

THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

VOL. VII No. 82.

VICTORIA WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11th, 1848.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE, per Annum, 12 Dollars, Six Months, 7 Dollars, Three Months, 4 Dollars; all paid in advance. Credit sent to the Office for papers not requested to pay cash.
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ENGLAND-CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY
Also, en route to the above.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, GAMBANG, MALTA, SEZEL, ADEN
—COLOMBO, COCHIN, CALCUTTA, CANNANORE,
MANGALORE, GOA, VINGORLA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steam Ship BRAGANZA will leave for the above places on Monday the 9th of October.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, and Expects until 4 P. M., of Saturday the 26th.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE 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. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 15th September, 1848.

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 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, 13th 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 Gold as Silver, Victoria, Sept. 15th, 1848.

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, 1848.

THE A. T. BARK CONSTANT, will be despatched for LONDON in about 10 days, and has room for a few Tons of light freight. Apply to,
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., 4th October, 1848.

FOR SALE.

THE fast sailing Clipper Ship MAZEPPA, 164 Tons Register, built in New South Wales in 1846, well found in all necessary Stores, and can be sent to sea immediately. Apply to,
Messrs BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., Hongkong, 8th October, 1848.

TO LET.

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

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

FOR SALE.

A BUILDING Allotment on the Queen's Road. Apply at this office, Office "Friend of China," 25th May, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the WESTERN INDIA INSURANCE SOCIETY, are prepared to grant Policies, payable in London, 150,000, Calcutta, Bombay, and China.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Canton, 24th August, 1848.

AGRICULTURAL 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, 1848.

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE COMPANY AND TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE HINDOSTAN 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, 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.

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

NOTICE.

MR. MARTIN WILHELMY, is authorised to Sign our FRAX by Procuration.

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

NOTICE.

THE Firm of HESON & 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 VANDERBURG ROEKSWANCKEL & Co. is this day dissolved.

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

NOTICE.

HAVING Associated ourselves with Mr S. B. RAWLE, of the late Firm of RAWLE, DUBS & Co., our Business will be conducted in future under the Name of RAWLE, DRINKER & Co. DRINKER & Co., Hongkong, 1st October, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself in Hongkong for the management of a GENERAL AGENCY & COMMISSION BUSINESS under the style of GEO. LYALL & Co.

GEO. LYALL, Hongkong, 2nd October, 1848.

FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH (Navy) and Scotch CANVAS assorted, No's 1 & 7. Apply to, W. SCOTT & Co., Hongkong, 29th September, 1848.

FOR SALE.

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

JUST RECEIVED.

A N assortment of Ladies White and Colored Muslin dresses.

HOLMES & BIGHAM, Victoria, 23rd August, 1848.

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

Also, Shot No. 1 to 10; Figue & Wilk's finest Gunpowder, and Percussion Caps. Victoria, 27th September, 1848.

SMITH & BRIMLOW have received a large supply of Dutch and American Butter, in 10 lbs. Kegs, of superior quality, and which they can highly recommend.

No. 1 & 2 Woodman's Buildings, Victoria, 22nd April, 1848.

FOR SALE.

PRIME Columbia River Best in Cans, and Columbia River Salmon, at Tualoa. Also, Paint Oil in Demi-johns. SMITH & BRIMLOW, No. 1, Woodman's Buildings, Victoria, 22nd February, 1848.

MESSRS SMITH & BRIMLOW, have just received a quantity of 7 inch 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 Canvas, Sewing and Roping Twine, &c., &c. No. 1 & 2 Woodman's Buildings, Victoria, 12th Sept., 1848.

FOR SALE. An excellent assortment of Carpeting and Hearth Rugs to match, just received ex Helen Stewart. SMITH & BRIMLOW, No. 1, Woodman's Buildings, 15th August, 1848.

SHIP CHANDLERS STORES. And supplies of every description required for Ships use, on sale by the undersigned. SAILS Made and Repaired. NOT KNOWN.

A large Assortment of Canvas, Bleached and Unbleached. ALSO, Red Edinburgh Ale; East India Pale Ale; &c. &c. Good dry Stronach with water frontage. CHARLES BUCKTON, Shipping and Commission Agent, Queen's Road, Victoria, 25th Jan., 1848.

FOR SALE. Splendid Square PIANO FORTE. Apply to, W. H. FRANKLYN, Victoria, October 4, 1848.

NOTICE. The Subscriber begs to inform the Merchants and Ship Masters in China, that he continues to furnish American Spars from 75 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. Lignumvitae Sheave and Blocks of sizes, made to order. Mast Loops, T-banks Lead, Oars, Pitch, Tar, &c., &c. GEORGE FRAZER, Hongkong, 15th September, 1848.

FOR SALE. The Bowling-Alley; Billiard Saloon Table and Pictures with high side, and good will to lease, &c., of that well-known house the "ARMON." For further particulars apply on the Premises. ALSO, The Livery Stables attached to the premises. Victoria, 28th September, 1848.

MRS. JONES has received and will have ready for inspection, on Monday, 9th instant, the following articles:— 4-4 Black Crepe. Black Silk Gloves and Mitts. Black Gauze Ribbon and Neck Ties. Morning Dresses and Collars. Black Gaiters and Edgings. Checked Mullins. Jaconet do. Fine Book do. Lining Jaconets. Ladies' Print Dresses. Do. Brown and fancy Parasols. Silk and Cotton Stay Laces. French Stays. White Nets. Fancy do. Black Lace Edgings. Fancy Dresses. Berge do. De Lene do. Rich Plaid Genes do., very fashionable in England. Red Wine, best Sewing Cotton and Needles. French Tapes. Children's Fine Merino Socks, in sizes. Do. fine Wt. Cotton do., in sizes. Do. Cold and Wt. Silk Gloves, in sizes. Rug Carpets and Needles, &c., &c.; with various other articles too numerous to mention. 8th October, 1848.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY, QUEEN'S ROAD. SODA WATER and LEMONADE of Superior Quality. MASON, of HINNAM, China Shopkeeper, Victoria, 11th June, 1848.

A CARD. DR. BALL, Surgeon-Dentist, begs leave to inform the community of Hongkong, that he will commence for a limited time in Victoria, where he may be consulted in all regular dental operations. If he is desired, please to send him a card, and he will attend to the duties of his office. Date of Commencement, 1st October, 1848. Hongkong.

40000. WANTED to borrow the above sum for TWO YEARS on valuable LAND and BUILDINGS SECURELY situated in one of the best localities within the Town of YACOWLA, for which a Liberal Rate of Interest will be paid. For further particulars apply to, Ma GASKELL, Solicitor, Victoria, Victoria, 3rd August, 1848.

DEBEM, CARPENTER 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, 16th July, 1848.

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, 1848.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. FOR LONDON. THE SHIP "HINDOSTAN," Captain CAWKITT, has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and will sail for the above Port in all this Month. For passage apply to, Captain CAWKITT, on board at Whampoa, or to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Victoria, 9th October, 1848.

WANTED to borrow on Bottomry on the Ship "HINDOSTAN," of London, about Twelve Thousand Dollars. Apply to, Messrs DIROM, GRAY & Co.—Canton, or to, Messrs FLETCHER & Co.—Hongkong, Hongkong, 9th October, 1848.

FOR SALE. MR. R. BUTLER FURD has received per late arrivals:— WINTER CLOTHING consisting of Tweeds, Trouserings, and Vestings. Merino and Lamb's Wool Singles and Drawers. Cotton and Woolen Socks and Stockings. Blankets and Neckchiefs. Gentlemen's Plaid &c. Dress Silk and Buckskin Gloves. Perfumery, &c. Stationery of every description. Scotch Whisky, Wines, Brandy, Beer, Stores, &c. EXPORTED PER "FAYOURETTE." Black and Blue Cloths of Superior quality. Queen's Road, 19th October, 1848.

FOR SALE. A SUPERIOR ORGAN, of great power and sweetness of tone. In Handsome Rosewood case constructed by Messrs Wood & Co., plays upwards of forty favorite airs. Apply to, DOUGLAS L'APRAIK, No. 1, D'Aguiar Street, Victoria, 10th October, 1848.

PUBLIC AUCTION. MESSRS SMITH & BRIMLOW, will sell 11 by PERMO ANNOTOS, on Thursday the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. 18 Bales of Blankets, Red, Green and White, with a variety of other Merchandise. Terms of Sale.—As per printed Bill. No. 1 & 2 Woodman's Buildings, Victoria, October 10th 1848.

PUBLIC AUCTION. W. H. FRANKLYN will sell by Public Auction, at his Sale Room, Queen's Road, this day October 11th, on account of whom it may concern. 30 Barrels Flour. 35 pairs colored and white stockings. 14 Cases Bottled Beer; about 20 empty empty Bottles. &c. &c. The Stamps of the lower coast, a Seal and a broken Ball, belonging to the Brig Collier.

PRINTED FORMS. FOR SALE at the Office of this paper:— Bills of Exchange, of various kinds, for the Establishment and Oriental Company's Business.

NAVY BILLS. Consular Orders, in Books. Printed and Attested. Consular and Consular. Consular and Consular. Consular and Consular.

NOTICE.

New Advertisements will be received until 4 o'clock on the evenings previous to publication, viz: Tuesdays and Fridays.

LATEST DATES.

Table with columns for destination (Sydney, Bombay, Singapore, Shanghai) and dates.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17th, 1848.

NOTICE.—Dresses for sale for the present by the proprietor in the building adjoining the Post-Office and opposite to the Clock-House, on Saturdays at 11 A.M. and at 4 P.M.; and on Thursdays at 1 P.M.

NOTICE.—Presbyterian Church. This congregation, conducted for the present by the Rev. W. C. Burns, will meet every Sabbath, in the Bungalow immediately behind the C&O House.

The hours of Divine Service in the temporary Colonial Chapel are, on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and at 4 P.M.

The Denia, arrived from the east coast, encountered a heavy westerly gale off the entrance to the Lyonnais passage on Sunday.

In Saturday's issue the Sultan was reported as having sailed for Glasgow. This is not correct, as we are informed she is still at Whampoa.

We presume the following extract is from a despatch referring to the adjustment of the Tsingpo affair, and the decided steps taken by Mr Consul Alcock to bring the Chinese authorities to reason, of which it is understood Viscount Palmerston fully approves.

No one can cavil at the Right Honourable Secretary's advice to his countrymen in China, though it would apply with greater force to the "port citizens" of the Great Metropolis on their holiday excursions in the environs of London.

Lord Palmerston forgets—perhaps never knew—that the six Englishmen murdered at Fung-chu-ke, last December, were under the protection of the Chinese Magistrates.

parallel in national intercourse, and for which no mention has been made. The savages of North America, nor the Cannibals of the Pacific Islands, could not have been guilty of more senseless cruelty than was perpetrated by the Canton villagers.

Doubtless the British residents of Canton put a proper value upon the advice of the Right Honourable Secretary for Foreign Affairs; but as they confine themselves strictly to the boundaries of the thirteen factories the advice is superfluous, and without any detriment to British interests.

Her Britannic Majesty's Officiating Consul at Canton, hereby makes known for the information and guidance, of His Majesty's Subjects at this Port, the amended Extract of a Despatch from the Right Honourable, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to his Excellency Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, and transmitted by the latter, to the undersigned.

(Signed) ADAM W. ELSLIE, British Consul, Canton, 23rd September, 1848.

H. M. 95th REGIMENT. The following report of mortality during the present summer which appeared in a contemporary is, we believe, correct.

Table showing mortality statistics for the 95th Regiment from June to September.

On the 1st of June the strength of the regiment was 488; the loss in less than four months is therefore 23 1/2 per cent; but as about 150 recruits were landed from the Hagh Walker early in August or late in July, and some of them are included in the deaths during the two last named months, the per centage requires to be somewhat reduced.

The full extent of the disease will be better understood by a reference to past years as given in the following table.

Table showing mortality rates for the 95th Regiment from 1842 to 1847.

These rates are for the entire year, while the loss of the 95th regiment is for less than four months. We may observe that it has always been our opinion that a great error (deception) was committed with reference to the mortality among the European troops in 1846.

Since 1843—unfortunately for these theorists—the progressive improvement has been most satisfactory, and though there has been a deplorable mortality this summer, it has been chiefly in one regiment, one barracks and in one range of that barracks; Civilians have been quite as healthy as usual, although the summer has been unusually warm.

Those who advocated the retention of Chusan were loud in their denunciations of the climate of Hongkong; but without hazarding an opinion that the one Island is as healthy as the other, we would simply refer to the authentic record of deaths in the force which held Chusan in 1840.

Table showing mortality statistics for the 98th Regiment and Madras Artillery.

We are not in possession of a return of the strength of these regiments when landed at Chusan, but, quoting from memory, the 28th was 900 strong when they embarked at Calcutta, and hence the loss at Chusan in less than half a year approximates to 27 1/2 per cent.

In 1842, during the military operations on the Yang-tee-kiang, H. M. 98th regiment was entirely cut up. On embarkation they numbered 720; and on landing at Wossung on the 19th June the force could not have been much reduced.

It will be observed that both at Chusan and Nanking the troops suffered more than they ever have done at Hongkong since its occupation, and that exposure to the sun and bad quarters were the principal causes.

NEW ZEALAND. TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE, AUCKLAND, BY FIRE. (From the New Zealander, June 24.)

Yesterday morning, at half-past four o'clock, the sentry on duty was alarmed by a volume of flame issuing from the north wing of Government House.

The Governor in person superintended the whole of the operations, and the military and police forces aided the blazing walls with sprouting adroars.

Within an hour the entire structure, with the exception of the chimney, was burnt to the ground. During the day parties were employed searching among the debris in discovery of any persons of high rank, or of valuable articles having been removed.

H. M. Ship Calliope, Captain Edward Stanley, came into harbour from the Bay of Islands on Sunday evening, having made a cruise of six and twenty days, during which time she encountered a succession of gales and tempestuous weather.

THE STEAM SHIPS NIAGARA AND AMERICA.

In our publication of Saturday last, issuing at one o'clock P.M., we stated that the Niagara had not up to that time been a success, yet that she was confidently expected to succeed.

From the London Times.

The Royal Mail Steam Ship Niagara, Captain Ryrie, arrived in the Mercury at an early hour on Sunday morning.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

The Steam Ship Niagara, Captain Ryrie, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning, at half-past three, on her first return voyage from America.

From the London Morning Post.

Two of the shortest passages on record have just been made across the Atlantic by two of the new ships of the British and North American Atlantic Steam Navigation Company.

From the North British Daily Mail.

After one of the most remarkable and rapid voyages ever performed, the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Ship Niagara, Captain Ryrie, reached Liverpool at three o'clock on Sunday morning.

To Alexander B. F. Esq.,
Commander of the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Ship Niagara.

- W. Demps Lieut-Col.
J. R. Buckley.
Charles Edmonstone.
Ward Clarke.
J. W. Clarks.
J. W. Clarks.
Frederico Badiali.
James T. Fisher.
Alexander F. Elder.
Fred. Cunningham.
James G. Jennings.
A. G. Sloo.
E. N. Dickenson.
A. M. Alpine.
James M. Wray.
B. G. Bente.
David Mason.
T. Lockhart.
F. W. Frelendahl.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(From Galvani's Messenger.)

Extract of a letter from our correspondent at Philadelphia, June 7th:
Washington is almost empty, Congress having adjourned to Friday, and this city is thronged to excess with politicians...

THE LATE SIR ROBERT OLIVER.—In our special edition of Saturday we intimated the demise of Sir R. Oliver, and now take leave to lay a few particulars regarding him before our readers: concerning a party occupied, and in relation to a position in Society, and in relation to a position which has of late been said, is deserving of more than a passing notice...

ful organs; and no colonist has raised his voice against the sentiments manifested by them. They are certain that these manifestations have been universally approved.
In this situation, they deem it their duty to make public the principles by which they are guided, and which they know to be those of the enlightened and thinking part of the colonial population.
The international policy which governs the world, is still based on brutal force. Unforgotten of the eternal laws of justice, it admits that might is right. Under such a policy, the island of Mauritius is too weak to have its independence respected. It stands devoted to bear the yoke of some great maritime power, until the day when justice shall at length prevail in politics.
Submitting to that necessary we forego for the present time, the freedom of our country; although Mauritius might securely claim the same rights as the small states of Parma, Modena, Monaco, and San Marino. Such rights would be contained, and possibilities must not be attempted.
We should be for ceasing the truth, and be addressing a notorious falsehood, did we pretend to maintain that Mauritius is not, by its origin, its language, its laws, habits and affections, impelled towards France.
The Government is well aware that, if Freedom reigns in the world, if the inhabitants of Mauritius are allowed to select a protecting power, their respect would be for the Nation which founded this colony, the Nation from which they have been severed by force, provided however they received from Her their liberties, without which they would refuse her flag.
But there does exist an accomplished fact. Mauritius has been ceded to Great Britain. The colonists have acknowledged her sovereignty; they respect their oath of allegiance; and to it they shall adhere. Their loyalty flies unshaken; and the press far from attempting to disturb it, will give them the example of fidelity.
We submit then to the British flag, without any after thought. But as a return for this frank and loyal submission, we will be dealt with as freemen, and not as a vanquished people, as helots, as slaves. We will have the constitutional liberties of Great Britain, since we are part of her empire. Those liberties of right belong to us. We feel that they are withheld from us by force and injustice. We are resolved to obtain them.
Until our country be in possession of them, we shall not cease to protest energetically through the press. We shall never rest from enforcing our claims, with the Ministers, with Parliament, and with the nation.
We know that the nation sides with us. The nation is great and generous; she wants liberty for herself, and for others. We address, we love the British nation, we sincerely regard all her worthy sons as brothers.
It is not against her that our bitter complaints are exhorted. It is against the oligarchy which reigns in Downing Street, and tramples down the unfortunate colonies, whence, at this very hour, a universal malediction arises us, oppresses us, and insults all colonies in its insatiable thirst.
We call upon our fellow-countrymen of every origin, to assist us in conquering those liberties which are due to them. We particularly address this appeal to our fellow-citizens of British origin, because we know that their voice shall be listened to in preference to our own.
There exist among them many generous and independent men, who spurn odious national prejudices, and who desire to see us free, when they approve our struggle and our efforts. We count upon their assistance.
The reign of despotism is past. The sublime voice of republican France has proclaimed the new era of Justice and of Freedom. Tyrannies fall on every side; despots are overthrown; nations resume their imprescriptible rights.
And would it be a crime in us to claim our rights peacefully, lawfully, without any violence? An impudent want of faith can alone utter such a reproach?
We care not for such contemptible clamour. Conscious of the purity of our designs, assured of the unanimous approbation of the colonial community, certain of deserving the esteem of the good men of all nations, we shall pursue our patriotic task. With dignity, with energy, with vigour, we shall demand our liberties; those liberties which our fathers possessed fifty years ago, of which they have proved themselves deserving, and of which despotism has bereft them by the force of bayonets. We shall not be found wanting in this legitimate struggle of lawful right against arbitrary rule; and for our motto we shall ever adopt the words engraven on the escutcheon of Great Britain.
DEB AT NEW YORK.
The Editors of the Freeman.
The Editors of the Mercurian.
The Editors of the Watchman.

uninterrupted physical calamity, acting on a thoroughly diseased and disorganised social system, and aggravated by a reckless political dogmatism, we shall never bury any record. But there is more than enough, even in the tough and imperfect data now presented to us on the authority of the "Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle," to indicate the arduous and urgent nature of that great remedial problem which has hitherto been alternately made a party pretext and a rhetorical pastime.
The mere facts and figures of this document are at once so significant and so momentous, that we shall now do little more than take some of the leading items, as we find them, and leave our readers to appreciate their import.
The total number of commititals in Ireland, during the year 1847, amounts to 31,209—being an increase of 12,717, or 53.75 per cent, on those of the year preceding. This fact becomes the more ominous when it is remembered that the criminal returns for 1846 exhibited an increase of more than 10 per cent on those of 1845. The three years stand as follows:—
Number of Commitments. 1844 1845 1846.
18,499 21,192 31,209.
Thus, the amount of crime in Ireland has nearly doubled itself since the comparatively prosperous and tranquil year 1845. The increase is little short of 40 per cent on the returns of 1842, the worst of the preceding six years.
An increase of about 54 per cent on the previous year (25,810 against 16,898) is likewise reported in the number of summary convictions.
The specific characteristics of this far additional to the amount of Irish crime are such as to indicate distinctly the cause to which it is traceable. It is not a uniform increase in all classes of crimes. Under some heads, in fact, there has even been a decrease; and the greater portion of the total increment is to be found in those offences which usually multiply in the case of a "distress against the person with violence." There is a decrease of about 11 per cent. Certain descriptions of crime, however, coming under this general title, have increased; the heading "murder," shows an increase of 19.85 per cent. In the class of "offences against the person with violence," there has been an increase of 125 per cent; in "offences against property without violence," 100 per cent; in "malicious offences against property," 68.05 per cent. There are some subdivisions of these general classes which show results worthy of special notice. The commititals for burglary have increased in the enormous proportion of 539 per cent., and those for robbery, 493 per cent. The title "robbery for arms" exhibits very considerable increase—a not unusual result of the policy of a Government which thought proper to signify its entrance on office by unconditionally legalising the sale and possession of arms. That the fact will hardly bear a more satisfactory interpretation, appears from the figures given under the head "assembling arms;" where we find an increase of 153 per cent. We learn also, without surprise, that during a year when the wholesale destruction of the staple manufactures of the land comparatively rare, the number of "taking and holding forcible possessions," which had been for some years being increasing, shows a decrease of about 27 per cent. On the other hand, cattle stealing has increased nearly nine fold.
In connection with this last-mentioned offence we find, in the prefatory remarks accompanying the tables, the following most suggestive statement:—
"The records of the gaols bear painful evidence, that while the amount of crime has to a serious extent increased, the prisons of Ireland have been crowded by a class of persons hitherto of good character, who have committed offences, by families, with the view of obtaining within their precincts the support which they failed to procure in sufficient quantity or regularly, from the legitimate sources of parental and domestic contributions. These persons, on being again let loose on society, after a temporary imprisonment, had too frequently no other resource than the commission of some fresh offence; and hence these recidivists, which have particularly occurred under the head of "cattle stealing"—an offence which, having been hitherto dealt with at the spring sessions of the peace for 1847, became so prevalent as to require the check of the punishment of transportation at the closing sessions of that year."
The official compilers of these tables likewise point our attention to the circumstance, that the increase of crime has been most conspicuous in those localities which were most severely visited by distress. "While every county in Ireland participated in the calamitous consequence of the failure of the potato crop, those of Galway, Mayo, Cork, Roscommon, Leitrim, and part of Fermanagh, were particularly remarked as suffering the deepest privations; and on referring to the tables it will be seen that in those districts the increase in the number of commititals has been in a corresponding ratio." The following are the figures for the counties referred to:—

Table with 3 columns: County, 1846, 1847. Rows: Galway, Mayo, Cork, Roscommon, Leitrim, Fermanagh.

DECLARATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE MAURITIUS PRESS.
God and my right.
Union is strength.
The existing circumstances demanded, on the part of the colonial Press, a declaration of its principles, and a protest of a few individuals, strangers to the colony, who, conscientiously aware that the Press does not give utterance to the public opinion, and endeavour to lead it astray.
The proposition, pertinently called in one additional opinion, unambiguously declares that such an imputation is false. Well acquainted with the public opinion, they affirm that they are its faithful organs; and no colonist has raised his voice against the sentiments manifested by them. They are certain that these manifestations have been universally approved.
In this situation, they deem it their duty to make public the principles by which they are guided, and which they know to be those of the enlightened and thinking part of the colonial population.
The international policy which governs the world, is still based on brutal force. Unforgotten of the eternal laws of justice, it admits that might is right. Under such a policy, the island of Mauritius is too weak to have its independence respected. It stands devoted to bear the yoke of some great maritime power, until the day when justice shall at length prevail in politics.
Submitting to that necessary we forego for the present time, the freedom of our country; although Mauritius might securely claim the same rights as the small states of Parma, Modena, Monaco, and San Marino. Such rights would be contained, and possibilities must not be attempted.
We should be for ceasing the truth, and be addressing a notorious falsehood, did we pretend to maintain that Mauritius is not, by its origin, its language, its laws, habits and affections, impelled towards France.
The Government is well aware that, if Freedom reigns in the world, if the inhabitants of Mauritius are allowed to select a protecting power, their respect would be for the Nation which founded this colony, the Nation from which they have been severed by force, provided however they received from Her their liberties, without which they would refuse her flag.
But there does exist an accomplished fact. Mauritius has been ceded to Great Britain. The colonists have acknowledged her sovereignty; they respect their oath of allegiance; and to it they shall adhere. Their loyalty flies unshaken; and the press far from attempting to disturb it, will give them the example of fidelity.
We submit then to the British flag, without any after thought. But as a return for this frank and loyal submission, we will be dealt with as freemen, and not as a vanquished people, as helots, as slaves. We will have the constitutional liberties of Great Britain, since we are part of her empire. Those liberties of right belong to us. We feel that they are withheld from us by force and injustice. We are resolved to obtain them.
Until our country be in possession of them, we shall not cease to protest energetically through the press. We shall never rest from enforcing our claims, with the Ministers, with Parliament, and with the nation.
We know that the nation sides with us. The nation is great and generous; she wants liberty for herself, and for others. We address, we love the British nation, we sincerely regard all her worthy sons as brothers.
It is not against her that our bitter complaints are exhorted. It is against the oligarchy which reigns in Downing Street, and tramples down the unfortunate colonies, whence, at this very hour, a universal malediction arises us, oppresses us, and insults all colonies in its insatiable thirst.
We call upon our fellow-countrymen of every origin, to assist us in conquering those liberties which are due to them. We particularly address this appeal to our fellow-citizens of British origin, because we know that their voice shall be listened to in preference to our own.
There exist among them many generous and independent men, who spurn odious national prejudices, and who desire to see us free, when they approve our struggle and our efforts. We count upon their assistance.
The reign of despotism is past. The sublime voice of republican France has proclaimed the new era of Justice and of Freedom. Tyrannies fall on every side; despots are overthrown; nations resume their imprescriptible rights.
And would it be a crime in us to claim our rights peacefully, lawfully, without any violence? An impudent want of faith can alone utter such a reproach?
We care not for such contemptible clamour. Conscious of the purity of our designs, assured of the unanimous approbation of the colonial community, certain of deserving the esteem of the good men of all nations, we shall pursue our patriotic task. With dignity, with energy, with vigour, we shall demand our liberties; those liberties which our fathers possessed fifty years ago, of which they have proved themselves deserving, and of which despotism has bereft them by the force of bayonets. We shall not be found wanting in this legitimate struggle of lawful right against arbitrary rule; and for our motto we shall ever adopt the words engraven on the escutcheon of Great Britain.

