

# THE FRIEND OF CHINA,

## AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 49 VOL. I

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23<sup>RD</sup>, 1843

{ Price \$ 14 monthly }

{ Or \$ 12 yearly }

### NOTIFICATION.

The publication of the Hongkong Gazette under the authority of Government, will be discontinued from this date: but all public orders and notifications appearing in "The Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette," with the signatures of duly authorized Functionaries of the Government are still to be considered as official.

By order,

J. Robt: Morrison,

Acting Secretary and Treasurer

Hongkong, March, 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1842.

### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA. SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Simla, 14th October, 1842.

The Governor General has sincere satisfaction in announcing the termination of the War with China: by a Peace honourable to her Majesty's Crown, and durable in its Provisions, which was concluded in the British Camp under the Walls of the Imperial City of Nankin, on the 29th of August.

Thus within two months after the arrival of the reinforcements sent from England and from India, for the prosecution of this third Campaign, the direction of a preponderating Force to the true point of attack, has compelled the Emperor of China to submit to all Her Majesty's just demands.

The Emperor could only save the internal Trade of his Empire, from ruin, his ancient Capital from Capture by assault, and his Empire itself from the peril of dissolution, by yielding to such conditions as it was Her Majesty's pleasure to impose, in order to afford to the Subjects of Her Crown, indemnity for the past and security for the future.

This event, so glorious as it is to Her Majesty's Arms, will convey to Her Majesty's heart other and yet higher satisfaction, than that which is derived from the contemplation of Military success, in the cessation of hostilities, which have unhappily involved the most afflicting evils to humanity.

The Governor General cannot presume to offer to the Commanders of Her Majesty's Naval and Military Forces, employed on the Coast of China, in the execution of Her Majesty's orders, the expression of feelings, with which their zeal, their energy and their ability have inspired him; nor is it for him to presume to anticipate, the approbation which the brave Seamen, Marines and Soldiers under their command, may receive from the high authority under which they have the honour to serve. The Governor General can only offer to the Commanders of Her Majesty's Forces, his grateful acknowledgments of the regard they have ever evinced, during these joint operations for the Army and Fleet of India, and his thanks for the opportunity they have on all occasions afforded to the Native Troops, of proving themselves to be worthy of fighting by the side of British Soldiers.

The short duration of the operations of the Troops on shore, has not afforded to every Corps of the Native Army of India, the opportunity which so ardently desired, of distinguishing themselves before the enemy; but wherever this opportunity has been afforded, the several Corps of the Army of India have added to their acknowledged fame.

Three companies of the Battalion of Bengal Voluntary Rifles, were distinguished by the services they performed in the City of Canton, and obtained the highest reputation.

Honour shall be granted to such Troops or Companies of the Madras Artillery and of the Madrasappers and Miners, as His Excellency Lieut. General Sir Hugh Gough may designate as justly entitled to that distinction by their service before the enemy in China in the present or in the previous Campaigns.

The Governor General is also pleased to direct, that the 2d and 6th Regiments of Madras N. I. shall hereafter bear upon their Colours a Golden Dragon wearing an Imperial Crown.

The Governor General requests that His Excellency Lieut. General Sir Hugh Gough, will have the goodness to transmit to him a nominal list of such Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of the several Corps of the Army of India, serving under His Excellency's Command, in the present or in the previous Campaigns, as he may deem to be justly entitled by their services before the enemy, to the honour of wearing a Medal commemorative of such services; and to every Officer, Non-commissioned Officer, and Private named in such list, the Government of India will present a Silver Medal, bearing on one side the head of Her Majesty, with the superscription "Pax Assa Victoria restituta," and the figures "1842" underneath; and on the reverse a Dragon wearing an Imperial Crown.

The Governor General equally desirous of distinguishing the eminent services of the Officers and Seamen and others, serving in the Steam Vessels of War belonging to the Government of India, by the marks of Honour they have so well deserved, requests that His Excellency Vice Admiral Sir W. Parker, will have the goodness to transmit to him a nominal list of the several Officers and Seamen, and others serving in such Steamers under his command; as he may deem to be justly entitled to the honour of wearing a Medal commemorative of their services, and to all persons named in such list, the Government of India will present a silver Medal similar to that presented to the Troops.

The Governor General directs, that the victories obtained by the Combined Forces in China, may be made known to all the Troops, at all the Stations of the Army; and that at all such stations a salute shall be fired of 21 Guns for those Victories, and a similar salute of 21 Guns for the Peace, which has been signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor of China.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

T. H. MADDOCK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Gov. General.

### NOTICE

BEFORE THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

January 4th 1843. *Alco*, a carpenter, charged by *Francis Miguel de Souza*, with non fulfilment of contract and illegal occupation of a house built by the said *Alco*.

*Miguel de Souza* deposes: I am a Portuguese by birth, formerly a builer, about one year ago I contracted with *Alco* to build for me a house to contain two rooms divided by a partition; the contract was made in Chinese, (produced in court). The house was to be built for 275 Dollars, I gave to *Alco* 210 Dollars in advance. The house was considerably advanced when I fell sick and was obliged to go to Macao where I remained 3 months, when I returned to Hongkong, I found that the contract had not been fulfilled, that the building instead of containing two and only one room and that the workmanship was of a very indifferent kind. The said *Alco* during my absence at Macao rented the said building to some *Escara* as a boarding house. It is now a tenement and four days since I arrived there I have been endeavouring to obtain possession of my house, but have been refused by *Alco*.

*Francis Miguel de Souza* deposes: I was with complainant *Alco* when he was building the house, and I saw that the work was done in a very good manner. The house was

Defendant produces a note of hand from complainant promising to pay to defendant 65 dollars, on account of the house the note was witnessed by Mr. Freyer. It was decided that complainant pay 65 \$ to *Alco*.

January 4th, 1843. *Ang* owner of a grass hut and *Ang Sing* (Surname *Sing*) charged the former with selling *Sam Shoo* and the latter with carrying the same to the house occupied by English Women of the 98th Regt.

*Private Stout* of the police proves the above. DEFENCE. *Ang* states I had the *Sam Shoo* in the house for my own use, I gave the bottle to *Ang Sing*, I would not sell it to him.

*Ang Sing* states, I am coolie to the women of the 98th Regt. I went to purchase the bottle for my own use and paid 30 cash for it.

SENTENCE. *Ang Sing* being an old man, is Sentenced to be banished from Hongkong also to have his hut pulled down and to pay three dollars to the Queen, in the event of the fine not being paid his property to be sold.

*Ang* to receive 30 Strokes.

January 4th, 1843. *Anu* a coolie charged with theft by *Atuk*, cook to *Capt. Morgan's* Comprador.

*Atuk* deposes on the day before yesterday I placed my clothes in the verandah to dry and saw through the Venetians the prisoner *Anu* take away the clothes, I immediately secured the prisoner.

*Achu* watchman to *Capt. Morgan* deposes. The complainant came to me and stated that he had been robbed and asked me to secure the prisoner who had stolen his clothes. We found the prisoner in an empty house close by and discovered the clothes which had been stolen.

DEFENCE. I did not steal the clothes, the complainant placed them in the bag, I never saw complainant before.

SENTENCE. To receive 60 Strokes with one month imprisonment and the hard labour.

January 4th 1842 *Atung* and *Amsee*, Coolies, charged by *William Talbot*, Seaman of the *Proserpine*, with absconding with two Bags of Clothes containing about 50 pieces, and a Bed and Bedding.

*William Talbot* deposes, the day before yesterday I came on shore with a friend, I had two Bags of Clothes and a Bed and Bedding, I wished to talk on business to my friend, so took a walk with him, and left the Clothes and Bed in Charge of the Prisoners, I was away about 4 hours, and when I returned found that prisoner had absconded, I have been searching for them until this morning, when I saw defendants going into their house, one of the Prisoners took his shoes off to run away, and the other attempted to fight.

*Mr. Caldwell* deposes, I was yesterday walking on the high road, when I was asked by a Policeman to question the Prisoners, as to a disturbance which had taken place between them and a Sailor, I enquired of the men, and they told me that complainant had given them a piece of Cloth, to pawn for him; that they had done so and brought home the money.

Complainant persists in his statement of a number of Clothes having been stolen from him. Case dismissed for want of evidence.

January 5th, 1842. *Sau* a lit and *Sau* *Chang*, Shopkeepers, charged by *Sau* *fa* *kuang*, a Wood seller with *Assault* and Theft.

*Sau* *fa* *kuang* deposes. On the 30th December, I was carrying through the Bazaar 893, in order to convey them to my house in a boat, my brother *Sau* *te* *kuang* accompanied me, I was passing the house of *Chau* *chung* when he rushed on us, beat me and took away my money; my brother also was beaten there were 60 or 80 men with *Sau* *chung*, the prisoner *Aue* was one of them.

*Pan* *yan* *ho*, a Wood seller states, I was passing through the Bazaar on the 30th December, when I saw a number of men beating the Complainants, I endeavoured to rescue him, but his assistants were too many for me, when the Police came they rescued him, I can swear that the two prisoners were amongst the number, I saw the first Prisoner searching the pockets of *Pan* *yan* *ho* and saw what it was they stole, *Pan* *yan* *ho* told me they had stolen from him 99 Dollars.

*Pan* *yan* *ho*, Wood seller states, I was passing through the Bazaar on the 30th December, and saw a

FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd, 1843.

In another part of our paper will be found Lord Ellenborough's Proclamation on the Peace with China. It would have appeared before, but that our Calcutta Papers (of dates from 27th Sept. to 17th Nov.) only reached us en masse last week. This document is very commendable for its contents and tone. It cannot but be satisfactory to the gallant troops, whose achievements it extolls.

The tone of hyper-criticism which has been almost uniformly adopted by our Indian Contemporaries when discussing the official notifications of Lord Ellenborough, may well be spared, we think, on this occasion.

Much undeserved obloquy has been heaped upon the Governor-General for having (in his Proclamation at Simlah, on the occasion of the Afghanistan successes) frankly declared with reference to the original War that "Disasters, which were unparalleled in their extent, unless by the errors in which they originated, and by the treachery by which they were completed, have been avenged." This assertion cannot be controverted, and being true, we care not, nor will posterity, should it consign to everlasting infamy, the policy of Lord Auckland.

On the announcement of Lord Ellenborough's appointment, we expressed our positive conviction (from what we knew of his conduct in England) that he would fully justify the confidence of the Duke of Wellington, at whose instance he came out to India. We have watched his eventful career with much interest, and rarely have we seen occasion to do otherwise than praise his measures and policy.

The Governor General's judicious reforms and needful retrenchments have earned for him a well merited unpopularity with official jobbers, which we accept as his best title to popularity with every other class. Moreover, he has not been a nominal ruler, but a real Governor. We thank him for showing, that it does not require a life time in India, for an instructed and industrious man to judge correctly of Indian affairs.

It was Mr. Mill's opinion that a man who had never visited India could better write its history than one who had. Lord Ellenborough's official connexion with India, in times past,—unwarped by local prejudices, and with the materials which our Capital affords, must have formed his judgment and framed a policy, which, thus far, has our heartiest approval.

It is said, we think with truth, that after the affairs of the Punjab are settled (we suppose by making it a subsidized state) that the Governor General will return home and replace Lord Fitzgerald, as President of the Board of Controul. India, will much benefit by his exertions, in such a position; which we hope he may consent to resume in default of the retention of his present office.

The late notification, with respect to improving our commercial intercourse, by means of the Indus and Sutlege, and the avowed intention of the Governor General, to increase the facilities of Steam Communication between China, India and England mark the eminently utilitarian character of his Policy. His highest praise will consist in promoting the realization of his own sentiments "Sincerely attached to peace for the sake of the benefits which it confers on the people, and content with the limits nature appears to have assigned to its empire; the Government of India will devote all its efforts to the establishment and maintenance of general peace, to the protection of the Sovereigns and Chiefs, its allies, and to the prosperity and happiness of its own faithful subjects."

We received the Programme of the Macao Race too late to insert in our last issue. Whatever may have been the Sport at the meeting of Monday and Wednesday, or whatever events are yet to come off, we dare predict that our first Spring meeting, which we expect will take place at Heong-koong early in 1844, will far surpass in interest any races that have yet been seen at Macao.

By a Communication addressed to H. M. Plenipotentiary by the Committee, we perceive it is understood between the Hongs and the merchants, that the Trade at Canton shall continue as heretofore, subject to the Consco exactions, till the 1st of July next. H. E. in his reply, says he shall not object to such an arrangement, if assented to by the Chinese Authorities, as well as the Hong merchants. At the same time H. E. demurs to the plea, that such an indulgence "will enable the Co-Hong to pay the Balance of the Hong Debts within the specified time," and remarks "I am already quite satisfied that the continuance of the Consco charges is not at all necessary to enable the Hong merchants to discharge the \$3,000,000 which are provided for by the Treaty," and he adds "the payment of the Consco charges up to the first of July next, will however, no doubt, be of essential assistance to the Hong merchants towards meeting further demands, which it is understood have been, or are to be made on them."

Lotteries.—We are much pleased to see that the Deputy Governor of the Lottery Committee at Calcutta, has intimated, that he intends to propose to the Court of Directors the abolition of Lotteries altogether, as soon as the accounts of the establishment are made up. The Friend of India very properly remarks that the strong disposition which is known to exist among the local authorities for the removal of this source of crime, will assuredly meet with a response in the breast of every member of the Court of Directors, who considers that crime is not to be encouraged merely because it happens to be a source of profit to the state, and Her Majesty's Cabinet, in which Lord Ripon holds a seat, cannot with any sense of decency refuse to deliver this country from an evil which was found intolerable in England.

Having some regard for the moral improvement of society, we could not (some months since) consent to insert the advertisement of a Calcutta Lottery. We then took occasion to condemn the Indian Government, for deriving revenue from so impure a source. Our refusal and remarks provoked the derision and sneers of the Macao papers. Before unnoticed, we may now say, verily we have our reward.

A Correspondent of the AURORA MACAENSE, urges the imperative necessity of a reform in the fiscal arrangements of the Port of Macao. He very pertinently alleges that the cession of Hongkong to the British, and its being declared by them a FREE PORT, will render it so attractive, that it is hopeless to expect that foreigners will, as heretofore, submit to the exactions levied at Macao. Hence he warns his compatriots that unless they meet the times, they must bid a long farewell to the major part of their present revenue, which he adds, is mainly derived from merchandise imported on account of Foreigners.

We hesitate not to say that we hope these recommendations (which have the hearty approval of our intelligent contemporary) will be carried into effect. To be prosperous at Hongkong, does not necessitate that Macao shall decay. It must however be admitted, that a maintenance of the present system would be fatal to the best interests of Macao, whilst it should be no gainer thereby.

The imperative force of circumstances and the vast mercantile relations which of necessity cannot but exist between Great Britain and China, guarantee to Hongkong a steady and increasing commerce, and a consequent increase in the number of its inhabitants. It is not, therefore, a necessary consequence of the cession of Hongkong, that Macao should be abandoned to decay and ruin.

Opium. The SINGAPORE FREE PRESS says in its Commercial report. We have accounts from Calcutta to the 26th of Decr, when Patna was quoted 2020 Rupees, no Sales however had taken place at this rate, Contracts had been made to deliver Patna after the first Sale at 1450 Rs. per Chest.

We learn from the SEMINARIO FILIPINO, (20th January) that the English whaler Tanager was lost on the 10th of December, about 80 miles to the West of Cape San Jorge, with a crew of 28 persons, all of whom we are glad to find, were picked up by the Brigantine Calypso, which landed them at Manila on the 26th of January.

From the same source, we are informed that the Sarah and Calypso have arrived from Sydney; the latter with 960 Piculs of Sandalwood and 180 Piculs of Coal.

ARRIVALS. The Isabella Ann from Hongkong and the Orient from Macao. Sailed the Fort William with 15,850 Piculs of Sugar and the Charlotte with 8,925 Piculs ditto, for Bombay. The Snipe for China, the Prince Albert for Cork and the Charles Forbes with 7737 Piculs of Sugar for Cowes.

Ice.—We are glad to report the arrival of the first Cargo of Ice, ex Omega from Chusan. It is impossible to exaggerate the advantages which may be derived from its temperate use during our summer season. It is to be desired that arrangements may be made, by mutual association, as at Madras, Calcutta and Bombay, to build an Ice House and have an abundant supply at a stipulated price. We are told this Cargo was for the Private use of the Partners of a leading firm, which has taken a deep interest in our Island, since its very first settlement, and the whole of whose mercantile establishment, we hope to see here in the course of a couple of months.

We have received Ceylon Papers, by which we learn that the state and prospects of the Coffee Cultivation are very encouraging. It is averred that but two or three years will suffice, to enable the Coffee Planters there, to wholly supply the Home market. With the continuance of the present differential duties, ere four years could elapse we think this would be the case. The planters would then derive as fine incomes, as were of old drawn from West India estates. It is obvious our Government cannot long uphold, so impolitic an impost, and hence we feel sure, the present duty on Brazil Coffee will be reduced. We much err if in this product, CEYLON could not compete successfully with any Country of the World, in a common market. From the authenticated estimates of cost of cultivation, which we have seen, we have no doubt of the fact.

We learn from our Correspondent at Alexandria that an unprecedented mortality among Camels, has prevailed throughout Egypt during October and November last. It is estimated that more than 200,000 Oxen have already perished, which are valued at £2,000,000 sterling. Large as is this loss, it is small compared to that which must accrue from the stoppage of Cultivation, and hence it is the greatest calamity which could befall such a country as Egypt. The Pacha has been compelled to employ the Cavalry horses for agricultural purposes, and we are told, that the few horses and Cattle remaining in private hands have been seized by the Pacha for his own use. Certes, the past year would have been ever memorable for its disasters, but for the glory which gladdens us with the announcement of Pacha's Victory at Ink. But for these events the year 1842, would have been only remembered as the epoch of the Egyptian Campaign, and the triumph of the British Arms over the Turkish and all Ottoman Power. These prospects may be deemed to be a very auspicious occurrence and wide spread happiness, and we earnestly pray for its continuance.

We hear by the Amsterdam that the Dutch Frigate de Nederlanden, Commanded by the Commodore van der Borcht, was lost in the Straits of Sunda. The crew saved. By the Singapore papers we are informed that the Dutch Frigate de Nederlanden, Commanded by the Commodore van der Borcht, was lost in the Straits of Sunda. The crew saved. By the Singapore papers we are informed that the Dutch Frigate de Nederlanden, Commanded by the Commodore van der Borcht, was lost in the Straits of Sunda. The crew saved.



THE CAPE SHIPPING LIST of the 11th November, reports the arrival there of the Hindostan Steamer, 31 days under Steam from Southampton, thus averaging 205 miles per day, using only two thirds of her power. She left Southampton on the 24th Sept. and after touching at several places, reached St. Helena bay on the 8th of Nov. The Englishman of the 26th Dec. announces her arrival at Calcutta. The George Wallis Selmoner left the Cape for China on the 18th Oct.

By the Malta Times of the 10. Nov. we note the first anniversary of the birth day of the Prince of Wales was celebrated, the day before, by firing Salutes from the batteries and fleet. We heard no such evidence of loyalty in our Bay. The news of the PEACE WITH CHINA reached there on the 13th ex Medea.

We beg to thank our CORRESPONDENT, for the following interesting communication; which will be duly valued by our nautical friends.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE

CHUSAN HARBOUR, July 10th, 1843.

Dear Sir, Having recently made the passage from Macao to this, with a good carrying ship, and being under the impression that bulky goods may continue to be sent up to this port at every period, regardless of seasons, I beg to offer the result of our own experience in coming up through the strength of the N. E. monsoon and request that you will kindly transfer the particulars to your valuable columns as they may be of some use to your nautical readers.

Left Macao roads Dec. 28th, but calms and adverse winds prevailing it was Jan. 3d, before we left our last anchorage in Harlem's bay continued working down the coast keeping it well aboard to Breaker's point blowing strong NN. E. to E. NE. with a short high sea carrying 2d reef for the most part. On opening Formosa Straits, wind more steadily prevailed from the northward enabling us to make the south point of Formosa on the 6th, wind easterly as we approached the Bussars worked through the North group of those islands on the 7th, with strong gale at E. NE. and high sea wind increasing as advance was made to S. E. tacked to N. NW. and on the 9th passed the island of Bolol Tubago Xima. 10th weathered Samacamae island. 11th Koumi island East of us, on the 12th left the bold rocky islands Ho-poo san and Na-yu su to the west of us, wind East from whence it quickly drew round by the south and west to N. N. E. and blew hard. On 13th from Latitude 27° 28' North Long 128° 6' E. tacked to N. W. carrying a press of sail against strong gale, and heavy sea to obtain anchorage under the islands. On 15th weathered the Quasani and came to, with both anchors under Buffalo nos. Light weather succeeding the gale prevented us from drifting into the inner harbour before the 13th. Wires prevail from E. N. E. chiefly until the Formosa Straits are open when they come down N. E. and N. N. E. about the Bussars N. E. and E. N. E. prevail with a very turbulent sea; reaching to the S. E. found an undeviating strong wind and heavy sea from N. E. but stretching out of this to the Northward along the East coast of Formosa. Wind easterly and variable until well to the north of that island, when we had it heavy from N. N. E. and it may be considered a general rule that when the wind creeps round to the south of East it will generally blow with the sun to the North, and blow with redoubled fury. Heavy N. W. gales some times blow for several days together upon this north coast reaching far into the offing. Currents set strong from the East until the Formosa Straits are open, when they usually trend down the China Sea more southerly. On approaching Formosa found this orzo current under the lee of the Red rocks. About Bolol Tubago Xima the current divides one stream setting strong to the west through the Bussars the other branching off to the North along the East side of Formosa. In the open sea to the North of that island the current was variable in direction and velocity governed by the prevailing wind but setting generally to the south during the strong north-easterly gales. On the 18th we expended in the anchorage at Chusan. The passage up against the N. E. monsoon involved considerable wear and tear, way was made by calls and tacks, as it was a continued series of light weather. About a constant double reefed sail with a very turbulent sea, after leaving the Bussars the chief difficulty of the passage seem to be

After passing the south point of Formosa the passage either to the east or west, of the Typoon group may be adopted, according to wind. The latter, when the advantage of a favourable current which sets with some velocity up to the North. Having advanced to the north of Formosa head the most favorable track may be pursued, wind veering from North to East in the offing, with an occasional gale from the N. W. but to avoid the land until a lead in can be made to windward of the Quasani where a well sheltered anchorage may be obtained under the islands. The Barometer fails to be of much use on this coast for ordinary purposes, being very high with the prevalent northerly stormy weather, and very low and variable, when the wind generally comes down with sudden violence from the North, sail should be reduced in time, the gales are never of long continuance. As an accompaniment to these remarks I enclose is an abstract of the Weather and Passage.

Table with columns: Day, Wind, Latitude, Longitude, Direction current, Miles. Includes data for days 1-16 and notes on observations.

I am Sir, Your obedient humble servant, T. B. SMITH, Master of ship WANDERER.

EXTRACT from a letter dated Chusan February 9th 1843; per Medea.

We have no news here except that the Emperor is in reality again preparing for war, which is much however, to be hoped will never again take place. This news of course we have from the Chinese, several of whom have had earnest conversation with Mr. Gutzlaff on the subject. We are most anxiously expecting to hear somewhat farther of what you are doing to the Southward, every body here is in a state of excitement.

The Madras Spectator of the 12th current furnished us with the subjoined statement of Cotton exported to China from that port during the last five years: We have been favoured from an authentic source with the following abstract of Cotton exported to China, from this Port, during the last five years. The value only is given, but the quantity may hence easily be inferred, by such of our readers as are interested in the subject. The interest in quantity will be much greater than indicated by the value, cotton having fallen greatly in price during the five years in question.

Table showing Cotton export statistics from Madras to China from 1838 to 1842, including value and quantity.

The above statement is for the small year up to 30th April, the increased export of Madras Cotton to China during the present year presents a very marked feature in the returns. The great extension of trade may be looked for, under the present Treaty, it will be well should necessarily glutting the market. We understand that the Tariff Committee have finished their labours of revising the tariff, and that their recommendations have been approved by the Government, and will be ready to be put into force before the end of the year. The returns exhibit a marked decrease in the quantity of Cotton exported to China in 1842.

and Spices and Cassia to a small extent, Cotton Piece Goods and Raw Silk have decreased respectively R.4,04,581, and R.3,92,466. The chief items of the increase are Opium (R.15,25,988) and Cotton (R.1,20,297). Pearls have also increased R.1,60,488. The articles whose exportation has diminished in value, are chiefly Cornelians, Shark-fins, Fish-maws, Wood and Ivory; but the decrease has been small.

The average value of the Exports of Opium to China, for the three years preceding 1839-40, is R.1,60,52,711, and the value during the past year R.1,02,22,215. The average value of the Cotton exported for the same years is R.81,02,817, and the value during 1841-42, Rupees 68,08,190. It will be observed therefore, that although Trade has not yet been restored to its usual flourishing condition, it is nevertheless, carried on to a considerable extent.

Curia Suez Market daily declining both in price and demand, and as the new band is fast accumulating here in the streets of the Colonies, Merchants, prices are likely to continue low for some time. The promotions in the destroyed Regiments, viz. the 5th Light Cavalry, 5th, 27th, 37th, and 54th Native I., are at length about to appear. All the Officers who have joined their respective Corps, are to have the full benefit of the casualties, and those who had not joined are to be made equal in rank with the most fortunate of their contemporaries. Unfortunate Lieutenants of other Regiments, are to be taken as Senior Lieutenants of the unfortunate Corps.

CHINA

(From the Hobart Town True Colonist, Nov. 25) The conclusion of the war with China, as related in the extracts which we have given in our first page, opens a cheering prospect for the relief of the suffering population of Britain, by the influx which it will afford for British commerce and manufactures. The opening of even six ports in the vast empire of China, intersected as its whole territory is with canals and other facilities for the transit of goods, will afford to Britain an extension of commerce greater than any other single event that has occurred since Britain became a first of commercial nations. The population of China, according to the latest authentic accounts to which we have access, was 343,000,000. The public revenue is about £20,000,000, and the "petty expenditure" is £20,837,500, leaving a surplus of £ 9,000,000. Four ports are opened to British commerce, besides Canton, which is familiar to the colonies, and the island of Hongkong, which is ceded to England, and of which we will give a more particular description, at another opportunity. Hence, it appears that a line of coast extending from 23° to 31° N. lat. and from its curvature embracing an extent of one thousand miles in the Chinese territory, is thrown open to our commerce.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

- 18th Foot.—Lieutenant William Holland Lecky; Daniel Cuddy, from the 55th Foot, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Collinson, killed in action, 22nd July 1842. The following orders are confirmed: Ry His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Gough, &c. &c.: Dated the 1st July 1842.—Appointing Lieutenant Heriot, 95th Foot, to act as Adjutant; Sergeant Riddle, 26th Foot, as Sergeant Major; and Sergeant Money, 55th Foot, as Quarter Master Sergeant, to detachments of the 25th and 55th Regiments arrived in China, from England, under the Command of Colonel Bartley, 49th Foot. Dated 2d and 15th August, 1842.—Granting leave of absence to Lieutenant Postlethwaite, 26th, and Captain Meik, 49th Foot, to proceed to Calcutta, respectively, for, four months, from the date of embarkation at Hongkong, for the purpose of resting from the service by the sale of their Commissions. 18th Royal Irish.—Lieutenant Murray, for five months, to China; and to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation. Friend of India 1st Dec.

SECRETARY, HONGKONG.

Notwithstanding the assurance given by the Chinese Government that six millions of the indemnity to be paid by the Emperor to the English was the price of the ceded Opium, Captain Elliot's Opium Scrip, to the extent of Forty Chests, was yesterday sold at the Exchange at the rate of only 440 Rs the Chest.

We hear that H. E. the Plenipotentiary will not enter into definite arrangements with the High Commissioner, Elepto, without first receiving from Europe the ratification of the Treaty of Nankin by the Queen of England. And the extracts which we have given from their correspondence are nothing more than a prelude to facilitate the negotiations in view.

A Friend of India No. 5. On the evening of the 26th January the High Commissioner, Elepto, was invited to the residence of the British Plenipotentiary, and the following conversation took place.

FOR LONDON.

**THE A. I. British built Barque**  
"ABERNETHY," Captain CART. Loads at  
Hongkong and Macao, and has the  
greater part of her Cargo engaged.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**JAMIESON, HOW & Co.**  
Hongkong, 15th February, 1843.

FOR AMOY & CHUAN

SHOULD SUFFICIENT FREIGHT OFFER FOR THE  
LATTER PORT.

**THE A. I. Schooner "THOMAS CRISP"**  
Captain MORTIMER, Burthen 287 Tons,  
will have early despatch; for Freight apply  
to  
**ROBT. EDWARDS,**

Hongkong, Feby. 18th, 1843.

**FOR SALE**—Java Coffee and Rice Best Bengal Moonchy  
Rice and Dholl, American Flour and Black Salt Pro-  
visions, Tobacco, Soap and Candles, Manila Rum, Java Arrack  
and English Brandy in Cases, of all Sizes.  
Apply to  
**N. DUUS,**  
FEARON'S Wharf, No. 18, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 22 November, 1842.

**NOTICE**—Goods and Merchandise of all de-  
scriptions, received and carefully stored in  
spacious dry, and secure Brick Godowns, at Hong-  
kong upon moderate terms; apply upon the Pre-  
mises to  
**N. DUUS, or**  
**FEARON & SON.**—Macao  
Goods are received and sold on Commission.  
HONGKONG, 1st JANUARY, 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.

**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 Jany, 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,  
Silky, Satin and Straw Bonnets,  
Stout and Patent Leather Shoes,  
Sewing Cotton of all numbers,  
Black Silk Stockings,  
White coloured and Fancy Soeks,  
Regatta Shirts,  
Duck and Fancy Trowsers,  
Dress and Shooting Coats,  
Woolen Caps, and Striped Gingham for Shirtings,  
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 Lanterns and fish Boilers,  
Spermeec candles, Pad Locks, Powder Flasks,  
Vices, Chisels, files &c. &c. &c.  
Dutch Blankets, Persian Carpets, &c. &c.  
Best Brandy, Sherry, Gin and Beer &c. &c. &c.  
Also an invoice of Sundry &c. &c. daily expected  
by Sophia Fraser, and a Variety of other Goods and  
articles too numerous to mention.  
**G. Moses & Co.**  
Hongkong, 25th Jany, 1843  
Queen's Road.

**FOR SALE**, Bally Rice, Coffee, Cacaoanut Oil, Jays  
arrack, in cases and casks. Port and Sherry  
wines, whiskey, and Old Rum, in barrels, Cherry, Cor-  
dial (in pints) Singapore Beams, and Planks—Europe  
Hope from 1, to 3 in.  
By **JOHN BURD & Co.**  
Hongkong  
December, 1842.

NOTICE.

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

**NOTICE**—Storage can be obtained at low rates in  
Granite Godowns on application  
**C. V. Gillespie,**  
Hongkong 20th December 1842.

**NOTICE**—Goods and Merchandise of all descrip-  
tions, 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  
**W. ALLANSON & Co.**  
Goods are received and sold on Commission.  
Hongkong, 18th Feby, 1843.

**D. WILSON & Co.**  
**WINE, BEER & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,**  
**ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN,**  
**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 descrip-  
tion of goods; and they are now prepared to exe-  
cute orders to any extent for goods of the best qual-  
ity, on the most moderate terms, and every ar-  
ticle is guaranteed to arrive in the best Condition,  
**FIRST RATE WINES.**

received from the most eminent Houses in En-  
gland 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.

**AUCKLAND HOTEL }**  
January 1st 1843.

**JUST RECEIVED and FOR SALE**—Macintosh, Taghoni and  
other Coats; Lace edgings; Tuscan Bonnets; Gloves; Gause,  
Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; Flannel, Chamois and other  
Vegetable Sponges; Hair; a large assortment of Stationery; 1  
Chair covers, Hearth Rugs and Carpets; 2 Tool Chests com-  
plete, als an invoice of Cutlery, Carpenters Tools, Britannia Tea  
and Coffee Pots; Glass Ware, Pewter Pots; Lamps; Pistols,  
Rifles, Fowling Pieces, Gendemen's Portfolios; Dressing  
Cases; Perfumery, &c.  
**P. TOWNSEND & Co.**  
Hongkong, Feby. 13th, 1843

**C. V. Gillespie** 46 Queens Road, has on Sale Large Singapore  
Spars suitable for Lower Masts, Orrel Coal, square Iron,  
Plate Glass, Irish Pork in barrels, Preserved Meats, Fish  
and Vegetables in an and in cases of six dozen each, Sherry, Cham-  
paigne, Port, Hock, Brandy, White and Grey Long Cloths, &c.  
Hong-kong 3rd Nov. 1842.

**FOR SALE** Anchors, Cables, Copper Sheath-  
ing and Nails, Patent Felt, Carpeting and Rugs  
and Woolen Tartan—by  
**W. T. Kinsley.**  
Hongkong, Jany 11th, 1843.

**FOR SALE**—On the marine Lot next the China Bazaar.  
Chains 1, 1 and 1 1/2 inches,  
do. Rigging, Toppast sheets, Jytes &c. 1-16, 5-16, 11-16,  
Anchors 300 to 450 lb, and 21, 22, and 23 Cwt. each,  
One double purchase Crab,  
Cacavas (English length) and twine,  
Singapore spars 68 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 COLIACCO**, on the premises, or to  
**WILLIAM SCOTT,**—Macao.  
Hongkong, October 5th, 1842.

**NOTICE**—The interest and responsibility of **MR. WILLIAM**  
**WARDROP SHAW** in our firms here, at Maulmain, and in  
that of Buchanan & Co. Glasgow, ceased on the 31st Decem-  
ber last.  
[Signed] **DUNNETT, SHAW, & Co.**  
Pinang, 10th June, 1842.

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

**ON SALE.**

**Beef and Pork in barrels**  
**Cabin and Ship Bread**  
**Sperm Candles**  
**Arrack**  
**Glassware**  
**P. Townsend & Co.**

**PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.**

**HENRY JOHN CARE**, formerly Livery Stable  
Keeper in India, begs to acquaint his friends and  
the public in general, that it is his intention, to-  
gether with his partner **L. E. Christopher** to open a  
private boarding house, for the accommodation of  
Naval and Military Officers and of the Merchant  
Service. He begs to assure those gentlemen, who  
may honor him with their patronage, that the  
greatest attention will be paid so as to ensure them  
every Comfort.

The most perfect order and regularity will be  
observed.

The house is situated near the premises of  
Messrs Townsend & Co.

**N. B.** The Livery Stables will be carried on as  
formerly, and it is the intention of both parties, to  
procure a supply of good horses from Manilla.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1843.

**FOR SALE**—The *Bingaban*, 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, 120  
x 105. Apply to  
**C. V. Gillespie.**

**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.

FOR CHEK-CHAO.

A Boat will be Started from the Harbour Master's Jetty, to  
the above place at 10 A. M. every Saturday and Tuesday  
and returning, will leave at 4 P. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays  
for Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned. The which  
leaves on Tuesdays, the "ROY O'MORE" on Saturdays, Passage  
each way, Rupees 4. Freight 6 Dozen Cases, Rupees 2. 3 D. a.  
and under, Rupee 1.  
**P. TOWNSEND & Co.**  
Hongkong, Feby. 13th 1843.

**FOR SALE**—Ship Chandlery, Cables, and Stores of all de-  
scriptions, Port Wines, Pale and Gold Sherry, Champagne,  
Moselle, Marella, English and French Brandy, Gin, Bottled Ale  
and Porter, English Butter in Kegs, an assortment of Warm  
Clothing, and Beaver Hats. Apply to  
**A. HUMPHREYS, Magistracy St.**

FOR SALE.

Ship Chandlery, and Stores of all kinds for  
Ships,  
**P. Townsend & Co.**

**FOR SALE**—Several Extensive and Valuable Lots of Ground,  
in slightly situat on the Queens Road, having deer water  
frontage, and within a short distance of the Government Offices.  
A convenient one Storey Dwelling House, with a large plot of  
ground attached, fronting the Sea. Particulars may be had of  
**RICHARD OSWALD.**  
Hongkong, 7th Feby. 1843.

**FOR SALE**—Singapore Planks, and Beams measuring 20 to  
25 feet long, 7 to 10 inches Square. Apply to  
**R. OSWALD.**  
Hong kong, 9th Feby. 1843.

**FOR SALE**—On Board the American Bark **LARK**.  
200 barrels flour, 500 Handspikes,  
200 barrels Beef, 15 Rough Spars,  
25 barrels Pork, 4 Whale boats,  
5 Hogheads Bread, 100 Boxes of Soap,  
5 barrels Spirit of Turpentine, 5 Cases of Shoes,  
8 barrels of White Beans, 100 Tons of Coals,  
15 barrels of Tar, 10,000 Lath-boards,  
10 barrels of Pitch, 30 Casks Jamaica Rum,  
500 Ash Oars, 4 Qr. Casks Madeira.  
For particulars apply to the Commander on board the Lark  
or to  
**G. F. DAVIDSON.**  
Hongkong, 8th Feby. 1843.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned for  
Bills for France 70,000, & 80,000, in various sets,  
drawn by Captain Page of the French Corvette Favo-  
rite, on the French treasury, at 30 days sight.  
**J. A. Durran Jur.**  
Macao 2 February 1843.

**PRICES for Job Printing** are as follows:  
Bills of Lading and Exchng, per 100 8. 2  
Policies and folio pages . . . . . 3  
Letter paper size . . . . . 3  
**ADVERTISEMENTS** \$ 5  
Of Ships \$ 5  
Not exceeding 7 lines . . . . . 1  
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per each line additional.  
Advertisements and Job printing English and Chinese at mod-  
erate prices.  
The Press cannot be set for less than one hundred copies.

**Shipping Intelligence.**

ARRIVED.

FEB,			
16th	Omega,	White,	Macao
16th	Water Witch,	Reynell,	Macao
16th	Zoe,	Miller,	Macao
16th	Victoria,		Macao
17th	Jean,	Richards,	Macao
18th	Athena,	Whyie,	Calcutta & Sing.
19th	Iris,	Graham,	Chusan
20th	Beulah,	Yatou,	Calcutta & Sing.
20th	Wave,	Jones,	Macao
21st	Black Swan,	Hart,	Macao
21st	Madras,	Slack,	Calcutta & Sing.
21st	Seppings,	Rawlins,	Calcutta & Sing.
22d	Mor,	Methven,	Bombay & Sing.

SAILED.

18th	Calumet, (Amer.)	Leach,	Boston
17th	Hurleigh,	Oliver,	East Coast
17th	Anthony Anderson,	Splatt,	Macao
16th	Zoe,	Miller,	East Coast
15th	Will o' the Wisp,	Higgin,	Macao
14th	Jean,	Richard,	Manilla
13th	Olympus,	Whyie,	Macao
13th	Sir Robt. Peel,	F. Sames,	Amoy
12th	Water Witch,	Reynell,	Macao
20th	Omegas,	White,	East Coast
21st	Iris,	Graham,	Macao
21st	D'Arcy,	Garrick,	Macao
21st	Siam,	Willmet,	Whampoa
22d	Flashemy,	Duckle,	Macao
22d	Hapley,	Gedding,	Macao
22d	Athena,	Whyie,	Macao
22d	Maia,	Sproule,	Macao

Printed and Published by  
**W. J. GIBB,**  
at the Press of the "Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette,"  
No. 20, Queen's Road, Hongkong.