaration of the 23rd instant, in which he objects to our people going into the villages, your Excellency will perceive from my reply (the last number of the series), that I have waived the subject in deference to the cogency of his arguments and to your Excellency's own opinion that villages ought to be avoided, as unnecessary haunts for persons in search of excitement. The Imperial Commissioner having agreed to all the other points, I have suggested to him that they should be added to the six articles already agreed upon, of the regulations, to the following effect.

7. The policemen and linguists employed upon the service are to be especially instructed by the local authorities, that foreigners are entitled to roam in the surrounding country to such distance as may be traversed, either by land or by water, in one day out and home; that it is lawful for them to shoot game in places apart from the villages, and to fish in the river and other running waters; but that their entering the villages and other inhabited places must be carefully avoided for the present.

8. In order to prevent misunderstanding and disputes, the policemen and linguists as well as the persons availing themselves of their services, are and the latter by their respective Consuls, with printed copies of the present regulations, which are to take effect on the 15th February next, corresponding with the 11th day of the first Chinese moon. The moment I have received the Imperial Commissioner's concurrence in the dictation and tenor of these paragraphs, I shall submit to your Excellency a draft of the whole of the regulations for your approval.—I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR.

Sir John Davis to Viscount Palmerston. Victoria, Hongkong, January 28, 1848.

My Lord,—I have this morning received from Consul Macgregor a despatch, of which the enclosed is the postscript, forwarding Keying's communication to himself, in which the Chinese Minister assents to the two additional regulations included in my despatch of yesterday. The regulations will be published in both English and Chinese, and come into operation after the Chinese new year.—I have, &c.

(Signed) J. F. DAVIS.

Consul Macgregor to Sir John Davis. Canton, January 28, 1848.

(Extract.) I have just received the Imperial Commissioner's reply, of which I enclose a copy, with translation, from which your Excellency will perceive that he has acceded to the two additional articles, as suggested by me. As soon as I shall have received your approval of them I shall make the regulations known to British subjects, as per enclosed draft, and suggest in the meantime the propriety of having a few hundred of them printed in English and Chinese, to be distributed among such persons as may from time to time avail themselves of the facilities therein held out.

Commissioner Keying to Consul Macgregor. (Translation.) A declaration.

Ke, Imperial Commissioner, Governor-General of the Two Kwang, &c., &c., hereby gives a declaration in reply.

I have received your statement, in which you say that the point of Englishmen passing through the villages may be waived, and propose two articles for accession to the regulations fixed on some time ago, at the same time requesting me to give you an early reply.

After examination I find that the two articles proposed are both of them satisfactory and suitable. I have therefore written to the local authorities and to the special officer at the guard house of Old China Street, ordering them to make themselves acquainted therewith, and take their measures accordingly. I have likewise ordered the local authorities to annex them to the regulations fixed on some time back, and publish the whole in a

proclamation, of all which I have now to inform you in this declaration in reply. A necessary declaration. For the British Consul Macgregor. January 28, 1848.

(Signed) J. F. DAVIS.

Sir John Davis to Viscount Palmerston. Victoria, Hongkong, January 29, 1848.

My Lord,—On the approach of the festival of the Chinese New Year, I thought it prudent to address the enclosed to the senior naval officer, requesting (as I did last year) that additional precautions should be taken against accidents within the port of Canton during the continuance of the Chinese holidays. By the annexed reply Captain McQuhae promises to take the proper precautions.—I have, &c.

(Signed) J. F. DAVIS.

Sir John Davis to Captain McQuhae. Victoria, Hongkong, January 18, 1848.

Sir,—I beg to inclose copy of a letter which I addressed to Captain Talbot, of Her Majesty's ship Vestal, in the month of February last, on the approach of the Chinese New Year, a festival which then fell somewhat later than on the present occasion.

The first week in February, say from the 1st to the 8th, is likely to be the period of comparative peace and licence, but especially from the 5th to the 8th, when any precautionary measures would be desirable on the part of our own people, to prevent unnecessary collision with the Chinese populace.—I have, &c.

(Signed) J. F. DAVIS.

Captain McQuhae to Sir John Davis. Deal, Victoria, Hongkong, Jan. 20, 1848.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, inclosing copy of a communication addressed by your Excellency to Captain Talbot, of Her Majesty's ship Vestal, in the month of February 1847, and in reply I have the honour to acquaint you that the precautionary measures therein recommended during the festival of the Chinese New Year at Canton, from the 5th until the 8th of February, shall meet due attention, so far as it may be prudent to send an additional naval force to Whampoa, and to station the Pluto in the immediate vicinity of the factories. Either *Vulture* or *Scout*, or both, in addition to the *Columbine* now at Whampoa, will be kept disposable for the above purpose.—I have, &c.

(Signed) P. McQUHAE.

Captain and Senior Officer in China.

EDITORIAL COURTESIES.

(From the Ceylon Times, May 23.)

Some days ago we directed the attention of our esteemed contemporary of the Observer to certain spicy articles which appeared in the United Irishman, and held them up as luminous examples, well worthy of his imitation. We did this the more willingly as we are perfectly aware of his penchant for gibbering anybody and everything in the name of an authority—while we here reason to be satisfied he highly appreciates the motives which would elevate him to ground infinitely superior to any he has hitherto had the fortune to occupy. We do not however expect any very immediate effect to be apparent—Rome was not built in a day—but as the Verandah question is at least shelved, and with nothing very emergent now to distract his attention, but the "Lunatic" article, on which he is a candidate, we have hopes the leisure afforded him, will enable him speedily to come forth "strong" in his favourite line. As a further incentive to the amiable propensities the Observer delights to cherish and exhibit we are gratified by having it in our power to present him with another sample—scarcely less elegant a model—in the latest and most approved style of "personal abuse." It differs from the former example in having given him—and perhaps affords him a wider scope for the display of his strong imagination. Under such circumstances, he cannot fail to excel. This is consolatory to his friends, who know that on innumerable occasions he has proved himself capable of exercising a highly distinguished part in those piquant discussions—thought by some nincompoops to be degrading and irreparable—which may in time fully entitle him to the leadership of his section.

So much for the satisfactory and complimentary matter. We have now the pleasant part of our duty to perform—that of transferring to our columns the article in question from a late number of the Bombay Gentleman's Gazette; or, as the Telegraph and Courier, playfully styles it, the Blackguard's Gazette. We do not pretend to judge of these matters of taste beyond our own immediate sphere; for they possess no great interest to us but the parties concerned, besides in this instance we wish to comfort ourselves merely by furnishing our local contemporary with a lesson such as we feel assured he will be grateful for. We must however confess that the assertion of the Bombay Times, and but a short time ago, of the immaculate purity and superiority of the Indian over the English Press, does appear to us in rather an anomalous light. Perhaps he meant in vituperation? If so and the Doctor is willing to support his fancy—on a thorough knowledge of the pluck, pugnacity and devil-may-careness of our own man—we will venture to bid the Observer to a considerable extent to out-herod-herod—even the Gentleman on his own ground—in any given attack upon Government—or Government Functionaries—characters—public or private—and to stick like "grim death" to all grievances and grievance-mongers.—And now for this exquisite extract.

The following paragraph appeared in our Overland issue of yesterday: "In the absence of any thing more exciting, considerable amusement has been caused in Bombay by the detection and exposure of Dr. George Buis, Editor of the Bombay Times,—great as a quack, but otherwise a very small person,—in an advertisement which he published in the Doctor's paper, recently invited to an evening party at the house of Sir Erskine Perry, and had about surprised at finding the local force in his life in responsibility, and thought there would be no harm in coming out, and writing

How to Roxon on Irish Poetry.—Pick out a young one, speaks or writes poetry very good. The...

Associations are certainly the poetry of life. They are the silver link by which one thing carries over its sweetness, and one period its sacredness...

Another way, very economical.—This is applicable to common range or grate. You need not trust the game; but only take it up, firmly but smartly...

Crimped Cells, with Senec a la Cromwell.—Take a few dozen Cells, the wider the better; put them into an small enclosure as you have and...

The same, with a good stove.—Take a hundred of the potato-rod root, put them into a barn, and another with straw smoke. The straw should be rather damp, but not too much. Peat smoke is very good...

Confederates a la Gulliver.—Pick a few that do not look as if they would stand much fire. Keep them for some time, till tender. Place before a slow roasting fire, in some open place; a judge-and-jury grate is very good...

The worst, however, of playing with edge-tools of this kind is, that the joke is sometimes taken seriously, and carried into effect.—Spectator.

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT.

LOYALTY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE. (From "Recollections of England," by the Rev. Dr. Lyng a Clergyman of the Church of England.)

Among the scenes to which I refer, was the Annual Literary Fund Dinner, on the 11th of May, in which I received a ticket through the politeness of the stewards, and which I was tempted to attend, as an occasion of seeing most of the eminent men of this day and nation.

Prince Albert was in the chair, it being the first occasion on which he appeared in such a position. The prince is a young man of great personal beauty and of a modest and winning manner. He made three short addresses, very simple and unaffected, but highly appropriate.

On this, as on every occasion, I was deeply impressed, and I must say, not a little pleased, with the loyalty of English people. In my observations there, the occasion was most favorable to the mind that the nation was probably sorer so much devoted to the monarch, nor the crown so popular as at the present time.

I was extremely interested in the accounts which I heard, from the most authentic sources, of the character and influence of the Queen and Prince Albert, in their domestic relations. The habit of daily reading the Holy Scriptures together, as the first employment of the morning, the early hours of their family, the Queen's great attention and devotion to the duties of her high station, together with their selection of godly and faithful ministers for their domestic chaplains, were facts which gratified me.

The Queen herself oversees the payment of tradespeople, and at nine o'clock they have in their turns, an appointed time of access to her. She has kept personal minutes, in German and English, of the acts and business of her Privy Council, from the commencement of her reign.

Of late I was informed by the most respectable authority, and she has certainly risen every year, in the estimation of her people, in reputation for true greatness of character, and more than common talents. You cannot fail to perceive the influence of this reputation every where in England. No one speaks slightly of the Queen. She stands among the nation which she governs with the influence of mind and character most rapidly increasing and enlarging.

She is still very young, and everything about her indicates that she will not be found inferior to the Queen's who have ruled before her. England's most prosperous days have been in the reign of her Protestant Queen's. In two of which the land has been delivered from the yoke and the detestable enormities of the Bishop of Rome.

And I cannot but think that, if Victoria's life shall be preserved, it will be an instrument of peculiar blessing to her nation. As I thought of the influence of England, (which would be more than likely to arise under a long reign as at the present time,) I could not but be led back to the most important life of our country, for the general interests of man, was that of this young queen.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

AT HONGKONG. July, 11, Zephyr, Wilson, from Macao. 12, Privateer, Bellamy, from Canton. 13, Charles Wigram (Am.), Osborn, from Amoy last July. 14, H. M. Brig. Mariner, Commander Mathison, from Singapore 23th June. 14, H. M. Str. Medea, Commander Mason, from Northern Ports.

AT WHAMPONG. July, 8, Mariposa (Am.), Sanders, from Penang 3rd June.

AT MACAO. July, 7, Marguis of Hastings (Portuguese), Silva, from Penang 31st May.

REPORT. The Charles Wigram speaks the Hand Queen, off the Brothers on the 3rd July; on the 10th July, a Barque steering East.

DEPARTURES.

FROM HONGKONG. July, 13, Sunbe, Brown, Whampoa. 13, Privateer, Bellamy, Shanghai. 13, Mary Sparks, Bushy, Whampoa. 14, Harbinger, Candlish, Shanghai.

SHIPPING IN CHINA.

VESSELS OF WAR.

Table with columns: Ship, At, Tons, Masters, Consignees. Lists various warships like H. M. Ship Cambosa, Ship Melampus, etc.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Table with columns: Ship, At, Tons, Masters, Consignees. Lists various merchant vessels like H. M. Sloop, Amoy Packet, etc.

Table with columns: Ship, At, Tons, Masters, Consignees. Lists various ships like Regard, brig, Amoy, etc.

VESSELS LOADING.

Table with columns: For, At, Ships, Consignees, Intended Dispatch. Lists loading schedules for London, Liverpool, Bombay, etc.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Table with columns: Date, Ship, Consignees. Lists expected arrivals for February, March, April, May, June.