

NOTICE.

THE connexion of the Rev. Mr. SJUCK 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 one 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.

IF Any irregularity or delay in the Delivery or Receipt of the Paper, if brought to our notice we will endeavor to rectify. We shall be much obliged to our Subscribers, if they will inform us when 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 30th, 1843.

As promised in our last, we now glance at the sayings and doings in England, on receiving news of the PEACE. We have only space to cite the two Leading English journals. The Times expressed its lively satisfaction at the termination of the War it has "never been able to believe just." It said "the gains are ill-gotten and may share the fate of many similar acquisitions, but then we shall no longer be sickened by seeing the brethren and successors in arms of those who stemmed the tide of battle at Albuera, or Waterloo, sweeping away with cannon or bayonet—crowds of poor pigtailed animals; and read after a day of slaughter, that a Corporal and half a dozen privates comprise the whole loss of the British Army." Speaking of our future prospects and altered position, it observes our officers in Canton, Amoy and Ningpo will now speak in another tone, and will receive a different attention; and something of European law and regularity will be infused into those perplexing and irregular relations to which in part we owe the late contest.

The Chronicle of course exults in the news, and for the special laudation, or rather exculpation, of the ex-foreign Secretary twits the adverse faction with the memorable debate in 1840 on China Affairs, which was so near ousting the Melbourne Ministry. It seeks to justify the official neglect or abandonment of Captain Elliot, by pointing to the magnificent results achieved by H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger, who also it avers was not shackled with definite instructions and the absence of which secured his diplomatic success. It says with respect to Captain Elliot and the Debate, in vain was it urged the impossibility of controlling by minute instructions the conduct of our relations with a country more than 15,000 miles distant from us. It asks how conclusively the validity of this argument is proved by the recent intelligence, but also says, had the Chinese only held out a little longer a special mission (alluding derisively to Lord Ashburton's to America) must have been the reward of their perseverance.

On the Continent, France excepted, the moderation of Great Britain is justly extolled, and much satisfaction is expressed at the vast prospect presented by the opening of a new Continent to the increasing activity of all Europeans. A Paris paper, *La Presse*, denounces the War as unjust but remarks with a good deal of truth "the English are immutable in their Policy. In all their arrangements with foreign nations we find the trace of the same prevailing principles. They tend incessantly to seize upon the best positions throughout the globe. The Island of Hongkong was long coveted by the English. It is the best situation in the Chinese Seas; it is an inestimable advanced post in the southern Archipelago. For these reasons England takes possession of it." It adds with regard to the Conditions of the PACIFICATION, "this is a great, a magnificent success—a success which does honour to our Civilization, to the age we live in and particularly to the people who have extorted it from the pusillanimity of the authorities of the Celestial Empire."

Having touched on the sayings, we turn to the doings on receipt of the gratifying intelligence. It was on the 23d November, that Lord Stanley addressed the Lord Mayor, announcing "that it has pleased Almighty God to crown her Majesty's arms with complete success; and that the Emperor of China, has been compelled to recognize

the claims of Great Britain." In the metropolis the Church Bells rang, the Park and Tower guns roared in honour of the occasion. A Salute from the Castle and the chimes of the City Bells gladdened the denizens of *Auld reekie*. In Dublin, more gay and joyous still, the whole garrison assembled in Phoenix Park and hailed the welcome news by firing a *feu de joie*. At Liverpool the intelligence was greeted with firing of guns and ringing of bells. In the Provinces the demonstrations of popular satisfaction were universal so that one might then have justly called our country by its time-honoured, genial, but alas! almost obsolete title of *merry England*.

The funds of course rose, nearly every article of produce and manufacture sympathized and brought better prices. The value of shipping and machinery was sensibly affected, the city *quidnuncs* even affirmed the *Income Tax* was to be taken off instanter. Having braved the unpopularity of such an impost the Premier is too sagacious, we think, not to continue it for the term prescribed by the act, to say nothing of the grievous falling off in the Revenue for the last quarter.

All our letters indulge in a strain of *buoyancy and confidence* highly satisfactory, and we rejoice to know that tens of thousands of our countrymen were—thanks to the PEACE—agreeably surprised into the unexpected enjoyment of a *merry Christmas and a happy new year*.

It is reported that Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane will shortly proceed to Manilla, that the *Belleisle* will soon sail for England, and the *Royalist* for Port Essington and Sydney.

Chinese Tariff.—In reply to C. K. we may observe that although we had prepared a Pro-forma Chinese Tariff, classified on the plan of Mr. Mac Gregor, as given in the Report of Import Duties Committee and which has been adopted in the late revision of Sir Robert Peel, yet owing to the want of accurate statistical information and the non-existence of a Chamber of Commerce, we were so dissatisfied with the number of blanks in the Columns, that we would not venture to present it to our readers. When the press of recent intelligence is over, we hope to give a specimen of our attempt.

We take this opportunity of telling C. K. that with the best mutual efforts of friendly Europeans powers, we yet never knew a Tariff, or Commercial Treaty that did not require a year, at least, to complete its adjustment. It would perhaps have savoured too much of *la nation boutique*, to have made it a condition of the Treaty of Nanking, that our Cottons and Broad Cloths should be admissible at not more than a specified duty, yet not having done this, we must be content to wait the time necessary for such formal arrangements.

Japan.—We see it is reported that the *Samarang*, 26, has been commissioned by Capt. E. Belcher for surveying. We are told he is appointed to make a hydrographic survey of the Coast of Japan and neighbouring islands.

Our occupation of Hongkong gives a new and additional interest to everything appertaining to Japan. Despite the unsuccessful attempt of the *Morrison*, to open a communication with the authorities, and to restore to their homes some shipwrecked Japanese Sailors we yet hope (if the *Samarang* proceeds to the destination indicated,) the attempt will be renewed and that some of the Japanese, now at Macao, will be afforded an opportunity of returning to their own country.

The *Chinese Repository* says the number of Japanese vessels driven off their own coast and part of the crews of which are known to have been rescued, during the last seven years, have been fourteen in number. The last vessel from Mazatlan brought two of this nation, who were astonished to recognize at Macao, two of their countrymen whom they had last spoke in the Bay of Yedo.

In our early issue we called attention to the propriety, nay the necessity of an application to the Government for a reduction of the Tea Duty. We were confident of a ready response and a hearty co-operation at home. We have not been deceived, the East India Association of Glasgow (*vide our last*) have transmitted a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, wherein they very forcibly urge the expediency of a reduction of the duty on *black Teas of one half*.

It was in reference to this memorial that the Times assailed them. We much regret that we have been compelled for want of space, to abridge the rejoinder of the LONDON JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, which appears in another part of our Paper. We however cannot forbear expressing our cordial satisfaction at its tone and spirit, and we tender to our Metropolitan Contemporary the warmest thanks for his powerful assistance in promoting the cause of JUSTICE TO CHINA.

We cannot detail in full our own views, suffice it to say, at present, that we would prefer abstractedly an *ad valorem* duty on Tea, as is recommended by many influential parties. But we do not disguise from ourselves, the practical difficulties, which it is alleged, would now arise from such a mode of assessment, although during the Company's Monopoly they were not felt.

We would be very chary of recommending any plan which should in the least interfere with the enterprise of our Merchants, or the legitimate facilities and convenience of the buyers and sellers of Tea. At the same time, we find much exaggerated apprehension exists; with respect to the inconveniences which would spring from levying an *ad valorem*. The plan we would venture to recommend would be a combination of a fixed and an *ad valorem* duty, and hence perhaps liable to the objections so strongly urged against a *sliding scale*.

If an *ad valorem* duty were levied on all Teas above the value of 1s. 3d. per lb. and no less than 1s. 3d. per lb. leviable on any sort or kind of Tea imported: the capital objection to an *ad valorem* duty would be removed. We should not then have Tea dust, and spurious stuff, called Tea, brought in, as alleged for *Dyeing* purposes, but really, to mix with Teas paying a much higher rate of Duty.

With an *ad valorem* duty, unmodified by some such limit as we have indicated, Her Majesty's lieges would stand a chance of being poisoned by the cargoes of rubbish, not Tea, although so designated, which would be vended, at 6d. to 9d. per lb. in bond. We need hardly say, with an *ad valorem* duty, there would be such a serious deficiency in the Revenue, as would bar its adoption now by any minister. Our recommendation, as we will shortly show, would entail no greater loss of Revenue, than Sir Robert Peel would cheerfully make, (if convinced on this point) to promote the comfort of the people, and the just claims of Anglo-Chinese commerce.

We make out, that the consumption of Tea, during the present year, will reach, if it do not exceed 15,400,000. It is fair to assume that the average value of such Tea, when imported, will be 1s. 6d. per lb., thus producing a Revenue of £3,000,000. The general improvement of the country, and the continuance of the Income Tax, quite satisfy us, that with the reduction we ask, the national expenditure in 1843, will not exceed the income. Our proposition would not involve a present loss of more than £500,000 to the Revenue.

Again, Sir Robert Peel on introducing his financial measures, and as a plea for so irksome an impost, as the Income Tax, declared that the savings on many articles of daily consumption, would be so much reduced, by the operation of his new Tariff, that generally, the payers of the Income Tax would be more than reimbursed. We believe this has been partially realized, but it would be entirely so, by the adoption of our suggestion.

It is superfluous to mention, that Tea is no longer a luxury, but an article of prime necessity, that a reduction in its cost, would go far to popularize the Income Tax, would greatly augment the comfort of the poorer classes, would promote the cause of temperance and morality, and at the same time benefit the revenue, by increasing the consumption of Sugar, besides affording additional facilities to our commerce with China.

Glad shall we be, if proper efforts shall be made to secure these results, if made, success is certain. In which case, we should not be at all surprised to see (some two and half years hence, when the Income Tax expires) the minister propose to diminish the Tea Duty, so far, as even to fix the starting point at *one shilling per pound*, instead of 1s. 3d. which we now recommend. With such a reduction, we would venture to affirm, but a few years could elapse, ere the consumption of Tea in Great Britain would be at least doubled, seeing that, at present, the average annual consumption is little more than *one pound and a quarter per head*.

We claim the attention of our readers to the following reply of Lord Aberdeen, to the application of the East India and China Association to be informed with respect to the Treaty of Nankin. We should infer from this official communication, that the Treaty would not be officially published in England, till intelligence of the exchange of ratifications was received, some six months hence perhaps, by which time Parliament for this session will be up.

Although diplomatic etiquette may prescribe these formalities, it is quite apparent, we think, from the tone of the reply, that every important stipulation and condition of the Treaty, will be well known in England, long prior to the period we name. The national mind is so fully impressed with a sense of the vast results which may arise therefrom, irrespective of the important interests directly concerned, that we feel sure during the present session, sundry questions (by consent) will be put to the Premier, or Foreign Minister, the answers to which, will fully satisfy the laudable curiosity and just expectations of the public.

Foreign Office, Jany. 3rd, 1843.

Sir,

I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to acknowledge the receipt of the Letter, which you addressed to His Lordship on the 31st Dec. on behalf of the Committee of the East India and China Association, requesting to be made acquainted with such provisions of the Treaty signed by Sir Henry Pottinger with the Chinese Plenipotentiaries on the 29th August, as may have reference to the regulation of the future Commercial intercourse between this country and China. His Lordship directs me to state to you in reply, that altho' Her Majesty has been pleased to ratify the Treaty signed by Sir Henry Pottinger, it would be in consistent with the general practice, officially to make known the contents of that Treaty until Her Majesty's Ratification shall have been exchanged against the Ratification of the Emperor of China, as the Treaty cannot be considered to be formally concluded, until that exchange has taken place.

Lord Aberdeen, however, regrets the less that he is precluded from giving you officially the information that you request, as the accounts contained in the Public-prints of the late negotiations in China, are substantially correct, and His Lordship desires me to state to you that Her Majesty's Govt. trusts that the stipulations of the Treaty, and the arrangements which have yet to be made for giving full effect to it, will place the intercourse between the two Countries on a satisfactory footing. Her Majesty's Govt. will spare no exertion to protect and promote the legal Trade of Her Majesty's Subjects resorting to China; but Her Majesty's Govt. feel that the advantages which Her Majesty's Subjects may derive from the trade with China must after all depend in a great measure on the manner in which that Trade shall be conducted by the parties who may engage in it. Her Majesty's Govt. would therefore call the attention of all such parties to the expediency of impressing upon those whom they may employ, that, at the commencement of the new era which is about to open to British Trade in China, it is of the utmost importance that the feelings and prejudices of the Chinese Authorities and people should, as far as possible, be respected, and that every endeavour should be made to conciliate the good will of the inhabitants of the Country, and to inspire them with a favorable opinion of the British character.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedt. Servant

(Signed) CANNING.

To

Sir George Larpent Bt.
&c. &c.

Our New Zealand friends will be glad to hear that the recommendation (Vide No. 46) to supply them the products of this Country direct has been adopted, and our Countrymen at Wellington and Auckland will, we are sure, gladly greet such an arrival to their shores. We hope we shall have to announce the successful issue of this adventure.

DEATHS.—By the London Mail for December we see reported the demise of the Bishop of Waterford, Viscount Gort, Sir George Walker, William Hono author of the Every Day Book and the well known political parodies and satires, John Bellamy the celebrated author of the New Translation of the Bible, and Professor Lehmann the Russian naturalist. We hope his travels in Central Asia will be published if it be true that his M.S. were preserved. An

account of his visit to Samarcand and circumjacent countries will possess much interest.

In another part of our paper will be found some Commercial Statistics of Manila, from the SEMINARIO FILIPINO. We have before enlarged upon the present and growing importance of our relations with the Philippine Islands, and it is really surprising that every maritime nation but Great Britain has a Consul at Manila. That of France occupies a prominent position, being a Consul-general and placed over all the Consuls in Indo-China and China.

This omission has arisen we have no doubt from the locality of Manila, being as it is, within the limits of the East India Company's Charter; but now its Trading privileges are abolished, we are really astonished British interests has been so forgotten, or neglected at home, that we should not, ere this, have had a Consul of our nation on an Island, with which we have so considerable a trade.

There are besides few, if any port to which so many of our shipwrecked countrymen are brought, or are compelled to seek refuge as Manila. The Merchants there, are unanimous as to the expediency of the appointment we recommend; the propriety of which, is also confirmed by the Merchants here.

We feel confident the attention of the Home Government, has only to be directed to the matter by H. E. the Plenipotentiary, and this acknowledged deficiency in our Consular arrangements will no longer exist. Grievous are the complaints, which from time to time reach us, from the want a British representative at Manila.

We reluctantly insert the letter of L; not because we entirely disagree with him in opinion, but because we much dislike the tone of his communication. We believe the Chinese authorities would at once pay any demand for the losses by the late riot at Canton, which ought be sanctioned H. E. the Plenipotentiary. For this very reason it behoves H. E. as the guardian, not only of British interests but of British honour, to take especial care, that none but just claims should receive his official sanction for liquidation.

With every confidence in the integrity of our British merchants, and the general correctness of their claims, yet it must not be forgotten, that in one or two instances exorbitant compensation has been demanded, which necessitates the strictest scrutiny and examination of every claim. We have no doubt, a very short time will elapse, ere H. E. will see that every sufferer is indemnified for his losses by the Canton riot.

—Five brass Cannon captured from the Chinese have been placed in the Tower. Four of them are of large Calibre and of excellent workmanship.

—The East India and China Association has again urged on Government the expediency of securing to England in the Treaty the right of having an ambassador at Peking. We need repeat our reasons for protesting against such a mischievous condition at the present juncture. The association is far more reasonable when it requires that to all Europeans settled in China the permission to have their wives and families residing with them should be accorded.

—According to the Morning Post the Chinese no sooner heard of the arrival of Major General Lord Saltoun C. B. G. C. H., than they at once agreed to abandon all further resistance as hopeless.

At the Polytechnic Institution, Mr. Carey has lately exhibited a microscope of six powers, ranging from one hundred and thirty to seventy-four millions of times. By the latter power the eye of a fly which is said to contain 750 lenses is so magnified that each lens appears to be fourteen miles in diameter, and the human hair is magnified to eighteen miles in diameter, at four feet is circumference.

Piracy. Captain Anderson of H. M. S. Pylades, his officers and crew, have been awarded by the Admiralty Courts £10 per head on 52 pirates, killed in action, on the 31st July 1841, in Ghusan roads. No head money was allowed on a like number that escaped.

COMMERCIAL.

We learn from our Correspondent at Canton; under date of the 28 inst. that on the reported arrival of the January Mail at Hongkong, there was considerable excitement which led to an immediate cessation of transactions. When however the contents of the letters had been digested, and the reports of the Brokers well weighed, it was discovered therefrom and by the Account Sales that after all, matters were not quite so bad in England as was expected.

The most discouraging circumstance in the Home market was considered to be, not the gradual depression of prices after the receipt of the news of the Peace, but the injudicious pressing of Sales by Speculators and Importers. By the last accounts, the market was somewhat relieved from this pressure, hence it was thought, in face of the ordinary Spring demand for exportation to the Continent and Canada, with the general aspect of the deliveries and stock, besides the growing demand consequent on the improving state of the Country, that the Prices of Tea would at least be maintained in England, if they even did not advance.

Although 25 millions have been shipped since the 30th June, and nearly as much more will be despatched before the season ends; yet the probability of a reduction of the Tea Duty (which we hold to be likely, if pressed in the right quarter and which we have so long earnestly advocated) and a greatly increased consumption, led parties to come into the Market, and a very large business has been done during the past week. Upwards of 100 Chops have been fixed; the prices of Congow from 16 to 27 taels. Almost every good Chop has been picked up, and at rates which, with reference to the opening prices, are considered moderate, not to say Cheap.

The buyers have good reasons for now purchasing, seeing that (owing to the delay—albeit inevitable) in opening the Northern Ports, all expectation of any important supply from thence this season, is abandoned. Then too, remunerating rates are obtainable on the Staple imports of British manufacture. Further, the large shipments, now on their way, have a direct tendency to keep up the prices of Exports, and also diminish those of Imports, from the natural and laudable anxiety of commission-Merchants to make quick returns to their Constituents.

Hysons may be now quoted 2, and good Sorts of Congous fully 1 tael higher.

There has been a heavy Crop of Congow this season, and stocks on hand at Canton are very large for this period of the year; still with an Export duty of 6 taels, it is hardly likely Congous will descend much, if anything lower than 16 taels.

The prices quoted as ruling are for

Congou common	taels 16 to 17
„ fair to good common	17 „ 18
„ Mxd. blk. lf.	19 „ 20
„ ra. coh. fr. st.	20 „ 21
„ blk. lf.	21 „ 22
„ Pekoe kd. and fin.	26 „ 27
PEKOE, scented Orange	30 „ 37
„ flowery	30 „ 60
TWANKAYS	22 „ 28
HYSON	28 upds.

It is thought the present rates for Imports, will not continue, as the Chinese Merchants and dealers are fully aware that heavy arrivals will soon take place. At the present time there is not much doing, except in LONG CLOTHS and COTTON TWIST which are in fair demand, the former of good quality, grey \$2.80 to \$3.10, white \$2.80 to \$3.30; the latter for 18s. to 20s. \$24 to \$30. WOOLLENS. Spanish stripes \$1 to \$1.40 but dull of Sale. IN COTTON nothing doing of importance.

MANCHESTER. During the month there has been a slight fluctuation in the value of the more staple descriptions of Goods. 27-inch 72-reed Printers have been dull of sale, and have receded a little in price, but are in better demand, and prices former 36-40 piece Shirtings and fine Long Cloths are held at about 1s per piece advance on lowest prices current some months ago, and these rates are firmly maintained. Stocks are very low, and many of our most extensive manufacturers are under contract at 9s. 9d. for 36-48 72 reed Shirtings; 8s. 10 & half d. for 39-40 inch 64 reed, and 10s. 7 & half d. for 72 reed grey Long Cloths. Some of them are even holding at 3d. advance on these rates, in anticipation of favourable intelligence from India. The stocks of Twist are light, and the market in a very healthy state, although not much doing. Our last quotations are fully supported, with the exception, perhaps, of 18-34's Water Twist, which is heavy, and may in some instances be purchased on rather more favourable terms. LONDON MAIL.

THE TEA TRADE.—A pamphlet on the Tea trade just published, states that in the year 1839 the highest price of the year paid for Company's Congow at the sale, price was 3s. 7d. per lb.; the lowest 1s. 5d. per lb.; stock on the 31st of December, 32,500,000 lbs; stock of Company's Congow 33,000 chests; delivered for home consumption 32,366-412lb; gross duty paid, 2,355,963. In 1840 the highest price was 3s. 3d. per lb.; the lowest, 1s. 11d. stock 31st of December, 45,500,000 lbs; stock of Company's Congow, 35,700 chests; quantity delivered for home consumption, 35,365,920 lb; gross duty paid 2,838,000 lb. In 1841 the highest price was 3s. 3d. per lb.; the lowest, 1s. 4d.; stock 31st of December, 35,000,000 lbs; stock of Company's Congow 17,500 chests; quantity delivered for home consumption, 32,365,920 lb; gross duty paid, 2,355,963. In 1842 the stock on hand of Company's Congow on the 31st November was 4,000 chests; the highest price 3s. 10s. 1d. per lb.; stock at close of the year amounting to 4,000 lb; quantity delivered for home consumption, 35,365,920 lb; quantity delivered for exportation valued at 4,000,000 lbs.

The whaler ship America arrived at New Bedford on Saturday, after a voyage of 40 days, and 4700 barrels of oil and 4500 pounds of whalebone, the largest cargo ever received in the whaler, and the largest whaling in any part of the world.

FOR CALCUTTA,
TOUCHING AT SINGAPORE AND PENANG.



THE fast sailing Clipper Brig
"ALGERINE," J. M. Hill Com-
mander, will sail for the above named
ports in all April!

For freight or passage apply to
D. WILSON & Co.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART
OF THE WORLD.



The fast sailing Ship "CANAIRO," A. I. for 12
years. Burthen 288 tons, (new measurement)
CAPTAIN CLUGAS.

JAMIESON, HOW, & Co.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1843.

FOR LONDON.



THE A. I. British built Barque
"ABBERTON," 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 Magistracy Street
Hongkong.

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.

FOR SALE.—Ship Chandlery, Cables, and Stores of all des-
criptions, Port Wine, Pale and Gold Sherry, Champagne,
Moscato, Marsala, 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.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandize 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, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Java Coffee and Rice, Bengal ditto, English
and American Flour, and Biscuits, in whole, and half Bar-
rels, Salt Provisions, Salt Salmon in half Barrel, dry Codfish and
Haddock in Drums, Tobacco, Soap, Candles, Paints and Paint
Oil, Manila Gum, Java Arrack, English Brandy, in casks of all
sizes, Gin in casks, a few Pipes, Quarter casks, Octaves 3 and
6 dozen cases of first rate Sherry and Port, lately arrived from
England, Champagne, Claret, Noyeau, Anisette, Cherry Cor-
dial, and Cognac, in one and three dozen cases, Preserved
Meats and Fruits, English, and Country Cakes, and a small as-
sortment of Marine Stores, Stockholm, American and Coat Tar,
and Pitch, Window Glass, Deep-sea, Hand, and Log Lines,
Marine and Housing, Seltzer Water, Cigars, Crockery-ware,
Table Salt, Sauces, Souff, and White Wine Vinegar; just ar-
rived a small quantity of Butter, Hams, Cheese, Sausages, and
prime Bengal Bottled Beer, at 2s and a half per Dozen.

Apply to
N. DUUS.

FEARON'S Wharf, No. 18, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, March 15th 1843.

NOTICE.—A fine large new Louisa, 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 Prush 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,
- Woollen 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 duffings,
- Figured Flannel for Ladies winter dresses,
- Quills and Black Lead Pencils,
- Fresh Table Hairans,
- Copper Kettles, hors, Ladders and fish Boilers,
- Spermeete candles, Pad Locks, Powder Flasks,
- Vices, Chisels, files &c. &c.
- Dutch Blankets, Persian Carpets, &c. &c.
- Best Brandy, Sherry, Gin and Beer &c. &c. &c.

Hongkong, 25th Jan'y 1842 G. MOSES & Co.

Queens Road.

DI WILSON & CO.

BEING in daily expectation of the arrival of their
Vessel the "ALGERINE," bog to announce to the
Public that she will bring on a choice investment of
fancy goods of every description consisting of Perfumery,
Stationery, Cutlery, Hardware, Ironmongery,
Drapery, Grocery, Preserved meats, Confectionary,
Medicine, Glass and Earthenware, Brushes, Oilman's
Stores, Wines, Beer, Spirits, Liqueurs &c., &c., which
they will offer at the lowest remunerating prices.

N. B. Liberal Credit and the usual Discount given to Messrs
taking their regular supplies.

AUCKLAND HOTEL,
Hongkong, 30th March, 1843.

FOR SALE.—At the Godown of the Undersigned
just landed:

Port, Madeira and Sherry of really superior Quality,
Bass's Beer in Hogsheds, Apply by letter to
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Hongkong, 28th March, 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 Jan'y, 1843.

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

C. V. Gillespie.

Hongkong 20th December 1842.

C. V. Gillespie 46 Queens Road, has on Sale Large Singapore
Spices suitable for Lower Meats, 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, Cham-
paigne, Port, Hock, Brandy, White and Grey Long Cloths, &c.
Hong-kong 3:th Nov. 1842.

FOR SALE Anchors, Cables, Copper Sheath-
ing and Nails, Patent Felt, Carpeting and Rugs
and Woollen Tartan—by

W. T. Kinsley.

Hongkong, Jan'y 11th, 1843.

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, 16th Feb'y, 1843

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 pekul.

Apply to C. V. Gillespie

46 Queens Road.

Hongkong 20th December 1842.

FOR SALE.

Beef Pork
Tarr Pitch
Rosin Mackrell in Kits
Negro head Tobacco Navy bread
Pilot bread Flour
Soap 150 boxes of raisins &c. &c.
These goods are just landed from the American
vessels LARK and NAVIGATOR and are in prime con-
dition Apply to

G. F. DAVIDSON.

Hongkong; 7th March, 1843.

FOR SALE.—The fast sailing Teak Schooner "LALLA
ROOFT" built by the same Builder as the Cele-
stial, with Masts and Sails &c. complete, has just been
newly coppered and is well worthy the attention of
any Gentleman as a pleasure boat

ALSO

a Teak Built Copper fastened Gig 24 feet long, com-
plete in every respect. For particulars apply to

BENNETT, PAIN & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1843.

NOTICE.—Just opened and exposed for Sale, Eng-
lish Saddles and Bridles complete, cut Tumblers
Wine, Champagne and Liquor Glasses, Decanters, Fin-
ger Cups and Butter Pots, Indian shades and spare
burners, price moderate.

G. Moses & Co.

Hongkong, 1st March 1843

FOR SALE.—The *Bungalo*, 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 Excellent and Valuable Lots of Ground,
situated upon the Queen's Road, having a frontage of 112
feet, and with a short distance of the Government Office.
A convenient one-story Dwelling House, with large store of
ground attached fronting the Sea. Particulars may be had of
ROBERT ORWELL,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 7th Feb'y, 1843.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—Bally Rice, Manila Coffee, Coconnut
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 BURN & Co.
Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1843

FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE.—Flour, Best &c. ex American
Barque LARK only at the Godowns of

P. TOWNSEND & Co.

Hongkong, March 21st, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is authorized to re-
ceive all packages or Parcels addressed to any of
the Officers or to the Mess of Hon. 18th Royal Irish
Regiment, and will pay any expences incurred upon
them.

FEARON'S Wharf,

Hongkong, 22d March, 1842,

N. DUUS,

NOTICE.—ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS

Printed by Messrs Galigani, rue Vivienne, PARIS.
[Orders to be accompanied by a bill payable in London or Paris.]
GALIGNANIS MESSENGER.—A Daily Political
Journal.—The object of this well-known Journal is
to supply the reader with a substitute for the en-
tire of the ENGLISH AND FRENCH NEWSPAPERS. Con-
ducted 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 ar-
ticle) the political sentiments of the Paris press; the
proceedings of the French Chambers; the fashionable
and local news of Paris, Stocks, etc.; the earliest infor-
mation from Spain, Switzerland, Italy and Ger-
many, 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.—(al-
most the matter of an octavo volume), contains the
dile 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.

PRICES for Job Printing are as follows:

Bills of Lading and Exchange, per 100	\$ 2
Policies and folio pages	" 3
Letter paper size	" 5

OF SHIPS	ADVERTISEMENTS	\$ 5
Not exceeding 7 lines	"	" 6
for 3 months	"	" 1
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.

DIED.

On the 29th inst., at Hongkong, of small pox,
after a week's severe illness, Theodosia Ann, wife
of the Rev. William Dean of the American Bap-
tist Mission. The burial will take place to day
(Thursday) at 10 p. m.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVED.

MARCH.	ARRIVED.	FROM.
24th Hope	Barrett	Chusan
24th Atholite	Man	Macao
24th Lou sa	Frogan	Macao
25th Guess	McKellar	Macao
25th Parrock Hall		Macao
26th Aden	Boice	Macao
26th Drind	Ritchie	London
27th Liverpool	McDonald	Whampoa
27th Brahmim	Maie Arthur	Whampoa
27th Anglona		Macao
28th H.C.Str. Proserpine	Hough	Macao
28th Mazuppa		Macao
28th Louisa	Frogan	Macao
29th City of Perry	Vincent	London

SAILED.

MARCH	SAILED.	TO.
25th Edmondstone	McDougal	Whampoa
26th H.C.Str. Proserpine	Hough	Macao
27th Camelan	Chicas	Macao
28th Loulan	Frogan	Macao
27th Abberton	Vat	Macao

Report.—Will sail shortly the BAHAMIA for Bon-
bay, The MAZARPA and H. M. S. Wals for Chusan.
On the 12th inst. in the Ombry passage the DRAGON
took the BARRIE from Liverpool, and on the 21st
Feb'y in the GULLA Passage spoke the CITY OF DREY-
BY from London with loss of main-mast.

William Reader

Florida, N. York.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Friend of China.

Sir,
In your last issue, whilst commenting on the demise of Elepo and the consequent probability of H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger having to proceed Northward, your remark—"Our readers cannot but be gratified at this additional instance of the eagerness and promptitude, which have been uniformly manifested by H. E. to bring all matters to a final and satisfactory settlement." This is certainly a consolatory announcement, especially as a plain thinking man would have been led, looking at the recent correspondence and communications of H. E. with British Merchants, to the conclusion that he was inimical to their commercial interests in China; and, on the contrary, was far from manifesting eagerness to bring all matters to a satisfactory settlement. I still conceive, notwithstanding your opinion, Mr. Editor, Sir Henry Pottinger has not shown any very great promptitude, to adopt a course likely to relieve or adjust the commercial difficulties which our trade with China is labouring under, and which as Chief Superintendent of our trade, I hold it is his first duty on all occasions to pursue. For instance, look at the delay in adjusting and settling the Claims of British Merchants for losses sustained in the late riot at Canton. What has he done towards getting them paid? Nothing. The Chinese local authorities offered to liquidate all just Claims immediately, but how has this honourable and straight forward offer been met by Sir Henry Pottinger, whom you have been pleased to say, "has always evinced eagerness and promptitude to bring all matters to a final and satisfactory settlement? Why by throwing impediments in the way of the just Claimant.

I have no wish to trespass further on your valuable space, Mr. Editor; but as a liberal and independent journalist, I trust you will give this a place in your next Number.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1843.

L.

Koo-Long-Soo.—We have much pleasure in announcing the opening of the Koo-Long-Soo Theatre, on the night of the 4th ult., under the Management of the Officers of the Army and Navy at Amoy. The evening's entertainment consisted of the Burletta of the "King's Gardener, in one act." After which a Comic Song, admirably sung by Thos. Martin, Esq. 18 R. Irish. The After-Piece of "All the World's a Stage," the whole concluded with a Hornpipe, by Mr. Green. The performance appeared to give universal satisfaction, and it is hoped that the Theatre, has opened under favourable auspices. The parts were ably sustained by the under-mentioned Officers.

The band of the 18 R. Irish was kindly volunteered for the occasion, by Col. Cooper. Before the rising of the curtain a Prologue was spoken by Mr. Greene, of H. M. S. Cambrian. The overture to "Semiramis" was then played with great taste, and the curtain rose to "God save the Queen" amidst the most unbounded applause.

Great praise is due to Mr. Marriott, of H. M. S. Cambrian, the stage Manager, for the able manner in which the scenery and decorations were arranged. We may perhaps better describe the *tout ensemble* by calling it a Drury Lane, in miniature, although the rain poured in torrents the house was crowded, at the same time the utmost order prevailed. At the conclusion of the first Piece the audience called loudly for the appearance of the principal characters, most ably sustained by Messrs. Marriott and Campbell, of the Cambrian, as mentioned hereafter. The part of "Diggory" in the after-piece was performed to the life, by Mr. Wardrope, of the Serpent. The Comic Song by Mr. Martin was not acting—it was itself.

KOO-LONG-SOO THEATRE.—On Saturday, March 4th, will be represented the Burletta of the "King's Gardener."

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Monsr. Galichard, | Mr. Marriott. |
| Monsr. Beniard, | Mr. Ballard. |
| Chevalier Bussy, | Mr. Dolling. |
| (King's valet) | Mr. Ward. |
| Susette | Mr. Collingwood. |
| Louise de la Valliere, | Mr. Curgenbe. |
| Madame Galichard, | Mr. Campbell. |
- After which a Comic Song by M. Martin, 18 R. Irish, followed by the much admired Farce of "All the World's a Stage."
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Sir Gilbert Pumpkin, | Mr. Dolling. |
| Capt. Suteley, | Mr. Greene. |
| Capt. Stanley, | Mr. Austen. |
| Diggory, | Mr. Wardrope. |
| Cymon, | Mr. Campbell. |
| Watt, | Mr. Ward. |
| Miss Bridget Pumpkin, | Mr. Martin. |
| Kitty, | Mr. Collingwood. |
| William, | Mr. Bullen, (Senior). |

The whole to conclude with a Hornpipe by Mr. Greene, H. M. S. Cambrian.

V. R.

We must tell our correspondent V. R. it will be utterly impossible to insert any of his communications, unless written far more briefly than the above, which we have no doubt is full of blunders in consequence. Ed.

MISCELLANEA.

Prince George of Cambridge has publicly denied the reports affecting the honour of Lady Augusta Somerset.

The gross amount of British registered tonnage 2,600,000 tons was estimated not long since worth £28,000,000. At the time news of the Peace arrived in England it was supposed this property had depreciated fully 40 per Cent. or £11,440,000. Whitty and Newcastle ships were selling at about £3 per ton, and new American ships at half their cost or £4 or £5 per ton.

It is expected Sir Robert Peel, next session will effect the reduction of the 34 per Cent Stocks to 3 per Cent. If so, the saving to the nation per annum would be £1,000,000.

The fortune of Suisse, the valet of the Marquis of Hertford is stated at £400,000. He is residing in Paris.

Queen's College for the education of ladies has been formally opened in Glasgow.

The democratic party having triumphed in New York and many other States has naturally had a favourable effect on the value of State Stocks and public credit in America.

Prince de Joinville is to be united to a Brazilian Princess, and his sister, the Princess Clementine to Prince Augustus of Cobourg, brother of the King of Portugal.

France has officially notified that it will not ratify the treaty of the 20th Dec. 1841, for the Suppression of the Slave trade.

A new Post Office treaty between France and England has been treated.

In making a new Commercial Treaty with Austria Great Britain has we see failed.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company has declared a dividend at the rate of 7 per Cent per annum. It is expected the next declaration will be at a higher rate.

A new Steam Yacht is preparing for the Queen and is expected to be ready in the Spring.

On the evening of the 31st of December, 1842, Sir E. Codrington resigned, and on the morning of the 1st of January, 1843, Sir G. Rowley assumed the command at Portsmouth.

Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart., who is named as the successor of Sir J. Louis, as Port Admiral at Malta, will, it is expected, exchange commands with Admiral Parker.

Lieut.-Col. Malcolm, C. B. left town late on the evening of the 4th with the China Treaty, the precise nature of which will not transpire before the meeting of Parliament.

At a Privy Council, held at Windsor, on the 4th, an order was passed directing the removal of Her Majesty's Vice-Admiralty and other Courts from Canton to Hongkong.

Sir Robert Peel has granted £150 from the "Royal Bounty Fund," to Mrs. Dwyer, a sister of the late Sir Sydney Smith, and appointed her son to a situation on board Her Majesty's ship *Thunbolt*.

There has been fixed up in the Bibliothéque Royale, in the room next the reading-gallery, a framed case containing a Chinese document, above which is placed the following inscription:—"Chinese Bulletin of the pretended defeat of the English under the walls of Canton in 1841, purchased in that City by Mr. Robert Thom, and presented by him to the translator, Stanislaus M. Julien, Jan. 1842." The bulletin, in Chinese, begins thus:—"The barbarous English have excited disturbance. They revolted against the celestial wisdom on the 3rd day of the 4th month (Jan. 23, 1841). They attacked the city of the Lambs (Canton) but the God of heaven visited them with his vengeance, and the God of earth swallowed up their vessels." The Chinese document is headed with a pictorial representation, executed with a pencil, depicting two kind of yessels, in the rigging of which are seen men dressed in scarlet, and holding telescopes in their hands.

The Dublin Corporation, for some reason not clearly expressed, has declined to vote thanks to the heroes of China and Afghanistan; but at a recent meeting of the Limerick Corporation, Alderman Watson gave motions of thanks to the gallant officers, natives of Limerick, who distinguished themselves in China; namely, Sir Hugh Gough, Capt. Boucher, and Maj. Sericant and his son, 10th Royal Irish. Councillor N. Kelly suggested that, as Limerick had ever been distinguished by the gallantry of its ladies, the name of Lady Sale should be included. Alderman Watson said he would do so with great pleasure.

A French artist, Monsieur Borge, has recently returned from China with a numerous collection of sketches made at Hongkong and Macao. We were gratified by a sight of them; and we they were the first views of Chinese scenery and architecture, made by an European artist, that we had seen, the picturesque character of the landscapes, buildings, and things, was very striking. The country round Hongkong is hilly, and the water makes a group for the artist, which Mr. Borge has sketched with a fine and vigorous pencil. Special

MANILA EXPORTS.

Exports from Manila January to 31st December, 1842.

Sugar	to	Europe	Peculs	74500
		U. States	"	42400
		Sydney	"	112000
		Singapore, &c.	"	52000
Hemp	"	Europe	"	9200
		U. States	"	95000
		Singapore, &c.	"	000
Coffee	"	Europe	"	1500
		U. States	"	4000
		Singapore, &c.	"	5700
Indigo	"	Europe	qq.	1900
		U. States	"	500
		Singapore, &c.	"	1900
Hides	"	Europe	Peculs	4200
		U. States	"	2000
		Singapore, &c.	"	4500
Rice	"	China	"	60000
		Sydney	"	2100
Hats	"	Europe	Hats	750
		U. States	"	840
		Singapore, &c.	"	16000
T. Shell	"	Europe	Catties	700
		U. States	"	500
		Singapore, &c.	"	3000
M. o. P. do.	"	Europe	Peculs	2500
		U. States	"	150
		Singapore, &c.	"	900
Rope	"	Europe	"	430
		U. States	"	200
		Sydney	"	1200
		Singapore &c.	"	4000

AMERICA.

THE Clerk of the House of Representatives, in compliance with an Act of Congress, has published in the National Intelligencer a detailed statement of the appropriations made during the late Session of Congress specifying the amount and object of each. The following is a recapitulation of the whole:

Civil and Diplomatic list,	\$9,363,293 53
Army,	6,405,280 36
Navy,	6,774,405 42
Fortifications,	278,000 00
Pensions,	730,000 00
Indian Department, Treaties, &c.	1,300,077 00
Private bills, House of Representatives,	37,585 01
Private bills, Senate,	84,673 03
	\$24,952,190 83

SPIRITS AND WINE.—The number of gallons of proof spirits distilled in the United Kingdom, in the year ending January 5, 1842, was: in England, 5,919,207; in Scotland, 8,543,333; in Ireland, 6,359,124; total, 20,782,664. The number of gallons of proof spirits on which duty was paid for consumption, during the same period, was, in England, 9,166,985; in Scotland, 5,989,905; in Ireland, 6,456,443; total, 20,623,333. The amount of duty paid upon this quantity of spirits was £5,151,610 15s. 6d. The difference between the number of gallons distilled and on which duty was paid for consumption, in England, gives us the quantity of whisky consumed in this country, namely, 2,247,778-gallons. The lovers of this spirit, who, relying on the professions of dealers, flatter themselves with the notion that they are supplied with "pure-malt-whisky," will be a little surprised to learn that the whole quantity of whisky made from malt consumed in England amounts to only 520,942 gallons! From Scotland we get 1,284,637 gallons of whisky, but the "canny" Scotch take care to send us only 519,009 gallons of the malt; the rest consists of a "mixture of malt with unmalted grain," which, doubtless, is considered good enough for the stomachs of English "loons;" and so it is as long as they put up with it. From Ireland we obtain 1,933 gallons made from malt. Turning to Scotland, we find that of 5,989,905 gallons of spirits consumed in that country 5,375,182 were made from malt, and only 614,743 from a mixture of malt with unmalted grain. In Ireland the case is reversed; of the 6,456,443 gallons consumed, only 527,196 were made from malt, and 5,928,247 from a mixture of malt with unmalted grain. The number of gallons of proof rum, brandy, Geneva, and other foreign and colonial spirits, consumed in England between 5th January, 1841, and 5th January, 1842, was 3,344,923; in Scotland it was 86,814; in Ireland, 84,328. The total amount of duty paid on the quantity of spirit was £2,417,166. It is curious to contrast the consumption of spirits of all kinds with the population, thus:—

	Population.	Consumption of Spirits.
England (and Wales)	15,911,725	11,511,907
Scotland	2,628,257	6,078,719
Ireland	8,265,389	6,515,781

Without troubling the reader with minute fractions, the above figures give two quarts and one gill as the quantity of spirits consumed per head that is, including every man, woman, and child) in England; two gallons, one quart, and one gill per head for Scotland; and three quarts and one quarter in Ireland. This account will probably excite some surprise. If the question were mooted in any English or Scotch company, in which part of the United Kingdom the largest quantity of spirits was consumed, the reply would immediately be "Ireland." The quantity consumed in Ireland certainly is large; yet it is comparatively insignificant when contrasted with the quantity consumed in Scotland, which allows no less than two gallons one quart and half a pint for every man, woman, and child. We are accustomed to hear the use of ardent spirits spoken of as being the fruitful source of crime in England and Ireland; but what as the case as regards Scotland? The portion of Scotland that is undoubtedly the most virtuous and orderly portion of the population of the United Kingdom, and yet they drink more spirits than any other. Persons who are in the habit of drawing hasty conclusions might say that in Scotland virtue and order resulted from the drinking of spirits. We do not say so; for it is not our purpose to draw conclusions, but merely to furnish the materials for speculation or other. Assuming, however, that the use of spirits tends to produce these effects, there is a strong counteracting influence in Scotland, which is the use of gallons of foreign wine on which duty was paid for consumption in the United Kingdom during the year ending January 5, 1842, was 6,184,999; of French wine 3,371,111; of Burgundy 441,222; French 353,740; Cape 441,938; Madeira 101,701; Sherry and other sorts 401,429; Rhine 55,242; Royal 137 (Guineas).