



**THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.**  
 19th November, 1849.  
 We mention yesterday that eleven of our army were returning home from a business trip and had made to the Victoria Hotel, where they were read, near to the corner of the street, and were accompanied by a Chinese, and had heretic remarks which fell from her, in the course of which she was almost prostrated to the earth, and after being alarmed and terrified. The scene, after achieving his object, made of course, a great sensation.  
 Without, in the least, wishing to dictate to the directory of the Police establishment, I may be permitted to say, that stringent measures should be adopted to prevent such things in our most public thoroughfares, and in the face of mid-day.  
 I would by no means be understood as casting a reflection upon our efficient police, for from all that I know, I am constrained to believe that they do their duty, at least the Inspector and directory, to preserve peace and protect the rights and property of the citizens.  
 Would it not be well, to hold the police on duty, responsible for their respective beats, and punish them accordingly, if they fail to bring up for punishment, soundly, who may assault and rob the citizens in our streets, and the more especially in broad day light. When assaults are made under cover of night, there would seem to be some apology for the police. But there can surely be none when done in day light, and in our most public streets.

A CITIZEN.

**DEATHS.**  
 At Shanghai, B. WATERHOUS, Esq. of Fever.  
 At Shanghai, Mr CLARK, Blacksmith, of Dysentery.

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

**LATEST DATES.**

England	Sept. 24	Sydney	Sept. 28
United States	Aug. 2	Hankow	Oct. 10
Calcutta	Sept. 8	Singapore	Oct. 10
Bombay	Sept. 18	Manila	Oct. 14
Amoy	Sept. 15	Shanghai	Oct. 30

**THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.**  
 VICTORIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19th, 1849.

**NOTICE.** Divine Service will for the present be conducted in the building adjoining the Club House, opposite to the Club House, on Monday at 11 A.M. and at 4 P.M.; and on Wednesdays at 2 P.M.  
**VINCENT STANTON,**  
 Colonial Chaplain.

**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 Club House.  
 The terms of Discharge will be on the 1st of Dec. 1849.  
 W. C. BURNS, Minister.

The Government Office has been removed to the new Buildings near the Murray Battery.

SHANGHAI.

The Island Queen brings advices to the 30th October. The Kelpie had not arrived. Fever disappears before the cold weather, and it is hoped there will not be any more fatal cases.

Opium quotations, Patna 5550, Malwa 8910. Stock of Malwa 860 chests including that per Will of the Wap; stock of Patna 400 chests.

On the motion of Mr Gaskell, Attorney for the Plaintiff, the Chief Justice has granted a new trial in the case of Pacheco and Assis against Hillier. It will be remembered that during Mr Campbell's brief career on the bench, he hurried this prosecution, having before his elevation acted as Counsel for the Defendant; and how far his promotion was consequent upon an understanding, that this and one or two other cases were to be disposed of according to the wish of Sir John Davis, we will not take it upon us to affirm. It is certain that Mr Hillier sacrificed the integrity of the Magistracy by submitting to the instructions of the Governor; and it is equally certain that such instructions will not induce him from the responsibility of having acted illegally. We will not enter into the merits of the case as it appears likely to come before a Jury ere long, and it has been pretty freely discussed in this and other Journals during the last two years.

It is very generally understood that Canton was not to be opened to foreigners on the 1st of April next in terms of "the new agreement"; and that Sou has intimated as much to the British Plenipotentiary. The refusal to abide by the agreement will not surprise people in this quarter, as it is very clear that what Keying could not do in 1847, Sou will not venture upon in 1849. The feelings of the populace are in no degree mollified towards foreigners; on the contrary, Sir John Davis's remarks, inflamed their passions, and aroused their patriotism, and they long for an opportunity of effacing the disgrace of having had their ports captured by a handful of foreign Soldiers. Sir John's retreat from Canton was as distressing to the Chinese as it was treacherous, if he had not been in view, he did not secure any advantage, and his faith was not so advanced as he had made out. When he embarked at Canton, he was determined to force his way to the sea. A little more reflection

with the knowledge that between him and Hongkong lay a line of forts which the Chinese were putting in a defensive state, damped his ardour, and "the new agreement" crowned the absurdity of the foolish expedition. The right of entering the City was postponed for two years, not that either Keying or Sir John Davis considered that the postponement would in any degree modify or reduce the difficulties and dangers consequent upon consummating such an unpopular operation. Sir John was very willing to leave the matter to be settled by others, and the patched up agreement—of which he did not give a true translation—served to cover his disgraceful retreat.

The British Government may not consider the right of entering Canton a matter of such magnitude as calls for an appeal to arms, and the privilege for a time may be in abeyance. It is to be feared, however, that some dreadful atrocity will call for an armed invasion, and that the scenes enacted at Chin-keang-foo will be repeated at Canton. The spirit which led to the murder of six inoffensive Englishmen last December still controls the populace of the City and its vicinity, and if fresh murders are not committed, it is simply because foreigners keep within the factory walls. But the violence of the people sooner or later will render hostilities unavoidable, and the question of entering the City, with other difficulties, will finally be settled when the walls have been breached by British artillery.

In declining a communication from Presbyter who we are constrained to receive as a British subject, that comes to us anonymously. Probably Presbyter may be ready to give his name—certainly there is nothing in his letter of which he need be ashamed—but on more mature consideration, we trust he will concur in our opinion, that the lengthened discussion of religious subjects in public Journals weakens the feeling of reverence with which this mind would otherwise consider them, and even saps the foundation of the principles of our faith. The articles of belief which fall within the comprehension of Man, and are essential to his happiness, are few and simple; though unfortunately ingenious writers contrive to erect them into systems of metaphysical subtlety, the bad consequences of which are but too apparent in the lukewarmness exhibited by a large portion of mankind. The speculative theology of the Teacher withdraws attention from the practical duties of the doctrines he ought to inculcate, and is as injurious as the open attack of the professed Athiest. This is a subject, however, upon which we will not expatiate; but while we avoid discussion, we think we will be able to give our correspondent some information upon a point on which he expresses uncertainty.

In the British Colonies, strictly speaking, there is no state religion. A certain support is given to the different Churches from the public purse, and this is regulated by the amount which it is supposed the members of these Churches contribute to the revenue. As a recent and convenient reference we take an official statement of the revenue and expenditure of Van Diemens Land for the first three months of this year. Under the head of Ecclesiastical we find,

Church of England, first quarter 1848	21,175 3 0
Church of Scotland	2,472 10 0
Baptist Mission	2,121 0 0
	25,768 3 0

The same principle of appropriation is carried out in other Colonies, the amount granted to the Churches being regulated by the contributions to the revenue. Government aid has been offered to the Wesleyans, and we think we are correct in saying, that it has invariably been refused by that independent body.

As regards this Colony, it does not appear that there are any grounds for departing from the usual Colonial custom; and were the Presbyterians to apply for aid in supporting a Minister and building a Church, it is to be presumed that Earl Grey would grant it. If the land revenue is taken as data for a correct estimate, it might be shown that half or nearly half of the whole amount is contributed by members of the Presbyterian Church. But when the state of the revenue is considered and the very limited number of Protestant inhabitants, the propriety of burdening the Colony with a plurality of Churches requires some consideration. In Canton the Christian community of various denominations are regular in their Church attendance; and we are not aware that any objection to the Church of England service, though many do not belong to that Church. Mr. Banks has the good taste and the good sense to avoid spe-

culative and controversial theology; and the doubt of the hearer is not embarrassed by following him through the darkened path of the former, or the stormy track of the latter. It is a great misfortune when men become persuaded that there are Divine own extreme opinions entitled to Divine favour, and that all who differ from them are devoted to carnal destruction. Such notions have led to nearly all the cruel and implacable persecutions which have disgraced the cause of religion and dishonoured humanity. By such a spirit of intolerance and presumption, society is disunited, the temper soured, and the affections destroyed. More ungodly men are rarely religious persecutors; the freedom of opinion on doctrinal points has led to many cruelties, and the Church of Rome is not the only Christian Church upon which rests the blood of martyrs. Happily in the present age religious intolerance is confined to the pulpit; but even there it is unbecoming, for although its utterance gratifies the self feelings of humiliation and regret, while the scoffers say, is this the charity of religion? We believe that in at least one of the West India Colonies, the Jewish Church is aided by a grant from the Colonial government. From the following correspondence, however, it is clear that Earl Grey does not approve of this liberality, though he does not actually put his veto upon it.

RECVD to an address from the Legislative Council of New South Wales, dated 9th May, 1849, requesting that His Excellency the Governor would be pleased to cause to be held on the table—  
 The right Honorable the Secretary of State, of the subject of the allowance of a stipend to the Jewish Minister at Sydney, as well as of Earl Grey's reply to that despatch.

No. 1.  
 Copy of Despatch from His Excellency Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy, to the Right Honorable W. E. Gladstone, Government House, Sydney, 18th October, 1848.  
 Sir,—I have the honour to transmit the copy of an address presented to me by the Legislative Council of this colony, on the 20th inst., praying that I would place the sum of one thousand pounds upon the Estimates for the year 1849, for the purpose of liquidating a debt due for the erection of the Jewish Synagogue at Sydney; and that I would also place on the Estimates a sum not exceeding two hundred pounds for the support of a Jewish Minister.  
 You will perceive by my reply to this address (copy of which is enclosed) that I considered it advisable to accede to the former request, the members of the Jewish Religion being a numerous, respectable, and additional class in this community, contributing largely to the Public Revenue; and that I deemed it my duty to reserve it for your consideration. It was asserted in the debate upon this address, that Her Majesty's Government have sanctioned to Legislative aid in support of the Jewish Synagogue, and that this assertion was incorrect.—I have, &c.  
 CHAS. A. FITZ ROY,  
 The Right Honorable W. E. GLADSTONE, &c.

Extract of a Despatch from the Right Honorable Earl Grey, to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.  
 Downing-street, 13th April, 1847.  
 Sir,—I have received your despatch, No. 27, of the 1st October, in relation to a copy of an address presented to you by the Legislative Council of New South Wales, on the 20th of the preceding month, praying that you would place the sum of £1000 on the estimates for the ensuing year for the purpose of liquidating a debt due for the Jewish Synagogue in Sydney, and that you would place on the same estimate a sum not exceeding £200, for the support of a Jewish Minister. You report, that with regard to the grant for the building, you had been induced to accede to the application of the Council, but that you had deemed it advisable to reserve for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government the question of the stipend to the minister.

With respect to the particular case, which now forms the subject of reference, I entertain serious doubts as to the propriety of such grants being made at all by the Council in aid of the Jewish religion; but, independently of that question, I entertain serious doubts as to the propriety of the making of such grants, not by virtue of any general law, but by special votes for individual cases, and I am of opinion, that if such grants were to be made, they should originate with the Government, and not with the Council, and that they should be virtually originated by the vote of a popular body, they are almost sure to lead to very serious abuses. For the same reason, I am of opinion, that if assistance is to be given at all from the colonial revenue towards the maintenance of Jewish Synagogues, it should be done by an amendment of the Church Extension Act of the colony, which would give the latter, according to some definite rule, a claim to pecuniary assistance for the support of their religious establishments. If the opinion of the Council, and of the inhabitants of the colony generally, should be very strongly in favour of so wide an extension of the principle of granting assistance from the colonial revenue for the religious instruction of the members of different religious communities, I am not prepared to withhold you my assent to such a proposal, although I should strongly regret its adoption. I cannot, however, to the question of the general law, authorizing you, in the name of the Council, to give the Jewish minister, and I should have been glad to see the Council, to make provision for the liquidation of the debt incurred in building the Synagogue.—I have, &c.

Governor Sir C. A. Fitz Roy, &c.  
 Earl Grey, &c.

CANTON.

The following question has been sent to us: we answer it, although it seems almost a work of supererogation in a mercantile community so well informed as this of Canton.  
 QUERIES.—Is the Commission Merchants liable to his principal for goods stolen out of his Warehouse?  
 ANSWER.—It can be proved that the Warehouse had been taken care of by the Commission Merchants, and that the Commission Merchant had been careful, or a bona fide purchaser, when he purchased the goods, then he is liable. Sir J. Jones says: "that no more is regularly demanded from the Commission Merchant, than the care which every prudent man takes of his property." Lord Holt expressed the same sentiment. It is bound only to do the best he can. (Valuable Authority)—Commercial List, November 3.

The China Mail is correct when it says that the word Jurisprudential is not an English word, no doubt the slight difference between the English and American language; has led Dr. Morrison astray. Jurisprudential is an American word; we refer the doctobers to Noah Webster L. D. he gives, as the meaning of the word, "pertaining to jurisprudence."—Ibid.

Modern English Etymologists have given the word "Jurisprudential" a place in their works. We quote from Maudslayi's Dictionary (edition of 1846) as follows:—"Jurisprudential, the extension of law, Jurisprudential, relating to the law.—Enron P. or C."

Alluding to a paragraph in the List of the 2nd inst., the native spoken of, was Hatim Esmael, the creditors who handed in a list of their accounts for publication, informed us that he had left China by the September steamer, and not by the October. We had not then seen, a list of the October steamer's passengers; but now he went by the last mail steamer to Bombay; and as "A Well Wisher in the Friend of China speaks so plainly" we will give all we know, excepting the names of his creditors: the amounts mentioned are each due to different individuals.

**Descriptions of Goods.**

Silk	10,000	Silk	10,000
"	10,000	"	4,000
"	3,000	"	400
"	1,000	Silver Ware	700
Lacquered Ware	400	Campoor Wood	600
Silk	3,000	Trunks	400
"	3,000	"	400

In addition to the above, we understand that he purchased a large quantity of Cassia, at \$11 per picul and immediately afterwards sold it at \$9 and converted the proceeds into gold leaf. It is said, that the whole amount of his liabilities exceeds \$80,000.—Ibid., November 7.

We regret to find that the Chalkas remained in our List several days after their departure: we give the best information that we can procure from Whampoa, but we are favoured by a sight of the daily circulars, that check on the Whampoa information, would render the Shipping List nearly perfect, every circular we have seen since we commenced this List, has been published.—Ibid.

WHAMPOA.—To "A. B."—Look-look, is the town on the Island next below Whampoa—It is probable that the country around it, has no other name; the town is said to contain 1500 persons.—Ibid.

THE BALLOT.

(From the Daily News.)  
 That very noisy and confident band of contraventions, which declared the new reform movement a failure, and which already exulted in seeing it eclipsed by Irish rebellion and continental turmoil, has received a startling and awakening answer. That answer is the carrying of the question of the ballot in the House of Commons by a majority of 161. The triumph may have been owing in some degree to the supineness of the great faculty party; but for much of it also, we are indebted to the disgust and want of confidence felt by numbers of that party in the firmness, the policy, and the wisdom of their leaders.

If, indeed, there were any waverers in the House on this question of secret or open voting, the arguments of the Prime Minister and his friends were not likely to decide them. For the core, the substantial part of the question of the ballot, was by them completely thrown aside, and the whole force of argument and of objection against it limited to considerations of taste, grace, and decorum. In fact, this question of an Englishman's voting for a representative who is to have the disposal of his House of Commons as if it were the coat of a coat or the fashion of an outfit. They do not say, it is just as it required?—but is it well-looking?—The question of the ballot is a well-looking one, made to the philosophers of moral or common sense—to the Franklins or the Groves—but, on the contrary, to the Beau Brummells, and the other masters of the political ceremonies. The present system goes to divide the political population of England into two classes, the wealthy elective, and the industrious electors, who are but on the road to wealth. It is of the greatest importance to the latter to have their rising and struggling interests represented by one impressed with those interests. It is, on the contrary, of great importance to the wealthy, that they should sit in parliament and represent themselves. The present system of election admirably accomplishes this. The industrious elector is partly independent, partly dependent; he would consult both feelings in his choice of a representative, were he free. But the open vote compels him to consult only the feelings of the other person than himself. The ballot is proposed, as a way to rescue him from political slavery. But against it the interested electors class against it, and pool their proposals as English, and unmanly. It is then un-English for John Bull to have a will of his own in politics. And it is more manly to be dependent and vote against one's will and interests in trembling civility, than to have political independence, and exercise it. For our part we do think, that these ignorant sophisms upon the ballot, seeking to convince the Englishman of the rashness of being a voter, are words in our national English thoughts and words in our national mind and language. We are really quite ashamed of the space which this merely metaphoric and feeble argument against the ballot occupies in English politics. We certainly should not hear of it, could we more rational objection be urged, or direct the real objection be stated. The true aim is, to keep those that are really dependent politically so. The ballot is in fact, a moral and political emancipation. Lord Althorpe has a very liberal view of it. He says, "that the ballot would make no change; who, however, do not grant the people who ask it by sending it to them Lord Althorpe appears to us to have been a great misapprehension. Still, it would make a difference. The ballot would emancipate the farmers in the



