

THE FRIEND OF CHINA, AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

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Copy No. 43. Macao, 24th Jan'y. 1843.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to forward for your Notice and information, certain Extracts from a Memorandum which I addressed to the Imperial Commissioners Elepo and his Colleagues on the 21st Instant.

I have the honor to be,

&c. &c.

Signed, HENRY POTTINGER.

H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

(True copy.) RICHARD WOOSNAM,
Acting Secretary.

Messrs Matheson

Braine

Burn

Thomson and

Livingston.

EXTRACTS.

The first step to be taken is to fix a Tariff, showing the Price at which a certain stated quantity of each Article of Import or Export Commerce, is to be assumed, and on such price to lay down the Duties that are to be henceforward charged, and which must include Fees, Perquisites and Allowances of every description, for if anything is left unfixed it will be sure to lead to future references, discussions and trouble. If the Chinese Authorities desire it, I see no objection to the duties being divided into "Imperial" and "Extra" or "Official" Dues, but whatever may be their appellation they must be rigidly defined.

After the Tariff of Import and Export Duties, the Anchorage or Harbor charges are to be settled, and the most simple mode that occurs to me of doing this, is to name a certain sum per Ton, on the Registered burthen of every vessel (above a certain size) that may enter the Ports. In considering the anchorage and harbor charges, it is to be borne in mind, that the Government of China has hitherto done nothing towards facilitating commercial intercourse, by building Light houses, laying down Buoys, or Moorings, and erecting Beacons, and therefore it necessarily follows, that these charges should be exceedingly light, and equally well defined as the Duties.

The Consuls at the different Ports are to see, agreeable to Treaty, that the Duties and Anchorage, or Harbor charges are paid, and the moment the amount of each is fixed, the necessary rules will be laid down in concert with the Chinese High Officers, for the regulation and guidance of the Consular Functionaries, who will not be allowed to trade themselves, and will consequently have nothing to divert their undivided attention from the efficient discharge of their duties.

The Plenipotentiary has already, at Nanking explained to the Imperial Commissioners, that the British Government holding Hongkong, can in no way disadvantageously affect the external or internal commerce of China, because the English Government have no intention of levying any kind of Duties there, and consequently goods carried to that Island, from any Port or Place in China, should pay, on Shipment from such Port or Place, the Export Duties; whilst goods purchased at Hongkong and brought from that Island, whether in Foreign Ships or Native Vessels, to any Port or Place in China, will pay the established Import Duties at such Port or Place, just as if they had come direct to China from foreign Countries.

It will be understood from the preceding Article, that Hongkong is merely to be looked upon as a sort of Bonding Warehouse, in which Merchants can deposit in safety their Goods, until it shall suit their purpose to sell them to Native Chinese Dealers, or to send them (in the case of Imports) to a Port or Place in China for sale, and in the case of Exports to Ship them to foreign Countries, and it being accordingly equally obvious and certain, that none of these measures can possibly interfere with the just Revenue or Dues of the Emperor, the Plenipotentiary has to beg, that Proclamations may be issued, allowing free and unrestricted intercourse to all Vessels, from Ports in China, to Hongkong and vice versa, on the Export or Import Duties (as the case may be) as well as Anchorage or Harbor charges being duly paid, at the Ports, to which they may be carried, or from which they may be shipped within the Chinese Empire.

Before the Plenipotentiary can offer any decisive opinion with regard to Transit Duties, which are likewise by the Treaty to be specially fixed, he requires to be furnished with a concise Memorandum, explanatory of the present system, showing the Authorized amount in each Province. It is so obvious, that it is hardly necessary to point out, that whatever facilities may be outwardly introduced, for the Export and Import Trade of the Sea Ports, the whole of those facilities may be rendered absolutely nugatory so far as the greater part of the Empire is concerned, by such onerous Transit Duties being demanded on Goods, passing through the Country, as should amount to a positive prohibition of their transit. This must therefore be looked into, and the Plenipotentiary will hope to be favoured with the Memorandum above alluded to, at the early convenience of His Excellency the Imperial Commissioner.

As soon as the leading and important points discussed in this Memorandum are settled, there will be no difficulty in arranging the details, such as the mode and period of payment (of Dues) the loading and storing of Goods, the locations to be assigned for the dwelling and warehouses of the Merchants at the different Ports, and other similar matters, and the Plenipotentiary concludes this Memorandum, by observing, that should any of the arrangements now about to be made, not work well in future, or appear on trial, unsuited to the object for which they were intended, they may be, at any time, easily revised; since where confidence and good intentions mutually exist, no suspicion, or objection to the motives of a revision, can possibly interfere with the desire to improve.

Dated on board the Steam Frigate "Akbar" in the Canton River, the 21st January, 1843.

Signed, HENRY POTTINGER,
H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

True Extracts, of all the above, by
RICHARD WOOSNAM,
Acting Secretary.

Macao, 25th January, 1843.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to forward for your notice and information, a copy of my letter No. 43 of this date, to the address of Mr. MORRISON.

I have the honor to be,

&c. &c.

[Signed] HENRY POTTINGER

H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

True Copy.

RICHARD WOOSNAM

Acting Secretary.

Messrs. Matheson

Braine

Burn

Thomson and

Livingston.

Macao, 25th January 1842.

SIR,

Your private letter of the afternoon of the 23rd Instant, reached me late last night, and I take the earliest opportunity of assuring you, in this form, of my unqualified approbation of, as well as great satisfaction at, you and Mr. THOM having declined either to reside at the Hong Merchants Consoo House, or to meet the Chinese Officers at that place, for the transaction of business.

I need not assure you at this hour, that I have personally every feeling of good will and kindness towards the Hong Merchants, whom I consider to have long been a most useful and meritorious class of individuals, but the time has arrived when their official connection with the Officers of the British Government must cease, and although it does not fully appear from your letter, that it was intended by the Chinese High Officers, that the Hong Merchants should be the medium of communication with you, yet I infer that such was the intention, and even had it not been so, the people of Canton could not possibly have supposed that

there was any other arrangement, had you and Mr. THOM taken up your residence at the Consoo House.

Although my opinion, with regard to the Hong Merchants having no longer any official intercourse with the officers of the British Government, is so decided and conclusive, yet I will avail myself of this opportunity to record, that I not only do not see, the smallest objection to their continuing to act as Brokers (in the same manner that the wealthy trading Parsees and other natives do in India) to the British Merchants, but shall be very happy to promote such an arrangement, by my advice and suggestions; and I will even add, that were the whole of the Creditors of the insolvent Hong Merchants, to come forward and unanimously propose, that the payment of the three Millions of Dollars, provided for by the Treaty, on that account, should be suspended, and the said Merchants debts to that extent, be discharged (as they have hitherto been) by instalments. I shall be prepared to give effect to that proposal, pending the Commands of Her Majesty's Government—it being of course clearly and distinctly understood, and recorded beforehand, that the guarantee of the British and Chinese Governments, does not extend beyond that amount.

I quite approve of your having engaged a Hong, for the residence of yourself, Mr. THOM and Captain BALFOUR, and to carry on your business, during your detention at Canton, but your first letter on this point, has not yet come to hand.

I propose to send a copy of this letter to the Committee of British Merchants, so that there is no objection whatever to your making it public.

I have the honor, &c. &c.

[Signed] HENRY POTTINGER

H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

True Copy

RICHARD WOOSNAM

Acting Secretary.

SUPPRESSION OF PIRACY.

Extract from a Memorandum addressed to the Imperial Commissioners.

A question that urgently calls for the most serious and immediate consideration, is the extent to which Piracy, has lately increased in the Canton River, and Islands situated on its Estuary and which, if not speedily checked, will very shortly put a stop to all intercourse, except in vessels of War, and has already obliged every Boat that plies, to be armed and manned for purposes of defence. The Plenipotentiary is prepared to unite with the Provincial Government, in any plan that may be thought advisable, towards suppressing this evil, and he thinks that might be best done by simultaneous and preconceived measures; the first step of which, would be each of the Governments sending two or three fast sailing and well armed Boats, to cruise against the Pirates; the second, that the Chinese Government should send Mandarins to the different Islands, to register and number the Boats; the third, to proclaim that any Boat found at sea, after certain period, without a Register and number, would be confiscated; the fourth, to warn all persons from the present universal practice of purchasing passports from the Pirates; and the fifth, for the Chinese Government, to visit all cases of piracy, in which the parties may be taken, with signal and instant punishment. As British Ships of War, or vessels rigged in the European style, are sure to alarm the Pirate Boats and enable them to escape, the Plenipotentiary is willing to purchase, and fit out vessels of the build and rig of this part of China, the moment a plan of proceeding is fixed upon, and the Plenipotentiary hopes, that even the most desperate characters, would not long venture to show themselves against the combined efforts of the two Governments.

True Extract

RICHARD WOOSNAM

Acting Secretary.

FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1843.

On several occasions we have discussed the question of a revised Tariff, or Scale of Duties, proper to be levied under the new Commercial Treaty with China. It only now remains for us to allude to the Anchorage fees, which will require to be paid on entering Canton and the other Ports.

It is notorious that the Tonnage charges or measurement dues, now levied on Foreign shipping exceed very greatly in amount, those paid in any other port.

By a comparison with other Ports this will appear sufficiently obvious. We find whilst a vessel of 500 tons, at the port of Canton, would have now to pay fully 35s per ton, a vessel of the same tonnage would have to pay sundry charges, which in

LONDON	will amount to about	4s. 3d	per Ton
LIVERPOOL	"	4s. 9d	"
BRISTOL	"	7s. 6d	"
CALCUTTA	"	6s. 0d	"
NEW YORK	"	4s. 0d	"
HAMBURG	"	2s. 2d	"
COPENHAGEN	"	6s. 0d	"
AMSTERDAM	"	3s. 0d	"
BORDEAUX	"	6s. 0d	"

Our opinion is that one dollar per ton, including every charge should suffice. This recommendation, has at least the merit of simplicity, as the charge would be payable on the registered Tonnage ascertainable from the Ships Papers, which could be certified by the British consul, who would have to sign and attest the manifest of each Vessel, leaving a Chinese Port for Great Britain, or any of her Colonies or dependencies.

Very great content will be diffused throughout our Community, by the declaration made by H. E. the Plenipotentiary, with reference to the measures he will take, in conjunction with the Chinese Authorities, to put down the PIRATES, now so numerous off our Shores and in the Canton river. We feel quite confident, that no time will be lost to carry into effect such stringent regulations, as with the Governmental organization (which will be hereafter established at Hongkong) shall entirely prevent the revival of such a hideous state of things, as now exists in the estuary of Canton river.

We need not claim the attention of our Readers to the official correspondence in our first page. All interested in our Island, will heartily rejoice at the sound views of H. E. the Plenipotentiary with respect to the capabilities and future destiny of Hongkong. It seems quite certain that every impediment to intercourse and trade with the mainland, will be removed, by affording the required facilities for the Chinese to resort thither.

We do not under-rate the importance of a moderate Chinese Tariff, and the privilege of Commercial access to four additional ports, when we say, that the guaranteed maintenance of Hongkong, as a free Port—the establishment of cordial relations with Chinese Authorities—with unrestricted liberty for the natives to resort thither, will be a boon of much higher value, and result in more lasting advantage to Great Britain.

It must be our policy to induce the Chinese to come to us, and as it is hardly to be expected that Foreign Ships will ever be admissible in Chinese Ports, at the same low charges and duties as native Shipping, it may happen that the natives, at the new Ports, may undersell us, as is the case now at Bankok, in which Port, both Chinese Vessels and those of the country, pay very small dues compared to those levied on our Ships and their Cargoes. This is more likely to be the case here, if the restrictions on improvements in the construction and model of the Junks, be removed, as we believe is now done.

We cannot conclude our remarks without again congratulating our brother Islanders on the full appreciation by H. E. the Plenipotentiary of the manifold advantages, which to British Commerce may be realized, by making Hongkong the Ex- port of China.

We are informed that an answer has been received by H. E. from the Merchants Committee to the Communications which appear in our first page. It is said, a general meeting of the Mercantile Community has been held at Macao, when resolutions declaratory of full confidence in the Committee, were passed unanimously: we have reason to believe that the Committee are disposed to aid and promote, as far as it can the expressed determinations of H. E. the Plenipotentiary, which generally have given (especially that with reference to Hongkong) unequivocal satisfaction.

FIRE.—At about 11 o'clock on Tuesday a match containing Goles, situated on the lot of Messrs. Dadaiboy Rustomjee & Co. was discovered to be on fire. The flames communicated from thence to some temporary erections on the adjoining locations of Messrs Fletcher Perkins & Co., Messrs Gemmill & Co. and the Ordnance Stores. We are sorry to learn that, the destruction of public, and private property will amount in value to about \$40,000. Fortunately there was at the time, a lull in the wind, or no efforts could have arrested the progress of the flames, which otherwise would have involved in one common ruin the spacious godowns of the above named firms, the Ordnance, also the Commissariat and Naval Stores. It was at one time, apprehended the rockets would ignite and do much mischief; but by the promptitude of the Store-keeper, Captain Barrow, they were removed when the fire broke out; but one or two exploded, happily without injury. It was not till late in the evening, that the fire was completely extinguished. It is a matter of much surprise that one tith of the public money which has been wasted on the Transport service, could not have been appropriated, (as it would have sufficed) to the erection of suitable buildings for the due care and preservation of the Government Stores on our Island. For months the magazine was only a mat hut, and at the present time the same inflammable material is in use for the housing and preservation (!) of the Public Stores. The fire is supposed to have originated in the discharge of a Cracker, which are plentifully exploded by the Chinese at this holiday time.

We learn that the Cutter of J. A. Mercer Esqr. on its passage hither on the 29th ult. was fired into by a Lorcha in the Kap-shuy moon passage. The Lorcha was conveying to the Harbour, or had captured some Chin-Chew Junks. It was believed that the Lorcha was a Pirate. The case being reported to the Authorities; immediate measures were taken to secure the master of the Lorcha. Although the whole circumstances at present look very suspicious, we are yet disposed to think it will turn out to be a mistake, still it must be confessed, that it appears a rather awkward one, for a Lorcha to fire into any vessel of European rig.

We are indebted to the politeness of the Editor of the SEMINARIO FILIPINO, for the receipt of Numbers 1 and 2 of his new Journal. It will be seen that we have availed ourselves of the intelligence therein contained. We believe this is the first newspaper, that has been permitted to be printed at Manila. Its publication will be hailed as the harbinger of a social, moral and commercial advancement, which cannot but be gratifying to every philanthropist. The new paper is well printed and its whole getting up, is very creditable to the Conductor. We need hardly say, we wish our Contemporary a full measure of success.

MANILLA

We perceive by the SEMINARIO FILIPINO that the tranquility of the province of Zambales has been disturbed by an outbreak of the natives. The authorities by their promptitude soon quelled the commotion and punished its originators.

It appears the culture of Indigo is extending and a much greater breadth of land has been sown with this product, this season.

With reference to the treaty of Nanking we translate some of the remarks of the Editor of the Seminario Filipino, he says, "Among the most notable events of the past year, is the Settlement and Treaty concluded by Sir Henry Pottinger with the Chinese Commissioners. Under whatever aspect this Treaty is regarded, its importance is immense; its results incalculable; since it opens a new era to the commercial world and to the destiny of the greatest of empires; which has held

itself separated and isolated from the rest of the nations. Henceforth the Chinese will live in the world, whilst hitherto they have but lived in China. England like a formidable Colossus is extending her arms from the east to the west, as if she would embrace the whole world in her grasp. Verily she has accomplished one of her greatest triumphs in the Treaty of the Yang-tze-keang—added millions to her treasure—obtained new and important markets for her productions, and the acquisition of a territory of INAPPRICIABLE VALUE. These are only a few of the advantages she has obtained. No one, with any geographical or statistical knowledge of China and its commerce with Europeans, but must agree with us that the Cession of Hongkong in itself, is alone equivalent to a rich conquest by its new masters, and without exceeding the fixed limits of the imagination and exempted from poetic illusion or exaggeration it is undeniable, that the natural consequences and results of this cession must be, to secure before long to England not only a Colony of great importance, as a base, centre and depot for her great mercantile operations with the new channels opened to her industry; but also, at the same time a point d'appui to sustain the advantages which the new order of things promises her, and the further augmentations which hereafter from thence may easily be made.

The Chinese deceived with respect to the true value of their forces, were cut to pieces by the skill tactics and discipline of Europeans; yet they provoked a war with Great Britain which has cost them so dear, and has moreover destroyed the prestige of their power. Hardly two years have been needed by the English, to demonstrate to the world how weak are the foundations of the power of the Colossal empire of China; by destroying its cities, capturing its fortresses, scattering its armies and indeed subjugating every place within range of the British cannon.

Communications from the Spanish Consul at Canton, Sr. Halcon have been received by the Governor at Manila, and have been transmitted to the Chamber of Commerce there, who have published the same. It is hoped, the advantages secured to British subjects by the Treaty of Nanking, will be participated in by the Spanish and other nations.

In the Price Current, SUGAR, WHITE is quoted \$ 4. 1 R per picul, without demand. SUGAR corriente \$ 3. 3. do, do. HEMP \$ 3. 4. COTTON Cleaned and pressed \$ 12. 4 to \$ 13. INDIGO 1a. con 2a. \$ 60 to \$ 70 per Quintal. SULPHUR \$ 2 per picul. COCOA Nut Oil \$ 2. to \$ 2. 4 for a tinaja of 18 gantas. RICE \$ 1 to \$ 1. 6 per cavan COFFEE \$ 10 per picul Wax \$ 35 to \$ 46 for lb 110. TORTOISE SHELL 1st qy. \$ 600 to \$ 650 per picul, 2d qy. \$ 350. CIGARS 3a \$ 8 per 1000. do-4a. \$ 6. do-5a. \$ 6. 2. BIRDS NEST, no. 1 \$ 18 to \$ 20 per Catty, do inferior \$ 7 to \$ 6.

EXCHANGE. Bills on Spain, at 3 months sight, par. Treasury bills on London at 30 days sight 4s. 4 d to 4s 5d. On China 30 days sight 3 to 4 per cent premium. FREIGHTS to London with Sugar £2. 15 to £3 for a ton of 16 piculs. Hemp £3 to £3. 5 for 50 feet. Hides £4. 5 to £4. 10 for 16 piculs. To Sidney with Sugar £3 for 16 piculs.

The above quotations are from the SEMINARIO FILIPINO of the 8th January. By it we see the French Corvette, Heroine of 30 Guns has arrived at Manila, from the Isle of Bourbon. The Charlotte, the Christina, Port William, Fortitude and Hope had arrived from Hongkong. The English bark, Arachne, had sailed for Sidney on the 5th of Jany, with a Cargo of Sugar, Rice, Coffee and 3840 catts of ordinary Tea (Te ordinario).

A slight shock of earthquake had been felt at Manila. The last accounts reported it was not known whether any damage had been done in the interior.

AUSTRALASTA

We have received the SYDNEY HERALD, to the 5th of December, the PORT PHILIP PATRIOT to the 28th of November, and the NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE to the 19th October. We gather therefrom that most sanguine expectations are entertained at Sydney of the beneficial effects of the PEACE with CHINA, on the commercial interests of that Colony. It is expected that a great impetus will be given to the Woollen trade at home, on receipt of the news of the PEACE, which cannot fail, it is thought to cause an advance of fully two Pence per lb on Colonial Wool. We can hardly anticipate so considerable an improvement, and the modification of the conditions of the Treaty, may go far to moderate expectations, at home, like those which, in our ignorance of its stipulations, here, we may have perhaps too sanguinely, but not irrationally indulged.

We are pleased to see a disposition springing up in New South Wales, to send it possible some better commercial return than dollars, for the year sent from hence. We note that two Cloth factories are in operation and another in course of preparation. The state of our operative Classes at home, would

lead us to hope that skilled labour, will not be long wanting in New South Wales, in which case, we see no reason why a coarse woollen cloth, or baize adapted for this Market, might not become a large and profitable export from New South Wales.

The demand for labour continues unsupplied, and urgent representations have been transmitted home, with the hope of procuring permission to import Coolies from India. As we have many times pointed out, it must soon be discovered at Sydney, that it will be far better to obtain a supply of labour from hence, than from India. We may mention that a Convict labourer, will cost fully £ 30 per Annum. The abolition of the Assignment system in Australia, compels the Colonists to seek a supply of labour from other sources. Although the immigrants have so largely increased in number, still men for Shepherds are not now obtainable, we are assured, under £ 25 per Annum and rations, which will amount to £ 20 more.

We perceive by the New Zealand Gazette that already the Merchants have begun to look out for the cheapest Markets, from whence to obtain their necessary supplies. Hitherto, not only Flour, but India, and China goods, besides many articles of European manufacture, have been obtained from Sydney. As the credit of the New Colony stands deservedly high in England, there will soon be no lack of all wanted kinds of European manufactures; indeed we are sure, supplies will soon be abundant from home. Two vessels have been sent from Wellington to Valparaiso, for cargoes of flour, and one was about to be despatched to Manila for Sugar. Looking to the present and rapidly augmenting population of New Zealand, we are disposed to think it would not be an unprofitable venture, to dispatch thither a small vessel from hence with an assorted Cargo, of Tea, Sugar, Sugar Candy, Coffee, Silk goods and sundry Chow Chow articles; some of which, as well as some of those enumerated might be obtained at Singapore or Manila, on better terms than here.

It may be remarked that merchandise sent direct, would command a decided preference with the Consumers; who have a well grounded belief, that by their present indirect source of supply, they often get inferior articles and the refuse of the Sydney market. In another part of our paper, we quote the prices of some articles, as given in the New Zealand Gazette and the duties leviable there.

We learn that the Governor of the new French Colony of the Marquesas Islands, has been killed by the natives, and it is reported at Sydney that the British have taken possession of the Sandwich Islands. We do not credit the report, although these Islands we believe have long been under our protection. This assumption by France of the Protectorate of Tahiti, has it is said led to this measure. Whatever the motive, we confess we should be glad to see a British Colony planted on one of the Islands of that groupe. We hope too, Mr. Brookes appeal in favour of the expediency of a British Settlement, on the Island of Borneo, contiguous to the Codd field, will have its due weight with the Home Government. How much the future condition of Hongkong may be benefited, by a Colonization which shall open up the boundless virgin wealth of the Eastern Archipelago, it would be wholly supererogatory to point out.

This article continues very steady, the sales have amounted to about 400 Chests; Hyson skin, all at £ 7.5s. Manufactured Goods.—At a sale by the hammer of a large importation, the result is said to have been very satisfactory.

Sydney Herald, 19th November.

Table listing prices for various goods: SUGAR BROWN, Loaf, TEA Hyson skin, Congou, ARACK In Bond, BRANDY, CIGARS, COFFEE Java, BRITISH SPIRITS, TOBACCO unmanufactured, SNUFF, WINES, TEA, SUGAR, FLOUR, WHEAT, and other GRAIN, 5 per Cent, All other FOREIGN produce, and manufactures 10 per Cent.

EXCHANGE BANK Bills on London 60 days sight 2 p. Ct. Prem. Sydney

The New Zealand Gazette and Wellington Spectator, 19th Oct. BEFORE THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE. DECEMBER 31st 1852. Mr. Robert Case, keeper of the Army and Navy Tavern, charged with having

drunken men in his house yesterday (Saturday) contrary to orders and in breach of his License.

Sergt. Collins deposes, last evening about 7 o'clock, I was passing Mr. Case's Tavern when I saw a great number of Sailors going in and out of the house and the door opening and shutting. As the Magistrate had ordered that all Taverns should be closed against the sale of Wine or liquors on Sundays, I went in and saw about 15 Sailors and Sailors, three of whom were drunk, one of them had a bottle in his hand, partly filled with wine, I asked a Chinese who appeared to be the Waiter, Mr. Case, whose name he said he had gone out, and I did not see Mr. Case.

COMPANY. Money of the Police deposes about 7 o'clock last evening I went to Mr. Case's Tavern with Sergt. Collins, there were about 15 or 20 Europeans in the house, they were Sailors and Sailors, 5 were below 3 of them (Sailors) were drunk and they had a bottle partly filled with wine, the remainder were up stairs enjoying themselves, sitting round a Table with Tumblers and bottle before them. Sergt. Collins enquired for Mr. Case, but he could not be found. A Chinese was there, he appeared to be a Waiter. When going with my Patrol about a past 11 last night, there was singing in the house and the voices were those of Europeans.

Defence.—"My house was closed yesterday by order, and I was not aware until 11 o'clock this morning that it had been opened, there was no liquor of any thing else sold during the day or night, except to the boarders who are put in number. I know nothing more. I was out walking several times during the day, and so was the Butler, when Sergt. Collins went there, the Butler had gone for the police to take up the 3 drunken men, who had fished the doors and brought into the house with them a bottle containing Wine, the Butler told me this."

Robert Looney, Butler to Mr. Case deposes yesterday nothing in the shape of Spirits was sold in the Navy and Army Tavern, the Magistrate's order of prohibition on Sundays was strictly adhered to; about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, I went out and on returning which was about 5 or 7 o'clock, I cannot speak positively, I found 4 Sailors below stairs, and one forced himself in whilst I was there, the door had not been broken but I was informed by the Chinese left in the charge of the house the Sailors came in, as he opened the door to bring in buckets of water, I went up for the Police and Sergt. Collins came there during my absence.

King Cheong deposes that the drunken Sailors force their way into the Navy and Army Tavern, the day before yesterday, the Police could not prevent their there was no other person near the time.

Sentence.—To pay a fine of 30 s. to the Queen and is severely admonished.

December 30th 1852.—Achu charged by Ting with retaining illegally a house which complainant had pledged to him.

Ting at deposes, I am a shop keeper and was formerly in partnership with Achu. When the partnership was dissolved I owed Achu 95 taels which I have paid him, I can produce his receipt for the same (Receipt here produced and found correct) last night from the prisoner a bottle of Shandao, the spirit made me drunk and I committed the excess of which I am now so sorry.

Private Malony of the police states, this morning accompanied Paramara to the part of the Public road below the Artillery Barracks, where the prisoner was found with a bottle of Shandao on his person.

Prisoner denies the charge.

I was some time ago fined 40 dollars to the Queen of England, I had not at the time the money so borrowed it from Achu and pledged to Achu the house, I was by my agreement (Agreement here produced) to pay the money with interest in October, I offered the money to Achu in October but he would not take it and said that he would retain the house.

Achu deposes, I am a shop keeper and was formerly in partnership with Achu. When the partnership was dissolved I owed Achu 95 taels which I have paid him, I can produce his receipt for the same (Receipt here produced and found correct) last night from the prisoner a bottle of Shandao, the spirit made me drunk and I committed the excess of which I am now so sorry.

Ayee and Pungsee sworn by cutting off the cocks head to the above deposition.

The agreement and receipt produced by plaintiff were examined and found to be correct.

Tsip yan deposes I saw Achu offer several times the 40 dollars to Achu, Achu refused them on this plea that the house was mortgaged to him. Defence.—Achu denies having received the 95 taels or having had the 40 dollars offered to him, states that the seal affixed to the receipt is his, but that the hand writing is that of another person, supposes that complainant must have copied his seal.

Decided that the complainant pay the 40 dollars to Achu and that Achu immediately return the house to complainant.

The 40 dollars were paid to the claimant in Court.

CHUSAN

ACCOUNT OF A VISIT TO KAN-LAN From a Correspondent.

Having much enjoyed our last visit, we set off again at day light the usual hour, a few days afterwards, to indulge ourselves with such another trip on horseback, and as we had been Kan-lan much spoken of we determined to visit it. We went in a Northern direction for some time through the Yunting valley which is very well watered, and in some parts rather beautiful. There are in all 29 of these streams in it, the largest of which leads

down to the beach and is always dry at low water, it is large enough to admit of boats of a middling size which come up it rather thickly and carry on a little trade, there are many Fokien men to be found amongst them. Having arrived at the Chae-ho, pass we ascended it and then descended into its beautiful valley which is well cultivated, not so much consisting of rice, as sweet potatoes, brinjalls, millet and other seeds and vegetables. In the thick woods and copses are to be found rather a good supply of game, which chiefly consists in pheasants and snipe. It is rather slow work travelling on horseback through these valleys and over the passes, as the roads only consist of a narrow path about three or four feet wide, and paved with blocks of granite and other sharp stones, which makes it very bad for the horses feet, but if it were not so, there would very soon be no road at all, for in the wet season the rains are so very heavy, as to be able to wash the roads away were they not constructed in the aforesaid manner. As Kan-lan lies much in the direction of Ma-sou, you have to go over nearly the same ground to either of these places, so that as before, we had to pass through Yungtung and Chae-ho valleys, and through the hilly barren country which leads to Ma-sou, and it was not till we came within two miles of that place that we changed our direction by striking off to the right. For about a mile we went through the same barren Country, but when we opened upon Kan-lan the scene was again changed. This valley is very beautiful indeed, so much so that if it may cope with Chae-ho for the preference, and that we were not at all disappointed in our expectations. It is smaller than Ma-sou, but much prettier, the former being one large flat, with very little to enliven the scene, while Kan-lan has copses and little hills interspersed about it. One side is open to the sea, but the other three are almost entirely shut up by hills and mountains. There is much rice grown in this valley, but still a considerable portion of its cultivation consists in vegetables, millet and other seeds, with a little Cotton, the Tea plant and tallow tree is also very abundant. The village is a much superior in every respect to any I have yet seen on the island, there are several large Temples, Offices and other Public buildings that are real, substantial and with a good and beautiful buildings. There is a regular constable here set up by the people themselves, who has complete authority throughout the valley, we went to call upon him, and were very well entertained. He is a venerable old man and lives in a very fine house, quite away from the village at the foot of a hill in a bamboo grove. It would certainly make a very good summer residence, but I cannot say much for its comfortableness in winter. The old man wanted us to stay while he had an entertainment served up for us, but as it would take a considerable time in preparing, and as we had not much of that precious article to spare, we were obliged to decline his invitation though much against his will. After walking a little about the village, we prepared for our departure, the concurrence of spectators of both sexes that came out to see us was immense, and so sudden that we could hardly see where they came from. There seemed to be plenty of stock of all kinds about the hamlet. But not being at all willing to go back the same way that we had come, if it could possibly be helped, upon making enquiries, we found that by going over a pass which was at some distance we might take the foot of Hih-chuin and Ya ta liang, and accordingly we set off in that direction. Having crossed the said pass we descended into the valley of Pih-chien, which is an exceedingly beautiful and fertile one. This valley is a of some importance as one side is open to the sea, which produces salt in some quantity, it is extensive well watered, exceedingly fertile, full of seeds and vegetables growing together with the kumquat and other kinds of fruits. The village is a small place, but very neat, clean, and has a good bazaar considering the size of it. A pass leads out of this village into the Yunting, which we had to go over on our return. It is one of the highest and most difficult passes in the island, though there are one or two that still exceed it in height and steepness. As it is, we found it very difficult to ascend, and when we reached its summit we were pretty well tired and obliged to rest for a little, but then we were richly repaid for our toil, by the splendid view that extended before us on both sides Pih-chien, with the sea in the distance on one side, and Yungtung and Yentan on the other, the day being very fine and clear, we could see for a very long way around us and really the romantic and scenery was well worth looking at, having satiated ourselves with the beauties of the landscape, we descended on the their side, and having gone through Yungtung arrived again at Yungtan, being still more pleased with and knowing more about Chusan and its vicinity, than we did on first setting out.

On the night of the 5th, there was a band of Pirates or Robbers, supposed to be from Kowloon, consisting of from twenty to thirty men, attacked the dwelling house belonging to the Spanish Missionaries, situated near the Burial Ground, and occupied by Lieut. Rogers, R. I. between the hours of One and Two o'clock in the morning, they broke open the door with immense trouble; Lieut. Rogers who was asleep at the time, on hearing the noise jumped out of his bed, seized his double barreled Gun, ran to the door and fired two barrels at them, after which he was shot in the head and fell out, knowing them not, he was knocked down three times, and received several wounds, but he succeeded in beating them off, they dispersed in three different directions, they were armed with long Spears, Matchets, &c. and every one of them had Fire-arms.

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

Hongkong 20th December 1842. FOR SALE.—Batavia Arrack, Claret, Cherry Wine, Brandy in Cases, Manila Segars No. 3, 4, and Sodawater. Apply to F. H. Tiedeman.

Queens Road No. 20. NOTICE. The Service of the "Church of England" will be performed at the Temporary Chapel at the foot of Government Hill every Sabbath at 3 P. M. until further notice.

NOTICE. PUBLIC Auctions are held at the Rooms of the undersigned every Tuesday and Saturday regularly.

CONDITIONS. Account Sales will be rendered three days after and proceeds fifteen, or sooner if required. A Commission of 5 per cent will be charged on any amount not exceeding \$ 5000 4 not exceeding " 1000 3 " " 2000 2 1/2 " on any amount exceeding " 2000 Opium, Ships or Vessels, Landed property, Silver ware, &c. &c. 1 1/4 per cent; as soon as the Lots are knocked down, they will stand at the risk of the purchaser, and no Lot or Lots will be removed from the Spot before the money is paid. Should parties refuse to clear their Lots in course of three days or paying for the same the said Lot or Lots will again be brought to hammer at the Risk of the first purchaser who will be held responsible for the Losses and forfeit the Gains. A commission of 2 1/4 per cent each time will be charged on limited goods sent to Auction. Should any party or Parties send articles to the Auction Rooms and themselves dispose of the same by Private contract, 5 per cent commission will be charged and it must be clearly understood between the Vender and purchaser who will pay the said charge. An advance of 50 per cent if required, will be made upon unlimited Goods deposited for Public Auction. The undersigned will not be answerable for any property lost in their Sale Rooms unless it is left under their charge.

G. MOSES & CO. P. S. Should any dispute arise between Two Bidders at the time of sale, the Lot or Lots will be put up again for the satisfaction of all parties. G. M. & CO.

Hongkong 2 Jan. 1843. For Sale at the Rooms of the undersigned the following Goods Viz. Anchors of all Sizes. Chain Cables, Manila Segars, 4: Superior, do. do. 4: Fine equal to 3rd Superior Superfine Blue cloth, Ladies Muslin dresses of all colours, Silks, Satin and Straw Bonnets, Stout and Patent Leather Shoes, Sewing Cotton of all numbers, Black Silk Stockings, White coloured and Fancy Socks, Regatta Shirts, Duck and Fancy Trowsers, Dress and Shooting Coats, Woolen Caps, and Striped Ginghams for Shirts, Bengal Towels, Copying and writing ink, Best double distilled Lavender water with Glass Stoppers by Smith & Co. Eau de Cologne, Needles of all Nos. Fancy quilting for Gents, Vests and Childrens Frocks, Plain and figured Jean and drillings, Figured Flannel for Ladies winter dresses, Quills and Black Lead Pencils, Fresh Table Raisins, Copper Kettles, horn Lanthorns and fish Boilers, Spermatic candles, Pad Locks, Powder Flasks, Vices, Chisels, files &c. &c. Dutch Blankets, Persian Carpets, &c. &c. Best Brandy, Sherry, Gin and Beer &c. &c. Also an invoice of Sillery, &c. &c. daily expected by Sophia Fraser, and a Variety of other Goods and articles too numerous to mention. G. Moses & Co. Hongkong, 25th Jan. 1843

WANTED.—A steady sober and temperate young man for Auctioneering, Liberal wages will be given. Apply to G. Moses & Co. Hongkong, 25th Jan. 1843. QUEEN'S ROAD. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The house and lot opposite the Hongkong Market, known as the Auckland Hotel, also one lot on Queen's Road, south side. Apply to C. V. Gillespie. Hongkong, 25th Jan. 1843.

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

have, in connexion with their Establishment in Calcutta, completed most extensive arrangements with the first Houses in England and France for receiving regular consignments 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 England and on the Continent. N. B. Liberal Credit and the usual Discount given to Regimental Messes and Dealers taking their regular supplies. Lists of goods for sale to be had on application at the Store. AUCLAND HOTEL } January 1st 1843.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandize of all descriptions, received and carefully stored in spacious dry, and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUUS, or

FEARON & SON.—Macao Goods are received and sold on Commission. HONGKONG: 1st JANUARY, 1843.

FOR SALE. Bally Rice, Coffee, Coconut Oil, Java arrack, in cases and casks; Port and Sherry wine, whiskey, and Old Rum, in barrels. Cherry Cordial — (in pints) — Singapoors Beams, and Planks — Europe Rops from 1, to 3 in. By JOHN BURD & Co. Queens Road. 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 Rice 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 OF CHINA. Hongkong November 24th 1842.

C. V. Gillespie 86 Queens Road, has on Sale Large Singapore Spars suitable for Lower Masts, Orzel Coal, square Iron, Plate Glass, Ash, Pork in barrels, Preserved Meats, Fish and Vegetables in tin and in cases of six dozen each, Sherry, Champagne, Port, Brandy, White and Grey Long Cloths, &c. Hongkong 3th Nov. 1842.

FOR SALE Anchors, Cables, Copper Sheathing and Nails, Patent Fell, Carpeting and Rugs, and Wollen Tartan — by W. T. Kinsley. Hongkong, Jan. 11th 1843.

FOR SALE.—On the margin Lot next the China Bazaar. Chains 1 1/2 and 1 3/8 inches. Rigging, Topsail shops, Jyes &c. 1-16, 5-16, 11-16, Anchors 300 to 360 lb, and 21", 22", and 23" Cwt. each. One double purchase Crab. Casoes (English lengths) and twine. Singapore spars 28 to 74 feet, by 22 to 24 inches, Rough pine spars 30 to 50 feet. Java Coffee in bags. Sherry in Wood and bottle, very Superior. Java Arrack in half Leaguers. Apply to Mr. ANTONIO COLACCO on the premises, or to WILLIAM SCOTT, Macao. Hongkong, October 6th, 1842.

FOR SALE. Shaw and Maxwells Port and Sherry in 3 and 6 dozen Cases, apply at the Godown of Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co. Hongkong 10th December 1842.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WARRIOR SHAW in his firm here at Macao, and in that of Buchanan & Co. Glasgow, ceased on the 1st December last. DUNNETT, SHAW, & Co. Pinnac, 10th June, 1842.

FOR SALE. Java Coffee and Rice, Best Bengal Moondhy Rice and Dholl, American Flour, and Bicouin, Salt, Provisions, Tobacco, Soap, and Candles, Manila Rum, Java Arrack and English Brandy of all sizes. D. N. DUUS. Fearon's Wharf, No. 18, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 2nd November, 1842.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandize 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. FEARON & SON. Hongkong, 10th October, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Newcastle Seals in bags at 50 cents per peck. Apply to C. V. Gillespie, 46 Queens Road. Hongkong 20th December 1842.

FOR SALE. Rice and other goods in barrels, Cables, and other articles. Apply to R. Townsend & Co. Hongkong.

PRICES for Job Printing are as follows: Bills of Lading and Exchange, per 100, \$ 2; Policies and folio pages, 3; Letter paper size, 3; Of Ships, 5; Not exceeding 7 lines, 5; for 8 months, 6; Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per each line additional; Advertisements and Job printing English and Chinese at moderate prices. The Press cannot be set for less than one hundred copies.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Hongkong January 13 1843. J. Moulton, Chas. Smith, John Woolner.

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. P. Townsend & Co. Hangkong January 13 1843.

FOR SALE. Ship Chandlery, and Stores of all kinds for Ships. 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, Jan. 7th 1843.

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

FOR SALE on board the Barque Siam, Patent bleached Canvas No 4, 5, 6, 7. Roving and Roping Twine. Bright Varnish in barrels 28 gal. each. Patent Black do. do. do. Linseed Oil in iron casks 3 gal each. White Lead in do. 28 do. Green Paint in do. 28 do. Black Paint in do. 22 do. Europe bottled Beer. Apply to Capt. Willmett, on board.

FOR SALE. The Bungalow, with six Rooms, convenient Offices for servants, and Godown; also Stables situated on the Queen's Road, opposite to Marine lot No. 46. dimensions of lot, f120+ f105. Apply to C. V. GILLESPIE.

PUBLIC AUCTION. P. TOWNSEND & Co. will Sell to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the 8th instant, a quantity of Canvas; and also on the same day, a few Bales of Brown Long Cloths, slightly damaged, February 1st, 1843.

DEATH. At Amoy. On board her Majesty's S. Serpent, on the 22d, instant, after few days illness, Lieut. Edward Meadows Noble, son of Rear Admiral Noble, deeply regreted by all the Officers, and a numerous circle of Friends.

Shipping Intelligence. ARRIVED. JANUARY. 25th Harlequin Oliver Chusan 26th Mary Anne Helton Macao 27th Cacique Eldred Macao 27th Olympius White 28th J. M. S. Wolfreine Johnston, R. N. Prata Shoal Primavera 29th Elizabeth Geoffrey Macho 30th H. M. S. Wolf Hayes R. N. C. of G. Hope 31st Angiona Hayes R. N. C. of G. Hope 1st Feb. H. C. Str. Akbar Pepper I. N.

SAILED. JANUARY. 26th H. M. B. Royalist Lt. Chetvode Cruiso 26th Little Catherine Franklin Macao 28th Thomas Grenville Thornhill Macao Greyhound Hutchinson Elizabeth Anselm Lyster Singapore 29th Caroline Hughes Macao 30th Cacique Eldred Manila 1st Feb. Primavera Whampoa Mary Anne Helton Chusan Mary (Sch.) Fryer Reportd Anby Elizabeth Geoffrey Macao William Pedder Harbor Master.

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