

NOTICE

The connexion of the Rev. Mr. Shuck with the FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE, having ceased; it is requested that henceforth, in all matters relating to the paper, parties will be pleased to apply at the PRINTING OFFICE, where all Communications for the Editor must in future be addressed.

To our SUBSCRIBERS.—The large amount of our outstanding arrears, (nearly the half of our receipts,) admonishes us to request our friends and subscribers, to oblige us by forthwith liquidating our claims; which trifling as they are individually yet aggregately amount to a considerable sum.

By irregularity or delay in the Delivery or Receipt of the Paper brought to our notice we will endeavour to rectify. We shall be much obliged to our Subscribers, if they will inform us what any change of residence takes place.

WANTED.—A dollar each will be paid for Clean Copies of No. 28 of the FRIEND OF CHINA, and half a dollar for Nos. 16 and 27 on application to the

PRINTING OFFICE.
Hongkong 9th March.

FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 23rd, 1843.

The *Vicer* Steamer from Bombay with Lieut. Col. Malcolm C. B. is the bearer of the Ratified Treaty arrived here on the 16th Inst. London Letters of January the 6th were received by the same opportunity.

On March the 9th, we remarked "it is expected that Keying, a near relative of the

Commissioner in which case H. E. the Pleasantry, northward &c. We have since learned that the Authorities at Canton, consider it quite certain that Keying will be sent down immediately by the Emperor, to resume the negotiations with a view to an early settlement, hence it will be unnecessary for H. E. at present to visit the North.

We understand H. E. on the 15th received a visit from *Hien-heng* (one of Elepo's assistants) and some other officers. *Hwang*, (the Secretary and Elepo's other assistant) was unable to leave Canton, as he was engaged in arranging the late Imperial Commissioner's papers, and making the necessary reports to the Cabinet at Peking.

HAVING now completed our first volume, in behaves as to thank our friends and subscribers for their support and assistance. We commenced under the most discouraging circumstances, and with the risk of a considerable pecuniary loss. This we are glad to say has been avoided, so that we are encouraged to believe that before another year shall elapse, the extent of our support will enable us, (without any additional charge) to double the size of our Print and greatly increase the interest and value of its contents; thus striving as far as possible to render it, not only the exponent of the opinions, but the representative of the character and importance of our rising Colony.

We take this opportunity of tendering our warmest acknowledgments to British and Colonial contemporaries, many of whom have, much to our surprise, eulogised our lucubrations far, very far beyond their deserts—an amount of praise far too cheaply earned for such off hand, unlaboured efforts.

We have been much gratified by the perusal of a communication in the *Colonial Magazine* on the China Pacification. We have transferred an extract to our Columns, and we much regret our space will not permit our presenting to our Readers the article in its entirety. The author Mr. Robert Wise of Allonby (who in early life served on this coast on board of H. M. Ship *Dover*) has earned a deserved reputation from his Pamphlet on Afghanistan and

China. The article in question is distinguished for the same sound sense and practical sagacity, which marked his former production. In our next, we hope to give a more lengthened notice.

It is indeed the part of a good citizen to impart to his fellows, the knowledge and information which he has gathered from personal observation and research in remote lands. We nansate the cry which is raised in every colony against the ignorance of folks at home. This benightedness is indisputable, but how comes it so? Why from the supineness and indifference of the professed friends of the complaining Colonists. If some who have had the like opportunities, would follow the example of Mr. Wise and emulate his truly British feelings, by publishing the result of their matured experience, we dare promise them a most genial reception from the Public at home, whilst they will earn a just title to the gratitude and thanks of their Countrymen abroad.

By our advices from London, we learn that the accouchement of Her Majesty is expected to take place about this time. The gossip, is that the expulsion from the Palace of a German Baroness, by the influence of the Prince, has led to a restoration of those feelings, which ought to subsist between mother and daughter, and hence at the levees and drawing-rooms of the present season Her Majesty will be represented by the Duchess of Kent.

A visit from the King of Hanover to England is threatened.

Lord Melbourne, we are glad to hear is restored to health.

Parliament will meet on the 27th.

A further relaxation of the oppressive Corn laws is expected.

It is hoped the present right-minded, energetic President of the United States, will be able to obtain the passing of an Act to introduce into America the Bonding system, and a reduction of the duties by the late Tariff.

The £50,000, required by the Corn Law League to carry on the war, will be raised it seems.

The attempt to revive Monachism in England, is likely to be successful.

Another fire at Liverpool has taken place, the loss is estimated at from £70,000 to £100,000.

The Anti Opium agitation, as we prognosticated, has revived and is aided by the Thunderer of the Times. We hold it is pretty certain, the issue of all this will be, that the monopoly or rather the right of preemption by the Company will be abolished, and as free a cultivation of the poppy, as of the sugar cane, or any other agricultural product be permitted. Should the Company levy 200 Rupees per chest on the export of Opium, and sell Licences to retail vendors, as in the case of Spirits, we have no doubt the Revenue derivable from this source, during the next ten years would exceed that of the ten preceding.

The occupation of the Marquesas Islands by the French, has attracted considerable notice in Europe. The report of Rear Admiral du Petit Thouars has rendered the idea of colonising these Islands very popular in France. Some of the English papers affect deep indignation at the aggressive spirit of the French, which is very absurd in this case, if it be true, that the Native Chiefs were induced to place themselves under the protection of the French, to shield themselves from a punishment they expected, and merited from the United States; surely France and America can settle the question in dispute without our interference.

The excesses of the populace, instigated it is said by that Arch-intriguer Louis Philippe, which led to the Bombardment of Barcelona by the Captain General, has created great disgust throughout Europe.

THE SHIPPING arrivals in London from China during December, were the *Eleanora*, Bengallee, Niagara, Mary Imree, Chusan, and Gratitude. At Liverpool, the *John Christian*. The Ships loading in London for China were the *Passenger*, Maid of Athens, Rokeby, Possidone, Arundel, *Eleanora*, *Emu*, Indian, *Zenobia*. At Liverpool the *Ivanhoe*, *Thomas Fielden*, *Patna*, *Chieftain*, *Adeh*, *Ranger*, *John Horton*, and *Iris*. In the Clyde, the *James Campbell* and *Duke of Wellington*. Sailed in December for China, the *Sappho*, *Charles Jones*, *Inglesborough*, *Nautilus*, *Anahita*, besides some four or five Vessels, whose ultimate destination was supposed to be China.

In beginning a new volume we may be pardoned for taking a retrospective glance, and as a title to future confidence, instancing the conformity of events with our anticipations.

In our address of the 17 March 1842 "we said we cherish the expectation that the mighty problem now in process of solution will be fraught with unmixed good not only to China itself but to our beloved country and mankind at large. We inscribe Free Trade on our banner and that it may wave triumphant we shall insist on the permanent occupation of Hong Kong—the authoritative declaration of its being a Free Port, and the exercise of a generous Policy by the Home and Local Governments to foster and encourage this insular settlement on the coast of China, which we earnestly believe requires but little aid, to become one of the most important commercial emporia in the East."

On the 31st March we remarked "We doubt not that by this time, in parliament, Sir Robert Peel has exhibited himself as a Reformer, not only of our Criminal but also of our Fiscal Code, which has hitherto been a disgrace to the Civilization we so often and so proudly invoke." On the 12th of March, Sir Robert Peel submitted his Financial Statement and announced his intention to revolutionise our Tariff.

When we quoted (in No. 2) the passage from Lord Ellenboroughs Speech commencing, "Yet he felt he had much to do—to terminate the War in China—to restore tranquility—to both banks of the Indus: in a word to give peace to Asia" we remarked we may safely say it can be accepted as a correct index of his Indian Policy, which will we think be of a very auspicious character. Whatever may be the peculiarities of the Noble Lord he is not effeminate in mind" &c. &c.

On occasion of the Afghanistan disaster (No. 4) We said "The tenure of our Indian Empire imperatively demands that the heaviest retribution of a righteous judgement be immediately exacted". We feel sure only a few short months will elapse ere the insurrection be crushed—the leaders ex-

share the opinion of the oldest residents and those most acquainted with Chinese character, who confidently aver several years must elapse before this War will end" and add we count on a successful issue within twelve months "that our establishment on this Island is now fixed on a basis that it cannot be abandoned."

On June the 18th we say "we hold that the present armament is sufficiently powerful to coerce the Chinese into a Pacification. We might much extend this recapitulation, but enough of Political events, we turn to Commercial matters; with respect to JUSTICE TO CHINA in a reduction of Tea duty &c. our views are now acknowledged to be correct. We can also instance both our Staples TEA and SILK, particularly the latter with respect to which, the last Loudon accounts almost guarantee that our confident anticipations will be realized to the very letter.

We claim no particular merit for judgement or discernment, well knowing that most of our Readers if non-integrated spectators (as we were) of passing events would have come to the same conclusions.

WHEN announcing the *Pacification*, we said, speaking of the victors, "we are confident that a noble gerdon for their gallantry and services will be accorded by their Sovereign, and they will receive the well merited applause of their fellow countrymen." It is now our pleasing duty (in the list of promotions which will be found in another column) to record the ample fulfillment of our expectations. As regards the effects of the news of the Peace at home, all accounts concur, that they fully verify what was stated in our No. 35, viz. "we aver that no intelligence in our time (excepting only the victory of Waterloo) will have produced such general rejoicing in England"—indeed almost the identical phraseology has been used by a leading London Journal.

As was expected, the News induced an instantaneous revival in the commercial world. In the manufacturing districts an important impulse was felt, which with the almost unprecedentedly mild winter, has gone far to alleviate a state of destitution which one shudders to contemplate, but which is most astoundingly attested by the falling off last Quarter's Revenue. In the Excise alone the deficiency amounted to £717,282! In the Customs to £581,105!

Public attention is strongly turned towards China, hence Hongkong, we feel sure, cannot but benefit thereby, and to an extent far beyond what its friends now contemplate. The length of our Extracts precludes us at present going into further details.

We have gone through our files, and the articles we have yet seen on the *China question*, is one in the *Examiner*, which we have transferred to our Columns, and which well merits a perusal. It is by the same writer, whose admirable

We cannot now comment on the sayings and doings at home, in reference to China; we would however observe, that all the papers we have yet seen are unanimous in the opinion we have repeatedly expressed, viz. It is alone the business of the Chinese to prevent smuggling, and that it would be not only inexpedient but decidedly adverse to British interests for us to interfere in the matter. Thus much we would however add, it is our confident expectation (should an exceptional policy be adopted in China) that a supposed equivalent will be obtained as a recompense.

By our late advices from Bombay, we learn that all is tranquil in India. The Amers of Scinde appear disposed to make terms with Major Outram. Lord Ellenborough is going to Agra, where the Government and Courts of Law will be stationed for some time. Trade generally was better, and Freights also have improved.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Communication of L with respect to the Claims for losses by the late riot at Canton, was received too late for our last issue. Want of space precludes its publication this week. For the same reason we cannot insert the account of the opening of the Theatre at Koolongsoo, for which we are indebted to V. We are much obliged to our Foreign friend for his description of the Steam Rope Manufactory at Manila. We shall translate and insert in an early number. In reply to J. F. E. we can only say that we have not yet seen a Copy of the ratified Treaty, but think with him that its publication will be no longer delayed, as by this time (Parliament having met) its contents will be fully

the interior transit of merchandise, the Mandarin officers, with the assistance of the privileged Hong merchants, can force, or at least direct, the main current of trade to any point on the main land of the empire which may suit them, or their government; however, as we have got the key of China, we can use it or otherwise, as circumstances may from time to time require, and should we unfortunately be compelled again to unlock the door to get into China, then the shortest and surest way to end the matter would be, to run a line by steamers and an army, right across China, from Nankin to Canton, via the Poyang Lake, and declare and hold the country between that line and the sea as British, in which section would be included all the tea and silk districts, and the most opulent and populous provinces of China. Hong-kong being a free port will largely share as a depot in the trade of the Straits and Malay Archipelago, which will doubtless considerably increase; it will also as a natural consequence largely participate in the coasting trade of China, but what share it might have in the Tea and European trade remains yet to be seen, as under the old system, all regular trade in the Canton river had to pass through the grasping hands of the privileged Hong merchants.

The four additional ports opened to us by war for trade in China, are admirably selected in point of position, for the extension of our commerce with the most populous and most wealthy parts of China, Shanghai is most especially so, from its being the sea-port of the ancient imperial capital of Nankin, and also of the mighty Yang-tse river; from its being situated in the middle of the most richly and thickly inhabited parts of China; and from its having also the most opulent population. The great fear of our not succeeding lies in the power of the Mandarin officers and privileged Hong merchants combined, to thwart the terms of the treaty of peace, which admits of freedom of trade between us and the Chinese generally—if the Tartar government honourably act up to the spirit and letter of the treaty of peace, allowing us

ing the needful to pay us for our merchandise to a very large amount annually; doubtless the industrious millions of China, can do as much in proportion to their numbers, in this respect, as the indolent thousands in some of the South American States, have done for a series of years past.

Colonial Magazine.

The Commercial accounts received by the present Mail, are, on the whole, satisfactory. Business generally was reviving, and although high prices are not likely to reign again for some years, there seems to be a returning confidence, in a steady and improving trade.

The great falling off in the revenue both for the year and quarter, appear to have caused serious misgivings in the minds of capitalists, and stocks had been slightly affected in consequence; but there seemed to be no apprehensions that the diminution would be otherwise than temporary.

We re-publish Messrs. TRIMAN and COOK'S Circular, which gives a lucid, and apparently accurate, account of the state of the market.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES.—The important events by which the year eighteen hundred and forty two has been marked will, hereafter, render it one of the most memorable epochs in the commercial annals of this Country; commencing, as it did, with a general stagnation, in duration and extent, and unprecedented accompanied with losses, arising from failures both at home and abroad, and from the depreciation of merchandise, estimated at not less than from twenty to thirty millions sterling; and terminating with the resumption of activity, and a revival in manufactures, as extraordinary as it was sudden and unexpected.

Notwithstanding the excitement arising out of the intelligence from China has passed away, the Manufacturing Districts present a marked change for the better; not, however, produced, as generally imagined, by an impetus given from the completion of a treaty with China, but owing to other causes which have been silently in operation for some time past.

As respects Property, the change has been no less extraordinary within the period referred to: Mills and

the latter, considered to be deteriorated by some years of wear, has been replaced at prices above half the cost of new. From the report of the Factory Commissioners, presented to Parliament last February, and bearing date December, 1841, it would appear that of 1,264 Cotton Mills in his district, there were 739 in short time, and 138 not working at all, making a difference of 25,000 in the number of persons employed; whereas all the Mills which were on short-time are now in full work: a similar observation may be made as to those on other branches of manufacture.

SUGAR.—A strong impression has for some time past prevailed, that an early revision of the Sugar Duties would take place, which has had a great effect on the market, and sales, in consequence, could only be made upon a reduced scale, and at a considerable decline in price;—although the extent of Consumption, as well as the very moderate Stocks, warranted the expectation that the demand would have been more extensive.

What may be the ultimate issue of negotiations now pending, must necessarily be only vague conjecture; rumour assuming a reduction of the present duty of 24s. per Cwt. to 16s. on British, and of 63s. to 30s. on Foreign—a scheme which would involve a sacrifice of revenue of not less than one million sterling, even allowing for a much greater quantity, being taken for home use; such rumours serve, however, to increase the depression in the trade, as much as if they rested on a solid foundation.

SPICES.—Cassia Lignea has latterly fallen very considerably in value, chiefly in expectation of large supplies;—the decline from the highest point is from 15s. 18s. and prices now range from 70s. 80s. per Cwt. against 85s. 98s. in 1841, and 80s. 90s. in 1840. Imports this year 21,500 Packages, against 18,000 and 10,800. Stock 3,000, against 2,700 and 9,500.

SILK, &c.—Silk has been in very good demand, and the value of Bengal has been maintained, but China and Italian have given way, about six or seven per Cent. The imports of Bengal for 1842 exceed those of the preceding year by 1200 Bales, being 9784, against 6975.—China, on the contrary, there is a falling off, being 2014 only, against 3793;—the Deliveries Bengal, 6935, against 6037; China, 2991, against 3973 and the Stock on the 31st December, Bengal, 7,900 Bales, against 5350; China, 1203, against 2180.

Silk piece Goods have been depressed for the last twelve months, Corahs having declined in that period 1s. 6s. at 2s. per Piece, and not of free sale at that reduction, the low price of Bengal Silk enabling our manufacturers, to fabricate an article materially into competition with them.

Bombay Times.

DEATHS.

Viscount Hill, Sir F. S. Weatherall, Lord Gilhes, Arch-Deacon Wrangham, Dr. Mitford, the father of Miss Mitford of literary celebrity, Vice Admiral Evans, the Countess of Denbigh, Howth, and Munster, Dr. A. Good, E. J. Coe's Service—at sea on his return from China, Hon. C. B. Stratford, Capt. in the 18th Royal Linn, Admiral Sir John Bingham, K. C. B. Major-General Percy Drummond, &c.

VIDE SUPPLEMENT.

PROSPECT OF AN IMPROVED TRADE IN CHINA.

Peace having been happily concluded between Great Britain and China, it only remains for us now to make the best of our altered position, by using every honest effort within our reach, to extend the trade profitably and honorably, and to endeavour to cement friendship with China.

It is to be hoped the treaty of peace concluded by Sir Henry Pottinger, may give that full expansion to our intercourse with China, which the late war gave us the power of opening up; everything now depends on the terms on which the questions are settled respecting duties on imports and exports, transit duties chargeable on foreign and home merchandise passing from one part of China to another, privileges of the Hong merchants, port charges on shipping, system to be adopted of conducting business at the four ports newly opened, and also at Canton in future, how the British merchants are to be accommodated with residences for themselves, their wives, and their families, at the ports newly opened, how protection to life and property is to be made secure, how grievances are to be redressed, how debts due by the Chinese to the British are to be recovered, and how we are to be assured that the voice of the representatives of England reaches the Emperor's ears, and has due attention and consideration paid to it without delay. If these points be severally fully gone into, clearly settled, and fairly established, by being put into good working order, and into full operation under the auspices of our forces now in China, before their forces move one foot homeward from China, (or before any considerable part move homeward,) then, from the great resources and wealth of China; from the persevering industry of her 300 million inhabitants, and from the fixed and resolute national trading propensities, and the ceaseless commercial enterprise of the plodding Chinese part of the population, (above ninety-nine parts of one hundred of the whole,) it is not too much to anticipate confidently, that the result of the China war will be the effect of affording more relief to the industry and enterprise of our overflowing population, and of infusing more new life, in motive for active commercial (and no doubt profitable operations, than any other one measure whatever, and prove in the result highly beneficial to both countries.

But if the foregoing points referred to, be left, in a great measure, in an unsettled state, to find their own level according to surrounding circumstances, after the main part of our forces have been withdrawn, then our splendid powder-and-shot operations will have availed but little, as the every act of the Tartar government will be to drive matters back to their old feeling custom, which in China is law and not law-custum.

Hongkong, our only British free port on the whole coast of China, will in the latter case avail but little, for, while the Tartars hold the control of

through the empire to carry into effect their engagements with us, against all Hong, or other privileged opposition, the Tartar government cause all restrictions on trade to be thrown off de facto, at once throughout the entire Empire, upon the principle of a moderate inland duty being chargeable on merchandise passing from one part of China to another, then there can be no longer the shadow of a doubt of a most immense extension to our China trade in goods and merchandise, particularly suited to the wants of the China market; but only in such particularly suited goods and merchandise, can any extension be expected for the next few years least. Unsuitable goods do very badly in China, no one will give any price for them. Plain cottons, cotton-twist, and camblets, and woollens of suitable colours and qualities, and some metals, are the chief European articles of consumption in extensive demand in China.

But if the Tartar government still continue to levy heavy transit duties on goods passing into the interior of China from the five trading ports, (Canton included,) then however favourably the import and export duties may be regulated, and levied, at the port at which the British merchandise is landed, the extension of our commerce with China must necessarily be slow and limited in its development.

Teas and Silk have always been procurable in China in quantities equal to our demand, notwithstanding that the war has been of three years duration, what further quantities of these staples articles we can with profit take annually, in payment for British merchandise, or what increased quantities of these staples China can supply, remains yet to be ascertained; but be that as it may, there is, I think, little, if any, fear of silver and gold being forthcoming (from the numerous mines of China) in abundance, to pay for our merchandise, so long as we continue to supply their wants as at present, at one-third less than they can supply themselves elsewhere; this remark applies particularly to woollens (thin ladies' cloth, the heaviest article as regards money amounts,) wanted in China. The main question does not appear to be, which is the best port for procuring teas and silk cheaply, but it appears to be which is the largest market for the sale of our productive industry, and Shanghai the sea-port of Nankin and the Yang-tse River, appears to be that market; and Pong that river, by its tributaries and canals standing in connexion with the whole interior of China, the Imperial capital, Peking, is included.

Some of the South American States, which possess little or nothing else but gold and silver for foreign trade, have for a great number of years taken largely of our merchandise annually, and paid us mainly in the precious metals; China has gold, silver, copper, and other ores, in abundance, her population is certainly both the largest and the most industrious on the face of the earth, she therefore possesses all the requisites for obtain-

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER OF ANY PART



OF THE WORLD.
The last sailing Ship "C. MAISON" A. 1 for 12 years. Burthen 350 tons (gross measurement) CAPTAIN LUCAS.

JAMIESON, HOW, & Co.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



The A. I. barque "W. COME", 290 tons par Register, H. Morris, Commander.

For particulars apply to G. F. DAVIDSON.
Hong Kong, 7th March, 1843.

FOR LONDON.



The A. I. British built Barque "A. BERRON", 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.

NOTICE.

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

FOR SALE.

Shaw and Maxwell's Port and Sherry in 3 and 6 dozen Cases, apply to the Godown of Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Hongkong 10th December 1842.

FOR SALE.—Ship Chandlery, Cables, and Stores of all descriptions, Port Wines, Pale and Gold Sherry, Champagne Mosele, Marsell, English and French Brandy, Gin, Bottled Ale and Porter, English Butter in Kegs, and assortment of Warm Clothing, and Beaver Hats. Apply to A. HUMPHREYS, Magstracy St.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions, received and carefully stored in spacious and secure Brick Godowns at Hong-

misies to N. DUUS, or FEARON & SON.—Macao Commission.—Goods are received and sold of HONGKONG, 1st JANUARY, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Java Coffee and Rice, Bengali gito, English and American Flour, and Biscuits, in whole, and half Barrels, Salt Provisions, Salt Salmon in half Barrel, dry Codfish and Haddocks in Drums, Tobacco, Soap, Candies, Paints and Paint Oil, Manila Rum, Java Arrack, English Brandy, in casks of all sizes, Gin in cases, a few Pipes, Quarter Casks, Octaves 3 and 6 dozen cases of first rate Sherry and Port lately arrived from England, Champagne, Liqueur, Noyau, Anisette, Cherry Cordial, and Cognac, in one and three dozen cases, Preserved Meats and Fruits, Jams and Jellies, and Pickles, Europe and Manila Rope, English, and Country Cables, and a small assortment of Marine Stores, Stockholm, Arabian and Coal Tar, and Pitch, Window Glass, Deep-sea, Lead, and Log Lines, Marine and Fishing Salties Water, Chains, Crockery-ware, Tobac Salt, Sausage, Snuff, and White Wine Vinegar, just arrived a small quantity of Butter, Hams, Gibbes, Sausages, and prime Beagle Bottled Beer, at 33 and a half per Dozen. Apply to FEARON'S Wharf, No. 18, Queen's Road, Hongkong, March 1st, 1843.

NOTICE.—A fine large new London, well manned and armed, and commanded by an European, will run between this, Macao and Whampoa after the 20th Instant. For Charter, Freight or Passage, apply on board to Captain Prash or to N. DUUS—Hongkong Fearon & Son—Macao.

Hongkong, 15th March, 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 Gingham for Shirtings, Bengal Towels, Copying and writing ink, Bes doubled distilled Lavender water, and Glass Shoppers by Smith & Co. Eau de Cologne, Needles of all Nos. Fancy quilting for Gents, Vests and Childrens Frocks, Plain and figured Jean and drapery, Figured Flannel for Ladies' waist dresses, Quills and Black Lead Pencils, Fresh Table Raisins, Copper Kettle, horn Lanterna and tin Boilers, Sperm-cera candles, Red Back, powder Masks, Vices, Chisels, files &c. &c. Dutch Blankets, Persian Carpets, &c. &c. Best Brandy, Sherry, Gin and Beer, &c. &c. Hongkong, 20th Jan, 1843. G. MOSELY & Co. Queen's Road.

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.

AUCKLAND HOTEL, January 1st 1843.

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.

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

Hongkong 20th December 1842.

FOR SALE.—On the marine Lot next the China Bazaar. Chains 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 inches do. Rigging, Topmast sheets, Yees &c. 1-16, 5-16, 11-16, Anchors 300 to 360 lb, and 21, 22, and 23 Cwt, each, One double purchase Crab, Canvas (English lengths) and twine, Singapore seam 35 lbs 7/4 lb, by 27 1/2 24 inches.

Sherry in wood and bottle, very Superior, Java Arrack in half Leaguers, Apply to Mr. ANDRÉO COLLAO, on the premises, or to WILLIAM SCOTT, —Macao. Hongkong, October 5th, 1842.

C. V. Gillespie 46 Queens Road, has on Sale Large Singapore Spars suitable for Lowes Mast, Orrel Coal, square Iron Plate Glass, Irish 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 3. 11 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.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions received and carefully stored in spacious dry and secure Brick Godowns, situated on the Queen's Road No. 20 at Hongkong, upon moderate terms. Apply upon the premises to W. ALLANSON & Co. Goods are received and sold on Commission. Hongkong, 16th Feby, 1843

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

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

FOR SALE.

Beef Pork
Tear Pitch
Rosin Mackrell in Kits
Negro head Tobacco Navy bread
Pilot bread Flour
Soap 150 boxes of tannin &c. &c.
These goods are just landed from the American vessel LARK and NAVIGATOR and are in prime condition. Apply to G. F. DAVIDSON. Hongkong, 7th March, 1843.

FOR SALE.—The last sailing Teak Schooner "LALIA" built by the same Builder as the Celestial with Mast and Rig &c. complete has just been newly coppered and is well worthy the attention of any gentleman who desires a pleasure boat.

Teak Built Cutter, 24 feet long, complete with rigging, sails, and furniture apply to G. F. DAVIDSON, PAINTER & Co. Hongkong, 3rd March, 1843.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise for Sale. English Saddles and harness complete, cup Tumblers, &c. Champagne and Superior Old brandy, Blue and Red Cords and Buttons, Iron, India shades and Bath

NOTICE. FOR SALE.—Bany Rice, Manila Coffee, Cocconut Oil, Java Arrack in cases and casks, Port and Sherry, Copenhagen Cherry Cordial, in Pints, Europe and Manila Rope, Oakum, Corks, Singapore Planks, Anchors and Chains.

JOHN BIRD & Co. Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1843.

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, 1120 x 1105. Apply to C. V. GILLESPIE.

FOR SALE.—Several Extensive and Valuable Lots of Ground, situate on the Queen's Road, having deep 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.

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

FOR SALE.—Flour, Beef &c. ex American Barque LARK only at the Godowns of P. TOWNSEND & Co. Hongkong, March 21st, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is authorized to receive all packages or Parcels addressed to any of the Officers or to the Mess of Hon. 18th Royal Irish Regiment, and will pay any expenses incurred upon them. N. DUUS, Fearon's Wharf.

Hongkong, 22d March, 1842.

NOTICE.—ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS Printed by Messrs Galignani, rue Vivienne, PARIS. [Orders to be accompanied by a bill payable in London or Paris.] GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.—A daily Political Journal. The object of this well-known Journal is

to be conducted on a system of undeviating impartiality, the sentiments of every party, Ministerial and Opposition, find their place in its columns.

In the English Department will be found the leading articles of the Tory, Conservative, Whig, and Radical journals. A prominence correspondent with their vast importance is given to the parliamentary debates. In addition to all news of fashionable or general interest, the proceedings at the India House, and every subject important to Eastern subscribers, is specially attended to.

The French Department contains (in a special article) the political sentiments of the Paris press; the proceedings of the French Chambers; the fashionable and local news of Paris, Stocks, &c.; the earliest information from Spain, Switzerland, Italy and Germany, Russia, and all other parts of the Continent.

Terms of Subscriptions.—(Payable in advance) One Year, £5. 10s; Six Months, £2. 17s.

THE LONDON AND PARIS OBSERVER, Journal of Literature, Science, and Fine Arts.—This Journal, published every Sunday, consisting of forty-eight columns of closely printed, matter large 4to (almost the matter of an octavo volume), contains the *élite* of all that is intellectual, useful, or recreative, in more than TWENTY London Quarterly, Monthly, and Weekly Publications.

Terms of Subscriptions.—(Payable in advance) One year £2. 10s; Six months £1. 7s.

Shipping Intelligence. ARRIVED.

MAR.			
16th	H.M. Str. Vixen,	Robertson,	Bombay
17th	Edmonston,	M'Dougal,	Bombay
17th	Sri Singaura,	Christian,	Whampoa
20th	Arctuba,	Williams,	Whampoa
20th	Erigois brigate,	Ci. Ceuille,	Macao
21st	H.C. Str. Proserpine,	Hough,	Macao

SAILED.

16th	Minerva,	Brown,	Whampoa
16th	Lightwood,	Kerr,	Whampoa
18th	H.M.S. Pelican,	Justice,	Chusan
18th	H.M.S. Wolverine,	Johnson,	Macao
18th	Lafayette (French),	Costey,	Macao
18th	Teror,		Macao
17th	Eden,	Boyes,	Whampoa
17th	Main,	Sprouts,	Whampoa
17th	Eden,	M'Cartey,	Whampoa
18th	Arctuba,	Spill,	Whampoa
18th	Minerva,	Brown,	Whampoa
18th	Minerva,	Robertson,	Macao
19th	H.C. Str. Proserpine,	Hough,	Macao
19th	Eden,	Boyes,	Macao
19th	Eden,	Christian,	Macao
19th	Eden,	William,	Macao
19th	Eden (Dutch),	Salawangan,	Macao

Wm. H. Miller, Harbin's Quay.

