

THE FRIEND OF CHINA,
AND HONG-KONG GAZETTE.

HONG-KONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 13th, 1841.

The Article which appears in our columns, on the *Product of Precious Metals*, is translated from a late Lima paper. We much regret the compiler had not increased the value of his communication, by adding thereto the stores of his own knowledge, and recent experience, which, we assure him, would have made the document more interesting, besides adding to its practical value.

According to the *Mining Journal*, the following statement of the produce of the precious metals appears.—“In forty years, from 1790, to 1830,—Mexico produced £6,436,453 worth of gold, and £139,817,032 of silver. Chile, £2,768,488 of gold, and £1,822,924 of silver. Buenos Ayres, £4,024,895, of gold, and £27,182,673 of silver. Russia, £3,703,743 of gold, and £1,500,971 of silver. Total, 1880 millions sterling, or forty-seven millions per annum.

Dr. Ure, says—the Mines of America have sent into Europe, three and a-half times more gold than those of the ancient Continent. The total quantity of silver, was to that of gold, in the ratio of fifty-five to one; a very different ratio from that which holds really in the value of those two metals, which, in Europe is one to fifteen. Before the discovery of America, the value of gold approached nearer to that of silver, and in Asia, the *proportion is held to be only one to eleven, or twelve.*

Major Lowe, in his Dissertation on Pinang, remarks, that—“the difference in value of gold, betwixt the Straits and England, is ordinarily seven per cent., in favour of the former; the market value of pure silver, he adds, may be stated at 12½ dollars per lb.” Gold is widely disseminated through the Malay Peninsula, and Eastern Archipelago, but we know of no Silver Mines.

Borneo is most famed for its product of gold, of the amount of which annually, we have no correct data accessible.

Dr. Barle, in his *Eastern Seas*, says—“the amount of Gold Dust imported at Singapore, from the Western Coast of Borneo, averages three thousand eight hundred ounces Troy,” which he estimates at about one-tenth the produce of the mines.

It is *Chaptal*, we think, who states, the annual product of gold in the Indian Archipelago at 4,700 kilogrammes, or about one-eighth of the total production, which is calculated to be nearly 36 tons per annum.

Gold is known to be produced in many parts of China and Thibet; we much mistake if it does not hereafter become of importance as an export. We are told that it is often offered in the Coast trade, but the Shroffs on board, are very reluctant to take it in lieu of silver, at the proportionate rate, owing to the fear of its being adulterated. We have heard of China Gold so taken, having realized at the Calcutta Mint, barely the price of silver.

The gold, when seen here, is of various forms; it is called leaf gold, when about an eighth of an inch thick. This sort is generally esteemed among the best, and gold in the form of Bangles among the worst. As gold is not currency in China, it is to be presumed that the Emperor will view with more complacency its *oozing out*, than he formerly did that of *Sycee Silver*.

At a future time, we shall return to this subject, in connection, especially, with the Empire of China.

We published, by request, on the 8th inst., an Extra, containing the intended Post-Office regulations, on which, at another time, we shall have occasion to remark. At the present time, we would claim the attention of our readers (as we have often be-

fore done) to the expediency of a monthly Steam Communication with England, or rather with Singapore, which would be tantamount thereto.

Mr Wise of Altonby, has, in an Article which recently appeared in the *Colonial Magazine*, urged the necessity of this measure very cogently. *Nationally*, his recommendation, to have a line of Steam Vessels from England to China, *via* Saldanha Bay, Cape of Good Hope, has strong claims on the Home Government. We must, however, confine ourselves within more circumscribed limits, and would only require that a monthly communication, by steam, to and from Singapore, should be established; our compatriots there would do the rest, and establish the communication with Point de Galle and Suez. By this route, we should be brought within two months *distance* of the Metropolis.

Mr. Wise goes into a lengthened detail, to prove that, *via* the Cape, the steam voyage from England to China, could be performed in *sixty days*. His intimacy with the navigation of these seas entitles his opinions to much respect. He points out the shortest route that can be taken from England to Saldanha Bay, to be 5,650 miles, which voyage can be made in twenty-six days, at the average rate of speed which the Atlantic ocean steamers perform at present—say about nine miles per hour. From Saldanha Bay, to Hong-Kong, by the nearest route, is 7,000 miles, which may be performed in thirty-two days, at the same rate.

There is much force in the following observation of Mr Wise with which we are compelled to close our remarks of this week.

“Hence the steam voyage between England and China, *via* Saldanha Bay, Cape of Good Hope, can be performed in sixty days, allowing two days to take in coal, at the average rate of speed performing at present, all the year round, in the stormy Atlantic Ocean; it is, therefore, only reasonable, that a *very considerable* higher rate of speed will be obtained on the comparatively *very fine weather voyage from England to China, via the Cape of Good Hope.*”

We would advise our friends at home to be very cautious in any *experimental* Shipments they make to China. We have not the slightest doubt that many articles both of Import and Export, now unknown to our commerce with this country will hereafter assume important rank; still, until we obtain more certain knowledge of the wants and capabilities of the Northern Ports, we would counsel the shipment only of those articles which are well known as of ordinary and large consumption, and which, the very low rates of cost at home cannot but induce an increasing demand in these parts; now that peaceable relations are re-established—wholly irrespective of what may issue from the probable *de bouche* Northward for our manufactures.

In saying thus much we would not discountenance the attempts to introduce new articles; the capacity of the Chinese to take which, can only be tested by actual shipments, for masters or patterns would be almost wholly useless in eliciting anything like accurate data, to arrive at a safe conclusion, for mercantile objects. Hence what *experimental* shipments are made, should be on a small scale, so that if adapted for this market the loss would not be serious.

We are called upon to make these remarks by the exaggerated feeling which is so very prevalent, and which we are sorry to see is generally adopted by our contemporaries at home, in all that regards China, and the consequences of the late pacification. We much err if the public mind is not already infected with a spirit of speculation, as to the China trade which will inevitably result in disappointment.

We, however, do not however look for any very grave derangement of commercial affairs, from these inflated anticipations. This will be referrible rather to the extremely low cost of the rious articles of British manufacture, at the time of shipment, than to the prudence or circumspection of many of the shippers. Late events too—the bitter memory of which still abides, will rather tend to check that rash and romantic enterprise which has marked the commercial annals of our country; on the advent of any new vent or outlet for British goods. We need not cite the well known instance of the establishment of the republics

of South America; but may mention that the flattering accounts of Lord Valentia and Mr. Salt, with regard to the products and commercial prospects of such a barbarous country as Abyssinia, led a London merchant to send a large cargo of goods to that market, which venture resulted in an almost entire loss.

From the foregoing may be inferred the spirit and extent of mercantile expectation and adventure which will be stimulated into existence, by the highly coloured statements and imaginative descriptions, which have been so widely promulgated with regard to China; and its teeming and industrious millions.

We hold it to be our duty to combat these false impressions, and by our admonitory reference to the memorable instances of commercial infatuation, we endeavour as far as possible to avert the recurrence of similar calamities.

An Edinburgh Reviewer has well remarked, what we can confirm by our own experience, that “The spirit of romance may walk in the homeliest attire as well as of silk of tissue. Men dream about pounds, shillings, and pence, as well as of feats of chivalry—there are Quixottes upon Change as well as in the mountains of La Mancha. Romance is the buoyant spirit of enterprise unchecked by the realities of life; it can run riot in schemes of mercantile aggrandizement, as well as in the visions of a higher ambition.”

In connexion with this subject, it would be curious to publish a list of novel articles now on their way from England, sagaciously destined for the special wants of the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire. Many very singular items are named; among the most notable are Dutch drops, parasols, jews harps, and *credat Judaeus*, temperance medals.

The French frigate *Erigone*, Commandant Cécille, on arriving here (the last time) from Macao, saluted the British Flag, flying on the Island; the battery at the fort of the artillery barracks returned the salute. This is, we believe, the first official acknowledgment by a foreign power of the cession of Hong-Kong to Great Britain. As yet, the American Commodore, we are told, has declined to make a similar recognition. We do not the less value the significant courtesy of the gallant and much esteemed French officer in command in these waters, nor do we take umbrage at the different conduct of the American Commodore, who (if we may judge by Lord Aberdeen's reply to the East Indian and China Association, published in our No. 54) has acted strictly correct in refusing to salute the British Flag on the Island, till the ratification of the Treaty had been exchanged and officially communicated.

We regret to hear that several burglaries have of late been committed, and nocturnal visits from the marauders at Kowloon, have much increased of late. More than one landing has been made by an armed body of miscreants, at the Point, but on the last occasion, without succeeding in obtaining any booty.

From another Correspondent, who signs himself “A Constant Reader,” we have received a glowing critique of the theatrical performances at Koo-lang-soo. He says—“the House was crowded to excess, and the Company were honoured with the attendance of the most of the ladies on the Island, and all the magnates of our little garrison. The performance of Mr Marryat as *Galo-chard*, in the “King's Gardener,” elicited unbounded applause, and Mr Campbell, as *Madame Galo-chard* was unanimously admitted to be a perfect rustic divinity. Mr Wardop as *Lord Pottery*, in the *After-piece* of the “Unfinished Gentleman,” excited much amusement. The length of the following letter, precludes our publishing the communication of “A Constant Reader,” as we originally intended.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

KOOLANGSOO.

To the Editor of the Friend of China, and Hong-Kong Gazette.

MR EDITOR.—Allow me, briefly to trespass, and to solicit the favour, of a *little space* in your interesting periodical, for the purpose of recording passing events, as they, from time to time, transpire in the pigmy Island of Koolangsoo.

You will, perhaps, be at a loss to conjecture what incidents can possibly happen, in any way calculated to cheer or enliven our existence, confined as it is, within the painfully narrow precincts of about two and-a-half miles of action; yet, in spite of this reasonable supposition, it remains a most incontrovertible fact, that we have hitherto, and still continue, considering the unpropitious character of the place, to get on *thundering well*.

How far the volcanic origin of the island is concerned in the result, as an acquaintance was wont, quaintly, to remark, being no Theologist, myself, I willingly resign the explanation into the hands of those more deeply conversant with terrestrial phenomena.

As "method, is the soul of business," we shall reduce the few following items of news, we have at present to communicate, into something like a systematic arrangement, and begin with an account of the magical transformation that has taken place in the Western village of the Island.

If any place ever presented a dismal and dilapidated aspect, it had a pre-eminence claim to that unenviable distinction, previous to its occupation by the 41st Regiment, N. 1., and by way of rendering it still more conspicuous, a few stately buildings, in comparative preservation, towered up in painful contrast to the surrounding ruins. China-fashion-like, not an inch of ground was allowed to escape the victimizing power of "Brick and Mortar," and as many houses were squeezed into a given space, "as the laws of nature would permit." The village was in a great measure indebted for its ruinous condition, to the Chinese themselves, who very characteristically, diverted themselves during the sickly season, and at a time when it was altogether unattended, with the innocent pastime of nocturnal excursions, for the purpose of lifting and appropriating to themselves, all the doors and windows that in the least, interfered with the ventilation of the houses.

Since its occupation, by the above-named Regiment, however, it has undergone a wonderful change, and who would recognize in the present snug-looking dwellings of the officers, the comfortable and cleanly barracks of the men, the parade ground, and the bustle and activity with which it is enlivened, the deserted and ruinous village of only yesterday. It is now, likewise supplied with another great convenience, a capital market-place, where the Chinese find a ready sale for all those articles most in demand by the natives.

All these improvements, we understand, are mainly to be ascribed to the unwearied exertions of Captain H. H., who, in conjunction with our worthy Commandant, has conferred another great boon upon the place, by the construction of a fine road, sweeping round a hill on the Amoy side of the Island, broad enough for three persons to ride abreast.

A beautiful little Theatre, has just been got up, which, for its rapid execution, and decided elegance and finish, reflects the greatest credit upon the assiduity and taste of the managers. About a fortnight ago, it was, for the first time thrown open to the public. After an appropriate prologue by Mr. G., the entertainment of the evening commenced with the laughable Burletta of the "King's Gardener," and was concluded with the well-known Farce, "All the World's a Stage." The Band of the Royal Irish was in attendance, and performed with their accustomed felicity, the overture to "Semiramide," and a variety of other airs. Laying aside the office of a critic—to which we have no ambition to aspire—we must confess that the Scenery was really excellent, the Dresses good, and the several Parts throughout, remarkably well sustained. Between the Acts, Mr. M., favoured the audience with a Comic Song, which, from its amusing character, and the perfect manner in which it was personified, occasioned great laughter, and was repeatedly encored. The House was well illuminated, and the tout ensemble produced an effect, at once striking and brilliant.

A Racket Court of stately dimensions, is in progress of building, which, it is expected, will be completed in the course of a fortnight, or three weeks.

The particulars of the Koolangsoo Race and Regatta, have already appeared in your columns, and we may add, that from the great amusement afforded by the former, a repetition of that truly English sport will take place soon, when the Sporting Public will be put in possession, through your paper, of the racing qualities, and bolting propensities, of the Koolangsoo steeds.

Perhaps you are not aware that "Hunting" is carried on here with great spirit; the nature of the ground, and peculiarity of the Chinese Foxes, investing it with all the charms of novelty. We meet regularly twice a week, weather permitting—and have, generally speaking, capital bursts and most animating runs. The Chinese New Year was ushered in on the 30th January, by a great waste of gun-powder, in the shape of fire-works, and roaring of "Big Guns." The grand festival took place on the 2d of February, when several persons were invited over to Amoy, to partake of the hospitality of a Chinaman of some distinction. The table was laid out supplied, exclusively, with a "table d'Anglais," both as regards articles and drinkables, and a platform was erected in the immediate neighbourhood, for the diversion of the guests, where a Band of juvenile Amoyers showed off their agility, by going through a variety of the most singular and amusing pantomimes.

You, this perceive, Mr. Editor, that however much our locomotive powers may be circumscribed, no such restraint is allowed to check the "national instinct," of making ourselves happy and comfortable wherever we are, abroad as at home, on a desert island of China, or on the happy shores of Merry Old England.

BLUE-BUTTON.

CHINESE TRADE—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

(Continued from our last.)

About 1830, the annual importation of tea into Great Britain amounted to nearly thirty millions of pounds, the consumption of the United States varied from six to eight millions, the Consumption of Holland to something more than two millions and a half, the importations of Germany to about two millions, the importations of South America, France, Italy, and Spain, scarcely amounted to one million. Some tea, however, has been exported from the harbours of the South-east coast of China, by the junk trading with Tonquin and Cochin China, Singapore and other places in the Eastern Archipelago; but we have no means of ascertaining its amount. The trade with Canton at the time was referring to, was principally in the hands of the East India Company, (now thrown open), the country traders of India, and the Americans, in the proportions of one-half to the country-

traders and one-half to each of the others. The exports to England consisted exclusively of tea; the exports to America chiefly of tea, along with small quantities of nankeens, raw and wrought silks, sugar, and some minor articles; the exports to India were to a trifling amount tea, china-ware, sugar, nankeens, cassia and camphor, but the imports from that country were chiefly balanced by bills and bullion. The imports from England consisted of woollens in value one half of the whole, cottons one-quarter, metals and miscellaneous articles another quarter. The imports from America were in value cottons one-half, woollens one-quarter, and miscellaneous articles another quarter. The imports from India were—opium to the value of more than two millions of pounds; cotton, tin, pepper, betel-nut, and other articles to the value of about a million. The articles of export are exclusively the produce of the Chinese provinces South of the Yang-tse-kiang. Two of their staples (cotton and earthen-ware) are imported to a considerable amount, and the whole of the commodities they produce are not enough to pay for the necessary imports, woolen and cotton cloths and opium, (also become a necessary for them, let moralists say what they will,) for the latter is always paid in cash.

The trade from the tea-districts to the Northern provinces of China to Chinese Tartary, to Russia and to Independent Tartary, is active and extensive. The annual import of tea into Russia alone, in 1830, amounted to five millions and a half pounds. This was the amount of the legitimate traffic at the station of Kiachta, but gives no idea of the busy trade along the Great Canal, supplying the whole of the provinces of China, except Setchuen, north of the Yang-tse-kiang, the whole of Central Asia, north and west of China Proper, and numerous remote hordes within the Russian frontier, who procure supplies of tea of which Government knew nothing. Some idea of the state of this trade may be gathered from what was witnessed by TIMKOWSKI on his route from Kiachta to Khalgan on the Great Wall. At Urga, he met several caravans of forty camels, laden with tea, for Uliassutai, a station in Chinese Tartary west of the road he travelled. From the 25th September to the 2d October he met daily, small parties of travellers, all of whom carried ventures of Tea; on the 2d October he met a Chinese caravan, with two hundred cars laden with fine black tea, for Kiachta; on the 6th and 9th he met caravans with equal quantities, the last of still finer quality; on the 4th November he met the great tea-caravan for Kiachta; on the 6th, another scarcely less numerous; from the 12th to the 14th, (the day on which he reached Khalgan,) he met numerous tea-caravans of 100, 200 and 250 camels. At Khalgan, he was informed, that there was constantly a depot of tea large enough to load at any time 2000 camels. When he crossed the desert in July from Khalgan to Kiachta, the tea-caravans which he passed seemed quite as frequent. TIMKOWSKI travelled along the principal line of traffic north of the Great Wall; but there are many minor routes to the east and west of it, and an equally frequented line conducts from the Hoangho westward to Kalgan on the South, Gudu on North. Tea is a necessary of life in China and Chinese Tartary, and scarcely less so in Russia; and among the independent nomades and great trading towns between the Chinese frontier, the Oxus, and the Caspian, and all these countries are supplied from the Eastern groups of tea-countries. The returns from Russia are furs, of which a greater quantity is required to balance the tea and other imports than that country itself can spare; and furs are consequently imported for the demands of this trade. The Chinese would take silver, but its exportation is prohibited in Russia. The returns from Tartary and Northern China consist of cattle, some articles of domestic manufacture, some articles of European manufacture, which find their way into Central Asia, and drugs—gin-seng from the land of the Mantchoos, and rhubarb from the mountainous region on the upper Hoang-ho. The teas sent to the North are the finest blacks; and the tile-tea above mentioned, a villainous compound of the refuse of the better teas, mosses, ferns, boiled up with bullock's blood of some other animal substance, and made up into cakes like chocolate.

The tea of the Eastern group supplies the domestic consumption of the provinces immediately adjoining, and is exported into Siam and Burmah, and westward through Tibet as far as Ladak. It is of the coarsest quality, and as far as can be learned, most frequently prepared much in the same way as the tile-tea. But beyond the fact of there being a steady permanent trade in this commodity along the route indicated, scarcely any thing is known with certainty.

The tea-districts are the centres of the productive industry of China, and of its commercial wealth and enterprise, with reference both to its foreign and domestic trade. They are to China what Staffordshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire are to England. The minor traffics cluster round and take their direction from the great staple trade. The principal porcelains, silks, and other articles of the Eastern manufacture, and some of the finest manufactures of the East, and that way, the Russian furs imported at Kiachta, and that way, the goods of the West, and some of the finest manufactures of the West, are imported in the same manner. The tea, however, to be exchanged for these goods, must be carried to the coast, and thence to the ports of the Eastern group. The districts are the centres of industry, and the tea, the opium, the silk, the cotton, the wool, the tin, the pepper, the betel-nut, and the other articles of the Eastern group, are the staples of the trade on the Great Canal, and along the roads which branch off towards the Amur, Kiachta, H and Kashgar. It lends greater energy

to the coast and river fisheries, and keeps alive the manufactures in the coal-district North-west of Peking. The Western tea-districts are on a smaller scale, and after a rider-fashion, for Setchuen, Koetchoo, Yunnan the North of Siam and Burmah, and the Tibbere, while the Eastern group are for the wealthier coast-lands, and the whole of the rest of the world. To understand and appreciate aright the commercial capabilities of China, it is necessary to master thoroughly the condition and relations of these two groups of provinces.

Unless fresh misunderstandings intervene, the throwing open of the four new ports to British enterprise will soon and materially alter the condition and direction of the commerce of the Eastern tea-districts, and of all the countries which trade with them. To Canton the new arrangement will in all probability be a heavy blow. Its chief articles of export are tea and bullion: the former will henceforth be shipped in preference at the ports in the tea-provinces; and the exportation of silver, if tolerated, can be effected as easily at Shanghai as at Canton. If return-cargoes can be obtained, the first of our manufacturers likely to find an increased sale in China are our woollens. The inclusiveness of the winters even in the provinces at the mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang, and still more in the mountain-regions which abound in the Chinese empire, render warm clothing in great request. This it is that occasions the ready sale of Russian furs. There was at one time a considerable importation of furs from America; but the increasing scarcity of the game, and the rising of furs in the general market owing to the purchase of them by Russians to send to Kiachta, induced the Americans to substitute woollen cloths; and it has been found to answer. The game is decreasing in Siberia as well as in America; and, with four harbours in the very heart of the trading provinces, we will have better opportunities of bringing our woollens into competition with the furs introduced at one point of a remote frontier. The woollens of France, Belgium and the Rhine provinces, must come into competition with us; but even with that competition, there are fair grounds for expecting a decided advantage to our woollen manufactures, if our traders act judiciously. It is not China alone that we have to look to; Chinese traders will carry our woollens into the very heart of Central Asia. The immense frontier of Asiatic Russia cannot be guarded against their entrance. Next in importance, most likely, will be our exportations of cotton-twist to China. Already considerable quantities are carried there to be worked up; the increased impetus given to its internal industry by our more direct and extensive trade with the tea-districts will increase the domestic manufactures of China; and its demand for this partly-manufactured commodity. As the Chinese have already begun to work up our cotton-twist, and have a strong mechanical turn, it is not unlikely, that the exportation of machinery, and their noble and numerous rivers, will induce them to take large quantities of steam-beat-machinery. Other articles of our manufactures will by degrees (not slow) enter in the wake of these two; but they will be the first. The great difficulty at the outset will be to find appropriate articles for return-cargoes. Even with its existing limited foreign commerce, China pays for no inconsiderable portion of its imports in bullion and bills. Its supply of the precious metals is scanty, and rendered more so by the prohibition to export silver from Russia. The slow progress of just views of the commerce in the precious metals by more civilized nations affords little room for hope that Russia will soon abandon its unwise interference, or the Chinese Government cease to have cause for being alarmed at the derangement of their currency. It is extremely questionable whether the cultivation of tea in China can be extended, or its use elsewhere, so as to balance a very moderate increase in the importation of our manufactures. If it can be extended in China, so can it in the adjoining countries; and this will neutralize the increase. Silk, cotton, tobacco, China can produce, abundant in quantity and excellent in quality, but not more so than countries as easily or more easily accessible. The truth is, that the wealth and resources of China are yet very imperfectly developed; time will be required to develop them; and till that is done, China can afford us nothing like the market which dreamers talk of. The extended trade with China will not of itself prove a panacea for our economical ailments.—Spectator.

The grand attraction for customers in England is "cheapness," the Chinese look mainly to good quality, of which they are most shrewd judges—some of your manufacturing "Devils dust" basks for them!

MISSIONS TO CHINA.—The London Missionary Society which nearly forty years since commenced a mission to China, and sent out Drs. Morrison and Milne, by whom, and especially by the former, the herculean tasks of translating the Scriptures into Chinese, and forming a Chinese and English dictionary, were accomplished, is about to avail itself of the opening which Providence has now afforded, to send ten or twelve additional missionaries to that Empire. The Anglo-Chinese College, supported by this society at Malacca (distant 1,500 miles from China), is also to be removed to Hong-Kong, together with the printing-presses and missionary apparatus; some of the missionaries will be stationed on that island, and others will proceed to such of the Chinese cities, opened for commerce by the treaty of peace, as may appear most eligible. To meet the cost of this great Christian enterprise, a special subscription is to be opened; a devotional service is to be held at Surrey Chapel next Tuesday, and a public meeting in Exeter Hall on 17th January. [Herald.]

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FOR AMOY & CHUSAN,
The A. I. British built
Barque "COLONIST," THOMAS
LEWIS, Commander, will sail for the above-named
Ports in all April.—For Freight or Passage,
apply to,
JOHN BURD, & Co.
Hong-Kong, 13th April, 1843.

FOR CALCUTTA
TOUCHING AT SINGAPORE & PENANG.



THE fast sailing Clipper Brig
"ALGERINE," J. V. Hill Com
mander, will sail for the above name
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 "CAMAJEL," A. I. for 12
years. Burthen 288 tons, (new measurement)
CAPTAIN CLUCAS.
JAMIESON, HOW, & Co.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1843.

FOR LONDON.



THE A. I. British built Barque
"ABERTON," Captain CATT, 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 JOSEPH PYBUS, and Mr. JOHN LEFF-
PEN, are duly authorized to sign for me, by
Procuration, during my absence from China,
HENRY PYBUS.
Macao 5th April, 1843.

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 Pro-
mises to
N. DUUS, or
FEARON & SON.—Macao

Goods are received and sold on Commission.
HONGKONG, 1st JANUARY, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Java Coffee and Rice, Bengal dtto, English
and American flour, and Biscuits, in whole and half Bar-
rels, Salt Provisions, Salt Salmon in half Barrels, dry Codfish and
Haddock in Drums, Tobacco, Soap, Candles, Paints and Paint
Oil, Manila Rum, 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, Jams and Jellies, and Pickles, Europe and
Manilla Rope, English and Country Canvas, and a small as-
sortment of Marine Stores, Stockholm, American and Coal Tar,
and Pitch, Window Glass, Deep-sea, Hand, and Log Lines,
Marine and Hoisting, Seltzer Water, Cigars, Crockery-ware,
Table Salt, Sauces, Snuff, and White Wine Vinegar; just ar-
rived a small quantity of Butter, Hams, Cheese, Sausages, and
prime Bengal Bottled Beer, at \$3 and a half per Dozen.
Apply to
N. DUUS.
FEARON'S Wharf, No. 18, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, March 1st, 1843.

NOTICE.—A fine large new LORONA, 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 drillings,
Figured Flannel for Ladies winter dresses,
Quills and Black Lead Pencils,
Fresh Table Raisins,
Copper Kettles horn Lanterns and fish Boilers,
Spermacete candles, Pad Locks, Powder Flasks,
Vices, Chisels, files &c. &c. &c.
Dutch Blankets, Persian Carpets, &c. &c.
Best Brandy, Sherry, Gin and Beer &c. &c. &c.

Hongkong, 25th Jany, 1843 G. MOSES & Co.
Queen's Road.

D. WILSON & CO.

BEING in daily expectation of the arrival of their
Vessel the "ALGERINE," beg to announce to the
Public that she will bring on a choice investment of
fancy goods of every description consisting of Perfum-
ery, 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 Messes
taking their regular supplies.

ACKLAND 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 Hogsheads. Apply by letter to
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Hongkong, 28th March, 1843.

A CARD.

MR ALEXANDER BIRD, Accountant, first
North-East House, Praya Grande, Macao.

GRANITE GODOWNS TO LET,
BY THE MONTH, OR LONGER PERIOD.
THEY are of different sizes, and capable of con-
taining 500 to 2000 Bales Cotton.

ALSO,
Merchandize received on Storage, at a low rate per Package.
Apply to, C. V. GILLESPIE,
46, Queen's Road.

NOTICE.

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

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

Hongkong, Jany 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.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THE PREMISES known as the
ACKLAND HOTEL, opposite Hong-Kong Market Place
The Building is 65 x 60 feet, two Stories, with offices in the
rear; dimensions of Lot 32 x 105 feet. It is considered the
best situation in the settlement, for Hotel or Store.

Also—the BUNCALOW, on the Queen's Road, in the rear
of Marine Lot, No. 46, with Well, and large offices, including
Stable; dimensions of Lot, 120 x 105 feet.

The above-described Property will be Sold at Auction, on
Saturday, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock p.m., on the Verandah
of the Auckland Hotel.

Terms at Sale.—For further particulars, apply to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Hong-Kong, 10th April, 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 expenses incurred upon
them.
N. DUUS,
Fearon's Wharf,
Hongkong, 22d March, 1842,

FOR SALE.

Beef
Pork
Tar
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 Ceres-
tial, 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.

FOR SALE. The Bangaloo, 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.—A quantity of Lombok Rice just
landed ex JAGATRA
Apply to
JOHN LEATHLEY Hongkong.
ALEX. GRIFFIN Macao.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—Bally Rice, Manila Coffee, Coconut
Oil, Java Arrack in cases and casks, Port and
Sherry, Copenhagen Cherry Cordial, in Pints, Europe
and Manilla Rope, Oakum, Corks, Singapore Planks,
Anchors and Chains, Manila Rum, Chocolate, Cigars,
Sardines, Turpentine, Seidlitz Powders and a great
variety of other articles.

JOHN BURD & 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, Beef &c. ex American
Barque LARK only at the Godowns of
P. TOWNSEND & Co.
Hongkong, March 21st, 1843.

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 Wines, Pale and Gold Sherry, Champagne,
Moselle, Marsella, 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.

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Shipping Intelligence.
ARRIVED.

APRIL.	Ship	Commander	Origin
6th	U. S. S. Constellation	Kearny	Whampoa
"	Colonist	Leiske	Bally
7th	H. M. Str. Vixen	Boyce	Amoy
"	Mercury	Humphreys	Macao
"	Little Catherine	Franklyn	"
8th	Omega	White	Chusan
9th	Sarah and Abigail	Prescott	Macao
10th	Louisa	Forgan	"
"	Syed Khan	Horsburgh	Amoy
11th	Surrey	Naylor	Manila
"	Harlequin	Oliver	Amoy
"	Moffatt	Gilbert	Sydney

S A I L E D.

APRIL	Ship	Commander	Destination
5th	Ardsasser	Mc Intyre	Macao
"	Sir R. Peel	Somes	"
"	Parrock Hall	Wharton	"
6th	H. M. T. S. Apollo	Federick	England
"	Madras	Slack	Macao
7th	Bella Marina	Asbridge	Whampoa
"	George the 4th	Parsons	Macao
8th	Oriza	Ager	"
"	U. S. S. Constellation	Kearny	"
"	H. M. S. Agincourt	Bruce	Manila
9th	Omega	White	Macao
"	H. M. S. Royalist	Chetwode	Singapore
10th	Syed Khan	Horsburgh	Macao
11th	Sarah and Abigail	Prescott	Whampoa
"	Louisa	Forgan	Macao
"	Harlequin	Oliver	"
"	H. M. T. S. Belleisle	Kingcome	England

REPORTS. Expected daily, H. M. Hospital ship
Minden, from Chusan, the Aberton from Whampoa,
bound for England in a few days, and the Little Cath-
arine for the Coast.

William Præder
Harbor Master.

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