

THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

VOL. VII No 15

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1846.

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.
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FOR ENGLAND, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY
 Also, en route to the above,
 SINGAPORE, PENANG, GALLE, MALTA, SUER, ALEX
 —COLOMBO, COCHIN, CALCUTTA, CANNANORE,
 MANGALORE, GOA, VINDOBLA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steam Ship **ACHILLES**, will leave this for the above places on Friday the 29th of September.

CARGO will be received on board until Noon, and SPEED until 4 P. M., of the 29th. For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply at the P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Hongkong.

J. A. OLDING, Agent, Hongkong, 31st August, 1846.

NOTICE. THE P. & O. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS, will in future proceed through to BOMBAY, and be prepared to receive CARGO and PASSENGERS for that place as heretofore.

J. A. OLDING, Agent, P. & O. S. N. Office, Hongkong, 14th September, 1846.

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

J. A. OLDING, Agent, P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Victoria, 15th September, 1846.

NOTICE. THE rates of freight on Treasure to the Straits and India per P. & O. COMPANY'S Steamers will in future be the same for Gold as Silver, Victoria, Sept. 15th, 1846.

FOR LONDON. TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF OCTOBER.

THE fast-sailing Teak built Ship **LARKINS**, 700 Tons, CHARLES Gordon, Commander, has superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Messrs DENT & Co. Hongkong, 4th September, 1846.

FOR AMOY. TO SAIL ON THE 1ST OCTOBER.

THE fast sailing Barque **LONDON**, J. WILLIAMSON, Commander, For Freight and Passage. Apply to Messrs BURD, LANGE & Co. Victoria, 22nd September, 1846.

TO LET. A HOUSE on the North side of Gough Street. Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, 12th September, 1846.

TO LET. A Verandah HOUSE in Shelley Street, (near the Magistracy) containing Dining and Drawing Rooms, two Bed Rooms, with Bath-rooms attached. Rent \$25 per Month. Apply to Messrs BOWRA, HUMPHREYS & Co. Hongkong, 5th September, 1846.

TO LET. COMMODIOUS and secure GARDENS in a central part of the town. Apply at this Office, Office "Friend of China," Victoria, 4th August, 1846.

DESIRABLE OPENING FOR AN HOTEL KEEPER, PROPERTY FOR SALE IN SHANGHAI. The allotment of Land with Dwelling-house and Out-houses, known as the VICTORIA HOTEL, together with the Good-will of the Business, in consequence of the retirement of the present Proprietor.

The Property is well situated in the centre of the Foreign Ground, and the present premises have only just been completed, and are in every respect adapted for an Hotel, having been built expressly for that purpose. The House contains 32 Apartments with large Hall, verandah on two sides, and an extensive range of Out-houses containing 20 Rooms.

The present Proprietor will exhibit his Books, showing the returns of the Hotel since its first opening in June 1846, and give every facility to a purchaser to enable him to carry on the business. For further particulars apply at the Office of the Hongkong Register, where plans, &c. may be seen. Shanghai, 30th June, 1846.

N. B.—In the absence of an immediate sale of the Property the business of the Hotel will in the meantime be conducted as usual. Private Apartments with or without board can be had by the week or month—or apartments furnished.

(Signed) P. P. RICHARDS.

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.

FOR SALE. A BUILDING Allotment on the Queen's Road. Office "Friend of China," 25th May, 1846.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE COMPANY AND TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY. THE PHENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. Having been appointed to adjust all outstanding risks of the above mentioned Offices, holders of Policies therein will please communicate with the Undersigned.

MURROW & Co., Agents Phoenix Mar: Insurance Coy. Canton, 13th September, 1846.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA. THE Undersigned are authorised to grant POLICIES for the above named Office, payable in CANTON, SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, and LONDON.

SYME, MUIR & Co. Hongkong, 15th July, 1846.

NOTICE. THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the WESTERN INDIA INSURANCE SOCIETY, are prepared to grant POLICIES, payable in London, Liverpool, Calcutta, Bombay, and China.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. Canton, 24th August, 1846.

NOTICE. MR. MARTIN WILHELMY, is authorized to Sign our Firm by Procuration. BOUSTEAD & Co. Canton, 20th May, 1846.

NOTICE. THE Firm of HEON & Co. China, was dissolved from the 30th of June last. Outstanding accounts will be settled by, AUGY. CARTER. Hongkong 1st July, 1846.

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

Messrs REYNVAAN & Co. are authorized to sign for the liquidation. Canton, 1st February, 1846.

FOR SALE. ALLSOPPS PALE ALE, in Cask and in Bottle. Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, 25th August, 1846.

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

FOR SALE. FINE OLD MADEIRA in Hogsheads. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. Canton, 21st July, 1846.

FOR SALE. A CANTON Built Boat, with standing house well fitted with Teak Venetians, Cushions, Anchor, &c., and capable of carrying six persons, pulls four oars, but requires only two being very light and fast. A most comfortable Boat for a Lady. Apply to C. MARKWICK. Hongkong, 5th September, 1846.

JUST RECEIVED. An assortment of Ladies White and Colored Muslin dresses. HOLMES & BAGHAM. Victoria, 23rd August, 1846.

FOR SALE. TEAK Plank, Sheathing, and Flooring Boards, just landed ex *Auriga*. DRINKER & Co. Hongkong, 14th Sept., 1846.

SHIP CHANDLERS STORES. And supplies of every description required for Ships use, on sale by the undersigned. SAILS Made and Repaired. your assistance.

A large Assortment of Canvas, Bleached and Unbleached. Real Edinburgh Ale, East India Pale Ale, &c. &c. Good dry Serranoes with water frontage. CHARLES BUCKTON, Shipping and Commission Agent, Queen's Road, Victoria, 25th Jan., 1846.

FOR SALE. ROMAN Cement, and Window Glass of all sizes. Apply to RAWLE, DUUS & Co. Victoria, 2nd August, 1847.

FOR SALE. SUPERIOR Champagne at \$12 per Dozen. Hock, 1822. Claret. Cognac. Seltzer Water, per Basket, each. 25 Pint Stone Bottles. RAWLE, DUUS & Co. Victoria, 7th July, 1846.

FOR SALE. SALT Provisions, Flour, Rum, Arrack, and Brandy in Wood; Whisky, Cognac, and all kinds of Wines in Bottle. RAWLE, DUUS & Co. 4th November 1846.

FOR SALE. YELLOW Pine Spars, 50 to 70 feet by 17 to 18 inches. Sheathing Copper 24 to 26 ounces, and Nails. Apply to RAWLE, DUUS & Co. Victoria, 5th September, 1846.

FOR SALE. A TEAK Built CUTTER, 25 feet 6 inches by 6 feet beam, with Mast, Sails, and Oars complete. Apply to RAWLE, DUUS & Co. Victoria, 8th September, 1846.

NOTICE. THE consignee of 2-1/2 Barrels of BEER, ex *John Laird* from London, is requested to take delivery of the same. Apply to RAWLE, DUUS & Co. Victoria, 15th September, 1846.

JUST RECEIVED PER "MOHAWK" Chain Cables, from 1/2 to 2 inch; Topsail sheet 20 Cwt. to 2 Cwt., and a few of Porter's patent Anchors, all the above with Proof Certificates. An Invoice of superior London-made Blocks; also, a few small York Hams and Cheese of the very best quality. Almanacs for 1849, and Merry's Signal Books. BOWRA, HUMPHREYS & Co. Victoria, 15th August, 1846.

MESSRS SMITH & BRIMELOW, have just received a quantity of 7 inch 64 in, 64 in, 6 in, 5 1/2 in, 5 in, and 4 inch Europe Rope, which they offer for sale.

Also, An excellent assortment of Navy Cordage, Sewing and Roping Twine, &c. &c. No. 1 & 2 Woosnam's Buildings. Victoria, 12th Sept., 1846.

SMITH & BRIMELOW have received a large supply of Dutch and American Butter, in 15 lbs. Kegs, of superior quality, and which they can highly recommend. No. 1 & 2 Woosnam's Buildings, Victoria, 22nd April, 1846.

FOR SALE. PRIME Columbia River Beef in Casks, and Columbia River Salmon, ex *Twilio*. Paint Oil in Demi-johns. SMITH & BRIMELOW. No. 1, Woosnam's Buildings, Victoria, 22nd February, 1846.

FOR SALE. AN excellent assortment of Carpeting and Hearth Rugs to match, just received ex *Helen Stewart*. SMITH & BRIMELOW. No. 1, Woosnam's Buildings, 15th August, 1846.

J. INESS being aware of the great inconvenience families are subject to in not being able at all times to procure articles of every day consumption of a good and wholesome character the passage by way of the Cape being so very tedious and long. J. Iness having taken things into consideration has made arrangements with the well known house of THOS. HARRISON & Co. to ship every month by the overland mail certain quantities of Cheddar, Glaston, and Berkley Cheese; Hama, Jena, and Jellina.

J. Iness has now received her second Shipment which runs out in beautiful condition, and she hopes families in want of such articles will favour her with their patronage; the prices are the same as heretofore an extra charge being made for the expenses of overland carriage. J. Iness is desirous by every opportunity to supply so far as possible with superior quality things suitable for parties who desire to be supplied with the best articles obtainable. J. Iness, 15th Dec., 1846.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber begs to inform the Merchants and Ship masters in China, that he continues to furnish American Spars from 75 ft. long by 23 inches at the deck, and any size under, at the same rates as those charged during the last twelve months.

Am: Iron work made of refined Iron and warranted. Rigging, Chain of all sizes, Iron Sheers, Ligatures steam made blocks of sizes, made to order, Mast-booms, Jib hanks, Carr, Pitch, Tar, &c. &c. GEO. FRAZER. Victoria, Sept. 15th, 1846.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY, QUEEN'S ROAD. SODA WATER and LEMONADE of Superior Quality. MACAO, at HINNAM'S, China Shopkeeper. Victoria, 11th June, 1846.

A CARD. DR. BALL, Surgeon-Dentist, begs leave to inform the community of Hongkong, that he will remain for a limited time in Victoria, where he may be consulted in regard to his profession. Teeth cleaned, filled, and extracted; Mineral Teeth inserted; and particular attention given to the regulation of Children's Teeth. Please address to the Care of DRINKER & Co. B. L. BALL, M.D. Hongkong, September 1st, 1846.

84000. WANTED to borrow the above sum for TWO YEARS on valuable LAND and BUILDING SECURITY, situated in one of the best localities within the Town of Victoria, for which a Liberal Rate of Interest will be paid. For further particulars apply to Ma GASKELL, Solicitor, Victoria. Victoria, 3rd August, 1846.

REMI, CHRONOMETER and WATCHMAKER, begs to inform the Public, that he has removed his Establishment from Macao to Shanghai, and he has the pleasure of addressing his best thanks to the Community of Macao, Canton, and Hongkong for the patronage he has received. He hopes, by his exertions, to deserve in his new situation, the same support from the public. He is well supplied with a variety of Goods. Shanghai, 15th July, 1846.

THE Reverend Mother A. FORCADE, respectfully informs the Public that she intends opening a daily School for Young Ladies. It is to the parents of these young people that she particularly addresses herself, assuring them that no pains shall be spared to give their Daughters a sound and good education, both religious and classic. Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History will be taught, as well as the English and French languages; also plain and fancy Needle Work of every description. Great attention will be paid to the general welfare of the Children. The terms will be agreed upon with the parents according to the age and studies of each Child. The class will be held from 9 o'clock in the morning till 11, and from 1 to 4 in the afternoon. The opening will take place on the 2nd of October, 1846, at the house appointed for that purpose, adjoining the Catholic Church. Victoria, 23rd September, 1846.

WANTED. ONE or two good COMPOSITORS. Apply to the Proprietor of this Paper.

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, 1846.

LINGUISTS REPORTS and NAVY BILLS for sale at this Office. Office "Friend of China," 28th Dec., 1844.

CHIPPING ARTICLES, according to the recent act (Victoria 7 & 8) for sale at this Office. Office "Friend of China," Victoria, 10th October, 1845.

BILLS OF LADING FOR THE OVERLAND ROUTE. FOR sale at this office, few forms of bills of lading for goods or specie shipped by the P. & O. Company's Steam packets. 1s for goods deliverable at London; 2s for goods deliverable at Southampton; 3d for goods deliverable at other ports. The price includes the charges of the goods, and the cost of the bills of lading. Office "Friend of China," 28th Dec., 1844.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1848.

NOTICE.—Public Service will for the present be conducted in the building adjoining the Free Office and opposite to the Old House, on October 1st, at 4 o'clock, P.M., 11 A.M., and 1 P.M., and 3 P.M. at 11 A.M.

NOTICE.—RESIDENTS' CHURCH.—The congregation, conducted for the present by the Rev. W. C. BURNETT, will meet every Sabbath at the Bazaar immediately behind the Old House.

The hours of Divine Service will be 11 A.M., and 1 P.M. at 11 A.M.

There is quite a dearth of local news—not material enough to work into a single paragraph—and though there has been an arrival or two from the North we have not been favoured with any communications.

We borrow a few items of coast news from the Register, that Journal having the luck to receive Shanghai advice to the 19th instant.

The schooner Zeely has made a passage of 82 hours from Looking; said to be the best on record between that station and this port.

The cruisers hired by the Chinese merchants of Shanghai have captured one piratical vessel and sunk another near the mouth of the river.

Mr Vice Consul Robertson has re-erected the Beacon at the entrance of the river, washed away in the gale of 20th August.

A Mr Potter intends establishing himself as a Shanghai Pilot. He has procured a boat and will cruise off Gutzlaff's Island to catch the inward bound. Fortunately he is an American and will not be molested by Consul authority.

On the 1st of August a village near Fow-chow-foo containing between two and three thousand inhabitants was destroyed by an earthquake. It is said that all the inhabitants perished. Captain Sullivan of the Andes was in the Formosa channel on the above named day and felt two or three shocks which he supposed to be the effect of an earthquake.

The United States ship Preble, Captain Glynn, has arrived at Macao from the West coast of America and the Sandwich Islands.

The ship Yuzuki from Canton with a valuable cargo was wrecked near New York in May, Ship and cargo insured.

The Mr saw the Braganza entering Singapore on the morning of the 8th instant.

Commodore Lapierre and Captain de Genville were tried by a naval court martial held at Bristol on the 14th July for the loss of the Gloire Frigate and Victorieux corvette on the coast of China. Both officers were most honourably acquitted.

We have taken from a late Madras paper some speculations on the mysterious death of Mrs Erere daughter of the Bishop of that Presidency; and from a Calcutta paper we extract the rumour of a battle in Mooltan unfavourable to British arms. The Kurrachee Advertiser of August 9th says, "the last accounts from Mooltan are satisfactory," and this would appear to contradict the rumour in the Calcutta paper of the 16th, though possibly a battle may have been fought the result of which was not known at Kurrachee on the 9th.

(From the Overland Calcutta Star, August 16.) The present despatch will carry news no doubt of great interest from India, but placed as we are, its details must be looked for, from other pens than ours.

Some great collision in Mooltan between the rebels and Edwards has again occurred, and all rumours coincide in declaring its result unfavourable to that gallant soldier. But no authentic details have transpired in terms upon the subject, though it is said Government are in possession of despatches by express. Neither of the North-western journals which could enlighten us in our opinion upon the probable truth of the distressing reports in circulation have come to hand, the ordinary daily being again despatched by the heavy rains. If any disaster has occurred to Edwards it is only by the desertion of the Sikh troops, whose fidelity we have been hitherto kept out of temptation by their commanders, probably under a shrewd doubt of its strength. That they have had every incentive to believe the emissaries of sedition will be confessed by one and all.

It is true that the Lahore and Peshawar columns are now advancing along the Rave, but at the present stage of affairs the step is not likely to open the eyes of those opposed to treason and may easily be explained to us as a favourable delusion. Mooltan had been apprised of the British movement and resolved to give battle to Edwards before the reinforcements could arrive, the position of that officer. The Lahore of the day in an ill-considered indignity upon the operations of the British, and the battalions of Edward's column, if they are swayed from their allegiance, the worst result as concerns the war may be apprehended, though we need not trouble ourselves about the probabilities of a victory by him.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—The following advertisements are published in this paper for the purpose of giving notice to the public of the various concerns of the Government, and of the various concerns of the public.

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proceeding originally against any of the parties who have been taken under the surveillance of the Police. The suspicion is so grave, and the doubts so perplexing, from the nature of the contradictory statement given in evidence, that it may not be deemed advisable to bring the imputed persons to trial, in which case, no authentic publication of the facts would be given to the public.

To protect the interests of many spirited characters, a class of society in such matters we have gathered the following outline of facts as detailed in evidence, and the authenticity of which may be implicitly relied on. There are two centres of action, round which the collected facts group themselves. The one, a suspected criminal, committed about the 21st of December last, and the other, the death of the unhappy woman, who perished under circumstances of the extraordinary character. It appears, that on the day mentioned, the deceased set out from Kotaherry for Ootacumand, at which place Mr Daubeny had taken up his temporary residence, in the Victoria Hotel.

He had previously lived in the same house with her at Kotaherry, and of the nature of the imputation which existed between them at the time, we are not to be told. At this point, the witnesses are to be believed, she was excited. A servant was despatched to apprise Mr Daubeny beforehand of the intended visit, who met the palanquin at Gonnadepet, and ordered the bearers to set the lady down in a retired spot, and disperse themselves out of sight. The order was obeyed, and she was left alone with the deceased, who had two Indian coolies. The men were then recalled, and Mr Daubeny rode on to Ootacumand, but the doors of the palanquin were now closed, and the sound from within betokened that its occupant was suffering from intense bodily pain. The cries of an infant are said to have been heard, a story which whether true or false, is known to have been circulated amongst the domestics at the time. When the bearers arrived at Ootacumand, they proceeded to the hotel, but Mr Daubeny stood at the entrance, and made signs to them to go round by the back of the building, where the rock has been scarped away, so as to leave but a narrow passage between it and the entrance to Mr Daubeny's parlour. They were then directed to put the palanquin down, and go away. No one assisted in the funeral, except that Mr Daubeny ordered the bearers to get out, not as he seen to order the funeral. In justice to Mrs Ryan, the landlady of the hotel, it must be related, that, though warmly attached to Mrs Freer, she steadily refused to permit her to come here as a guest of Mr Daubeny's, and, finding herself unable to prevent her visit, she left the hotel, and remained absent during her stay. Nothing is known as to what transpired in the hotel, except that Mr Daubeny obtained from his servant a large box or case, in which the latter used to keep gram for the horses, taking care, at the same time, to ask for the key, which was also given up to him. The following day they left, carrying with them the bed linen, which of course belonged to Mrs Ryan. There are other circumstances connected with the later part of the case, which it is needless to mention, but which carried out to its full limits the case of suspicion, but beyond this point, all is involved in mystery. It is proved however, past all question, that the infant found after the death of the wretched woman could not have been born at so late a period. The remaining portion of the inquiry was devoted to the work of elucidating the manner in which she had perished.

The correspondence found showed that, under the pretence of a journey to England for the sake of health, the case of an elopement had been laid down, and the mode in which they would pass their time in company on the Devonshire coast had formed the subject of speculation. Mr Daubeny had applied for, and obtained leave on sick certificate, and we are not sure that the hawk was not actually laid, or at least written for, at the moment of her dissolution. Two papers in the handwriting of Mrs Freer have come to light, by one of which she gives to her ayah all her effects, with the exception of the articles which she intended to take with her, and by the other binds herself to pay the said servant two hundred rupees, with the strange stipulation attached, that she should be allowed to receive it, not matter, though she were afterwards turned away, or chose to leave her mistress of her own accord. These documents were in the possession of the ayah, who is closely watched. Her mother who was much in the confidence of the deceased, is celebrated for her dexterity in the art of destroying incipient existence, but the statements of both are unsatisfactory in the extreme, and not to be relied on, either as proving innocence or guilt. The cause of death is said by Mr Daubeny to have been apoplexy, produced by anger and continued retching, but we do not hesitate to say that the palpable facts are wholly at variance with this assertion, independent of all medical knowledge or testimony. It is sworn by all the witnesses, who, it must be known, give evidence most sedulously, that there were no signs that she had suffered from fits of sickness. None of the vessels in the apartment gave any alarm of it. It was reported that though sitting within a few feet of the small apartment in which she lay, she had no sound of a person retching were heard by her attendants, and upon two occasions on which they were allowed to enter the room, the day previous to her death, she was lying quietly on the couch, with her face covered by a shawl. Mr Daubeny avoided any contact with the deceased, by neglecting to order any dinner, but ate in the afternoon went himself to the coolie's godown, and desired that some hard boiled eggs should be prepared for him. The apothecary, Mr Caldwell, who is said to be very skilled, and whom we know to have been the doctor of all the residents at the Victoria Hotel, visited her several times, but he was not permitted to see her, and his services were not allowed to be rendered. He, however, made lady's ailments, could make his appearance. Mr Daubeny had completed the task of dissecting the body, and pronounced that there was no call for medicine and no necessity for further post-mortem examinations. Here the chain of evidence must be considered complete. There are a hundred plausible objections which course the most judicious and experienced physician, and which, in the unfortunate woman, which raise the question of

endured by a lost soul, oppressed with the weight of guilty secrets. There is enough of the moral grandeur of the deed of the chief actor, to excite the State's sternest displeasure, and the world's bitterest scorn, but too much we fear is left in the shade, and too many interests are at stake, to allow us to cherish a hope of further progress in the work of discovery.

SHIPPING AND TONNAGE. (From the Times.)

The East India and China Association have published their usual comparative statement of the number of British ships, with their tonnage, which have entered inwards and cleared outwards from here during the six months ending the 30th of June, in the years 1847 and 1848.

Taking the number of vessels entered inwards, it appears that the figures for the port of London show a decrease of 69 vessels and 24,130 tonnage, the six months' return for 1847 showing 375 vessels, measuring 167,703 tonnage, against 306 vessels, measuring 143,578 tonnage, in the same period of 1848. The Liverpool return exhibits a decrease of three vessels for 1848, but an increase of 4905 in tonnage compared with 1847, the entries in the respective half-years being 126 vessels, with 51,546 tonnage, and 123 vessels, with 55,852 tonnage. As regards Bristol and Hull the decrease is stated at 3 vessels, with 1173 tonnage; but the greatest decline in the number of vessels entered seems to be in the case of the Clyde and other ports, where, compared with the corresponding half-year in 1847, a difference of 13 vessels, with 2173 tonnage, has occurred, the entries in that six months number 37 vessels, with 11,799 tonnage, against 24 vessels, with 9525 tonnage in 1848. The total gross decrease on a comparison of the entire return is 88 vessels, with 22,572 tonnage, 557 vessels, with 23,016 tonnage, having entered in 1847, and 469 vessels, with 215,544 tonnage in 1848. The chief items of this decrease are in the arrivals from Calcutta, Madras, China, Mauritius, and the Philippine Islands.

The clearances outwards show more favourable results, since this return respecting the departure of vessels exhibits in the case of all ports, save Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull, a great increase in vessels, with 25,548 tonnage. The increase for the port of London is represented as 43 vessels, with 17,331 tonnage; the clearances outwards in the first six months of 1847 having amounted to 20 vessels, with 50,600 tonnage, against 253 vessels, with 116,993 tonnage, in the same period of 1848. Clyde and other Scotch ports show an increase of 24 vessels, with 10,237 tonnage, as established by the clearances in 1847, which comprised 71 vessels, measuring 30,102 tonnage, contrasted with those of 1848, which comprised 95 vessels, measuring 40,338 tonnage. The Liverpool decrease is only two vessels, with 482 tonnage; and the British and Hull decrease six vessels, with 16,353 tonnage. The points for which the greatest number of vessels have left, constituting the gross increase of departures already noticed, are Bombay, Ceylon, New South Wales, Mauritius, Arabia, and the Cape of Good Hope.

LIVES AND MANNERS OF THE EUROPEAN NATIONS. (From Kotzebue's Travels.)

In Religion, the German is unbelieving; the Englishman devout; the Frenchman zealous; the Italian very ceremonious; and the Spaniard a bigot.

In keeping his word, the German is faithful; the Englishman so; the Frenchman giddy; the Italian wily; and the Spaniard very circumspect.

Love, the German does not understand; the Englishman loves a little here and there; the Frenchman everywhere; the Italian knows how he ought to love; and the Spaniard loves truly.

In external appearance, the German is tall; the Englishman well made, the Frenchman well looking; the Italian of middle size; and the Spaniard trifling.

In dress, the German is shabby; the Englishman superb; the Frenchman changing; the Italian antedemocratic; and the Spaniard decent.

In manners, the German is clownish; the Englishman barbarous; the Frenchman easy; the Italian polite; and the Spaniard proud.

In keeping a secret, the German forgets what he has said; the Englishman conceals what he should divulge; and divulges what he should conceal; the Frenchman blurs everything; the Italian does not utter a word; and the Spaniard is very mysterious.

In vanity, the German boasts little; the Englishman despises all; the Frenchman praises every thing; the Italian values little, what is of little value; and the Spaniard is indifferent to all.

In eating and drinking, the German is a drunkard; the Englishman a teetotaler; the Frenchman delicate; the Italian moderate; and the Spaniard piggy.

In spending and doing good, the German does neither good nor bad; the Englishman does both without reason; the Italian is prompt in benevolence, but vindictive; and the Spaniard indifferently.

In speaking, the German speaks little and badly, but writes well; the Frenchman speaks and writes well; the Englishman speaks badly, but writes well also; the Italian speaks well, but writes little, and the Spaniard speaks little, and writes little, but well.

In address, the German looks like a bookbinder; the Englishman resembles neither a fool nor a wise man; the Frenchman is stately; the Italian is passably well; and the Spaniard is quite the reverse.

In laws, the German laws are deficient; the Englishman has bad laws, but observes them well; the Frenchman has good laws, but observes them badly; the Italian and Spaniards have good laws, the former observe them negligently, the latter rigidly.

In the treatment of the natives in Germany, slaves in England, and France; serfs in Italy, and Africa; and in Spain.

In diseases, the Germans are particularly plagued with death, the English with woad, the French with the small-pox, the Italian with plague, and the Spaniards with measles.

The women are housewives in Germany, queens in England; ladies in France; captives in Italy, and slaves in Spain.

In courage, the German resembles a bear; the Englishman a lion; the Frenchman an eagle; the Italian a fox; and the Spaniard an elephant.

In science, the German is a philosopher; the Englishman a philosopher; the Frenchman has a smattering of every thing; the Italian is a professor; and the Spaniard a profound thinker.

In Magisence.—In German the Princes; in England the Ships; in France the Court; in Italy the Churches; and in Spain the armories.

To conclude, husbands in Germany are masters; in England servants; in France companions; in Italy school-boys; and in Spain tyrants.

MEMOIRS OF COUNT ROTOSCHIN IN FOURTEEN CHAPTERS, WRITTEN BY HIMSELF IN TEN MINUTES.

Chap. I.—My Birth.—On the 12th of March 1765, I burst from darkness into the light of day. I was measured, and I was weighed, and I was baptised, to my own great grief, by my simple parents (like most of our kind) thanked Heaven for the event, without knowing what it was.

Chap. II.—My Education.—I was taught in a manner of things, and all sorts of languages. By dint of impudence and quackery, I sometimes contrived to pass myself off for a very learned person. My head became, as it were, a library of nothing, but odd volumes, of which I kept the key.

Chap. III.—My Sufferings.—I was tormented by my tutors, by my tutors, they would make my clothes so tight! My woman, and by idle regrets. Sometimes I was tormented by sorcerers, sometimes by women.

Chap. IV.—Privations.—I was deprived of the capacity for enjoying the three great pleasures of the human race—thieving, gluttony and pride.

Chap. V.—Memorable Epochs in my Life.—At thirty I gave up dancing; at forty I renounced the idea of ever being agreeable to the fairer sex; at fifty I ceased to care for public opinion; at sixty I gave up the trouble of thinking, and became a true philosopher—or thoroughly selfish man; the terms are synonymous.

Chap. VI.—My Character.—I was as obstinate as a mule, as capricious as a peevy woman, gay as a child, staid as a dormouse, noisy as Bonaparte—and all this just as it suited me.

Chap. VII.—My Resolutions.—Never having been able to command my countenance, I resolved to give full liberty to my tongue, till at length it became a habit to me to think aloud, and to this I was indebted for considerable pleasure, and a great many enemies.

Chap. VIII.—What I was, and what I might have been.—I was frank, confident, and exceedingly susceptible of friendship; so that had I lived in the great world, I might probably have been a downright simpleton.

Chap. IX.—What I have not Committed.—I was never implicated in bringing about a marriage; to no end I ever recommended a cook on a physician; consequently, I never attempted any person's life.

Chap. X.—My Tastes.—I was fond of pleasant little parties, and a ramble to the woods; I entertained an involuntary veneration for the sun, and his light, and his heat, and his warmth, and his redness, and his blue, and his green, and his yellow, and his drinking, cool spring water; comedy and farce when to the play; in both man and woman I liked an open, expressive countenance. Hunch-backs, hunch-backs of either sex—for me possess of an indefinable charm, a charm which I never could account for.

Chap. XI.—My Acquisitions.—I always entertained an antipathy to fools, simpletons, and to certain women who simulate virtue; I detest affectation; pity for studied men and made woman; aversion for sins, Hypocrites, metaphysics, and rhubarb; dread of justice and wit beats.

Chap. XII.—My Greatest Blessing.—My chief happiness now consists in that I am independent of the three great rulers of the destinies of Europe. As I am as rich as I care to be, have turned my back upon public opinion, and am a pretty indifferent sort of musician, I have consequently no means to settle with Messrs Rothschild, Metetrach, and Rosini.

Chap. XIII.—Analysis of my Life.—I await death without fear, as without impatience. My life has been a bad but showy melo-drama, in which I have been a principal actor, but never the sole actor. The dignified Father, but never the sole actor.

Chap. XIV.—Dog of a Public.—But never the sole actor. The dignified Father, but never the sole actor. The dignified Father, but never the sole actor.

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SHIPPING IN CHINA.

SHIPPING IN CHINA. - Continued.

NOTICE
THE Partnership heretofore existing...

PUBLIC AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES ADJOINING...

PUBLIC AUCTION
MESSRS SMITH & BRIMLEW, will sell...

PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THE GODOWNS FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY THE...

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