

# THE FRIEND OF CHINA

## AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

VOL. VII. No. 85.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21st, 1848.

PRICE \$12 per annum.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE, per Annum, 12 Dollars. Six Months, 7 Dollars. Three Months, 4 Dollars; all paid in advance. Credit being given to the Office for copies are requested to pay cash.  
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Ten lines and under, 1 Dollar; additional, 10 cents per line. Repetitions less than third of the first insertion. Ships.—First insertion, 2 Dollars; subsequent insertions 45 cents. Advertisements to have written on the face of them, the number of times they are required to appear, otherwise they will be published until countermanded. In all instances, those who are not Subscribers, require to pay in advance.

FOR ENGLAND, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY Also, on route to the above. SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCOOT, MALTA, SUEZ, ADEH COLOMBO, COCHIN, CALCUTTA, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, GOA, VINGOOLA.

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 Passengers until 4 P.M. of Saturday the 28th.

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. 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. 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 Pressure to the Straits and India per P. & O. Company's Steamers will in future be the same for Gold or Silver.

Victoria, Sept. 15th, 1848.

### FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF OCTOBER. THE fast-sailing Teak built Ship LARKIN, 700 Tons, CHARLES COOPER, Captain, will leave for London with accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to,

Messrs DENT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1848.

### THE A. 1 BARK CONSTANT.

will be dispatched 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 LONDON.

THE SHIP QUEEN OF ENGLAND, 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.

### FOR SHANGHAI.

THE fine and fast sailing Ship JOHN COOPER, Captain WEAVER, will have quick despatch. For Freight of Light Goods or Passage, apply to,

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

East Point, 17th October, 1848.

### FOR SALE.

THE fine new and fast sailing A. 1 Clipper BRIG ARROW, of 212 Tons, now lying in Hongkong Bay. For further particulars, apply to,

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

East Point, 17th October, 1848.

### WANTED to borrow on Bottomry on 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.

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, 3rd October, 1848.

### TO LET.

SPACIOUS Godowns and dwelling houses, built of Granite and lately occupied by Messrs THOS. RYLAND & 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 RYLAND & 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," 26th May, 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.

BYME, 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 CAWALD under the style of RICHARD CAWALD & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the interest and responsibility of the said RICHARD CAWALD 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 Procuration.

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

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

Outstanding accounts will be settled by ROBERT CAWELL. Hongkong 1st July, 1848.

NOTICE. THE Business hitherto conducted in China under the Firm of VANDERBURG ROMSWINKEL & 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, DUUS & Co., our Business will be conducted in future under the Name of RAWLE, DRINKER & Co.

DRINKER & Co. Hongkong, 1st October, 1848.

NOTICE. THE Business hitherto conducted in Shanghai by SAMUEL HYMAN COHEN, under the firm of GABRIEL & COHEN, as General Store Keepers, and Commission Agents, in this day dissolved by expiration of agreement. All parties indebted to them are Requested to pay Mr JOHN MULLER, and those having any claims, will forward them without delay to him.

MICHAEL GABRIEL. SAMUEL HYMAN COHEN. Shanghai, September 28th, 1848.

Signed in my presence at the Office of H. B. M. Consul late at Shanghai the day and date above-mentioned.

RUTHERFORD ALOOCK, Consul. With references to the above notice the undersigned begs to intimate that he will continue to carry on the Business of a Store Keeper and Commission Agent on his own account at this Port.

SAMUEL HYMAN COHEN. Shanghai, September 28th, 1848.

FOR SALE. A LLOPPS' 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. 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.

FOR SALE. AN Invoice of Superior Scotch CANVASS of all Nos., just received. Apply to, RAWLE, DRINKER & Co. Hongkong, 17th October, 1848.

JUST RECEIVED. AN 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. Superior Black and Blue Cloth; Scotch Tweeds of every variety of pattern; Waistcoatings; Black and White fine Merinos; Flannel; Merino and Lambswool singlets and drawers; Socks and Stockings, &c., &c.

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

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

SAILS Made and Repaired. A large Assortment of Canvas, Bleached and Unbleached. Also, Real Edinburgh Ale, East India Pale Ale, &c. &c.

Good dry Storages with water frontage. CHARLES BUCKTON, Shipping and Commission Agent, Queen's Road, Victoria, 25th Jan., 1848.

FILTERS. FOR SALE. Sotherrans Patent Water FILTERS, large and medium sizes.

ROB. RUTHERFURD. Queen's Road, 11th Oct. 1848.

FOR SALE. MR. R. RUTHERFURD has received per late arrivals—

Wares of Clothing consisting of Tweeds, Trow-serings, and Vestings. Blanket and Woollen Socks and Stockings. Etonnets and Neckchiefs. Gentlemen's Plaids &c. Dress Silk and Buckskin Gloves. Perfumery, &c. &c. Stationery of every description. Scotch Whiskey, Wines, Brandy, Beer, Stores, &c.

EXPECTED PER "FAVOURITE." Black and Blue Cloths of Superior quality. Queen's Road, 10th October, 1848.

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

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

FOR SALE. PRIME COLUMBIA River Beef in Casks, and Columbia River Salmon, ex Tatum.

ALSO, Paint Oil in Demi-johns. SMITH & BRIMELOW. No. 1, Woosnam's Buildings, Victoria, 22nd February, 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 Woosnam's Buildings, Victoria, 22nd April, 1848.

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, 1848.

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

FOR SALE. A SUPERIOR ORGAN, of great power and 40 tones of tone. In handsome Rosewood case constructed by Messrs Wood & Co., plays upwards of fifty favorite airs. Apply to, DOUGLAS LAPRAIK, No. 1 D'Aguiar Street, Victoria, 10th October, 1848.

FOR SALE. THE Bowling Alley, Billiard Saloon Table and Fixtures, with right, tiles, and good will to lease, &c., of that well-known house the "ARROW." For further particulars apply on the Premises.

The Library Sticks attached to the premises. Victoria, 29th September, 1848.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SAMUEL GEORGE BONHAM, Esq., C.B., &c., &c.

THE Proprietors of the above Theatre having received assistance from a few Young Gentlemen lovers of the Drama, whose desire is to add to the few amusements of this Colony. The Public are respectfully solicited to witness their feeble efforts at an Amateur performance to take place on Wednesday the 1st of November next.

N. B. Colonel Walters has kindly promised the attendance of the Band of the 95th Regiment on the occasion. Victoria, 16th 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 those 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 AGENCY, 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 rent.

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

THE LORCHAS formerly run by RAWLE, DUUS & Co., will for the present be continued by,

S. B. RAWLE. N. DUUS. Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1848.

FOR SALE. CHAMPAGNE, Hook, Claret, Sherry, Port, &c. 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 Stout by Marslet; and Beer, Brandy and Arrack, in Wood.

S. B. RAWLE. N. DUUS. Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1848.

TO LET. A DWELLING HOUSE situated on the Queen's Road, east of the Bridge near the Murray Barracks. Contains a large Dining room and Office on the ground floor, with a sitting room and three bed rooms above. Outhouses and Stables detached. Possession can be given on the 1st December. Apply to,

N. DUUS & Co. 13th October, 1848.

TO LET. NEAR the Murray Barracks, A HOUSE containing four Apartments. Apply to, N. DUUS & Co. 13th October, 1848.

NOTICE. TO be sold by Public Auction on the 5th November, if not previously sold by private sale, the Lorchas "MARY."

S. B. RAWLE, N. DUUS. 13th October, 1848.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY, QUEEN'S ROAD.

SODA WATER and LEMONADE of Superior Quality. Made at HINNAMPS, China Shopkeeper. Victoria, 11th June, 1848.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber begs to inform the Merchants and Ship Masters in China, that he continues to furnish America Spars from 7 1/2 feet long, 2 1/2 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 Shovels &c. &c. Ligatures and Blocks of mixed, made to order.

Mast Loops, Jib-hauls Lead, Cars, Poles, Tar, &c., &c. GEORGE PRAZER. Hongkong, 15th September, 1848.

(To the Editor of the FRIEND OF CHINA.)

The public will draw their own conclusions as to the Editor of the Friend of China's recent attacks upon Mr. Sheriff Holdforth...

Again, we all recollect the Editor of the Mail's virtuous and underhand dissipation of the two offices of Sheriff and Assistant Magistrate...

How Mr. Editor can deny him any sympathy? Flattering the Vice-Consul of London, the Sheriff's butcher, disgraced by the failure of his Stock Exchange speculation...

What a paragraph of lies! Who can tell you that Sir John Davis gave him a bill in his hand in shape of a three years' contract for the government premises...

Hongkong, 26th October, 1845.

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 (England, United States, Calcutta, Madras) and dates (August 17, 19, 23, 28).

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21st, 1845.

NOTICE.—Divine Service will for the present be conducted in the building adjoining the Post-Office and opposite to the Club House...

VINCENT STANTON, Colonial Chaplain.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. This congregation, conducted for the present by the Rev. W. C. BURNS, will meet every Sabbath...

The Inquest on the two Junkmen shot on Sunday, which has been sitting at intervals since Monday, was finished at 3 o'clock yesterday.

An adjourned inquest upon the body of an Indian policeman, said to have been killed by the fire from the Janks, will be held to-day.

Her Majesty's government has laid before parliament a series of documents relating to the new colony on the coast of Borneo...

It will be observed that the civil establishment of Labuan is on an extremely moderate scale; the aggregate expense of all the departments being about equal to the salary of our Governor.

is there working out the wisdom of Providence. Native villages, with their Church and Christian Pastor, gladden the eyes of the travellers in the interior...

There are one or two points in Earl Grey's instructions to Governor Brooke which deserve attention in this colony.

First as to the sale of lands. It is proposed that the town lots be sold on building leases of 99 years, all lots being offered to public competition at a fixed annual rent...

As another proper source of revenue in a free port, His Lordship points to an excise upon certain articles of consumption; and if such taxes are levied with discrimination they are unobjectionable.

LABUAN.

Return to an address of the Honourable the House of Commons dated 29th June, 1845. Copy of instructions to the Governor of the New Settlement of Labuan...

Copy of a Despatch from Lord Grey to Governor Brooke. Downing Street, 22nd January, 1845. Sir—Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint you to the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Labuan...

prepared, I now proceed to enter into certain questions of detail which will embrace the consideration of the following important points, viz.—The nature and extent of the establishment which may be deemed sufficient for the new colony at commencement.

Table listing salaries for various positions: Governor and Commander-in-Chief (9,000), Lieutenant Governor (2,400), Surveying Engineer (2,400), Station Surgeon (2,000), etc.

This sum exhibits aggregate of Spanish dollars 30,372, equivalent in sterling to £3,327, 10s. as the annual expense of the establishment which it will probably be necessary to bring into operation at the outset...

Adverting to the fact that, in addition to the duties of governor and commander-in-chief of the Settlement, you will also be invested with certain diplomatic powers with reference to the intercourse of Her Majesty's subjects with Borneo and other places adjacent...

You will observe that the above estimate contains no provision for the salary of a judge or magistrate. Such an officer will no doubt be required at no distant period...

The minuteness observed in the foregoing estimate is, however, rather intended to exhibit as close an approximation as can be well attempted, to the actual expense of the establishment, than to limit your discretion in introducing such modifications of the several departments as circumstances may appear to you to call for.

The next question for consideration is, the amount of expenses which Her Majesty's government may authorize you to incur in the nature of contingent charges.

Under this head will be comprehended the expense of convenient dwelling houses for yourself and the other officers composing the heads of departments belonging to the establishment, suitable offices for carrying on the public business of the colony, and cantonments for the small military force that will be stationed there.

Assuming that this would spread over a period of two years, an average of £3,500 a year for the first two years of the colony may be considered a sufficiently adequate allowance for the accomplishment of these objects...

Next, I proceed to the subject of the disposal of land. A wide experience has shown that no conditions merely stipulated for residence and improvement can secure the cultivation of land, unless it is disposed of to those who require it in return for some valuable consideration.

The lands will require to be divided into town and country lots, as well as into an intervening class which will be designated suburban lots.

In order to guard against the charges of favoritism, which are sure to attend every other mode of disposing of land, the principle of competition is to be applied in every case without exception.

The town and suburban lots may be offered on lease for terms of 99 years. The biddings for these lots might, you will at once perceive, be conducted in two different modes; either you might name a certain amount of annual rent as the upset rate, and then persons might successively bid the higher amounts of rent which they would be willing to pay...

I shall not wish to confine you to either of these modes of proceeding by my present instructions but I will notice what appear to me the advantages and defects; and, after stating which of them appears to me in itself preferable, I will leave it to your discretion to adopt the other course of either of the two modes to which I have alluded.

The great advantage of letting the competition take place for the annual rent is, that it conduces to the main object in Labuan of increasing the direct revenue. The chief drawback from the plan is, that if, by the spirit of competition, or from any other cause, persons are led into offering excessive amounts of rent, the government may be exposed afterwards to a difficulty in their collection...

With respect to the other mode of letting land, considering the strong desire which I am informed that the native races of the adjacent colonies would feel to acquire the land in perpetuity, I should have no objection virtually to accede to that object, although, with a view to convenience in the legal incidents of the tenure, I think that it ought to be nominally of a leasehold character.

This, perhaps, may be attained, by granting the lease for a long term, say for 999 years. And although I attach the chief importance, as you are aware, to the security for improvement which is afforded by requiring some actual payment for the land, yet I should not object, as a further precaution, to a condition, providing that unless the lot were actually in the occupation of the lessee, at the end of two or three years the lease should be void.

Upon country lands I feel no doubt that it would be better the rent should be fixed before hand, and that it should be uniform either on the island generally, or else in particular districts if you find reason to make a distinction.

With respect both to town and country lots, it would be advisable, that after having once been put up to auction, without being disposed of, leases should be granted at any time to the first applicants on the payment of a year's rent in advance.

A power should likewise be reserved of selling the lots whenever the rent should be more than a year in arrears.

It must leave entirely to your discretion, assisted by the proper officers, the demarcation of the limits of the town, and of the suburban lots, and the division of the class of suburban lots. I will merely say, that both should of course be defined with great plainness and accuracy.

The survey of the suburbs and country into a sufficient number of lots to meet any probable demand, ought also to be carried on with all practicable expedition. The greatest evils have arisen in new settlements from the uncertainty and confusion which is grown out of disposing of lots to individuals before their boundaries were properly ascertained.

tained. On this subject I shall cause you to be furnished with a valuable Report by Captain Dudgeon, of the Engineer, one of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Public Works, in which he has done, a prompt and economical mode of surveying land in the colonies, with sufficient accuracy for the division of property.

I shall also take an opportunity of referring to you some of the principal Reports of the Health of Towns Commission, with certain remarks from the Commissioners in reference to Victoria in Hongkong, which may be of use in providing details of the important object of drainage and also suggesting arrangements in the town to be formed at Labuan.

It will be desirable that charts should be prepared of all surveyed lands, and should be made available for the inspection of persons desirous of making purchases. And a register should be kept in which should be recorded, in as distinct and systematic a manner as possible, all alienations of Crown lands. I need scarcely say how valuable such a record may prove in settling future questions concerning rights of property.

You will reserve from sale any lands which you may appear to you desirable to set apart for purposes of military and naval defence, or for roads, or as sites of towns, churches, school-houses or other public buildings, or as places for the interment of the dead, or as sites of quays or landing places, or as places for the recreation of the inhabitants, of the towns or villages, or in short any lands which may appear requisite for any legitimate purpose of public convenience, health or enjoyment.

The next question for consideration is the not less important one relating to the system of revenue to be established, which has been adverted to only as far as the same may be desirable in the manner above indicated from the land.

As the future property of the new colony must mainly depend upon the commercial development to which it will attain as a port of trade, and as it is only in its becoming a depot or emporium for the produce of the surrounding countries, that it must find the elements of its future importance (apart from its being the centre of operations against piracy), the arrangements, and will, therefore, stand in need of one to lead to the rejection of any system of revenue derivable from duties on exports or imports, or tonnage or anchorage dues on vessels frequenting the port. Such being the case, it appears to be almost wholly in the imposition of taxes on the consumption of certain exorbitant commodities, that the means of raising a revenue in the new settlement is to be sought.

The result of the inquiries that have been made as to the commodities to be rendered liable to such taxes, and the particular manner in which the same are to be levied, lead to the conclusion that the system which is in operation in Singapore, appears to be the best that can be adopted as regards both the success of the system itself, as a means of raising revenue, and its accordance with the only usage known to Asiatic settlers of all classes, and with their traditional feelings on the subject, whether such settlers be natives or European governments.

This system, as is already well known to yourself, consists in renting or farming to private individuals the exclusive privilege of retailing opium (prepared for smoking), spirituous liquors, and some other articles which are held to be legitimate objects of excess; and the circumstances under which such exclusive privilege being exercised under regulations which define the rights and powers vested in the renter or farmer, and prescribe the penalties to which parties are liable for infringing them. It is not, however, intended by the mention here made of the regulations, under which the system has been maintained in Singapore, to offer them as a model for your guidance, as they are in various particulars open to objection; but, notwithstanding this, the system, in the whole worked admirably, both for the interests of the Government and those of the colony, as exemplified by the amount of revenue which has resulted, the extraordinary progress of the settlement, and the prosperous condition of the inhabitants.

Her Majesty's Government is therefore prepared to authorize the establishment of this system of revenue at Labuan, and they are in favour of comprehending in the same article which is to comprehend also the Government farms in the Straits settlements, though an equally legitimate source of revenue with the articles embraced in their system, and involving no particular local objections that can be arrived at, which ought to lead to its exclusion.

On the other hand, Her Majesty's Government would expect the strictness from being farmed, as this is an article which is not only in use among the Malays from almost mere childhood to old age, but it is a plant indigenous to the soil, and grown as a matter of course in every plot of ground that surrounds a native hut; circumstances which are likely to render its subjection to the regulations of a farm pecuniary vexatious, and perhaps oppressive in its details to the native inhabitants.

There are also other farms, not above enumerated, which revenue is derived by the Government of the Straits settlements, viz. the pawnbrokerage licences, and the farming of public markets.

The establishment of the former at Labuan may be safely left to future consideration, but, as soon as the circumstances of the colony admit of the other farms being brought into operation, there appears no objection to the introduction of the market farm along with them. This farm does not include any exclusive privilege, but it appears simply to consist in the Government retaining the most convenient site for building a fish market; and as fish, both salted and fresh, is a commodity of universal consumption among the native classes, the Government avail itself of the constant thoroughfare thus produced, to erect another building in connection with the fish-market sufficiently large to hold a number of stalls being erected within it for the sale of vegetables, and commodities of every description in daily consumption among the inhabitants.

The whole market thus comprised is offered to public competition, and the privileges purchased by the farmer is that of letting the fish-market and general stalls at the best prices he can procure for them; but the article sold within the markets are

vented without let or hindrance in every other part of the colony, and it is better that advantages of this description, arising from a public market, should be rather in the hands of Government than of private individuals. In addition to the farms above adverted to, there will also be the farms arising from the titles of land, and fees and fines arising from other sources, together with postage; and there seems reason to expect that in the process of time, the aggregate of the contributions from these various sources of revenue, will go no short way towards defraying the expenses of the colony, and eventually do so entirely.

Having disposed of these questions, it now remains to consider the arrangements that are requisite for the military defence of the colony.

The extinction of a system of piracy, injurious to trade, and fatally opposed to the security of life and property in that part of the world being one of the objects contemplated by the formation of a settlement at Labuan, the naval force employed for that purpose in the neighbourhood of the occasional presence of a ship of war in harbour, will, no doubt, tend largely to the security of the colony. Notwithstanding these means of defence, however, which from the nature of the case must be from time to time withdrawn to a distance from the island, it appears desirable that a military force should be permanently stationed on shore, for the proper security of the settlement, and the maintenance of peace and order among a community which will, in all probability, number native settlers from every quarter of the adjacent continent and the Eastern Archipelago. Such a force will not require to be considerable, or for the present to exceed a body of 200 infantry.

Ultimately, a corps of Pioneers or of Sappers and Miners, trained expressly for this service, would probably be the best description of force for the protection of Labuan, since they might also be rendered useful in opening roads and in executing other works which will be required in the establishment of a new settlement; but in the first instance, I propose requesting the East India Company to detach from Singapore the force which will be required for these arrangements, and we are still under consideration, and will form the subject of a future communication.—I have, &c.

(Signed) GARY.

(To be continued.)

BRITISH INFLUENCE IN THE EAST.

MORNING HERALD.—It is well that at a time when so much has been done at the leading province of India—at the seat of the supreme Government, almost under the shadow of the domes of Government House—to bring the British name into disrepute, there should be something palpable and an effort to contemplate with pride and satisfaction. The commercial morality of Calcutta has become a by-word. The moral and political duties of a palaces has gone. There has been an unparalleled amount of reckless trading, which has rendered men so desperate that they have forgot, even in their extremity, the moral obligations, the habitual regard of which has rendered the British name an object of world-wide respect. The merchant, the trader, the man of Calcutta, the merchant beggars, when the side of their prosperity seemed to be the highest,—have now ceased to exist as a class. Hundreds have fallen with them. Their ruin, directly or indirectly, has made many a household wreck. The widow and the orphan have been left destitute, and the grey hairs of a veteran have been brought down with sorrow to the grave. But worse than this has been done. One so-called Christian of British fair dealing, once so deemed by his fellow countrymen, has been lowered to a depth from which years of uprightness will not elevate it. We have lost caste in the eyes of the natives. An inexcusable laxity has invaded not only the morals of commerce, but the seats of public justice. The Supreme Court of Calcutta—that court which was to have taught the people of India the inviolable sanctity of British law, to defend in the name of the British law, the rights of that people against the encroachments of the servants of that company, and to have been an example of official purity, lustre in the sight of men of all colours and all creeds—has been defiled and degraded. Where is the honesty of the Shah-logue? Where the truth and integrity for which we were once so highly esteemed? We have been talking for years about European education—about the value of moral training—vaunting the purifying influences of Christianity—the shining of our countrymen from the besetting vices of the natives of the country; their falsehood, their cunning, their cupidity—they over reaching, double-dealing cupidity—and lo! the present example of the morality of the white man! The disease seems to have been suppressed in one place only to burst out with equal virulence in another. It has thrown us back we know not how many years in the march of improvement. Again have we a temptation to establish—again a stain to wipe away. We may knock down a reputation in a week, but it takes years to build it up again.

It is well that at such a time the conduct of the British Government in India should be such as to command respect abroad, and to inspire pride and satisfaction at home. Every all efforts made now in indication of the progress of enlightened legislation in the East, and the untiring efforts of the British authorities to promote the welfare of the people committed to their charge. There is, perhaps, nothing more remarkable in the history of opinion than the change which has come over the spirit with which we regard our entire connexion with the people of India, both in the light of duty, and in the light of expediency—a change so complete as to fill with necessities and imperatives the minds of the thoughtful now for the first time, happens to be complete in the page of the historian, the last half century of Indian rule. Nay, within the last twenty years, to what an extraordinary revolution has public opinion, in all that relates to what is called "interference" with the native of India, been subjected. When Lord William Bentinck proposed the abolition of the barbers' and the suttee within the Company's dominions, a large number of the most experienced advocates of the Company deprecated the measure as one pregnant with

the most perilous results. It seemed, indeed, a dangerous thing to strike a sudden blow at a practice invested with the authority of 2,000 years; but it was done, and in a little time people began to marvel at their own apprehensions. The prejudices and superstitions of the natives of India are not unassailable by reason—their practices, though regarded for centuries as integral parts of their religion, are not irrevocable. It is England's mission in the East, not to put down, by any forcible imposition, all inhuman rites and customs, no matter what pseudo sanctity they may have been invested, and nobly is she now fulfilling that mission. In one of the last Gazettes which have reached us from India there is published for general information a list of states within the circle of the Indian presidency, in which suties, infanticide, and slavery have been prohibited,—and this is one of many examples of the recent influence of the British Government with the rulers of the native states to which the authority of the Company does not directly extend. Indeed, in the present day we are reversing the usage of past years. When we acquire a new tract of country, or obtain a footing in a native court, the first thing, instead of the last to which we direct our attention, is the suppression of all the inhuman customs which we find existing among the people with whom circumstances have brought us into contact. Time was when we were very exact at forgetting our Christianity—when we were proud of the toleration and liberality which we exercised in conniving at every description of barbarity. In these days it would seem that our English functionaries in the East have forgotten themselves that they are Christians nor desire others to forget it; and they do not find that they are less respected and less potential for not deserting their faith. What British influence has effected in the Punjab and Cashmere we have shown, on more than one occasion. The same benevolent spirit which animated Colborne Lawrence in the countries beyond the Sooj is now animating other political officers in different parts of India and the adjacent territories. There is much, we repeat, to contemplate with unmixt satisfaction. There have been victories achieved by English functionaries in the East, of which we in this country take little note; but they are not the less honourable to humanity, and not the less worthy of reward. There are names which have not yet appeared in the Gazette as recipients of honorary distinctions from the Crown but whose claims must be acknowledged by all who are acquainted with the recent progress of civilization in the Eastern world. To the reward of such services—alike to the country and to humanity at large—the institution of the civil Order of the Bath seems to be especially applicable, and we are not without a hope that we shall soon see the names of Stesman Sutcliffe, Ludlow, and others whom we might particularize, added to the list of those whose administrative services the Crown has delighted to recognise and reward.

Extenuating Circumstances.—A Brussels journal announces that a hotel-keeper and his wife—having been prosecuted for assassinating a traveller, and covering his dead body in a stable—were found guilty but under extenuating circumstances. The French journal the *Espresso* contains the above statement, and observes, that no doubt the "extenuating circumstances" were, that the convicted parties had been long and hard at work, and that their fellow-citizens, in this period of universal distress.

Paley's Opinion of the Character of Falstaff.—Paley, when young, was particularly fond of theatrical exhibitions. On the metropolis, when any eminent performer appeared at the metropolis, the young Paley would be sure to reside. This predilection never forsook him. In a provincial theatre, he always selected himself as near as he could to the scene box. On the occasion of the character of Falstaff, as delineated by Shakespeare, he remarked, "that among actors it was frequently misapprehended, that a man of Falstaff's age he lived in; a man of directly, humour, and wit is a great reproach, but no blemish."

Alfred and Eliza.—A Mr. Wilkinson has written to a Western (American) paper, informing the public that he thinks the newspaper record of his death is incorrect. He stated that he was the best of his knowledge he is alive, and would be kicking, if he could find another of the report.

Brotherly Compassion.—Piron, the French author, being before a police magistrate, in Paris, for being disorderly in the street before the theatre, he was very haughty and insulting manner, what he was. "I am a poet, sir," said Piron. "Oh a poet, are you said the magistrate. 'I have a brother who is a poet.' 'Then we are all poets,' said Piron, 'for I have a brother who is a fool.'"

How to Manifest Sympathy.—A Quaker gentleman sold subscriptions for a distressed widow, for whom every body expressed the greatest interest. He said, "everybody declares he is sorry for her; I am truly sorry, I am sorry five pounds. How much are thou sorry, she said. He was very excited, and said, as may be supposed. One of those to whom the case was described said, he felt very much, indeed, for the poor widow. "But hast thou felt in thy pocket?" inquired the friend.

A Case of a Dog.—An officer, whose regiment lately arrived from Africa, has been accustomed to take a young dog named with a white collar, opposite the Post Office in London. The animal was so tame he merely stretched it with a cord like a dog. On Saturday last he went to the cafe as usual with the hyena, but having neglected to tie it to the table it wandered about the place, and at length passed the door of the cafe, where he saw the eyes of the animal glaring, as they thought, fearfully on them. Throwing down the bottles, they bolted out of the cafe, and returned the door of the cafe. On finding itself confined the hyena yelled horribly, and clawed and bit the door. All the people in the cafe were so frightened they fled into the street. The officer, however, remained cool and collected, and appeared to have immediately pacified the animal. Fortunately no injury was done to any one.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE. A QUANTITY OF TEAK TIMBER in Logs and Planks, apply to W. H. FRANKLIN, 40th October, 1848.

JUST ARRIVED and for Sale by D. LAURENCE, a handsome assortment of Respanders and Federal Seal Lamps with one, three, and four Burners. Wellington Terrace, 18th October, 1848.

OVERLAND. J. INESS thinks the public for their increasing patronage in purchasing the York Hams, Cheddar and other Cheeses, Jams, Jellies, &c. which she still continues to receive by every Mail and which are sold at the old price. Queen's Road, 20th October, 1848.

J. INESS has always on hand at her Stores Queen's Road and can be had in quantities to suit her customers. Dark and Pale Brandy Scotch Whisky Claret Champagne Bvans' Brown Sherry Do. Pale do.

Also. Bottled Ale and Porter &c. Victoria, 20th October, 1848.

J. INESS is now landing another batch of that beautiful Dutch Butter she has been selling of late at 7/8 per Keg. Queen's Road, Victoria, 20th October, 1848.

COALS to be had as usual at the Stores of the undersigned. J. INESS, \* \* \* Delivered at any part of the town. Victoria, 20th October, 1848.

J. INESS has received a small but choice lot of choice of Bloom Raisins in Tins Currants Pearl Barley Scotch Oat Meal Isinglass Suet's Groats Scotch Arrowroot &c. &c. Victoria, 20th October, 1848.

BEEF. JUST landed and on Sale at the Stores of the undersigned, a few pieces of Prime Beef. J. INESS. Victoria, Queen's Road, 20 October, 1848.

THE Annual Meeting of Members and Friends of the MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY will be held at the School-house, Hongkong, on Saturday the fourth of November next, at four o'clock in the afternoon. Hongkong, 17th October, 1848.

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

Owing to the foundering at Sea of the vessel bringing out two of the Engines, the Company are under the necessity of postponing to about two months later the laying on of the Second Monthly Steamer, that intended to meet the arrival at Alexandria of the Passengers &c. by the Calcutta vessels.

No longer delay will be necessary on this account the Company fortuitously having at this moment a third pair of Engines of the same power and construction in course of shipment from London. The first of these vessels is called the ITALIA, the second the GERMANIA, they are each of upward of 600 Tons burthen and 250 Horse power the number of Berths in each is as under viz:— 35 First Class including 16 for Ladies. 20 second " " 4 for female.

THE FARES to be £18 for First Class, £12 for Second Class and £8 for Third Class, the latter on deck.

The amount of Fare includes Table money and Servants fees. The voyage is expected to be made in 5 days to Alexandria and the Quarantine at Trieste from Alexandria is now reduced to 5 days (day of departure and arrival both counted) and on board the Company's Steamers there are health officers to make the days of passage count, it follows that with a clean bill of health, passengers will get pratique immediately on arrival at Trieste.

Conveyances will be dispensed to start for London with letters and despatches immediately on arrival of the Steamer.

Arrangements have been made with the Post-Master and Railway Companies over the Continent to the effect, that it is expected, their couriers will accomplish the distance between Trieste and London in 90 hours, add to this the 5 or 5 1/2 days for the sea voyage, and the distance between Alexandria and London will thus be accomplished under 100 days. The charges for a single letter stay over on postage from Alexandria to Trieste is 18 centimes (about 7/10) that for overland to London is not yet settled but it is assumed that it will be in the whole less than the postage via France. Letters from India must be prepaid as far as Alexandria and if required to go by Trieste there need not only for England but also for Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and the north of Europe it is necessary to write on the port the words Trieste, Passengers for Egypt, or say part of Europe, or the Transit should be addressed to the care of some person in Sicily, as the P. & C. Company do not engage to deliver anything not intended for England earlier than that landing port, where freight or other duties must be paid and to ensure a receipt of value as possible a bill of Lading with particulars of value should be sent to the forwarded at Sicily. For further particulars refer to Hongkong, May, 1848.

NOTICE. IT is requested that all notices upon the undersigned be presented to the Editor the 20th of October, also that all notices be sent to the undersigned by that date. W. H. McCONNELL. Victoria, 23rd September, 1848.

