THE FRIEND OF CHINA.

S. R. P. Difference of the Control o GAZETTE.

months of the state of the stat

ing the REPRO A Tribo Management of the Hongkong Gazzette under the authority of Government, will be a because of the Hongkong Gazette under the authority of Government, will be a because of the main and Hongkong Gazette, Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, Jamit, the agratures of dily authorized functionaries of the Government are still to be considered as officialism of hazet china and James and Book and the same of the dily and the same of the dily

holigkong, March, 23rd. 1842 (11 to 2017)

Reply of H. E. Se Henry Pottinger to the distribution of the Local of the No. 42.

Reply of H. E. Se Henry Pottinger to the distribution of the light Metabase Lotter by the No. 42.

Macace Descendent As the No. 42.

March 19 of the No. 42.

March 19 of the Majeste a government by the steamer now, under despatch in the directs merto it take their opportunity to incuden the yeu, that, the wiceroy are Canton has, intresty to the deter which was addressed to him, despared his great an stryman well as period thin it is protected. In foregoing shad, has, also expressed, his predicted his foregoing strend has, also expressed, his predicted his foregoing strend has, also expressed, his peadiness, to repay such losses as may have been incurred, during the late roots, which they have been accurately ascertained and submitted through her Majesty's government in his march was a secretary. The interest of the Assertance of the Majesty of the Majesty's government in the Majesty of the Majesty

patch charges him with criminal ignorance and neglect as forthe high and important and neglect as forme high and important trusts committed to his hands, in guarding and defending the sacred territory of the middle kingdom, against the aggressions of the barbarians, and for allowing them; to invalid the Fronces quader his discretion. His is the leave they excelled in the Chical tank and other frequents and the control of property and other themselves the sacred themselves of property imports to consider the sacred to consider the sacred

City, about fifty carries of sam shot ones was taken by the Police, and when brought to the gustom, the affair was invest steet and the source is to cause the his death. The solutions of the man have appeared to the Court and one of the Minister, recommends that the Castom noise officer, who artered the flogging, he immediately attended and tried. Howard, Additional and large sums of money continue to be boluntarity laid at the disposal of the Kanpistor for hilliarly operations against the harbarians by, various officers, and opulent merchants of the Revince of Honoam marries of Kwang se Province, have combined and made large.

Province: have combined and made larger contributions for the specific of a historic ficent Literary hell at Kwet Lin, the Provincial sapital of kwenges. For such liberality, thereta Governor trange the donors to the notice of the court, and the Empediate notice of the court, and the Empediate of the court of of the

rot dispenses favours to them accordingly.

Princing A captain in the imperial guards hearing on the death, of his father, at once set out for hums, wathout first apply. ing for leave. The case was represented to the Emperor; by the Governor of the Province, and His Majesty declares vengence against the party, in case such manifest, violation of all military order,

welcome amouncement of vouceoing again seems welcome amouncement of carbanasses all carbanass of the carbana Formore in consequence of the purpose, to barian thing; twice points to Formose, to attack the forms many wighbord natives serves upon the occasion to pand them selves into handlith; and other was distinct bance. The officers is communal however, however, and succeeded in taken about two liumdred of the banditti; and the commander-in-ther represents the officers to the Court, as in persons or promotion and impersal favours.

This is an advance of the Court of the Court

proceeded in a vessel to Canton, direct from thence, whither he went, on the news of the Reace and haid, his Lorcha alongside, the Factories much to the surprise of the denization the provincial capital.

on We have sorry to hear from Whampon, that purious supposed to be connected with the Firates who captured the Hongkong Lorche; have been dealt with summarily by some of the avengers... It is said, eight China men have been slaughtered. This kind of Lynch law, we hope will at once be put down by the strong arm of Authority.

... We are sickened at the detail of atrocities, which are daily committed in our vicinity, all of which are ascribed to the habits of recklessness and insubordination induced by the British contraband trade in Opium.

d Deeply to do we deplore the verification of our prognostics. Again and again, have we bootlessly claimed attention to what was passing around us. So long age as July, in our No. 16, we published the letter of Senex which abounded with practical suggestions for putting down the growing evil, but nothing was done. Now, our port is practi-cally blockaded, for native vessels are afraid 49 come hither, or depart when here my The Public mind is much excited and

although an inroad was, we believe. lately made by the Pirates on the other side of the Island, no apprehension need be enter-tained for the security, of the Royal from similar visitors. We discredit the report that the Pirates have attacked the clipper, Pautaloon, in Macao Roads and been beaten off. denodic that

- Year I love T Juliogram, ye top 😝 off the sham Communicated!

Communicated:

A Macae Lorcha on her passage hither from Macae, was attacked in the night of the 6th instant hyla Parate Boat in the Cap shay moon whilst under weigh.

hyla Brate Hoat in the Cap-shuy-moon whilst under weigh.

Among the Passengers robbed was the unfortunate gunner of the late Brig "Ann" who was on his seament if Hongkong with, S 312, which he had recowide as the amount of his wages up to the time of his php wyack; He was wounded in 3 places by the Parsea.

It is to be repretted, that a subscription cannot be set or foot to relieve that poor sellow, who had can offer in the history of gung home with material earnings, after the protracted and miserable subscription of the sellow of the sellow

AKIRD TO CKRIKE AND NOMICONG GARAPPE.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1918. 1849.

THE Proscrpine Steamer, returned from Canton on Tuesday morning. We learn by her, that all is quiet there. We regret to hear that the Steamer on her passage hither chine in contact with a large Salt Junk, which immediately foundered. Except one man, all the ore we'vere picked up. It was near the Bogue and at night Several Mandarins have waited the Island this week, one with a peacock's feather, is we are told, the bearer of a reply from the Emperor to H. E. the Plempotentiary's Proclamation of the 27th of November, with reference to the slaughter of the crew of the Nerbuddha. We hear it is all that can be wished, we hope it will be soon published for the satisfaction of the public.

It is expected H. E the Plenipotentiary, will pay a visit of ceremony to the Imper ial Commissioner, afterwards returns hither, in time for the report of the Merchants Committee, besides any other plans, suggestions or opinions, which may be submitted in writing to his Excellency, by British Merchants.

On a late official visit of the Chief Magistrate, to the eastern parts of the Island, two large Opium Smuggling boats, were seen on shore, at Laimoon. On nearingthem the crews of both (about 120) fled to the hills. Such evident alarm led the Chief Magistrate to order the apprehension of two of the runaways, and an examination of the vessels. Before measures could be taken to detain the vessels, the Sfone-cuttery who lived thereabouts had destroyed both the boats, which were fully armed, each a 12 pounder on board, with Swivels &c. &c. On an after examination of the papers, found on board, it was discovered, papers, found on poard, it was also overeus that although employed in the Opium trade, yet Piracy was equally congenial. This being satisfactorily made out, the delinquents were handed over to the Chinese Authorities, at Kowloon, and it is believed will suffer Capital punishment for their manifold offences.

Piracy. Our readers will be shocked with the accounts of piracies, which will be found in another part of our paper. On past occasions we know umbrage was past occasions we know umbrage was taken at our animadversions, and altho? we were captured in sight of the harbour by Pirates, yet we did not obtrude our own particular case, on the public notice, but we persisted in asking whether any protection whatever, was to be given to those who might resort to the Island?

The past supineness has been owing we are told, to the alleged impossibility of distinguishing the armed Opium Smugglers from Pirates. Indeed they are convertible, if not synonymous terms. It is morever, said that many, who now complain loudly of the present state of things, would be more dissatisfied if any proper remedial measures were adopted, for if efficacious, the illigit toda in Contragrand the next light the illicit trade in Opium would be perilled,

Be this true or not, it is nevertheless in contestable, that the present state of things, on the coast of our Island, the adjacent waters and Canton river is disgraceful to the British name and our boasted Christian civilization.

Since the above was written, we have learned that arrangements have for some time past, been in progress with the Authorities of Canton province, to carry into effect a combined plan of action, which will ensure the extirpation of flight of the swarms of pirates which infest our vicinity. Pirates, as Cicero says, being the common whole section that being enemies of all (communes hostes ometium) that it will work well?

we do not think any very lengthened di-plomatic correspondence will be required, to secure the co-operation of the Chinese Government, from whom we are told this suggestion proceeded.

As promised in our last, we revert to the very interesting Communication of H. E. the Plenipotentiary, then published.

We much approve the request of the Planipotentiary, that any suggestion which may be made, should be in writing. We are sorry the Committee (the domposition of which is faultless, seeing that it unites the suffrages of the whole Anglo-Chinese nercantile interests) have not at once addressed, itself to its task; confident as we are, that its recommendations would command the attention and respect to which they would be justly ensitled it is not true, we hope, that the Committee is shirking its responsibility, nor that it shrinks from committing itself.

We much regret H. E. has not followed his original intention, and published the Impropriety of publishing (prior to the ratification of) a Treaty, swhich may have arisen out of unexpected or wholly unforeseen circumstances—the unlooked for sequence of a sudden rupture, or an unanticipated war. Such is not the Case in this instance.

ated war. Such is not the Case in this instance. Nearly four years have clapsed since the seizure the Opium, and it has throughout the Contest, been openly avowed that besides a proper indem-nification, in the event of a pacification, care would be taken at the same time to secure to us such conditions, as would promote a free Commercial intercourse with China. We hardly credit the statement, viz, that so utterly disgusted was the Public at home, with the War, that at the accession of the Peel administration, Lord Palmerston's instructions were cancelled, and H. E. the Pleinstructions were cancelled, and H. E. the Fis-nipotentiary empowered to make peace, on the best terms he could; but still to make peace; yet this is almost the only valid plea which occurs to us, for the non-publication, here, of the Treaty of

We can anticipate the generous joy, which the welcome announcement of Peace with China will produce at home. The terms and conditions will produce at home. The terms and conditions will not be too closely scanned, amidst the national rejoicings. The Commercial community here, will learn the Conditions of the Treaty from the English papers, and only then, after it has been ratified by the Crown and approved by the People. Hence all hope of any important modification must be abandoned, unless the known friendly, disposition of the Chinese Covernment. abandoned, unless the known menuty unspection of the Chinese Government, be immediately, appealed to, and we at once avail ourselves of the great confidence, which the Imperial Commissioners, justly repose in the judgment of the Pleni-

This is an additional reason why the Committee should lose no further time, and transmit its Re-port at the earliest day possible. With no disposi-tion to interfere with its vocation, but as auxiliatory,

tion to interfere with its vocation, but as auxiliatory, we invite all suggestions promotive of its objects, which we shall be glad. to publish, as we really think, any additional delay may be dangerous.

Failing the present practical applicability of our plan (Vide No 27), for an analytical classification in the New Crinzee Tarier, we would recommend an arrangement analogous to that which (by the Treaty of 1838) we made with Turkey. Prior to that time, the duties on all exports wise fairly the Treaty of 1888) we made with Turkey. From that time, the duties on all exports were (and are now) but 3 per Cent, but then the Grower of Opium, Silk, or other produce was liable to the arbitrary exaction of heavy but fluctuating interior duties or transit dues, much to the imjury of our Commerce. By the above treaty, Article 4, it was stipulated. "If any article of Turkish produce growth or manufacture he purchased for expostre.

Commerce. By the above treaty, Article 4, it was stipulated, "If any article of Turkish produce growth or manufacture be purchased for exportation, the same shall be conveyed by the British Merchant or his agent, free of any kind of charge or duty whatsoever, to a convenient place of Sinpment, on its entry into which, it shall be liable to one fixed duty of 9 per Cent, ad valorem, in lieu of all other interior duties.

We should menten it has been the Custom in Turkey, to appoint parties well acquainfed with the traffic of both countries, who every fourteen years, affixed the valuation by which the duty was levied on each article of Import or Export. By the last thesity, the Tariff was agreed to be in force for seves years, when it was in the power of either party to demand a revision. If the Naw Cannana Tarity be based on an ad valorem scale, some such provision will be necessary, owing to the changes in the value of commodities. Thus the price of their Chila, is now havily one fourth of what it was, when the present duty was affected and a duty, which years this reasonable; an their reduced rates, becomes a their cannel let in their reduced rates, becomes a their cannel let in their reduced rates, becomes a their cannel let in the reduced rates, becomes a their cannel let in the reduced rates, becomes a their cannel let in the reduced rates, becomes a their cannel let in the was a great we quite concern to the sentiment of H. P. itser Painpole that the more ample the waste against the beater hope may be included that it will work well.

We now come to the concluding paragraph of the letter, and which refers to the *Optum trade*. In our last we pointed out that its legalization with the imposition of a duty of 15 per Cent, would extinguish the Contraband trade, and contribute \$2,700,000 to the Imperial revenues. It is how-

axinguish the Contraband trade, and contribute \$2,700,000 to the Imperial revenues. It is however certain the present Emperor cannot without "losing face" permit the incroduction of Opium. So many edicts have been promulgated against its use, andso many persons have been capitally punished for their infraction, that it is almost chimerical to anticipate that the present Emperor, will ever openly make such a concession. The fortuous course of Chinese policy suggests a plan, which may apare the humiliation of the Emperor, yet at the same time secure the object in view. Suppose, it were stipulated that Indian produce above the value \$2 a Catty, should pay pericentle-duty Ortifis, as Indian produce, would be placed in this category, whilst the name of it would not appear in the official Tariff. We make but a crude suggestion, but we believe with a little dexterity, this disidenatum might, at the present juncture, he realized. We say nething on the score of the compatibility, or non-compatibility-lof such a stipulation, with the honour of British Diplomacy; sufficient is it for us to know, that any kind of Official arrangement with the Chinese, will be nationally, far less disgraceful to the British name than the existing system.

will be nationally, far less disgraceful to the British name than the existing system.

In our last, we animadverted on the 2d article of the Treaty. Additional inquiry aggravates its objectionableness: The Consuls, are it seems, to see the just duties and dues of the Chinese Government are dely discharged by the British Merchants. How it is possible for any Consul to do this, we have yet to discover. If with all our efforts it be impossible asit confessedly is to prevent forts, it be impossible,* as it confessedly is to prevent Contraband trade in our English Ports, how can we prevent it in those of China? We shall not discuss the morale of the question, we all know, in the best circles at home, commodities are not the less valued, because they are smuggled. A late Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, with many Secretary of state for roreign anairs, with many of his lady friends were habitually supplied with choice Silks from France, which were smuggled into England in the despatch bags, and for a public scandal, were one day unluckily discovered, by the officers of the Customs.

By the extract from the letter of the Plenipoten-tiary, dated the 20th Augt.we find it states that the "Prohibitory laws as to the exportation of particu-"Prohibitory laws as to the exportation of particular articles, from particular ports, must of course be annulled". We presume this refers especially to the export of Tea from Foo-chow by sea, it being heretofore prohibited. We see no intimation that the Export of Sycge will be legalised, the limitation on the export of Raw Silk will be removed. The free Export of both should be permitted, or else the law will be evaded; for with moved. The free Export of both should be per-mitted, or else the law will be evaded; for with all respect for Constituted Authorities, it would be an isspect to monstrous, to expect that a Merchant will not export Sycee or Silk, his own property, which he has received in payment for his ventures, because the Chinese Government is so insensate as to interdict it, and the British Government may, happen to be pledged to recommend compliance with so absurd a regulation.

so absurd a regulation.

Article No 5. Stupulates the payment of the Hong Debts, the abolition of the Hong Monopoly, and exemption from the same system in future. It will receive, we think, unqualified approval.

Article No 10. Guarantees "a fair and regular Tarty" Herein lies the gist of the whole matter, and it will rest mainly with the Merchants whether this straighton is antice.

Tariff" Herein lies the gist of the whole matter, and it will rest mainly with the Merchants whether this stipulation is an entity or not. With respect to Transit duties, and the rate hereafter to be arranged we have before adverted thereto.

We are not pleased at the perpetual recurrence in the Correspondence, to the usage and austoms of Canton. We had hoped "old things had passed away and all things had become new" least of all did we expect a reference would be made to the vicious system, there prevalent, and which produced the late quarrel.

We have a well founded persuasion (with the hearty co-operation of the Merchants) that all matters will yet be satisfactorily arranged; although we still think, they would have been as well, if not better adjusted, under the Wells of Nanking, at the time when the Peace was concluded.

We like not, our being, assigned a specified locality at the New Ports. We have no doubt interest and inclination would prompt the Foreigners to live in close vicinage, still the enforcement of

The impossibility of preventing smaggling is resigned trace in the evidence green before the Salation Street in the evidence green before the Salation Street in Machinery. Hitherto our legislatore sampley inconsistent as to prohibit the Empor, others as the following supply inconsistent as to prohibit the Empor, others in the following supply inconsistent as to prohibit the Empor, which is and Sile Spinning Machinery, which is the property of the supplier of the prohibition, was the first of the supplier of the supplier

such a regulation by the Chinese, and our assent such a regulation by the Uninese, and our assent thereto, if not ignominious, savours too much of Canten Custom, to suit our taste. We have ever held this confinement, to a certain spot, as one of the most personally degrading features of our intercourse with China, and besides, one of the greatest that mutual better acquaintance, out of obstacles to that mutual better acquaintance, out of which, great good to both Countries could not fail to result.

It is indeed much to be lamented, that we are still to be confined to a certain quarter, like the lepers among the Chinese, and like the Jews in our cities, during the Middle ages. It cannot be disguised that the same feelings which induced such treatment of the Jews, dictates the present Chinese Policy towards ourselves. It is true the natives have no apprehension of our "devilish sorceries and infidel spells" but by compelling us to abide in a specified spot, in their cities, they thus uphold the popular belief in our moral depravation and mischievous tendencies: besides confirming the general impression of our infinite inferiority, to the inhabitants of the Central flowery land.

Our history affords many instances of our paying large sums to Foreign states, for Commercial privileges and for philantrophic objects such, as for the Suppression of the Slave trade &c. &c..

China has yet to pay us \$ 16,000,000 as a War-It is indeed much to be lamented, that we are

the Suppression of the Slave trade &c. &c.

China has yet to pay us \$ 16,000,000 as a Warindemnification, it would be very agreeable to the
vanity of the Celestiafs, if we were to forego a
portion of this amount, for permission to introduce
British Goods, and to Export China produce, free
of duty, for a certain time. The Shippers to China
from England and India, would gladly pay what
might be required by the Home Government, to
save it from loss by this arrangement.

Hereafter, by a convention, the British Government might agree to pay a certain annual sum to

ment might agree to pay a certain annual sum to the Emperor, for permission to Import and Export merchandize, free of duty. If Opium were legalized, the Emperor might be safely guaranteed for the next ten years, double, nay treble, the amount he now derives from our Trade. We have no doubt this contribution would be called the Engdoubt this contribution would be cause and lish tribute. We care not for a mere name, provided we secure a substantial advantage. much err inour estimate of the Chinese character, if some such an arrangement, would not be very attractive to the Court of Pekin.

Neither would the Machinery be at all cum-

brous, to enable the Government to carry out our suggestion. We feel certain, that here, in India, and in England, there are many individuals, who would be glad to farm the disties, required to be levied on British Imports, so as to leave a profit, rather than a loss to the Home Government.

Our space admonishes us, so we must conclude our article by reiterating our conviction that after the frank avowal of H. E the Plenipotentiary, it will rest with the Merchants, whicher or not we the frank avowal of H. E. the Plenipotentiary, it will rest! with the Merchants, whether or not we shall derive the anticipated advantages from the New Treaty. Did it not involve too much delay we should have been glad to have learned that a reference would be made, by Lorit Aberdeen to Wm. Gladstone, the Vica President of the Board of Trade, or that one of his subordinates either Mn Maggregor or Mr. Porter, were to come out with the ratified treaty. We should hail their presence here with much satisfaction, it even the details of the Commercial Treaty and Tarift, should by that time he settled! We are quite sure, either of those intelligent public servants, would on their return, press on the attention of the Home Government, the expediency of a reduction of the Import duties on China produce. They well know that "all duties on suports, are duties on exports, and as foreign nations can purchase only, as far as they sell, every restriction on importation, is a restriction on the exportation of the British commodity, with which the foreign commenty, would directly or indirectly have been purchased".

We understandfit is stipulated in the new Treaty with China, that British Officers shall alone take cognizance of officers committed by British Subjects; although against the passives of China. Also that Chinese offenders against the person and property of British Subjects, shall be only punishable by native Authority. We have learned that so very chary, were the Chinese Authorities of British Officers ever exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction over the natives, that the Impensi, Commissioners stremeously urged the proprety, of such functions being alone exercised du the Island of Hopy Kong, by a Mandarint appearated by the Emperon. This of course could not be assented to, but we are told a kind of intimatish was given, that, it would not doubt be more established to the British Authorities themselves. O parent the Chinese, resident to the amenable to their ow the Supression, would also told the approved to the Empire.

adaptability to surrounding circumstances, and their correct appreciation of the advantages of a higher civilization than their own.

A reference to Singapore is alone necessary, to attest the correctness of the foregoing fremark. With our unaffected aversion to any Governmental connexion with the East India Company (arising out of the nationally degrading associations which are identified with its Chinese Policy in past times) we yet should be right glad to have our future government as cheaply and as well administered, as Singapore, Penang and Malacca are at this day.

are at this day.

In these dependencies the large bulk of the population is Chinese, and mostly of the worst class, still the British Laws are found admirably suited to their necessities, and fully adequate to all the moral and social exigencies of this strange people. trange people.

moral and social exigencies of this strange people. It was a profound policy of Old Rome, to carry her laws and language whither soaver her victorious arms prevailed. It is now admitted to have been a capital error in English policy, to have guaranteed the maintenance of the laws, franchises customs, besides the authorised official use of the languages of Company of the languages of the la languages of Conquered countries. In India this practice has been carried out to an extent, which is universally regretted, and to the great detriment and deterioration of the native population. In Canada, after eighty years rule, we now talk of Anglifying the French settlers.

At the commencement of the Colony, a small effort on the part of the Government directed to

effort on the part of the Government directed to this end, will suffice to give a permanent character to our institutions, and will besides induce an earlier ultimate predominance of British sentiments the Chinese, not only on our Island but on the main land

But a small acquaintance with the native Character cannot but convince one, that there is every thing to hope from its great capabilities and aptitude for knowledge. The existence of an English Patois which is regularly taught in schools and is spoken by thousands, is in itself a fact of immense value. The English placards, which were exhibited by the The English placards, which were exhibited by the natives in deprecation of our violence on the banks Yang-tze-keang—the facility with which the domestics acquire enough of our tongue to discharge their, duties—the disposition and wish of the intelligent classes of the Chinese Ito; know more of us an our institutions; leads us to hope, that every exertion will be made to encourage the adoption of our customs, manners and language by the natives: and the only effectual, way, by which this tives; and the only effectual way, by which this can be attained, is by making all residents on Hong Kong, amenable to British laws, and to none other whatsoever.

New Zealand In our last week's Shipping List, we reported the arrival of the Jane Gifford, which is the first arrival from the new Colony. By this time, we have no doubt there are at least ten thousand of our Countrymen, located at Wellington. Nelson, Auckland and other parts of the two islands

All accounts concur in the eligibility of New Zealand, as an emigration field, and we are glad to see that in England large numbers are on the point of leaving for that destination. It has been proposed by the Mr. George. Rennie, to found a new settlement on the Northern Island, and to appropriate a large portion of the original purchase money of the rands, to the building of houses, making of roads, bridges, wharves &c. These public works and private buildings, are to be executed by a preiminary expedition, who will thus make all ready for the out-coming settlers.

This plan, if adopted will be a signal improvement in modera colonization.

We perceive by the Auchimal Chronicle of the 26 Novr, that a Municipal, Council is in action at Wellington.

Chrenzal Cordination Direct.

To the Editor of the FRIEND OF CHINA.

Sir.

I. regret to find that I am not to have the support of your opinion in advocating the propriety of stipulating, that a British Minuter into visible at Posin. The measure appears to me of considerable importance, and I will offer a few more remarks and od that calm discussion will promote the coline at count policy.

It cannot be necessary for ment dwarf upon the advantages which hancom is governed derive from having Minusers at the Capitale of the different rates with whom they have intercourse, first the only quantum that presents itself, is whicher arising discussions that presents itself, is whicher arising discussions found at highly assets.

The manner in which the Chapter Government is adountated to truste all in Unions their assets with reach a frequent subject of compleant, while can

intered correct all in Origins, their spaces, out a hopest where it describes the library and the committee in the committee of committee in the committee of the committee in the committee of t Company of the state of the sta

monstrances are unattended to, we may send an armed Steamer to the Northern Parts of China, and so command a hearing, but I think this is a cumbersome and inconvenient manner of conveying memorials to the Emperor, necessary perhaps in extraordinary cases the unsuitable to the ordinary course of transacting affairs. The usual method of transmitting memorials there, by a Minister at the Capital is in all respects far preferable.

preferable.

The objection you have advanced, that the acquiescence of the Chinese Court (to this measure) would have compelled France, Russia America, and other powers to have sent accredited agents to Pekin, which in the sequel must have proved a source of mutual involvement and intrigue act is entitled, to serious consideration. In cases like this, we must weigh the evils and advantages and decide according as either premiudarate. ponderate.

and advantages and decide according as either prepoiderate.

In the first place, the war which we have been carrying on, was undertaken at the risk of Britain, unassisted by any other nation, and if we did obtain peculiar privileges, they would be the legitimate result of our success. I do not believe however that our interests require us to claim any peculiar right, all that we desire, is, fair commercial intercourse let the world at large reap the benefit of our triumphs. Apart from the peculiar situation of China, its integrity and security will consist, in the great powers mutually controlling each other. It is this national jealousy alone, which has upheld the Empire of Turkey. The same watchful vigilance, will prevent any particular power, from gaining an undue ascendancy in China. I fear our Consuls, will have more difficulty to contend against, than is generally apprehended. The accounts which have been giver of the friendly disposition of the Chinese towards us, seem to me inaccurate. There is certainly no army more humane than the British, yet no one who knows the inevitable effects of war, will expect that the inhabitants of a captured town, could, while the event is recent, feel favorably towards their commerces. The dread inspired by a victorious

will expect that the inhabitants of a captured town, could, while the event is recent, feel favorably towards their conquerors. The dread inspired by a victorious enemy, must not be mistaken for kindly feeling, nor nught we to forget the peculiar misery, of war, in which those who suffer most, are often, if not always, the least guilty.

the leastfguilty.

Again, as long as the Opium trade continues illicit, it will prove a never ending source of embarrassment and yet it yields such large profits, that no personal or national considerations will prevent people from engaging in it.

initional considerations will prevent people from engag-ing in, it.

Seeing therefore the difficulties which surround the commencement of our intercourse with China, instead of wacting for the progress of events, it becomes the part of prudent and provident men, to stipulate for every provision, that will enable us amicably to solve those difficulties. The arrogant demeanour of the Chinese Government, towards all Foreigners, has long been notorious, and now that the success of our arms, has rendered all oppositiou to our demands fruitless, why should we not require the adoption of a measurealike beneficial to hath Empires?

OBSERVER,

Montpellier, 24th . December 1842.

Mr. Editor.

In confirmation of a statement which recently appeared in your paper relative to the system of puracy, among the Chinese here, I send you the fol-

puracy, among the Chinese here, I send you the following.

Three Chinese junks from Namo, called at Hongkong on the 12th of the 11th moon, and paid to a man in town, for their pirate pass, seventeen dollars for each junk, They proceeded immediately to Maccao where they sold their cargo for about two thousand one hundred dollars, and on their return to this place, on the 16th of December were attacked by a pirate boat, with one hundred men and plundered of all including the money and other valuables, on application to the man who received the money for their pass, he refuses to make good the loss sustained, on the plea that the pirates belonged to another clan. This statement Ireceived this morning from the men of the junks, and there is every reason to believe it correct.

Hongkong 2th January 1843.

Hongkong 9th January 1843.

Yours &c. C. W.

Sixce writing the above three P. S. SINCE writing the above three junks have arrived from the east coast. On their entrance into Hongkong harbor, two of them were attacked and plundered by pirates, while one made its escape. One man, is and to have been killed and others wounded, while the remainder declare themselves unwilling to proceed in either direction from the harbor for lear of pirates.

This Courier of yenerchy contains the Report of a case heard before the Supreme Court on Saturchy last, arising out of a sale of opium at Masso. In which an important point of Mercantile law is involved. This Report—with some alterations essential to its accuracy—we have transferred into our paper of this day. Captain Melistry, of the Aramest, it appears when a Messo agreed by world captaint, to sale the definition. Here subhry Russesser, it there is the definition of the state of the sale of

to deliver the opium also, on receiving payment in cash, or securities; neither of which, however, were forthcoming Captain Lyons said," I have no orders but to receive the opium." Having remained six days at Tongkoo (a lew hours sail from Macao) in order to afford Capt. Lyons an opportunity of communicating with Hooriecthoy, and no answer being forthcoming. Captain McJutyre sailed back with his opium to Macao, and informed Heerjoebhoy that he had not delivered the opium to Cantain Lyons, on the ground of captain McIntyre sailed back with his opium to Macaci, and informed Heerjoebhoy that he had not delivered the opium to Captain Lyons, on the ground of his declining to pay for it. He then said the opium to other parties, and left Macao in the prosecution of his voyage. The case segms perfectly clear. It is, we be lieve, the invariable custom of the trade, that opium shall be valid for in Inard cash on dolivery - in many cases previouslo delivery. Captain McIntyre had not only "custom" in his Invor-but also on an express agreement, that the opium shauld be paid for in cash on delivery. The contract was not fulfilled, solely through default of the said Heerjeebhoy, who, in an English court of justice, whould have been compelled to implement it. What followed? On the return of Cap-McIntyre to Macao at a future period, he is saidenly seized by a file of soldiers, dragged before a person calling hingelf a Portuguess Judge, and compelled to name an arbitrator and give security to abide by the award! During his absence these arbitrators made an anward in favor of Heerjeebhoy to the amount of \$799\$ dollors, as loss of profit! although the inniket price of opium had not varied in the least - The judgment of Sir Erskine Perry will be read with interest. Sir Erskine Perry will be read with interest Bombay Times.

NOTICE.

As the Subscriptions toward furnishing the Queen's Road Chapel with good English Lamps are being liberally filled up, all the services hitherto held in the Chapel in the afternoon, will now be held at 7 o'clock in the evening, viz:

Every Thursday Evening, English Service.

Every Friday Evening, Chinese Service.

Every Lord's Day evening Public English Preaching.

First Monday evening in each month, Missionary concert for prayer.

All the Services are Public

Hougkong 28th December.

FOR SALE.

Ship Chandlery, and Stores of all kinds for

P. Townsend & Co. JUST received ex Greyhound, a quantity of Stationery of all kinds, Port, Sherry, Champagne and Claret Wines, Beer and Porter in Bottles, Top Coats, Hats, also a few Cheeses.

P. Townsend & Co. Hongkong, Jany 7th 1843.

ON SALE. Beef and Pork in barrels

Cabin and Ship Bread Sperm Candles

Arrackiew P. Townsend & Co.

NOTICE', Mr. Edward Farncomb, Notary Public and Solicitor No. 1 & 2 Magistracy Street. Hongkong.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Withiam Wardhor Shaw in our firms here, at Maulminn, and in that of Buckman & Co. Glasgow, ceased on the 31st December last. [Signed] DUNNETT, SHAW, & Co.

POR SALE.—Java Coffee and Rice Hest Bengal Moonehy Rice and Dholl, Amorican Flour and Breunts, Sait Pro-visions, Tobacci, Soap and Candles, Manila Rum, Java Arack and English Brandy in Casks, of all sizes.

Apply to
Fearov's Wharf, No. 18, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1842.

NOTICE Goops and Merchandise of all descriptions received and carefully stored in spacious dry and secure Brick Godowns, situated on the Queen's Road No. 20 at Hongkong, upon moderate terms.

Apply upon the premises to

Road No. 20 at Hongkong, upon moderate terms, Apply upon the premises to

REYNVAAN & Ch. Macso.

Goods are received and sold our terminission.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1842.

POR SALE:—On the marine Lot now the China Bazzing, Chaine 14, 1 and 15, 16 inches, China Bazzing, Chaine 14, 1 and 15, 16 inches, China Bazzing, Top-all sheets, Jyes &c. 1-15, 5-15, 11-16, One double purchase Crib.

Canvas (English lengths) and twine, Sugarpers spars 60 of 4 feet, by 22 to 24 inches, Rough pine spars 60 of 4 feet, by 22 to

D. WILSON & Co. WINE, BEER & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, OIL & ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN, HOTEL and STORE KEEPERS.

have, in countexion with their Establishment in Calcutta, completed most extensive alrangements with the first Houses in England and Prance for receiving regular configuration of every description of goods; and they are now prepared to execute orders to any extent for goods of the best quality, on the most moderate terms, and every article is guaranteed to arrive in the best Condition.

FIRST—RATE WINES.

received from the most eminent Houses in Eng-

No. B. Liberal Credit and the usual Discount given to Regiliental Messes and Dealers taking given to Regimental Messes and their regular supplies of a post of their regular supplies of a post of their regular supplies of the state of the st

NOTICE. Goods) and Merchandize of all de scriptions; received and carefully stored in spacious dry, and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to

mises to

Ni. DUUS, or any Sold on Commission.

Goods are received and sold on Commission.

Hongkong, 1st, January, 1842.

FOR SALE, +-On board the American Ship, "LOWEL,"

Beef and Pork in Barrel, Salted Tongues in Kegs, do. Mackerel (1) (1) (1) Sperm Candles, (1) (1)

Tobacco Cavendish& commons Sherry and Madeira Wine, Bread, Navy & Pilot, One new Timet Chain Cable, 100 fathoms.

Hongkong, November 3rd, 1842:

FOR SALE Bally Rice. Coffe, Coc canut Oil, Java arrick, in, cases, and casks. Port and Sherry wines, whiskey, and Oil Rum, in barls. Cherry Cordial (in pints) - Singapores. Beams, and Planks—Europe Rope from Ltd 3 in.

By JOHN BURD & Co.

Honglood.

Hongkong December 1842

For SALE. Exchange Tables, Dollars into Rupees, and Rupees into Dollars, at a glance, according to the Government established rate of 225 Rs, for \$ 100; from one Pice to eighty thousand dollars, Beautifully printed on one side of a single small quarto sheet. Price \$ 1 per set. Apply at the Office of the Friend or China.

Hougkong November 24th 1842.

C. Vi Gilleapie 46 Queens Road, has a Sale Large Singapore Spars, suitable for Lower Masta, Oreal Cod, square Iron, Plate Glass, 19th Fork in barriels, Presidued Meats, Fish and Vegetalities in the and in cases of six dozenizesch, Sherry, Champaigue, Roxt, Hocke Brandy, White and Grey Long Cloths, 40 Hong-kong 3.1h Nov. 1842.

16 having been asserted that Mr. Dutrouques was conselled the close the London Hotel, incoordined to bidges becaute London Hotel, incoordined to bidges becaute from the authorities of Hongkong, and also that he had to pave fine of 500 the undessigned from behalf of Mr. Dutronquoy, begs to acquaint the Public, that such a report is milliciate and totally informed, and that the London Hotel was effect by Mr. Dutronquoy, orders on the morning of the 17 December last, in consequence of his having received operation violence added to insult and abuse the preceding Evening. Evening,
Hongtong, 11th January 1843.

I, Fraget.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandize of all Descriptions, accepted, and Carefula, Stored in Spacious, dry and secure Grante Godowns, at Hongkong or. no desate terros; apply upon the parouses No. , Albuny Godown or, to John, Burd, & Co Queen, Hoad.

Surveys, Popertron 1; to A inches. Copenhagen, Cherty, cordial, in paint.

Hongkong 22nd November 1842;

TO LET. The premiers known as No. 37 Queen's Road Houwan Bay. Hongkong 4th January 1813

BACES OF FIGURE OF COMPANY STATE Hongkong 4th Japuary 1843

NOTICE.—Storage can be obtained at low-rates in Granite Godowns on application C. V. Gillospie.

Hongkong 20th December 1842.

TOR SALE -Newcastle, Coals in bage at 50 conts Apply to C. V. Gillaspie.

Apply to C. V. Gillaspie.

Hongkong 20th December 1842.

TOR SALE Batavia Arrack, Claret, Cherry Wine, Brandy in Cases, Mahilla Segars No. 3. 4, and Sodawater. Applyato, soul

F.H Tiedeman. Queens Road No. 20 res no telemona

WANTED.—Two or three English Compositors, liberal wages will be given to good hands, apply to A.B. at the "London Hotel," Queen's Road."

Hongkong, 2nd November, 11422.

For Manilla Singapore, Milacca and Lannang.

The British Barque.

Caclque.

Capt. Man.

Will sail for the above mentioned ports on the 8th Froximo, calling at Hongkong if required.

For Freight or passags apply to a Function & Son.

Figure 1843. For Manilla, Singapore, Malacca and Pa-

sult to molecus

Macao 14 January 1843.

The result NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Hongkong January 13-1848.

J. Moulton.

Chae: Smith.

John Weelnen.

All persons indebted to the above named firm, are called upon to make immediate payment, and all persons having any demands, are requested to present the same to the undersigned for liquidation;

Track!) with "or or Prof Pownsend & Co. Hangkong January 13 1843: An distribute

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Friday next will be sold by public Auction by the undersigned, Beef, Pork, Pitch Sherry, Glass of sizes, a few tons coals, Blankets, slopclothing as sackings, woollen gloves, lascar jackets, Horse cloths and nume rous other articles.

P. Townsend & Co.
Terms cash before delivery in Mexican dollars.

Shipping Intelligence. ARRIVED. JANUL todas en la ora degrada cobart la legrada .

e de la constante de la consta	11th Christor Rawson I. Robison Portsmonth
	12th Prince George 1. Foster Halifan
	13th John Barry G. Balls Macao
	Theresa Theresa Theresa
	Australasian Packet Wm: Hill Australasian Packet
2000	14th Anglona alecris white modification
	Bull (Swede) Vau Gran Sydney
I	15th Primavera Hubertson Macao
H	H, Hughes Amoy
ě	Devil
	16th H. M. S. North Star Sir E. Home Chusan
	Jiji, Lagy Leith Jan A. H. Fryer Mampoa
l	Lady Leith Lewis Whampon
	17th Maty A. H Fryer Alboy
1	H C Ir Proserpine Capt, Hough R. N. Canton
1	U. S. 6. Constellation Kearly FER CHO COMACHO
i	Kappa Whampon
l	18th (Nympus at handlugis John Whyte New Zamand
1	All Ying Queen On Jauncey to min y OMRORD
	Theresard by history worm it has been Macao
000	The Aller I'm HA O THE TRUDGE South History
	[Jana 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
	19th H Str. December Call Hould Dive Couldn
	19th H. Str. Proserpine Capi Hough R N. Canton
	The state of the s
ĝ	Po John Darry Dans

Sri Singapore

John St. Vincent Goan

Vincent Goan

Theresa Thereas I Hubertson I Hubertso