

THE FRIEND OF CHINA, AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

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NOTIFICATION.

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

By order,

J. Robt Morrison,

Acting Secretary and Treasurer

Hong-Kong, March 23, 1842.

C. RONEI'S INQUEST.—APRIL 3, 1843.

(Before Mr E. Farncomb, Coroner.)

This was an Inquest held on the Body of a Chinaman who had been found on the shore near the Harbour Master's Wharf.

The Jury on being sworn proceeded to view the Body at the Harbour Master's Wharf, after which, on their meeting in the Court, the Coroner produced and read a certificate by Henry Holgate, Surgeon, which went to show that the deceased met his death by drowning, and no evidence appearing the jury were charged to give their verdict, which was as follows, namely—*Found drowned.* There were severe bruises on the face and head of the deceased, which in the absence of evidence the Jury said they could not account for.

There were some suspicious papers found on the body, and the jury recommended that they should be sent to the Chief Magistrate for inspection, as they might furnish some information.

APRIL 10TH—BEFORE THE SAME.

This was an Inquest held on the Body of a Chinaman, who had been buried the day before, but was supposed to have met his death by violent means.

On the Jury being sworn they proceeded to view the Body, after which, the following evidence was produced:—

James Donolly, a Policeman, says—Yesterday there was a letter sent from Mr Jamieson to Serjeant Collins of the Police respecting a dead Chinaman, and I was directed by Serjeant Collins to have the body buried, which I did. I found the body lying on the hill, at some distance above Messrs Jamieson, & Co's house. It was covered over with matting and appeared much swollen, there was also blood about the face.

William Horley, Policeman, sworn, says—I was directed by Major Caine to give notice to the Coroner about the Body, and I caused it to be disinterred by that Gentleman's order. I have heard that Mr Hight wrote to the Chief Magistrate, informing him that he saw some Chinamen dragging a Body down the hill near his house—and he thought there had been a murder committed.—This is all I know of the case.

William Lockhart, Surgeon, sworn, says—I have seen the body and it appears to be that of a Chinaman 30 years old. It is very much swollen and decomposed, having been dead I should say about four or five days.

There were several marks of injury on the face and limbs but all apparently were caused after death, as if the body had been dragged along the ground. Decomposition was so far advanced that no opinion could be formed of the cause of his death.—*Verdict*—*Found Dead.*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE FRIEND OF CHINA.]

SIR,

1. As it appears to me desirable that the feelings of the people of Canton towards our countrymen, together with every other circumstance connected with the state of that city should be made known, I send you the following remarks, with the view of contributing my share, however small, to attain that object.

2. Notwithstanding the events which have recently occurred, from the nature of our by-gone relations with the Chinese, I expected to undergo while visiting Canton, much of incivility from the people. Foreigners are still prohibited from entering the City itself. In walking along the streets of the Suburbs, some of the youngsters called out *Foreign*, and with a playful significance waved their little fingers across their necks; this I believe is all I can justly complain of. The soldiers and petty-officers pass you without notice, and the shop-keepers are unusually civil. In Europe this absence of all offensiveness would not excite comment, but when you recollect the unwearied efforts which the Pekin Government and its officers have made, to degrade Foreigners in the estimation of the inhabitants, and the equally unwearied submission by them to all that vilification, I confess, such quiet and orderly demeanor surprised me. This peculiar race are essentially a

laborious and commercial people, as devoid of national prejudices as any of the inhabitants of Europe and in whom you cannot discover, either the unsocialism of the Hindoo, or the intolerant bigotry of the Mussulman. I must allow however that the lower classes seem to be particularly forward, and while they crowd around you, attempting hastily to drive them away, would probably be attended with unpleasant consequences.

3. I was informed that the Troops stationed at Canton are natives of the place, and that they are by no means a formidable body; those that I saw were poorly armed with bows and rusty match-locks. Until these long-tailed warriors are better armed, disciplined, and commanded, all the fortifications which are being erected on the Chu Kiang would in the event of another war, prove of little avail to them, tho' they certainly may be productive of a radiant shower of ribbands and medals to others. This inefficient state of the military is however a matter of serious consideration for whatever may have been the origin of the tumult that terminated in the destruction of the British factory, it is uncertain whether they could have kept the peace and dispersed the mob, not that this apprehension justifies the Provincial authorities, because even on the supposition that they acted with a timely vigilance, if the Military are inefficient, the fault rests with them.

4. Adverting to that tumult I may state, that I consider a wise discretion was exercised in not precipitating us into a new war, and that as the affair was conducted with moderation, I hope it will be concluded with firmness. Pecuniary compensations will fully repair private losses; but I trust yet to see a public atonement made for the insult offered to our national flag. I do not require the punishment of a few obscure individuals, but I would demand that the high and responsible officers of Government should be signally disgraced before the eyes of the whole Canton population.

5. Altho' the soldiery at Canton are un-warlike, the police are active and efficient, the Foreign Factories are for the most part closely surrounded with Chinese houses, yet they have been secure from robberies. The system of espionage is carried to such lengths in despotic states, and especially in China, that the Police can probably be brought to greater perfection in such countries, than where greater freedom prevails.

OBSERVER.

10th of April, 1843.

OPIUM QUESTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE FRIEND OF CHINA.]

SIR,

1. In reflecting upon our future intercourse with China, the opium question presents many difficulties. It is one of those thorny and unsatisfactory (except to those who deal in it) subjects, which people willingly resign to the wisdom of authority, and sagaciously reserve their opinions, until the course of events discloses the soundness or unsoundness of the policy pursued.

2. Legalizing the trade in Opium, would at once remove all difficulties, but as the most convenient things are frequently denied us in this world, we must make what provision we can against the more ugly alternative.

3. There can be no doubt that the Pekin Government has an indisputable right to prohibit the trade in Opium; and every compulsory effort to contravene this right, ought to be denounced by right thinking men. I admire the liberal and enterprising character of British merchants, many of them like those of ancient Tyre, may well be ranked amongst the "honourable of the earth." But if any, under the delusion that the true nature of their proceedings, is altered, by the magnitude of the gains upon which they are carried on, seek the gain of illicit trade, and offend against the laws of the country where they will enjoy fair commercial intercourse, I maintain that so notorious and systematic smuggling, cannot be tolerated without setting at defiance every just idea of international law. It cannot be expected that a fleet should be kept up to prevent British subjects from engaging in this contraband traffic, and yet it will not suffice for the representative of the British nation, merely to say, that he has no concern or sympathy with these offenders, on a complaint being made by the Chinese Government, I do not see how they can escape punishments without the slightest cause. I submit this consideration to your serious reflection.

4. Without entering into the history of the trade, I willingly acknowledge that I see no good reason to reproach those concerned in it, for what has hitherto occurred. The duties of nations are reciprocal, and the Chinese Government never would admit this principle. But the treaty has imposed new duties on both nations, and the conduct of both must now be regulated by the rules of justice.

5. While the penal consequences of being concerned in the smuggling of Opium, seem to me unavoidable, I should be happy to see the trade legalized; nor do I attach much weight to the objections against this traffic, arising from the nature of the drug itself. The circumstance of its being contraband, scarcely

demeans its consumption and this small measure of good is fully counterbalanced by the great encouragement which is held out to the baneful practice of smuggling.

6. Those who are even but slightly acquainted with China, will admit, that from the nature and immense length of its coast, from the corruption of its officers, and the universal demand for opium, it is impossible that the Chinese Government could prevent the introduction of this article into the Empire. However obviously true this appears to us, it is probable that a considerable period will elapse before it is generally acknowledged in China, unless some means are devised to enlighten those exercising authority upon this subject. The Pekin Government could easily obtain a considerable revenue by taxing instead of prohibiting this article. Selfish considerations facilitate the acquisition of knowledge. I would recommend that a Chinese Paper be drawn up, with the view of convincing the Chinese ministers, of the manifold advantages of legalizing the trade in Opium.

OBSERVER.

15th April, 1843.

EXTRACTS.

A CHINESE MART.

The Mai-mai-tchin is a small rectangularly-built hamlet, having two principal streets, which cross each other at right angles, at the end of each of which is a gate, looking towards the four points of the compass. It is surrounded with a wooden wall, which is its only fortification. The streets are exceedingly narrow and ill-paved, so that two camels can barely pass each other as at Cairo; but there is a great difference in the height of the houses of the two places. Here they are very small, all of one story, and of wood; the roof mostly of the same material, though the more inferior sort are covered with turf; they have no windows towards the street, and consist of two small rooms, one of which serves for a warehouse and shop, the other for the occupant to live in. On the other side, the windows are composed of oiled-paper, painted with different devices, and sometimes of Russian talc. There is in general a great air of cleanliness, and the furniture of the houses is often of a superior description.

They are heated with stoves, like the Russian houses, which are needful, small as the apartments are, for the cold is very great, and in spite of all they are not well warmed. A great display is made of all the nondescript articles they have for sale in the shop, and in those of the higher class of merchants, there is great order in stowing away their bedding and household furniture, all of which are in one common, sitting, eating and sleeping room. The number of the inhabitants is about fifteen hundred, all males, no Chinese women being allowed to go there; a few common Mongolish women are seen about, but not many.—*Recollections of Siberia in the years 1840 and 1841, by C. H. Cotterell.*

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, PARIS.—An interesting paper from M. de Humboldt was lately read. He informs the Academy that the preparatory labours for cutting a canal across the Isthmus of Panama are advancing rapidly. The commission appointed by the government of New Grenada for the construction of a canal to unite the two oceans has terminated its examination of the localities, and has arrived at a result as fortunate, as it was unexpected. The chain of the Cordilleras does not extend, as was supposed, across the Isthmus, and on the contrary, a valley very favourable to the operation has been discovered. The natural position of the waters is also favourable. Three rivers, over which an easy control may be established, and which may be made partially navigable, would be connected with the canal. The excavations necessary would not extend to more than 12½ miles in length. The fall may be regulated by four double locks, 138 feet in length; and the total length of the canal will be 49 miles, with a width of 135 feet at the surface, and 55 feet base; the depth will be 20 feet. The canal, when executed, will be navigable by vessels of from 1000 to 1400 tons. According to the estimate of M. Morel, a French engineer, the total cost of this canal would be only 14 millions of francs, including the purchase of two steamers.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

It is believed that Sir Henry Pottinger will not long remain in China. It is rumoured at the Clubs, that his Excellency considers his claim to distinguished honours to have been underrated.—*Monthly Times.*

A brother to Sir Henry Pottinger is to be appointed Consul-General at Hong-Kong.—*Ibid.*

Much astonishment pervades the military circles at Lord Ellenborough ordering home the 26th regiment, when there are so many who justly claim precedence to that privilege.—*Ibid.*

Charles Norris, Esq., late secretary to the Government at Bombay, expired suddenly in his residence in Regent's Park, aged fifty-one years.—*Ibid.*

To our Subscribers.—The large amount of our out-standing Arrears, 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.

For any attendance or delay in the Delivery or Receipt of the Paper, it is thought needless to say 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.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA, AND HONG-KONG GAZETTE.

HONG-KONG, THURSDAY, APRIL, 27th, 1843.

We hear that letters have been received from Chusan, by the *Masden*, which mention the seizure, by H. M. senior Naval Officer, of three British Vessels that were trading at Woosung, which, it cannot be denied, is as much the Port of Shanghai, as Whampoa is that of Canton. It was on the ground, that said vessels were contravening the Proclamation of H. E. the Plenipotentiary, of the 14th November, 1842, (vide our No. 36) that they were seized. As far as we can judge, there was no other course for a Naval Officer so circumstanced to pursue, unless, forsooth, the Proclamation we refer to, is to be considered as nothing more than a piece of waste paper.

After the extraordinary decision in the case of *Evans, v. Hutton*, in the Court of Common Pleas, reported in our 56 No., we should now hardly dare to affirm, that a direct violation of the Proclamation in question, would be held in England to render any ship, or cargo seizable. At the same time, the mature experience, and practical sagacity of H. E., and with his knowledge of the China Trade, leads us to think, that *he* would be the very last person who would issue a Proclamation he could not legally enforce.

Many persons whom we know, are ready and desirous of proceeding to the Northern Ports, and are only detained here by their respect for this Proclamation.—We think it would certainly be *too bad* that all such should be damned, for respectful obedience to the commands of Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary. Yet, are they not so, if the conditions of the Proclamation be not strictly enforced?

We could only, in our last, call the attention of our readers to the remarkable *Official Documents* we then published. Even amidst the many claims upon the public attention at home, it is certain they will there create a sensation.

At the request of subscribers (themselves implicated in a system they abhorred) we some months since publicly drew the attention of His Excellency to the doings in Canton River.

In December last, it was said, in reference to these proceedings—"It is due to the Merchants to say, that they almost unanimously deprecate a system, which they hold to be discreditable, if not, disgraceful; but they allege they have been coerced into it, by the force of competition."

It was then reported to us, but we did not avouch the fact [and it has since been contradicted] that it was the American Agents of the firm in question, who first adopted the system which has now called forth the strong official condemnation of H. E., Sir Henry Pottinger.

At the time we mention, our remarks gave great offence in certain quarters, and did not considerably diminish the list of our subscribers; all who then took umbrage we would now beg to re-peruse our remarks, and we ask, whether they be not tame and weak, in contrast with the indignant censure with which H. E., has branded the proceedings at Whampoa?

We deeply regret that H. E. has deemed it necessary to use such strong language, and to threaten to publish the names of the parties implicated. Were he to proclaim the firm of firms which first embarked in this "daring violation of the Chinese law, a large majority of the mercantile community would applaud the determination.

But the publication of the individuals immediately concerned in the system which has provoked the "unmitigated disapprobation" of H. E., would be proclaiming the names of every individual merchant, British or Foreign, now in China.

We must repeat, that the Merchants, in justice to their constituents—in maintenance of their own positions, and the necessities of the times,

have been constrained to follow an example they loathed at heart.

It is well known, that in general, the evasion of the Port Dues in the Canton River, was one of the acts which called forth the reprehension of H. E. In an extract from a Memorandum addressed by H. E., to the late Imperial Commissioner, Elepoo [vide our No. 46] it was well, and strongly put, that—"In considering the anchorage and harbour charges, it is to be borne in mind, that the Government of China has hitherto done nothing towards facilitating commercial intercourse, by building Light-Houses, laying down Buoys or moorings, and erecting Beacons, and therefore it necessarily follows, that those charges should be exceedingly light."

The monstrous exactions on shipping in the Canton River have long been an acknowledged, and an oppressive grievance. The redundancy of tonnage—the wretched condition of our mercantile marine, and the supposed early termination of the old system—are strong grounds, we think [besides the weight of the above quotation] for the Merchants endeavouring, if possible, to save a heavy loss to the ship-owner, by getting rid of this flagrant and long-complained-of exaction. Again, the unexpected demise of ELEPOO, and unavoidable delays in the adjustment of the Tariff, &c., should plead, we would urge, as some apology for our Merchants striving to counteract the mischievous operation of the old system, which they all confidently counted, would, by this time, have been numbered among "the things that were."

Every right-minded person, cannot but applaud the motives which prompted the communication to KEKUNG, and the consequent PROCLAMATION of H. E. It must also, be admitted, that it was very important at this juncture, that the Chinese Authorities should be fully assured that the British Government, neither connived at, nor approved the course now pursued in the Canton River. Such a disclaimer, on the part of H. E., would have challenged our humble, but hearty, commendation. Would that we could say thus much of the documents under consideration; but we cannot, we are too much alive to the grave consequences which may result from an official condemnation, by H. E. of the conduct of the *whole mercantile community*.

Such a condemnation, emanating as it does, from the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, forbids, we fear, that cordial co-operation and assistance, which it was expected would be gladly afforded by British Merchants, to H. E., in the adjustment of the pending negotiations for a Commercial Treaty. We may be wrong, but we are inclined to believe, that this news, when received at home, will beget the impression there, of the utter hopelessness of an early and satisfactory settlement of the most difficult [the Commercial] part of the CHINA QUESTION.

We may be imperfectly acquainted with what is passing around us; we also know H. E. has sources of information inaccessible to ourselves, and hence, perhaps, the justification for the strong animadversions which our lack of knowledge renders us unable to appreciate or commend.

The conclusion of the Proclamation, gave us, we are constrained to avow, a bitter pang.—We will not say what we have done and endured for the Island, but we shall quote this final paragraph "His Excellency further intimates, that such Smugglers, and their Boats and Vessels, will not receive protection in the Harbour or Waters of Hong-Kong."

If Hong-Kong be a *Free Port*, we have not, nor can we have Smugglers in it, so far as the British Government is concerned; and if our Port is to be *FREE*, not merely in name, but in fact, then, not the smallest impediment can be offered to the ingress and egress of Boats or Vessels laden with merchandise. We would not dogmatize in the teeth of the above declaration, but would respectfully urge, that we think it is rather inconsistent with our recognized mercantile policy, and going a little beyond the requirements of international law, to enforce such hard conditions. More, their strict fulfillment would be fatal to the best interests of the Colony, and effectually extinguish its rising greatness.

Further, a like prohibition, if acted upon at Gibraltar, would annihilate the trade of that port. We say nothing of the direct encouragement of smuggling, which has hitherto characterized the course of British policy, nor the establishments which have been founded by our Government for the avowed object of affording facilities to contraband trade.

We leave to others, to decide the moral and legal questions which, by the *omnity* of nations, are involved,—all we would say is, that the circumstances (as far as we can judge from the facts before us) which have provoked the honest indignation of H. E., are neither novel nor unanticipated. Smuggling to a vast extent, even of so bulky an article as Saltpetre, has, by the confession of witnesses before the Committee of the House of Commons, on the Company's Charter, been in existence during the last twenty years. It was

explicitly declared, by competent authorities, that the illicit trade would inevitably, greatly increase. One gentleman, Charles Marjoribanks, Esq., a Company's servant, and long resident in China, went further, and avowed, that should the Company's Monopoly be subverted—to quote his own words—"I think we should be all Smugglers in China together, and there would then be no legal trade in China." To this complexion, all acquainted with China, long since thought that it would come at last, owing to the EXACTIONS OF THE CHINESE, which, since the period referred to, have been greatly augmented.

We have deemed it our bounden duty to express our opinions on these important documents, confident that our motives will not be mistaken nor misconstrued, yet, it may not be wholly inapt to cite a Despatch of Lord John Russell, to a Colonial Governor, wherein he urges the publication of a Government Newspaper. Among other excellent recommendations, he adds, such a paper should be "without passion or partiality in favour of the persons administering in the Queen's name." Acting in the spirit of this injunction, we have penned the foregoing remarks.

* It is but justice to our contemporary the *Canton Register*, to state, that he, also, on the occasion (Feb. 28) joined us in calling public attention to the "cunning smuggling trade in the Canton River."

Many inquiries have been made of us as to the *term and tenure* of the future holding of the land in Hong-Kong. Until the information called for in the Government Notification of the 10th April 1843, H. E. declines making the conditions known, hence our inability to afford any *authorized* reply to numerous querists, who are deeply interested in the matter.

The latest Legislative Enactment which touches on the subject of Crown-Lands, was that of Lord Stanley, which passed last Session, and although the peculiarities of our settlement will necessitate important modifications, we are yet disposed to think the main principles of this very useful Act will be adopted, and rendered applicable to Hong-Kong.

The Act we refer to, is the 5th and 6th of Victoria, Cap. 36, entitled "An Act for regulating the Sale of Waste Lands belonging to the Crown in the Australian Colonies." It properly declares that no land shall be alienated, except by Sale, with the exception of such land as may be required for public uses, or for Military or Naval settlers, conformably with the regulations made in favour of such individuals.

En passant, we are glad to note, that sites for schools, places of worship, and places for the recreation and amusement of the inhabitants, as well as for their interment, are held to be included in the exception in favour of land for *Public uses*. With regard to Naval and Military settlers, they have, we believe, been allowed to commute their pay or pensions when purchasing Crown Lands in the Colonies. Lands are to be surveyed before being sold, and the Governor of a Colony is authorized to convey the lands. Quarterly sales by auction, are to take place, the same being duly notified by public proclamation, with the time, place, particulars of the land, and upset prices.

The lands offered for sale, are to be distinguished into three separate classes, viz.—TOWN, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY lots. The *lowest* upset price is fixed at one pound per acre. It is lawful for the Governor to raise the upset price at his discretion, by proclamation, and he may name a different upset price for special Country Lots, as well as for Town and Suburban Lots.

Land which has been refused at public auction, may be sold by private contract, at the upset price at which the same was *last* put up for sale.

The purchasers of lands are required to pay down at the time of sale, in ready money, a deposit fixed by the proclamation, as aforesaid, but it is not to be less than one-tenth of the whole price. The residue to be paid within one month from the day of sale.

Payments may be made to the Land and Emigration Commissioners, who are authorized to grant Certificates; the production and payment thereof, are to be accepted as equivalent to the amount of money for which the same shall have been given, in London.

The expenses of Survey, Management and Sale, to be the primary charge on the Land Revenues. The gross proceeds of Sales of Land, to be applied to the Public Service, and *one-half* to be appropriated to the purposes of Emigration.

With regard to this Clause, in our No. 20 (when we adverted to the future Land Regulations, and gave a copy of the Colonial Service Instructions and Rules) we pointed out to what a small extent such an appropriation would be needed in this Colony.

The twentieth clause of the Act by which rights under existing Contracts are saved, we quote entire, in order to remove erroneous impressions, which are too prevalent with respect to grants made prior to the formal cession of our Island. It says,

Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained, shall affect, or be construed to affect any contract, or to prevent the fulfillment of any promise or engagement, made by, or on behalf of Her Majesty, with respect to any lands situate in any of the said Colonies, in cases where such contracts, promises, or engagements, shall be made by, or on behalf of Her Majesty, with respect to any lands situate in any of the said Colonies, in cases where such contract, promises, or engagements, shall have been lawfully made before the time at which this Act shall take effect in any such Colony."

In connection with this subject, we would venture to recommend that every endeavour be made to enable Hong-Kong to become a self-supporting Colony. Of course, the charge for Consular Establishments would not form a part of the Island Expenditure, appertaining as it does, to the whole British Trade.

Seeing the desirability of constructing a road which shall make the complete circuit of the Island, also the speedy erection of the Public Offices and Establishments, we think it would not be unwise or impolitic, to ask the Home Government to guarantee a Loan, which might be now raised in England, on very advantageous terms. The future Land Fund would be an ample security for this Loan, and for its ultimate redemption by a Sinking Fund.

During the last Session, an Act was passed authorising for Public Works, a sum not exceeding £1,500,000 to be advanced by the Home Government, to Canada, at five per cent. interest. The first series of this Loan, amounting to £300,000 was, by the last accounts, taken by one individual, at £108 for £100 of four per cent. Stock; so that the Government have £24,000 towards a Sinking Fund to begin with, besides £3000 per annum difference in the rate of interest for their guarantee.

The undeniable security of our Land Fund, putting aside the strong claims of Anglo-Chinese commerce, will, we have no doubt, induce the Home Government to neglect no opportunity to promote the true interests of Hong-Kong, identical as they are with the legitimate extension of British influence in China.

On these grounds we should say, it is indeed important that Hong-Kong should be rendered not merely a healthy, but a desirable place of residence for British subjects, who will be compelled to resort thither as the focus and centre of a large commerce, which cannot but be called into existence by the late Treaty.

It is much to be lamented that a plan of the future City, had not been made and authoritatively determined, before a single brick was laid. Happily matters have not so far advanced but that we may yet hope to see a town, which may be as remarkable for its convenience and beauty, as it will be for its commerce and wealth. To do this, it is, we hold, imperatively necessary that a public Quay or Wharf (like the *Praya Grande at Macao*) should occupy the Sea Front. Every maritime town founded in modern times, whether it be in Australia, New Zealand, or America, uniformly preserves a public quay and road along the shore. The convenience, comfort, health, and interest, of all, are benefitted by such an arrangement.

More, we would require that all buildings which should face the public quay, or wharf, should be erected in conformity with a plan previously sanctioned. Such stipulations are now made in local improvement acts, and their public utility so well recognised, that further remark is unnecessary.

It is amusing to note the very absurd opinions which are circulated by our Indian contemporaries with respect to China. Our readers will be astonished to learn, according to a respectable Calcutta paper, that "we have struck a blow at the despotism of the Chinese Government, from which it will never recover." Further, that "Disaffection to the present dynasty is believed to be rife in China, more particularly in the Central Provinces, and, a very slight affair may blow the smouldering heat into a flame."

As to the first allegation, it is wholly incorrect, although it is true, that in the Canton River, and in the vicinage of British Shipping, the Chinese Authorities tolerate much, that could, and would, be immediately suppressed by them, but for a mistaken apprehension, that umbrage would be taken by the British Government at their interference. Nowhere else, are the bonds of social order loosened, nor the salutary restraint of the laws unfelt.

With regard to the second statement, it is only the revival of a popular error, which long since ought to have been consigned to the tomb of all the Capulets. The smallest acquaintance with

China, and the Chinese, will prove that they are no more disaffected to the present dynasty, than we, as Englishmen, are to the House of Brunswick. The lapse of years, and wise governmental institutions, have extinguished any aversion to the usurping Mantchoo's in China, as effectually as all affection for the expelled Stuarts in England.

Tartars and Chinese being equal before the law, and subjects of the same Emperor, it seems from all we can learn, that there is more of kindred feeling, sympathy, and real union, between the two races, than has unhappily subsisted between the natives of England and Ireland. In many parts of the empire, the distinction between a Tartar and a Chinese, is wholly unknown, except in the Gastronomical Manuals wherein directions are given for preparing sundry viands, (horse-flesh among the number) *a la mode des Tartares*.

We may further say, that the present flourishing state of the city of Ningpo, contrasted with its wretched condition when abandoned by us is a striking evidence of the just confidence the Chinese people have in their own government. We are glad to learn that the dilapidated houses and public buildings there, have been already restored. The alacrity and cheerful obedience with which these restorations were made, excited much surprise in the foreign beholders who were unacquainted with the habits of this singular people.

Without shutting our eyes to many obvious defects which undeniably exist in the institutions of China, we are yet constrained to confess, (with the best informed, and those who have long lived in the country) that if the greatest happiness of the greatest number, be the aim and end of a good government, then, do we see in Pagan China, a better practical exemplification of a good government, than is anywhere exhibited throughout the length and breadth of Christian Europe, or British India.

We are glad to learn that proposals for establishing an Exchange, and also a Subscription Reading-Room, are in circulation. We are told the number of Subscriber's names already received, warrants the expectation of the full success of the latter part of the undertaking, and with respect to the former, we hope soon to see a beginning, and moreover, the early establishment of a Chamber of Commerce, which is confessedly much wanted in China—if its non-existence be not a reproach to our mercantile community.

We are much obliged to our Correspondent at Canton, for his full and circumstantial detail of details of the *Chow-Chowing*, which has been going on at Canton, and Whampoa.

We should do our Correspondent injustice, were we to curtail his narrative, and its length precludes its present insertion. The very interesting information therein contained, we may perhaps, avail ourselves of on a future occasion.

We are sorry to hear so bad an account of **IMPORTS**. Nothing, it appears, is now selling but the low numbers of *Cotton-Twist* and also *Iron*. *Opium*, too, is drooping; yet, owing to the scarcity of good Malwa and fine bargains, it was run up in two days, from \$530, to \$580, and \$585, is now the rate, but no demand. The accounts from the North, and up-country, are not so good as they have been of late. It is expected the arrival of the *Compton* and the *Anonyma*, would depress prices. *Cotton*, hardly ever was so low.

TEAS are still looking up, which, in the face of the heavy Export, was not generally anticipated. A common *Congou*, fresh and new *Bohea* kind, is worth 19 taels, and anything like "Blackish Leaf," will bring 22 taels.

It is stated in India, that Mohammed Akbar Khan, is Lord of the ascendant at Cabul, and that he is about proclaiming a *Jahad*, or Holy War against the Pagan Seiks, with a view to recover the territory wrested from the Dorrance Monarchy, by the late Runjeet Sing. The Ex-Ameer Dost Mahomed, seems very loath to trust himself in the power of his son.

NOTICE.

MR JOSEPH PYBUS, and Mr. JOHN LEFFLER, are duly authorized to sign for me, by Procuration, during my absence from China.

HENRY PYBUS

Macao, 5th April, 1843.

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.
The Brig "SINE" CAPT. W. W. FROST, will be despatched in few days. For freight apply to HUGHESON BROTHERS, Macao, 17th April, 1843.

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.
The A. I. British built Barque "COLONIST," THOMAS LEISK, 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 AND PENANG.
The fast sailing Clipper Brig "ALGERINE," J. B. Hill Commander, 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 "CANARD," A. 1 for 12 years. Burthen 288 tons, (NEW MERCHANTSHIP) CAPTAIN CLUCA. JAMIESON, HOW & Co. Hongkong, 15th March, 1843.

FOR LONDON.
The A. I. British built Barque "ABBERTON," 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.

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

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

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

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

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

GRANITE GODOWNS TO LET, BY THE MONTH, OR LONGER PERIOD. THEY are of different sizes, and capable of containing 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.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Lombok Rice just landed ex JAGATRA Apply to JOHN LEATHLEY, HONGKONG. ALEXR. GRIFFIN, MACAO.

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

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
THE PREMISES known as the AUCLAND HOTEL, opposite Hong-Kong Mark at Place The Building is 65 x 60 feet, two Stories, with offices in the rear; dimensions of Lot, 93 x 105 feet. It is considered the best situation in the settlement, for Hotel or Store. Also the BUNGALOW, 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 m., on the Verandah of the Auckland Hotel. Terms at Sale.—For further particulars, apply to, C. V. GILLESPIE. Hongkong, 10th April, 1843.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having rented those Spacious and Safe Godowns, situated next to the Premises of Messrs. Holliday Wise, & Co., is prepared to Store Goods on moderate Terms, also to receive Merchandize for Sale on Commission.

G. F. DAVIDSON.

Hong Kong, 24th April, 1843.

FOR SALE.

- American Beef and Pork, Negro-head Tobacco, Macleod in Kats, Tar in barrels, Flour in Barrels, Shag Tobacco in barrels, Mess Beef in half and whole Barrels, Sausages in Boxes, Prime Pork, Champagne Cider, in one dozen Cases, Butter in Firkins, Pilot and Navy Bread, London Bottled Sherry, in 3 dozen Cases, No. 4 superior Manilla Cigars.

PER NAVIGATOR.

PER VENICE.

G. F. DAVIDSON.

Hong-Kong, 25th April, 1843.

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE "MOFFATT." Port Wine in 3 doz Cases. Sherry Wine in do, Brandy per doz, of gallon, London Old Tom per doz, Champagne in do., Superior Fine Bisquit in tins, English Cows in Milk, [through-bred Devon] imported by the above ship; Prime Irish Butter in excellent state being, in double packages.

Hong-Kong, 25th April, 1843.

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

- American Flour, Do Cabin & Ship Biscuit, Do Beef and Pork, Bengal Rice, Manilla Patent Cordage, Do Rope, Do Chocolate, Do Rum, Do Cigars, No. 3 & 4, Do Coffee, Do Coconut Oil, Brandy, Gin, Sherry, Port, Liqueurs, Cherry Cordial, Jams and Jellies, Dutch Cheeses, Corks, Sardines, Seidlitz Powders, Gunpowder, Coarse Paint Oil, Paints, of Sorts, Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Oakum, Paint Brushes, Twine, Canvas, Soap, Sperm Candles, Copper Boat Nails, Foolscap & Writing Paper, Dinner Sets, Cutlery and Hardware, American Drill, And a variety of other Articles.

Apply to C. W. BOWRA, at No. 13, Queen's Road.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—Bally Rice, Manilla 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, Manilla Rum, Chocolate, Cigars, Sardines, Turpentine, Seidlitz Powders, and a great variety of other articles.

JOHN BURN & Co. Queen's Road.

Hong-Kong, 1st March, 1843.

For Sale at the Rooms of the undersigned the following Goods Viz. Anchors of all Sizes, Chain Cables, Manilla 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 Soeks, 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, Gents and Black Lead Pencils, Fresh Table Raisins, Copper Kettles horn Lanterns and fish Boilers, Spermecete 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 Jany, 1843.

G. MOSES & Co.

Queen's Road.

D. WILSON & CO.

BEING in daily expectation of the arrival of their Vessel the "ALAZINE," beg 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. AUCLAND HOTEL, Hongkong, 30th March, 1843.

NOTICE.—A fine large new LORCHA, 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.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is authorized by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Land Forces in China, to receive all packages addressed to the Officers or Messes of any of the Regiments employed during the late war.

N. DUUS.

Hong-Kong, 15th April, 1843.

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

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandize of all descriptions, received and carefully stored in spacious dry, and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to N. DUUS, or FEARON & SON.—Macao Goods are received and sold on Commission. HONGKONG, 1st JANUARY, 1842.

NOTICE.

DAVID HUME, BAKER, Queen's Road, Hong-Kong, begs that Captains of Ships about proceeding to sea, [that may want new bread] will favour him with their orders 24 hours previous to their sailing; and by their giving such notice he will warrant it to keep for 10 or 12 days.

Meat Pies and Fruit Tarts made according to order, by parties sending their own dishes. Hong-Kong, April, 18th 1842.

FOR SALE.—Java Coffee and Rice, Bengal ditto, English and American Flour and Beans, in whole and half Barrels, Salt Provisions, Salt Salmon in half Barrel, dry Codfish and Haddock in Drums, Tobacco, Soap, Candles, Paints, and Paint Oil, Manilla Rum, Java Arrack, English Brandy, in casks of all sizes, Gin in cases, a few Pipes, Quarter casks, Octaves 3 and 6 dozen cases of first rate Sherry and Port, lately arrived from England, Champagne, Claret, Noyeau, Annisette, Cherry Cordial, 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 assortment of Marine Stores, Stockhoon, American and Coal Tar, and Pitch, Window Glass, Deep-sea, Hand, and Log Lines, Marine and Honing Seltzer Water, Cigars, Crockery, ware, Table Salt, Sauces, Snuff, and White Wine Vinegar; just arrived 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—ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

Printed by Messrs Galignani, rue Vivienne, PARIS. [Orders to be accompanied by a bill payable in London or Paris.] GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.—A daily Political Journal. The object of this well-known Journal is to supply the reader with a SUBSTITUTE FOR THE ENTIRE OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH NEWSPAPERS. Conducted on a system of unobscuring 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 prominent correspondent with their vast importance is given to the parliamentary debates. In addition to all news of fashionable or general interest, the proceedings at the India House, and every subject important to Eastern subscribers, is specially attended to. The French Department contains (in a special article) the political sentiments of the Paris press; the proceedings of the French Chambers; the fashionable and local news of Paris, Stocks, &c.; the earliest information from Spain, Switzerland, Italy and Germany, Russia, and all other parts of the Continent. Terms of Subscriptions: (Payable in advance) One Year, £5. 10s; Six Months, £2. 17s. THE LONDON AND PARIS OBSERVER, Journal of Literature, Science, and Fine Arts.—This Journal, published every Sunday, consisting of forty-eight columns of closely-printed, matter large 4to. (almost the matter of an octavo volume), contains the elite 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.

FOR SALE.—The following goods:—Sillery Champagne, Claret, St. Julien, Sauterne, Superior Brandy, Gentlemen's Dress Coats, Gold Watches, Keys, Brooches, Pins, Silver Chains, Rings, and Seals, the best Cut Crystal Decanters, Claret, & Water Jugs of various elegant designs, a Musical Box with eight airs. Apply to Mr Ad. Guillaín at the Auckland Hotel, from 10 to 4.

AUCTION.

ON MONDAY next—a quantity of FANCY ARTICLES Sale to commence at Eleven o'clock precisely. P. TOWNSEND, & Co. Hong-Kong, 27th April, 1843.

HATS.—Fine English mad-Black Beaver Hats, for sale by the undersigned, at \$4 each. P. TOWNSEND, & Co. Hong-Kong, April 19th 1843.

FOR SALE.—The fast sailing Teak Schooner "LALLA BOOKI" built by the same Builder as the Celestial, with Masts and Sails &c. complete, has just been newly coppered and is well worth the attention of any Gentleman as a pleasure boat. BENNETT PAIN, & Co. Hong-Kong, 3rd March, 1843.

NOTICE.

To be disposed of at the Rooms of the undersigned the following Goods, viz:—

Hanging Lamps (of 4 Burners), superior Brandy, in one doz. cases, Gin Schiedam do. Beer and Porter, Wines of all descriptions, superior quality Jams and Jellies in 1 doz. cases of half pints, pints and quarts, Pine Cheeses, Butter, fresh in Jars, Soups of all descriptions in tins of all sizes, Fresh Salmon do., Ship Biscuit in air-tight puncheons, Flower in Barrels, American B E E F, [ex American Barque "LARK"] also Pork, in barrels, Manilla Coffee, Manilla Chocolate, Seidlitz Powders, Quinine in 1 dozen bottles, Sardines in Tins, Split Peas, Westphalia Hams, Moonys and Bengal Rice, Kennet's Pickles, Bottled Fruits do., Best White Wine Vinegar, Olives, Sauces, Superfine Blue Cloth, Beaver Hats, Buckle-skin Gloves, Superfine letter Paper of all descriptions, Manilla Cigar Cases, Manilla Cigars No. 3 & 4 Superior (in boxes of 500), Negrohead Tobacco, Corks at per Gross, Seaming Twine, Canvas, Oakum, Tar Blacking, Rosin &c., Coconut Oil, Linseed oil, in Jars of 5 Gals., Turpentine, Raisins, Sort of Sizes, Yellow bar Soap, Coffin Nails, Carpenters' Tools of every description, Carving Knives and Forks, Steels, and Cutlery of all descriptions, Dog Chains, Dinner services of prices, Britannia Metal Tea Spoons, Cork Screws, Sewing Cotton in Balls, Japanese Tin Trays small and large, Powder Flasks, Padlocks, Dressing Cases, Ink-Stands, Salt cellars, Cotton Wicks, Fancy Lace, Straw Bonnets, A new assortment of Books, with a variety of other Articles.

N. B. Goods received and sold on Commission free of Storage.

BENNETT, PAIN, & Co.

Hong-Kong, 15th March, 1843.

FOR SALE.—SCOTT & CO'S BENGAL DIRECTORY, for 1843: price, Spanish Dollars 4. Apply to JNO SMITH.

Macao, 18th April, 1843.

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

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Table with columns: DATE, SHIP, AGENT, DESTINATION. APRIL 22nd Vixen Carr Macao, 23rd Ina Lakeland Whampoa, 24th H. C. Str. Phlegethon Mc Cleverly Macao, 24th Edmonstone Macdougall, 24th H. M. S. Harlequin Chusan, 25th Caledonia Cunningham Whampoa, 25th Zoe Miller Macao, 26th Algerine Hill.

SAILED.

Table with columns: DATE, SHIP, AGENT, DESTINATION. APRIL 20th Sir E. Ryan Anderson Macao, 20th Arun Killick, 21st H. C. Str. Phlegethon Mc Cleverly, 21st Surrey Naylor, 24th H. M. Str. Vixen Boyce Chusan, 24th H. M. S. Wanderer Seymour Southward, 25th Colonist Leiske Macao, 25th Vixen Carr East Coast, 25th Gazelle.

REPORTS.—Edmonstone, for Madras in a few days; the Zoe, this day, for Chusan, and H. C. Str. Phlegethon is expected to leave for Calcutta soon after the Receipt of the Feby. Mail.

WILLIAM PEDDER, Harbour Master.