

# THE FRIEND OF CHINA

## AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

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

**THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steam Ship BRAGANZA**, will leave this for the above places on Monday the 30th of October.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, and Struck until 4 P. M., of Saturday the 28th.

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

J. A. OLDING, Agent.  
Hongkong, 28th September, 1848.

### NOTICE.

THE P. & O. S. N. CO.'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. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, 15th September, 1848.

### NOTICE.

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

J. A. OLDING—Agent.  
P. & O. S. N. Company's Office  
Victoria, 19th September, 1848.

### 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 Golden Silver,  
Victoria, Sept. 15th, 1848.

### FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF OCTOBER.  
THE Indiaman Steam Ship **LARKINS**, 700 Tons, CHARLES GORDON, Commander, has superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Messrs DENT & Co.,  
Hongkong, 4th September, 1848.

### TO LET.

A HOUSE on the North side of Gough Street.  
Apply to,  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, 12th September, 1848.

### TO LET.

A WAREHOUSE in Shelley Street, (near the Magistrate) containing Dining and Drawing Rooms, two Bed Rooms, with Bath-rooms attached.  
Out Houses, Stable, and Garden.  
Rent \$25 per Month. Apply to,  
Messrs BOWRA, HUMPHREYS & Co.  
Hongkong, 5th September, 1848.

### TO LET.

SPACIOUS Godowns and dwelling house, built of Granite and lately occupied by Messrs Tros. REEVE & 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.

DESIRABLE OPENING FOR AN HOTEL KEEPER; PROPERTY FOR SALE IN SHANGHAI.

THE Allocation of Land with Dwelling-house 1 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 23 Apartments with large Hall, and a garden 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 1847, and give every facility to a purchaser to enable him to carry on the business. For further particulars apply at the Office of this Hongkong Register, where plans, &c. may be seen.  
Shanghai, 20th June, 1848.

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 both on and out of the Hotel can be had by the week or month—of Apartments unfurnished.

P. F. RICHARDS.

### TO LET.

COMMODOUS and secure GODOWNS in a central part of the town. Apply at this Office "Friend of China,"  
Victoria, 4th August, 1848.

### FOR SALE.

A BUILDING Allocation on the Queen's Road. Office "Friend of China,"  
29th May, 1848.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE COMPANY AND TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY having been appointed to adjust all outstanding claims 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, 1848.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant POLICIES for the above named Office, payable in CANTON, SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, and LONDON.

SYME, MUIR & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th July, 1848.

### 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, 1848.

### NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing at Hongkong between JAMES WHITE and RICHARD OSWALD under the style of RICHARD OSWALD & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the interest and responsibility of the said RICHARD OSWALD in the firm of JAMES WHITE & Co. of this place ceased on the 30th of June last.

JAMES WHITE,  
Shanghai, 9th Sept., 1848.

### NOTICE.

MR. MARTIN WILHELMY, is authorized to Sign our Firm by Prostitution.

BOUSTEAD & Co.  
Canton, 20th May, 1848.

### NOTICE.

THE Firm of HESAN & Co. China, was dissolved from the 30th of June last.

Outstanding accounts will be settled by,  
AUGT. CARTER.  
Hongkong 1st July, 1848.

### NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted in China under the Firm of VANSEBROUKE ROBINSON & Co. is this day dissolved.

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

SOUTH AMERICAN PIG COPPER.  
2000 Piculs Pig Copper on board the Ship **Mauida** at Hongkong, for sale by  
RUSSELL & Co.  
25th September, 1848.

### FOR SALE.

ALLSOPPS PALE ALE, in Cask. Apply to,  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, 29th September, 1848.

### FOR SALE.

DANCA TIN. Apply to,  
OLYPHANT & Co.,  
Canton.  
14th August, 1847.

### FOR SALE.

FINE OLD MADEIRA in Hogsheads.  
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.  
Canton, 21st July, 1848.

### FOR SALE.

ENGLISH (Navy) and Scotch CANVAS as sorted, No's. 1 & 7. Apply to,  
W. SCOTT & Co.  
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1848.

### FOR SALE.

PALE ALE in Wood and Bottle. Also CORKS. Apply to,  
W. SCOTT & Co.  
Hongkong, 29th September, 1848.

### FOR SALE.

TEAK Plank Sheathing, and Floating Boats, just landed ex Arrive.  
DRINKER & Co.  
Honkong, 14th Sept., 1848.

### JUST RECEIVED.

A new assortment of Ladies White and Heloise. Made in France.  
HOLMES & BIGHAM.  
Victoria, 23rd August, 1848.

HOLMES & BIGHAM have received by late arrivals, a complete assortment of Clothing suitable for the approaching cold season. Superior Black and Blue Cloth; Scotch Tweeds of every variety of pattern; Waistcoats; Black and White fine Merinos; Flannel; Merino and Lambs wool singlets and drawers; Socks and Stockings, &c., &c.

Shot Nos. 1 to 10; Pigot & Will's Best Gunpowder, and Percussion Capes.  
Victoria, 27th September, 1848.

JUST RECEIVED PER "MOHAWK" CHAIN Cable, from 1 1/2 to 4 inch; Topsail sheet Chin, from 1/2 to 1 1/2; Common Anchors, from 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 Black; also, a few small York Hams and Cheese of the very best quality.

Advertisements for 1849, and Marryat's Signal Books.  
BOWRA, HUMPHREYS & Co.  
Victoria, 15th August, 1848.

MESSRS SMITH & BRIMELOW, have just received a quantity of 7 inch 5/8 in., 6 1/2 in., 7 1/2 in., 8 in., and 4 inch Europe Rope, which they offer for sale.

Also,  
An excellent assortment of Navy Canvas, Sewing and Roping Twine, &c., &c.  
No. 1 & 2 Woomnam's Buildings.  
Victoria, 12th Sept., 1848.

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 Woomnam's Buildings,  
Victoria, 22nd April, 1848.

FOR SALE.  
PRIME CALICO River Beef in Casks, and Columbia River Salmon, ex *Towain*.

Also,  
Paint Oil in Demijohns.  
SMITH & BRIMELOW.  
No. 1, Woomnam's Buildings,  
Victoria, 22nd February, 1848.

FOR SALE.  
AN excellent assortment of Carpets and Hearth Rugs to match, just received ex *Helen Stuart*.

SMITH & BRIMELOW.  
No. 1, Woomnam's Buildings,  
15th August, 1848.

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

SALES Made and Repaired.  
TUESDAY RECEIVED.  
A large Assortment of Canvas, Bleached and Unbleached.  
Also,  
Real Edinburgh Ale, East India Pale Ale, &c. &c.  
Good dry STORAGE with water frontage.  
CHARLES BUCKTON,  
Shipping and Commission Agent,  
Queen's Road, Victoria, 25th Jan., 1848.

NOTICE.  
THE Subscriber begs to inform the Merchants and Ship Masters in China, that he continues to furnish American Spars from 7 1/2 feet long, 23 inches at the deck, and any size under, at the same rates as those charged during the last twelve months.

Also,  
Iron work made of refined iron and warranted. Rigging Chain of all sizes.  
Iron Sheaves do. do.  
Ligumvium Sheave and Blocks of sizes, made to order.  
Mast hoops, Jib-hanks Lead, Oars, Pitch, Tar, &c., &c.  
GEORGE FRAZER.  
Hongkong, 15th September, 1848.

FOR SALE.  
THE Bowling-Alley; Billiard Saloon Tables and Furniture; with eight, nine, and good will to lease, &c., of that well-known house the "Cannon." For further particulars apply on the Premises.

Also,  
The Library, Stables attached to the premises.  
Victoria, 20th September, 1848.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
QUEEN'S ROAD.

SODA WATER and LEMONADE, Superior Quality.  
MADRAS, at RINNAMP'S, China Shopkeeper,  
Victoria, 14th Jan., 1848.

A GARD.  
DR. BALL, Surgeon Dentist, begs leave to inform the community of Hongkong, that he will remain here limited time, viz. until the 15th of October, after which he will return to his native place, and will not be able to attend to any business during that period. He has the honor to inform the community of Hongkong, that he will remain here limited time, viz. until the 15th of October, after which he will return to his native place, and will not be able to attend to any business during that period.

S. L. BALL, MD.  
Hongkong, September 14, 1848.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR BOMBAY.  
THE Ship **DUKE OF CORNWALL**, A. L. 550 Tons, Captain JOHN WHITEHEAD, now at Whampoa, is to sail end of October. For freight apply to,  
KENNEDY, MACGREGOR & Co.  
Canton, 28th September, 1848.

FOR SALE.  
THE fast sailing Clipper Ship **M. ZEPPA**, 154 Tons Register, built in New South Wales in 1846, well found and in all necessary Stores, and can be sent to sea immediately. Apply to,  
Messrs HENKIN, RAWSON & Co.  
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1848.

NOTICE.  
THE undersigned has this day established himself in Hongkong for the management of a GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION BUSINESS under the style of **GEO. LYALL & Co.**  
GEO. LYALL.  
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1848.

NOTICE.  
THE FIRMS of RAWLE, DUUS & Co. Hongkong, and of DUUS, RAWLE & Co. Shanghai, are this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims, against either firm, will please send their accounts for adjustment, and these indebted to the firms, will please make payment, to the undersigned,  
S. B. RAWLE,  
N. DUUS.  
Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1848.

NOTICE.  
THE undersigned begs to intimate that he will continue to carry on a GENERAL AGENT, and COMMISSION BUSINESS, on the same premises as formerly; under the Firm of **N. DUUS & Co.**  
N. DUUS.  
Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1848.

NOTICE.  
N. DUUS & Co. will receive goods on Storage in their godowns, at a moderate rate.

Also,  
Receive and forward Goods, or Parcels in any part of Europe, India, or to the East Coast of China.  
Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1848.

NOTICE.  
THE LORCHAS formerly run by RAWLE, Duus & Co., will for the present be continued by,  
N. DUUS & Co.  
Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1848.

FOR SALE.  
CHAMPAGNE, Hock, Claret, Sherry, Port, and all Superior Wines—in one and three dozen Cases; a few one dozen Cases of old Cognac, Whisky and Old Tom; English bottled Beer, and Stock by Marzetti; and Beer, Brandy and Arrack, in Wood.  
N. DUUS & Co.  
Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1848.

FOR SALE.  
ANCHORS, and Cables, from the works of the well known makers Messrs HURNY Wood & Co. London, and Liverpool, Tar, Europe and Manila Rope, Salt Provision, and other Ship's Stores.  
N. DUUS & Co.  
Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1848.

PUBLIC AUCTION.  
MESSRS SMITH & BRIMELOW, will sell by Public Auction, on this day *Wednesday the 4th inst.*, at 11 o'clock a.m.  
150 Cases of Superior French Cognac;  
100 1-Doz. Cases of Spanish Wines;  
85 Doz. of Champagne;

Also,  
For the benefit of the community, a quantity of old Copper.

Terms of Sale—Cash before delivery.  
Nos. 1 & 2 Woomnam's Buildings,  
October 2nd, 1848.

PUBLIC AUCTION.  
MESSRS SMITH & BRIMELOW, will sell by Public Auction, on Thursday the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock a.m.  
An extensive Assortment of CROCKERY, consisting of Breakfast and Dinner Sets, just landed ex *Zeppa*.

Also,  
A few Cases of Superior Cognac, and other Wines, and a quantity of Champagne.  
Nos. 1 & 2 Woomnam's Buildings,  
October 2nd, 1848.

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Nos. 1 & 2 Woomnam's Buildings,  
October 2nd, 1848.

DATE	DAY	MONTH	YEAR
England	July 31	July	1848
United States	July 31	July	1848
Spain	August 1	Aug.	1848
France	August 1	Aug.	1848
Germany	August 1	Aug.	1848
Italy	August 1	Aug.	1848
China	August 1	Aug.	1848

**THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.**

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4th, 1848.

A session of the High Court of Admiralty was held on Tuesday. Commissioners, Chief Justice Holmes, Commodore J. Plumridge, Captain Morris, Major William Cairns, and Mr. G. B. Hillier. Grand Jurors, Messrs Wilkinson Dent, J. C. Ernie, Crawford Kerr, J. F. Edgar, Adam Scott J. D. Morison, W. F. Swan, J. D. Muir, J. A. O'Leary, Thomas Larkins, Joseph Jardine, G. F. Hill, John Holliday, Roger Jacson, T. D. Neave, and John Rickard, foreman.

The Chief Justice observed to the Grand Jury that two cases were laid before them; the one of a common, the other of an uncommon nature. He alluded to the case of the *Spec* in which the principal evidence was that of Captain Cole. Although Captain Cole had not been induced to give evidence by intimidation, it was in answer to questions put to him without his having been cautioned against criminalising himself. There was no proof to show that a felonious attack had been made, none of the Chinese crew of the captured *Junk* being produced as witnesses; nor was there any evidence to show that the *Junk* was taken from the possession of Tingke and Kwo-kin; nor that the two men charged in the indictment as having been wounded by the prisoners were so wounded. If the Jury were satisfied with the evidence they would find a true bill; if not, the prisoners would be discharged.

After about two hours consideration the Grand Jury returned the indictment to the Clerk of the Court with an endorsement of "No true bill." The prisoners were ordered to be discharged. Mr. Parlier moved the court that other five men, belonging to the *Spec* be also discharged. The Chief Justice asked upon whose warrant they were detained, and upon being informed upon that of Mr Consul Alcock, said "the sooner they are let out the better."

The other case—a charge of piracy against Kwok Asei and others was postponed—none of the witnesses being present. The court ruled that the prisoners be admitted to bail on giving security for \$500 each.

We may have a few comments to offer on the case of the *Spec* on Saturday.

A number of weeks ago the Mandarin captured a *Macao* boat near Cam sing-moon having to chest of opium on board, which it is said she was carrying to Canton. Upon hearing of this, the Governor of *Macao* seized three Mandarin boats then in the harbour. One he has released, and two are still detained until the opium and the *Macao* boat are given up. It has been reported that His Excellency was fitting out some *Lorchas* with the intention of blockading Cam-sing-moon and capturing all the Mandarin boats having opium on board, but we are informed that this is not correct.

**NOTIFICATION.**

BATHING COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, SHANGHAI, 15th September, 1848.

H. M. Consul having been in correspondence with H. E. the Tonsure respecting the Duties to be levied on Sugar and other Chinese produce brought into ports by British Ships it has been determined that Sugar arriving from Amoy or other of the Consular Ports, with Certificate of Duty paid, shall be exempt from further payment of Duty on such produce, and that Sugar brought from Hongkong or any Foreign Port, or from any Consular Port in China, without Certificate of Duty, shall in that case pay the Duty fixed in the Tariff, namely, 8 per cent ad valorem, as an unenumerated article in the Imports.

Notice is hereby given, therefore, to consignees and others who may have given guarantees for the payment of Duty on the Sugar recently brought into Port, that the said Duty of 8 per cent is payable through the New Custom-House, and it is requested that the proper accounts of the several ships may be closed.

**RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Consul.**

The above Notification has been issued by Mr Consul Alcock regarding the duties payable on Sugar and other Chinese produce shipped in British vessels from Hongkong or either of the five ports of China open to foreign trade; and will apply to all foreign bottoms in terms of trade.

The privileges of the coasting trade between the five ports is not recognised, both the foreign and native Merchant being allowed to ship in foreign vessels on any of the duties fixed by the foreign tariff. Another shipping point is partially cleared for Chinese Merchants to purchase Sugar at Hongkong, and ship it to either of the five ports paying duty in accordance with the foreign tariff. These operations, conducted for by Sir John Davis, are more confined, probably at much on account of the danger of shipping a valuable commodity by native vessels, and the privilege of the coasting trade which it is to be feared will be soon discontinued. A very objectionable clause of the 13th Art. of the Shanghai Treaty really is in part carried out, inasmuch as Chinese merchants can ship Sugar from Hongkong

in foreign vessels, but it is desirable that the right to ship British goods from other vessels should be five ports be also distinctly recognised. Indeed the whole of the 13th Art. requires to be settled by diplomatic negotiation; that part of it which provides for Canton-house passes has long been a dead letter.

The proclamation of the Tonsure (published in the *Friend of China*, September 16) states generally "that hereafter when either Chinese or Foreign Merchants import Sugar or other cargo in foreign vessels into Shanghai, such vessels are to be always regarded as determining the duties to be paid." By the words "or other cargo" may be understood any article of legal trade; and in this sense, the question as to the Chinese shipping British goods from Hongkong in foreign bottoms is settled, but the Consular Notification is silent on the point.

This summer a large amount of foreign tonnage has been employed in transporting Sugar from Canton and Hongkong to Shanghai, and unless piracy on the coast is checked, the amount will increase until the great bulk of the coasting trade is carried in foreign vessels. According to arrangements entered into between Mr Consul Alcock and the Tonsure, Sugar shipped at Canton or other of the Consular ports with certificate of duty paid is admitted at Shanghai free of duty, while Sugar shipped at Hongkong or any foreign port pays a duty of 5 per cent ad valorem as an unenumerated article. The export duty at Canton, or the other ports, is two and a half cents, or twenty-five cents a picul; 5 per cent upon Sugar shipped at Hongkong on a valuation of \$11 will be twenty-two and a half cents a picul; there is thus little difference, supposing the Hongkong Sugar not to have paid duty at the Canton or any other Custom-house.

**CALIFORNIA.**

The discovery of gold in an inland district of the new territory has enticed almost the entire American population from other pursuits, in the expectation of making rapid fortunes by digging for the precious metal. The mania has brought business nearly to a stand; even the two newspapers have been discontinued in order that their establishments—proprietors, editors, compositors, and devils—may share the favours of the Californian Plutus. The accounts from the gold district are flattering, and apocryphal. One man with a company of Ladians is said to have procured upwards of \$100,000, in what time and at what expense we are not told. Another adventurer, only three weeks on the ground, calculates he is worth \$50,000. Provisions and clothes were exorbitantly high—fever and ague prevailed—and although the diggers had not actually been fighting among themselves, trouble was anticipated. The land for the Californian gold spread to the Sandwich Islands; in July, 42 Anglo-Saxons obtained their passports, and during the first 3 days in August no fewer than 23, all or nearly all bound for the long looked for El Dorado of visionaries and day dreamers.

There is no question that gold has been procured, and very possibly some lucky individuals may have had good pickings, but such pursuits are always the most uncertain, the least calculated to encourage habits of industry, and the most likely to corrupt those engaged in them. With the exception of iron, no metal is more generally disseminated than gold; but it seldom returns the cost of collecting or mining. It is mined in Hungary, Transylvania, the Uralian Mountains, Brazil, Peru, Mexico, and Carolina; it is obtained from the sands of various Peruvian, Mexican, and Brazilian rivers, from the rivers of Africa, from several rivers in Europe, from Wicklow in Ireland, Cornwall, and the Leadhill district in Scotland; but nature has wisely ruled that it can only be gathered in small quantities and at a great expense of labour, retaining a certain relative value between it and the other precious metals; and any extensive vein, such as exist of the inferior metals, would destroy the balance. This at present is not to be apprehended; the process of picking gold grains from the alluvial sands and gravel of California cannot remunerate, as cheap labour is not available; and after a time the settlers will return to their former avocations.

The Americans are an enthusiastic race; in war, in politics, or in trade, they "go ahead" with less caution than they get credit for. Some fifteen years ago the Carolinas were ransacked for gold, and gold was got; but after a time it was discovered that each ounce cost two for labour and other expense. A few years later the silk mania followed; hundreds of farmers ploughed their fields with mulberries, and immense fortunes were expected to be made by the culture of silk in such a congenial climate. The sober citizens of New England and the wild settlers of Florida were alike enthusiastic (Chickens were named "Morris Mulberries"); plantations of Mulberries were raised, the worms fed the cocoon preserved, and silk reeled, but when the proceeds were realised they did not half cover the expense of labour. "Morris Mulberries" was rooted out, and corn again rewarded the farmer's toil. Californian gold diggings will for a season be the attraction; but as they are far removed from the Union, the idle, reckless, and dissolute, will constitute the larger portion of the

speculators, and it may even be doubted whether any of the California gold diggers will receive the legal part of the euphonious cognomen of "California Diggings."

**PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.**

(From *Galignani's Messenger*, June 23)

It will be seen by the following important letters from the ex-Monarch, that he was frankly and decidedly opposed to the marriage of the Duke of Montpensier with the Infanta, until after the marriage of the Queen of Spain. There are extracts from the *Revue Retrospective*, a publication which has unwillingly rendered great service to the character of the fallen King by the publication of his private correspondence.

**To M. Guizot, Minister of Foreign Affairs.**

My dear Minister.—I can only say to you that I am far from one to another. It is in conformity with my manner of viewing the whole question. No doubt we must make our reserves, not only in favour of Montemolin and of Trapani, but of all the descendants of Philippe V., married and unmarried. We must hold the same language at Madrid and Naples as well as at London. Our course has been loyal and so clear, that any of my language would be lost in the air. We have many of us, and I repeat that we would only insist on a descendant of Philippe V., without any exclusion or preference between the princes of that stock, excepting those of Spain and of Queen Isabella II. We have succeeded Trapani only by the express wish of the Queen Mother and the Queen Regent and we only learnt the change in the disposition of the Queen Mother with respect to the marriage of her daughter with the King of Naples from her secretary's wish, which had the double object of rendering Trapani impossible, and of attributing to us, contrary to all truth, the blame of having wished him in spite of her, and of having wished to impose him on her daughter and on Spain. Without doubt, you could well say to the King of Naples that without the little peccadillo of having kept Trapani with the Jesuits, not having made him travel, and not having lost him, he still better perhaps in Spain, where there was no other obstacle to his doing so but his own will, the adverse party would not have succeeded in giving him this disagreeable though factious colouring, which at present covers him with the mantle of unpopularity; but you have no occasion to reproach the King of Naples with all that. It is the desertion by Queen Christina of her brother, and the blow which she gave to his pretensions by the letter of Expy, and the means by which she sought to support him, and which consequently takes from the King of Naples all right to complain of us, since that state of affairs would have driven us into the support of the pretensions of the son of Don Francisco de Paula. All that we can add is, that if the Queen succeeded in doing away with all the damage which she has already allowed to be done to the pretensions of her brother, and especially with that which she herself has done to him, by the letter of her secretary's secretary, it will not be from our side that his pretensions will meet with any obstacle. At the present day it is time alone, or the real or voluntary impossibility of the other candidates, that can bring Trapani again upon the carpet. As regards Montemolin, we have done everything that was possible to make him understand the nature of the obstacles which stand in his way, and the means by which he could remove them. We have no further occasion, in my opinion, to think about him. It is no doubt to be regretted, but we cannot make things different from what they are. As regards the Cobourgs, it would, without doubt, be very proper, and, in my opinion, very honourable in them to make a declaration, such as Bresson suggests in his letter, but it certainly will not do to ask them for it, nor even to think of such a thing. I have reason to believe, and you can ask it (on very confidentially) of Bresson, that their intention is to make no answer to the overtures which Queen Christina has made in the letter which she addressed to the reigning Duke of Saxe Cobourg Gotha.

I, therefore, think, my dear minister, that you must act, and that as soon as possible, in the sense which you indicate to me at London, at Naples, and at Madrid. We shall see what the consequences will be. If it should so happen that the complications should arise requiring verbal communication, I should request that you will come to see me. Your letter has well supplied the deficiency this time, and I have endeavoured to supply the same in this answer. What I regret is, that you could not talk with Narvaez. I see no one but myself who could supply your place, and I am a little afraid on that point. Be so good as to come, and give me always your good advice. Good by my dear minister.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Extract from a private letter from Count Bresson to M. Guizot.

My dear Minister, I saw the Queen the day before yesterday. In giving her the King's letter, I made her aware that I knew the contents of it, and that I had a copy of it; that his Majesty in it kept his word and his affirmation; that nevertheless, the Rubio affair was an end; that we would make a great deal of the annoying feelings which had resulted from it, and that in the management which ought to arise to the Queen and to her government from the change of ministry in England, which, right or wrong, would raise the hopes of the revolutionaries, we would return to her and resume our good relations. I made no allusion to the letter of our Queen, which I presented to her at the same time. The commencement appeared to please her, and we found ourselves quite at our ease. It then occurred that the King, taking into consideration the embarrassment of the Queen, and wishing to give her a new testimony of his affection and friendship, was disposed to consent that in every Bourbon combination, M. the Duke of Montpensier, should take place by the side of the Queen's husband, that is to say, that the two marriages, if in one should coincide, the other, should also place. This great, important, and indisputable proposition was not as formally expressed in your letter of the 24th; but the communications and the

development of Desages and Glucksberg left me without upon the point. The news of it was received by Queen Christina with a joy of which I am happy to believe that the manifestation was sincere. Yesterday evening the Duke of Rinzars, who dined with me, told me that my conversation had given much pleasure to her Majesty; that she was reflecting, if now it was in her power to present, at one and the same time to Spain, the Count of Trapani and the Duke of Montpensier, she would not return to our old project. But I was represented, as a much more prompt and easy project, the marriage of the Queen with the Duke of Cadix. Her Majesty agrees with me in that, and she would see it accomplished without any repugnance, if the Queen, her daughter, did not testify for that prince a decided repugnance, and if it were not doubted if he were a man. This last point is a thorny one. She touched upon it with address, speaking of the voice, of the heart, and the conformation of the intended. I answered that the reserve and the morality of his habits might be attributed to the affection which he professed for the young Queen; that he may probably be afraid that an irregular life would take away from him all chance; that he was pious and rather solitary; that his very pretensions to marry the Queen indicated that he considered himself in a position to fulfil all the obligations of the marriage; that men having the very rare and very exceptional industry of which he was suspected were not ready to put themselves forward, and rather avoid the decisive proof which he appeared to seek. These observations appeared to touch the Queen, she had, she said, certain means of getting information on the point, and she would have recourse to them. As for Don Henry, she does not care about his political extravagances; she knows well to her bad, perhaps, and that he is not in his duties as a mother obliger her to reprove him; she is content yesterday, through Rinzars, that immediately after my departure she sent for the Queen, who came to her; that she put her on the way of explaining her feelings with respect to the Duke of Cadiz, and that she met with dislikes, of a vivacity and an energy which appeared, if anything, to increase. She has promised to come back to the charge. Rinzars and I were disposed if it would not be proper to change his position, and to bring him, with his regiment, to Madrid. Without insisting too much, and without precisely forcing her inclination, we might try to baptize the Queen to his voice and to his haunches, and we would get out of the embarrassment by certainly the shortest and the easiest route. God grant it may be so! In the meantime, there is no longer any immediate danger of Cobourg. You are a thousand times more free and disengaged in consequence of the proceedings of the English agents. I do not wish to diminish your regret for the resignation of Lord Aberdeen, but try to make you remark that he has never prevented evil, and that he only limited himself to making you aware of it when it had been done. Bulwer is not able to conceal his disappointment at the complete demolition of his candidate. We continue on the best apparent terms; it is that which you wish, and I offer him the whole of my support for the Duke of Cadix, but he does not yet let me know what the result will be; he thinks I am more favourable to Don Henry, although Aston, according to his account, has in England represented both brothers as Christians. He does not think that Cobourg is in much favour with Lord Palmerston; in short, he does not bind himself to anything—he eludes, and is reserved. Queen Christina has not been very much disconcerted with the admirable and vigorous letter of the King. She even told M. Mon that she was glad to find such a document in her hands. Isturiz and Rinzars, on the contrary, thought it severe. The letter told me that the letter of our Queen was filled with blame for the wounds, and Her Majesty would reply with effusion. Here we are, then, replaced in our natural relations—relations which, for my part, I shall endeavour not to allow again to be changed. My advice is that here, for the moment, we must avoid all direct gifts or embassies, and would prefer retributions; and that if the King should affectionately to keep ourselves apart from the movements of the partisans of the Count de Montemolin. I shall therefore not go to the Duke de Vergara, and the Marquis de Viluma, with the copies which you have sent to me: I shall let them come to me, always amicable and confiding, but aloof.

**To M. Guizot, Minister of Foreign Affairs.**

Newly, July 23, 1848, half past 11 A. M.

My dear Minister.—Being on the point of starting for a visit to the fortifications, I commenced by sending you the accompanying English letter, and I will keep the others for the Duke of Montpensier, who must necessarily be made acquainted with them. You shall have them to-morrow. My astonishment is so much the greater that Bresson should have thus compromised himself with respect to the simultaneousness of the two marriages, from the fact that he knew it to be diametrically contrary to my wishes, as well as to the inclination of the Duke of Montpensier and the whole of my family, that he says himself that he was not authorized to do by you, and that he had recourse for the justification of such a piece of folly to make commentaries on the letters of Desages and Glucksberg. I did not see Desages, but with Glucksberg I was as explicit as it was possible to be. I not only told him of my determination and that of my family on that point, but I gave him my motives at great length, and I put him in certain reasons for which would render necessary some categorical explanation before the marriage of the Duke of Montpensier could be definitively concluded. The result of all this is that a formal disavowal is indispensable. How it is to be done is the only question to be examined; but I have not decided any one, and I will not, at this time of day, allow any one to be designated in my name. To give it promptly and clearly, on the point of the marriage, is a business and a delicate one, before the publication of the articles, it will be the best to put in the embarrassment to which this melancholy campaign cannot fail to give rise. The rest to-morrow. Continue, my dear minister, to take care of yourself, and to take care of your relations. Do not be uneasy as to my addition of writing. I do it with pleasure, and

taking care of your health. Good bye, my dear Louis Philippe.

To M. Guizot, Minister of Foreign Affairs. July 20, 1846. My dear Minister—The Duke of Montpensier has sent me back the letters from Bresson to you, and I read them to you in a great hurry. I cannot be sincerely in all that you have this day written. It is necessary to effect, to annual formally, all that Bresson has done beyond what I authorized. It is necessary that the Queens should know that Bresson was forbidden to say what he has said, and that the simultaneousness is inadmissible. He has given us a rule campaign; it is necessary that it should be brief, and that as soon as possible, I will not rest under the charge of having contracted any name an engagement which I cannot and will not hold to, and which I had formally forbidden. Try, then, how you can arrange this disavowal. I shall look for your answer with impatience. With the exception of this cruel incident, which nothing called for, and which it was so easy to avoid, I am, as you have foreseen, very well contented with the rest of the contents of all the letters. Good night, my dear minister.

LOUIS PHILIPPE. To the King. Val Richer, Wednesday, July 22, 1846. Sire—I had already written to Bresson, and I have written to him again. I have sent him the very words of the King. He will make the necessary withdrawal. Certainly he has gone too far, and far beyond my instructions; but I do not think that he has gone as far as the King supposes. He never could understand, nor say, that the marriage of Montpensier with the Duke of Montpensier would be celebrated, celebrated, or even definitely fixed at the same time with that of the Queen. It is evident that the examination and discussion of the articles must precede, not only all conclusion, but even all definitive resolution. If the marriage of the Queen with the Duke of Cadix were once settled, then would be the time for treating definitively with respect to the marriage of Montpensier the Duke of Montpensier with the Infanta; that is to say, that the reciprocal intention would be announced, and that the terms and conditions would be discussed. It is on this ground, I think, that we should hold, and that is what I have charged Bresson to re-establish. The King may be sure that I shall bring him back to that point every time I write to him. I have nothing new of any kind. At London, the situation of the Whig cabinet appears to be more and more feeble and precarious. I have seen a letter from Lady Palmerston, which is not very confident nor very glorious. It is thought that a dissolution of Parliament will soon be necessary, which will be more solid than the Whig cabinet, and Peel will return next spring. But these are only guesses. In the meantime Lord Cowley does not receive one word from Lord Palmerston, not even the acceptance of his resignation, which he has sent. They (Lord Cowley and his wife) are very happy, and very thankful for the portrait of the King. The following is an extract from a letter which I have received: "The works of the Russian Embassy has received much of the Imperial favour. This has not happened before since the revolution of July. Kisseloff has just got the Stulauis, and three other promotions. The meaning of this, is that Paris is looked upon as graciously. The fact is to be marked by every point—except the real one. Public opinion at St. Petersburg is more French than ever, and that uniformly, and with fricas." It had been remarked that last Sunday the King talked a great deal with Miraflores in a saloon, and a little with Cowley in the Queen's drawing-room. Certainly nothing is more natural, but the old one is rather susceptible. I have no occasion to remind the King that Miraflores is not sure, and has rather judgment no devotion; he is a braggart. I am charmed with the reception the King received in visiting the fortifications. Certainly the general state of the public mind is good, and I have great hopes that the elections will feel the effects of it. I also hope that the indisposition of the Duke d'Anville has had no bad consequences. I want to talk a great deal with him about Africa. It is a subject which will occupy an important place in the next session of the chambers. I am, with the greatest respect, Sire, your Majesty's very humble and very faithful servant and subject.

Guzoz. To the King. Val-Richer Thursday, July 23, 1846. Sire,—Hénaire Bresson, Brougham, and Reeve. The situation continues to improve at Madrid. The intrigues are going down. I have always some fears that Queen Christina is not quite sincere, nor very efficacious in her support of the Cadix combination. The following is the language in which Thom (Austrian Charge d'Affaires at Paris), expressed himself the day before yesterday:—"The Infanta of Portugal would be lost for ever if he were to marry the Queen, and at the same time recognize her. He must keep to his rights, and look to future. In Spain everything is fragile. This time will come. If they were to marry with

can be gained; the one, a letter from my Queen to Queen Christina; the other, a letter from you to Bresson, which is short of interest, and which I her Majesty; and of which he should ask to have a copy in her hands as variorum. I should imagine the private letter from you the best in all respects, but either one or the other is indispensable for me. Whether the letter be written by you or by the Queen, the contents, in my opinion, must be nearly the same in the case. It might be something like the following:—"That the lively anxiety of Bresson to make himself agreeable to Queen Christina, and to facilitate the marriages, which in point of fact we are very anxious for, had drawn him beyond his powers or his instructions when he said to the Queen Christina that the King would consent that the marriage of Queen Isabelle II, with a prince descendant from Philippe V, in the masculine branch, and that of the Duke of Montpensier with the Infanta, the sister of the Queen, should be celebrated or declared at the same time; that it had therefore become necessary that Queen Christina should be informed directly and positively that nothing had been changed with respect to the intention which had been manifested to Queen Christina, relative to those marriages on the part of the King and Queen of the French, and that their Majesties are still very desirous that the Duke of Montpensier should marry the Infanta; but that, whatever may be their wishes in that respect, they intended to hold to what was previously settled on their part, which is that it is only after the marriage of Queen Isabelle II, with a prince descendant of Philippe V, shall have been celebrated, that the definitive treaty for the marriage of the Duke of Montpensier with the Infanta can be entered upon, and that they will hasten the declaration and celebration of it as much as time will admit." There, my dear minister, is my whole idea; hasten to send an answer, for we are so slow in our communications that a great deal of time passes, and it is very necessary that the disavowal should arrive in Madrid as soon as possible. I have not concealed from you how determined I am upon this, but you cannot believe how anxious my family are about it, and the Duke of Montpensier says that he does not wish his marriage to be a passport to that of Queen Isabelle II. Bresson has erred, with a good reason no doubt, but in wishing to unite his hands with the reverse. I believe the best thing to be done is that you should write, and that as soon as possible, and I hope that you will soon send me a minute of your letter. The Duke of Anville is rid of his fever. Good night, my dear minister.

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CANTON PRICES CURRENT.

(20th September, 1848.)

IMPORTS.

(All Articles quoted 2 Months Cash prices and Duty Paid except when otherwise mentioned. Duties paid in Specie Silver.)

Table of imports with columns for Description of Goods, Per, Duty, Price Canton, and Remarks. Includes items like Almonds, Sugar, Tea, and various oils.

EXPORTS.

(Cash 2 Months. Free on Board.)

Table of exports with columns for Description of Goods, Per, Price Canton, and Remarks. Includes items like Opium, Pepper, and various goods.

Bottom section of the table containing various market notes and prices for different goods.

**WANTED** to borrow the above sum for TWO YEARS on valuable LAND and BUILDING situated in one of the best localities in the Town of Victoria, for which a Liberal Rate of Interest will be paid.  
For further particulars apply to  
**MR GASKELL, Solicitor,**  
Victoria.  
Victoria, 3rd August, 1845.

**DEBRI, CHRONOMETER and WATCH-MAKER,** 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, 1845.

**NOTICE**  
It is requested that all claims upon the undersigned be presented on or before the 20th of October; also that all debts due to him be paid before that date.  
**W. H. McCONNELL,**  
Victoria, 29th September, 1845.

**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, 1845.

**LANGUISTS REPORTS and NAVY BILLS** for sale at this Office.  
Office "Friend of China," 29th Dec., 1844.

**SHIPPING ARTICLES, &c.** 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, 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 Suez; 4th for goods deliverable at intermediate ports. They are printed after the Company's forms on Bank post.  
Office "Friend of China,"  
28th October, 1845.

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**  
ARRIVALS.  
AT HONGKONG.  
30, *Chatham*, Morrison, from Bombay 3rd Aug.  
30, *Coromandel*, Gray, from Bombay 13th Aug.  
30, *New Margaret*, Ager, from Portsmouth 22nd May.  
October,  
1, *Earl of Chester*, Blackstone, from Bombay 13th August.  
1, *Myram Dyanam*, Puddicombe, from Bombay 15th August and Singapore 13th September.  
2, *Jamess Jeechob*, Fitzmaurice, from Whampoa.  
2, *William Gibson*, White, from Bombay 12th August and Singapore 14th September.  
2, *Adair*, Sullivan, from Whampoa.  
2, *Regina*, Quanton, from Bombay 5th August and Singapore 13th September.  
2, *Mor*, Alston, from Macao.  
3, *Mascapa*, Mordaunt, from Singapore 10th Sept.  
Sept. AT WHAMPOA.  
15, *Dree*, Cadenhead, from Singapore 1st Sept.  
21, *Tartar* (A.M.), Webber, from Bombay 9th Aug.

**DEPARTURES.**  
FROM HONGKONG.  
30, *Chatham*, Morrison, Cumingmoo.  
30, *Coromandel*, Gray, Whampoa.  
October,  
1, *Amoy Packet*, Taylor, Whampoa.  
1, *Minerva*, Reid, Whampoa.  
3, *Myram Dyanam*, Puddicombe, Whampoa.  
3, *Earl of Chester*, Blackstone, Whampoa.  
3, *William Gibson*, White, Whampoa.  
FROM WHAMPOA.  
27, *Cocora*, Hopwood, Singapore.  
October,  
2, *Sovereign*, Broadfoot, —

**MANILA SHIPPING.**  
ARRIVALS.—August 24, *Zenobia* (Am.), Kenny, from Whampoa 29 Aug. 28, *Asta Felix* (Sp.), 28 October, *Amoy* and *Edinburgh*, Concordia  
LEAVES HONGKONG FOR MANILA, August 24, *Concordia*, 25, *St. Paul*, 26, *Amoy* and *Hongkong*, 27, *St. Paul*, 28, *Amoy* and *Hongkong*, 29, *St. Paul*, 30, *Amoy* and *Hongkong*, 31, *St. Paul*, 1, *Amoy* and *Hongkong*, 2, *St. Paul*, 3, *Amoy* and *Hongkong*, 4, *St. Paul*, 5, *Amoy* and *Hongkong*, 6, *St. Paul*, 7, *Amoy* and *Hongkong*, 8, *St. Paul*, 9, *Amoy* and *Hongkong*, 10, *St. Paul*, 11, *Amoy* and *Hongkong*, 12, *St. Paul*, 13, *Amoy* and *Hongkong*, 14, *St. Paul*, 15, *Amoy* and *Hongkong*, 16, *St. Paul*, 17, *Amoy* and *Hongkong*, 18, *St. Paul*, 19, *Amoy* and *Hongkong*, 20, *St. Paul*, 21, *Amoy* and *Hongkong*, 22, *St. Paul*, 23, *Amoy* and *Hongkong*, 24, *St. Paul*, 25, *Amoy* and *Hongkong*, 26, *St. Paul*, 27, *Amoy* and *Hongkong*, 28, *St. Paul*, 29, *Amoy* and *Hongkong*, 30, *St. Paul*, 31, *Amoy* and *Hongkong*, 1, *St. Paul*, 2, *Amoy* and *Hongkong*, 3, *St. Paul*, 4, *Amoy* and *Hongkong*, 5, *St. Paul*, 6, *Amoy* and *Hongkong*, 7, *St. Paul*, 8, 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