

THE FRIEND OF CHINA,

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

CHARLES BATTEN HILLIER, Esq., has been appointed Assistant to the Chief Magistrate of the Island of Hong-Kong.

This appointment is to take effect from the 10th instant.

By order,
RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government-House,
Hong-Kong, 13th May, 1843.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION published in the *Friend of China and Hong-Kong Gazette*, of the 13th and 20th of last month, it is hereby announced, that the Land Officer has been instructed to report, finally, on the subject of that Notification, on Saturday, the 27th day of May, and that any Lands, regarding which he may not have received explanations, &c., before that day, will be resumed.

In cases where such Lands have Buildings of any description, or Materials on them, the owners of such Buildings or Materials will be called on to remove them, or that will be done by the Land Officer, at the expense and risk of the owners.

By order,
RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government-House,
Hong-Kong, 16th May, 1843.

EXPORT OF TEA, from China to England, in the month of April, 1843, in 17 vessels.

Bohea	
Congou	8,801,242
Caper	80,254
Souchong	213,011
Hungmuy	148,682
Sorts	15,345
Pekoe	148,872
Orange Pekoe	162,093
Total, Black, lbs.	9,569,499

Twankay	1,076,085
Hyson	311,434
Hysonskin	1,680
Young Hyson	105,620
Gunpowder	137,707
Imperial	68,424
Total, Green, lbs.	1,700,950

Total Export in April, lbs. 11,270,449

EXPORT OF TEA from China to England, in the 10 months, from 1st July, 1842, to 30th April, 1843, in 73 vessels.

Bohea	250,322
Congou	31,260,707
Caper	218,389
Souchong	680,458
Hungmuy	383,516
Sorts	54,327
Pekoe	454,924
Orange Pekoe	772,501
Total, Black, lbs.	34,025,204

Twankay	2,675,851
Hyson	1,219,063
Hysonskin	51,347
Young Hyson	540,364
Gunpowder	569,856
Imperial	267,669
Total, Green, lbs.	5,322,960

Grand Total, lbs. 39,348,164

Canton Press.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

(From our Ningpo Correspondent.)

After entering the river from seaward, and following its gently serpentine stream, to the S. W. for four or five leagues, you arrive off the city of Ningpo, situated on the fork, or confluence of two streams,—for, here the river splits into equal branches. The city is about central in the deed flat extensive valley, circumscribed by mountains, abrupt, but of moderate elevation and during the late season were very often covered with snow, forming a beautiful and picturesque landscape. The valley is intersected with numerous canals and the prospect from the only pagoda in the city, (a very ancient ruin) is highly exhilarating; a densely populated and elaborately cultivated valley, relieved with well wooded tombs and silvery blinks of river and streamlet,—the boundary of sight being an elliptical ridge of diminutive-alpine scenery. The kindness and hospitality of both the authorities and merchants, is certainly beyond all expectation; intensely anxious to know every thing concerning us, and quite desirous and willing to afford us all the information we required. Never was the locality of a commercial city more happily chosen than that of Ningpo. It forms a triangle, two of the sides being parallel with navigable streams; it seems at present in a very flourishing condition,—the mercantile community are very eager for the opening of trade, and point out the site for the establishment of the British factory—an eligible position on the western branch. I should consider the following remarks worse than useless, had they not been collected and corroborated with some care.

HEMP is not imported; it is of long staple, strong fibre similar to Manila, and is pretty generally used. It sells from nine and a-half, to ten dollars, per Ningpo picul (100 lbs.)—[however desirous it may be to discover return produce from this country, hemp can never be exported hence, but will probably be largely imported].

RAW COTTON.—This is an article of export. It is fair long staple, well cleaned, and perfectly white; price of native article, \$20 per picul. They prefer the Manila cotton. As for the lower qualities of American and Bombay, they are almost unsaleable at half the quoted price.

RICE varies from 2 to \$3 per picul, and the rice picul is 145 catties. It scarcely promises to be a profitable article of import; for, this must be the period of greatest scarcity, and Bengal Moonghy, would find slow sale at \$2.50c. per bag.

TIMBER.—The largest number of their shipping are employed in transporting this bulky article. It is mostly soft inferior Pine; unsquared, it averages \$20 per load of 50 C. F.; Planks, choice, \$37 per load. No hard wood at present.

SUGAR.—The cane is tolerably abundant, but entirely used as an edible; the supply is from Fokien and Formosa. Good Grocer's sugar 6 to \$7 per picul; white, with good grain, \$9; best Candy, 11 to \$12.

PEPPER. (Black) selling at 11 to \$12 per picul; \$9 could be readily obtained.

BIRD'S NESTS.—1st quality, \$80 per catty; 2nd do., \$60; 3rd do., \$40.

SANDAL WOOD.—The demand seems limited, suppose the consumption is small, but they seem curious about the quality. Ningpo prices, \$13 to \$14 per picul.

LEAD.—Ordinary, equal to pig-lead, selling at \$7.50c.

WOOLLEN CLOTH.—(Russian) All the dealers have very large stocks on hand; it seems in universal use, and qualities are exceedingly various. It is quoted, nay, sold, at particularly low prices, and much of it is very durable. Serviceable cheap cloth (superior sorts) 180 cash, to \$1 per cubit; breadth 43 cubits.

TOBACCO, leaf, very mild, \$7 per picul.

HIDES.—Cow and bullock's, \$10 per picul, dressed; undressed, \$7 per picul.

CASTOR OIL.—[indigenous] \$6 per picul; used for varnishes, &c., unknown as a medicine.

WHITE LEAD, \$15 per picul. Used as a cosmetic chiefly.

BLACK TEAS are offered at 25 to \$67 per picul. The appearance of this article does not recommend it; being generally coarse, leaf quite void of the curly finished look necessary for the home market.

GREEN TEAS generally have a better face than the above; more regular, and perfect leaf, but unusually large. Prices, from 25 to \$80 per picul.

STUKE.—Of this delicate article, a scarce produce to speak. The manufactured are in every respect similar to the Canton article, and the average is \$18 per roll of 29 yards, but Hong-chow-foo stukes are sold by weight, 45 cents per ounce, the raw material is 40c to \$450.

IMPORTS.—[Principal] Rice, Sugar, Timber, Pepper, Rattans, Paper, Tobacco, Crockery, Salt, Sandal Wood, Red Wood, Ebony, Camphor, Tin-Foil, Spices, Beans, Bean-Oil, Junks, Fruits, &c.

RUGBARS, \$15 per picul. Many warehouses occupied with drugs which form an important article of bulky traffic, and would be worthy of investigation, as they are mostly unknown to us.

COTTON CLOTH.—(Native) 1st quality, Cts. white even cloth, each piece 24 1/2 by 16in. 600
Fine bleached Nanking straw-colour, 18 feet by 12 inches - 600
Do. natural colour, 18 feet by 12 inches - 600

SHRETT abundantly supplied at the average of three dollars and a-half, each.

CUSTOM-HOUSES.—There are two of these establishments,—Land and Sea. The Transit Duties are not oppressive. The authorities rather wish to waive the trade with the British until the terms of Tariff are arranged; but they are quite unable to check the ordinary traffic carried on in the native boats between Chusan and Ningpo; they exact a trifling duty upon each bale or package, but it is merely a sort of acknowledgment. The Ningpo merchants carry on an inland traffic (by means of canals) with Canton. Period of transit, thirty days.

OPUM.—Malwa, \$345; Ditto Patna, \$754; dull of sale. The supply is large; much competition among the sellers.

WHITE SHIRTINGS in good demand, at \$5; very few left on hand.

GREY SHIRTINGS—Market well supplied; few sales at \$4.

TRADE, in every description of Merchandize has been very dull for the last month. Many complaints about the scarcity of silver. The Emperor does not at present permit the working of the Mines. Gold Ingots are very often tendered.

Perhaps there has seldom been witnessed such a reckless disregard of public principle, for the sake of individual gain, as occurred up here two months ago, in the dispatch of the Opium Ships, belonging to your leading firms, from hence to the Yang-tse-keang. As Englishmen, we were bound to consider that river shut until the termination of the Treaty. But, regardless of consequences, these Opium Smugglers presuming upon the system of non-interference which has always, in their case, obtained, press into an interdicted port, moor under the ruined batteries, and carry on their lawless traffic in the teeth of the Chinese Authorities. An Official Complaint from the Mandarin induced our senior Naval Authority to order their return, and a communication of what had been effected, was made to the Local Authorities of Shang-hai, but the recent arrival of *H. M. Str. Vixen* conveying Sir Henry Pottinger's determination to avoid all interference in this nefarious Traffic, has enabled them again to wend their way up the river, and thus "bearding the harmless Dragon," by running the drug at the cannon's mouth. Is this wise or honourable, and may it not peril the ultimate settlement indeed, seriously, interfere with, every thing desirable as regards this country?

NAUTICUS.

30th April, 1843.

A Communication dated Petersburg, 13th December, says—"During the war between England and China the supply of Tea at Kiakhta, increased to a surprising degree. Peace having been concluded, the supply is now likely to fall off, and the price to rise." At this year's fair at Nisiny, Novgorod, there were 4,500 more chests brought from Kiakhta, than in 1841; but nearly one-half of this supply remained unsold. "Of the *Ziegthee*, as it is called, on account of its form, and which is in great favour with the Nomadic tribes of Siberia, and among the lower classes of European Russians, about 6,000 chests were brought to the fair, and not one remained unsold.—*London Paper*."

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—The total number of horned cattle in the United Kingdom is estimated at 7,000,000, and the total number of sheep at 32,000,000. Valuing the first over-lead at £10 and the last at 25s, both together will give a total value of £110,000,000.—*Ibid*

Any irregularity or delay in the Delivery or Receipt of the PAPER, if brought to our notice we will endeavour 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, MAY 18TH, 1843.

We beg to thank our Ningpo Correspondent, for the very interesting communication which we now publish. Although not agreeing with his views, we are yet bound to let him be heard on a question which so largely occupies the public attention.

We understand that H. E. Sir HENRY POTTINGER will (on board the *Cornwallis*) this morning, invest Admiral Sir WILLIAM PARKER, with the *insignia* of G. C. B.

Our harbour has, during the last few days exhibited an unusual appearance, by the arrival and stay of five Chinese War Junks. They conveyed the Mandarins, *Huang*, Judicial Secretary, and attached to the Imperial Commission, and *Heing ling*, the Tartar General, who came to Canton, as second in command to Elepo, and has all along been attached to the Mission, now on a visit of compliment to His Excellency. A steamer was sent to meet them, but they declined going on board. The Mandarins (five) landed under a salute from the Junks, and were received with honours, by a guard placed at the wharf, where Mr Thom, and Mr Lay, the interpreters, were in attendance to welcome their arrival, and accompany them to the houses which had been fitted up for their accommodation.

Since their arrival, the two principal Mandarins have daily taken an airing in an open carriage. They have been *féted* by the authorities; have visited the Men-of-War, and different parts of the Island, and are loud, we are told, in their expressions of gratification at the very hospitable and kind character of their reception. The most cherished incident in the recollections of their visit will be, the last entertainment of H. E., when the *élite* of the fair were invited to meet the illustrious strangers. The ladies are in raptures at the polished, bland, and truly gentlemanly behaviour of *Huane*. His bright eyes, black mustachoes, handsome intelligent face, graceful person, small and alabaster-white hands, would, irrespective of his high talents, make him a Lion of the greatest magnitude, in the first circles of London society, should the Emperor ever permit him to realize his wish, of paying a visit to Great Britain.

Many resident ladies and gentlemen have called on the Mandarins, who have uniformly seen the callers. As far as the English population is concerned, much satisfaction has been expressed at this visit, all hailing it as the precursor of those friendly relations and mutual confidence which H. E. has untiringly endeavoured to create between the two nations.

We wish we could add that this satisfaction was shared by the Chinese residents. It is evident they looked at the advent of the Mandarins with affright, and still expect they will rue it. This impression may be, and no doubt is, erroneous; but it is very prevalent, and many of the resident Chinese allege they are afraid to visit Macao, as heretofore, and some who still risk the consequences of placing themselves under native authority, make up their minds to be *squeezed* if discovered to be inhabitants of this Island.

Huang and *Heing ling* were accompanied by three other Mandarins, one of whom was the Magistrate of *Sin-ngun Yan*, a distance about a day's journey from hence, and of which Hong-Kong is a dependency; for the Chinese (we presume only till the ratification of the Treaty) still continue to consider our Island as part and parcel of the *Celestial Empire*.

Our native informant, to whom we are indebted for the foregoing particulars, says, that the *Sin-ngun Yan* Magistrate was compelled to return to the scene of his duties on Saturday last; an express having arrived that a conflict had taken place between two villages, which ended in the loss of forty lives.

The Chinese law commands that Mandarins be maintained during official visits, by the local authorities of the districts through which they pass, or in which they stay, hence the visit of *Huang* and *Heing ling*, to Hong-Kong, falls heavily on the Magistrate of *Sin-ngun Yan*, who will have to bear the whole expense, amounting to some four or five hundred dollars daily. Unluckily for this Magistrate, he has no accumulated stores, and, indeed, is a poor man who has only been appointed to his present office some few weeks. Our native informant adds, he was compelled to pay a visit to the Kwang-fow-choo, at Canton, and obtained a loan of \$4000 to defray the expenses he would be obliged to incur.

We give a list of the names and titles of H. E.'s visitors:—*Heing ling*, 4th rank (from the Emperor) a *22e-vo*, Commander of the Imperial body-guard; *Huang-gneh-ling*, of Keang-nan, province. He obtained the high literary degree of *Chi-tai*, at

the final examination at Peking, he is the Chief-Judge of Keangsoo province. The attendant Mandarins are, *Yang-puce*, a Tartar, newly appointed eligible to govern a *Foo*; also, *Woo-tin-look*, a native of Shan-ung province, at present a Magistrate in Sing-ngan-yun-Keen-soo. *Loo-pin-kin*, the Magistrate of *Sung-nan-yun*, a native of Kan-su province. About a month since was appointed to his office. Besides the sailors, the flag, and sedan bearers, with other attendants, number fully three hundred. The sailors on board the five Junks, about seventy, are each given 100 Cash daily. *Huang* and *Heing ling* have two large row-boats which accompanied them. The whole expenses are defrayed by *Loo-pin-kin*, who, doubtless is of opinion that Mandarin visits, as Royal Progresses should be like angel visits, "few and far between."

OBSERVER's communication is received, and we hope to publish it in our next. We regret we cannot insert S. H.'s letter, it being too long, and we think he discusses points wholly irrelevant to the subject he proposed in addressing us. In a few words we may condense the latter and most important part of his communication.

According to S. H., the * * * * a British ship, arrived in our harbour a few days since from Whampoa, with a deck load of *smuggled Tea*. S. H. asks, whether after the Proclamation of H. E., of the 20th ult., the Chinese Revenue Officers would have been permitted to take possession of her here, had they been cognizant of the fact. S. H. goes on to say that *smuggled Tea* and other articles will still continue to be brought to Hong-Kong, and adds, that the Chinese diplomatist now on a visit there will be made acquainted with the fact, and if so, should they ask permission to order their war Junks now lying in the harbour to take possession of the vessels containing the *Smuggled Goods*—could it be refused? seeing that it has been clearly, distinctly, and positively announced, that "His Excellency further intimates, that such Smugglers and their Boats and Vessels will not receive protection in the harbour or waters of Hong-Kong?"

Since the establishment of our *Print*, we have never ceased urging the necessity of a regular Steam Communication with China. We are now glad to see that our contemporary, the *Seminario Filipino*, enters heartily into our views. In commenting on an article of ours, it says,—"notwithstanding the immense importance of the trade between China and England, and also her Indian dependencies, yet, the British Government has never, hitherto, given it that protection which it would be supposed it could not fail to do. We have no doubt now, she will not lose sight of this object, when she understands her real interests. It is quite reasonable that the Anglo-Chinese Merchants should complain of the neglect of the Local Government in not improving existing relations, by a regular Steam Communication with India, where is centered their principal mercantile speculations."

Our Local Government is not amenable, we think, to the slightest blame, for it is neither supine nor indifferent to the importance of this question. We shall be much deceived, if it do not hereafter become apparent, that H. E. has already recommended to the Home Government the expediency of Steam Communication between Hong-Kong and India, if not, also, with the new Consular Ports.

We learn that the Oriental and Peninsular Company are prepared to undertake the line, on receiving an annual contribution for carrying the mails, &c., as is done with the North American and West India steamers. The proposition made to the Home Government, we are told, has been very favourably entertained. The ratification of the Treaty, and the recommendation of H. E., are alone required to secure this important object. As before said, we

are sure the latter will be accorded, and the former cannot be much longer delayed.

We dare assert, with a reasonable pecuniary contribution from the Government, the smallest inquiry into the nature and extent of the *existing* trade will demonstrate that the establishment of Steam Navigation in this part of the world, would give a highly remunerating return on the capital employed. A friend who has paid considerable attention to this subject, and whose great nautical experience and general mercantile knowledge entitles his opinions to much respect, has been kind enough to send us a sketch of a scheme for this object, which we now publish, and shall be glad if it elicit any suggestions promotive of this interesting and desirable end.

It is proposed that a line of Steamers be established, for a monthly communication from Calcutta to China, and from Bombay to Madras and China; thus allowing the following dates of arrival and departure:—

The steamer from Suez leaves on the 24th of each month; the one from Calcutta leaves there on the 11th of each month. The Bombay and Suez steamer leaves the latter place on the 24th, and the former on 1st of each month.

No. 1. As the Bombay and Suez steamer arrives about the 8th of each month, it is proposed by the plan projected, that a steamer for China should leave on the 10th; she would arrive at Colombo on 15th, take in the mail left there by the direct Suez and Calcutta mail, leave on the 17th, call at Trincomallee, and arrive at Madras on the 19th; Leave Madras on the 21st, reach Pinang on the 27th, and arrive at Singapore on the 2nd of each month.

No. 2. The Calcutta and Suez steamer arrives in Calcutta about the 18th. The Calcutta and China steamer should leave Calcutta about the 21st, calling at Maulmein on the 24th, leaving there on the 25th, would reach Pinang on the 28th, and arrive at Singapore by the 2nd of each month.

No. 3. The steamer leaving China on the 18th or 20th, will arrive at Singapore on the 30th; leave there on the 2nd, call at Pinang on the 4th, at Maulmein on the 7th, and arrives at Calcutta on the 11th, in time for the steamer to Suez, on the 14th of each month.

No. 4. The steamer from Bombay will leave Singapore shortly after the arrival of the China steamer—say on the 1st or 2nd, touch at Pinang on the 3rd, arrive at Madras on the 9th, leave there on the 11th, and call at Trincomallee, and reach Colombo on the 14th, with the mail and passengers for the direct Calcutta and Suez steamer, and leaving there on the 16th, arrive at Bombay on the 21st of each month.

No. 5. A steamer for China to leave Singapore on the 3rd, and arrive in China on or before the 13th of each month.

The above (No. 4) is so put, as it is uncertain whether the two steamers should come on to China. This must depend on freights, &c., &c. One only would be required from China, but generally *two* would be needed from Singapore to China.

No. 1. *The Bombay Steamer*, calling at Madras will enable parties from England by either the Suez and Calcutta direct Steamer, to call there and transact business, or join at Madras, if requisite, affording opportunities also for passengers to or from Madras and Bombay.

No. 2. The Calcutta line. The communication and trade, with Maulmein and the Straits, especially the latter, is very considerable, and there is no regular mail communication.

No. 5. The Steamer arriving in China on the 13th, and leaving on the 18th or 20th, will enable replies to be sent to the letters from hence.

With regard to *Freights*, the quantity of Opium from India may now be estimated at 40,000 chests, with the certain prospect of a large annual increase on the establishment of the new Consular ports. If 1000 chests (a very usual quantity in a Clipper) are sent on monthly by each Steamer, this would be equal to 24,000

cheats per annum, which, at the low rate of 70¢ per chest (the 1000 lbs. weight) would extinguish competition would produce \$112,000.

Treasure amounting to about \$4,000,000 is annually exported from China, fully \$3,000,000 might be counted on being sent by the Steamers. At the present charge of one per cent, this would give \$30,000.

Silk and Silk Manufactures. Large quantities (of late years more than has been sent to England) are shipped to Bombay, and would afford as they do now, a liberal per centage for Freight. If the Oriental and Peninsular Company undertook this time, it is certain that with their complete arrangements, a vast quantity of the above articles would be transmitted from hence to Europe, via Egypt, with many other valuable products of this country. We happen to know that this respectable Company could create a vast traffic from hence by that route, now that we are entering into new and more liberal commercial relations with China, and are to have access to the Northern Ports.

We cannot doubt that the Home Government would grant at least £50,000 per annum towards carrying out this project. Such amount is very incommensurate with the advantages secured thereby. We could easily prove, independent of our relations with China, that such a grant would be more than repaid to the mother country. This sum, with aid and assistance from the Dutch and Spanish Governments of Manila and Batavia, and the greatly augmented number of passengers who would avail themselves of this mode of transit, leaves no doubt in our mind that the project we recommend would be highly lucrative, if undertaken with becoming spirit, and by an association of the experience, influence, and respectability of the Oriental and Peninsular Company.

We must not omit mentioning that it is proposed that the Steamers shall be of a size capable of conveying 800 Troops and 500 tons of Cargo. During the N. E. monsoon they should proceed via Palawan or Celebes Sea, calling at Manila; during the S. W. monsoon, proceed by the Western side of the China Sea, the course of H. C. Str. Atalanta, which then made the passage to Singapore in eight days.

The time allowed for passage, is more than is necessary for Steamers of 450 horse power, but affords time enough to ensure regularity in arrivals and departures.

In addition, it has been suggested that Iron Vessels should be built, with bulk heads on a non-conducting principle, to prevent damage to the Opium; and it is added, that five Steamers would suffice to keep up the line of communication we have indicated.

Our space debar us from now going into further detail, but we shall resume the subject on an early occasion, when we hope we may be authorised to state that some such plan as the one before mentioned, has received the sanction and powerful advocacy of H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger. We need not say H. E. would be thereby earning an incontestible title to the lasting gratitude and thanks not only of all the mercantile community here, but also of our merchants and manufacturers at home, who would be largely benefited by the increased facilities and development of Anglo-Chinese commerce, consequent on regular Steam communication with this part of the world.

RACERS.—AMOY SPRING MEETING.

First day—Monday, 9th April, 1843.

First Race—The Maiden Plate, value Rs. 45, for all horses that never before started—Entrance, Rs. 4—Weight, 10 stone and upwards—Heats, three entrances, or no Race—Gentlemen Riders—

- Mr Money's g g Planet, black and white;
- Mr Greave's bh Holdfast, blue;
- Mr Bloomfield's b g Dean Swift, white and red;
- Mr Ward's g g Oliver Twist, green;
- Mr Horak's g g Fagan, blue, pink sleeves;

Dean Swift having been withdrawn, only four horses started for this race. At the word "ally," they all went off kindly, and ran very well for a very short time, when Planet described a sudden and unexpected revolution to the complete discomfiture of his rider's seat, Holdfast tried to make the most of this accident, and got a considerable way ahead before Planet could be induced to resume the race; on rounding Promotion corner, however, Planet was close on his heels, and could with difficulty be prevented from passing Holdfast: Close to the stand, in going round the second time, Planet again showed his wandering disposition, by giving Holdfast another opportunity of turning a to account, he soon, however, and without any apparent effort, made good his bad ground, and won the Heat easily. Oliver Twist modestly declined gratifying the public, by going round the course, and old Fagan, true to his character, was determined to do nothing in any day.

At the third Heat, Dean Swift, withdrawn, the remaining three went round the course once without bolting, when Planet again dashed off at the same point of reflection as before. Fagan, consistent with his character, could do no less than follow the heavenly example. Holdfast in the mean time galloped to such ground,

that Planet with all his velocity could not pick him up. Fagan went through a variety of the most amusing evolutions, and then, as if delighted at his own execution, and with many knowing wags of his tail started off, and came in considerably in the rear.

3rd Heat—A good start—No bolting—Won easily by Planet.

Second Race—A sweep—Stakes, value Rs. 35, for all horses—Entrance, Rs. 4—Weight, 10 stone and upwards—three entrances or no Race—Gentlemen Riders—

- Mr Martin's g g Ptarmigan, blue, black sleeves;
- Capt. Call's g g Ringleader, black and white;
- Sir Charles Burdett's c p Small Bones, pink and blue.

All the horses entered, had a capital start. On going round the course the second time, a little beyond the Stand, Small Bones bolted, and was with difficulty coaxed into good humour. Ptarmigan and Ringleader, however, were so far ahead, that though Small Bones proved himself a very fast pony, he was unable effectually to "make good his distance." After a well contested race, it was won by Ptarmigan.

2nd Heat—Differs very little from the former, except that Small Bones made a more determined bolt at the same spot than before.

Third Race—The Ladies' Purse—Entrance Rs. 5, (with Rs. 50 from the Fund)—for all Horses—Heats—Weight, 11 stone—Gentlemen Riders—Three entrances or no Race—

- Mr Hilliard's Foot-pad, black and yellow;
- Mr Martin's King-Cole, blue and black sleeves;
- Mr Bloomfield's Dean Swift, red and white;
- Mr Money's Planet, white;

Planet bolted at the old spot, but was brought back on the course after losing considerable ground, repeated the bolt in rounding the course a second time, was last at Promotion Corner, and though his rider was burdened with lb 20 weight, in the shape of shot-belts, he steadily gained ground from that spot, and came in a winner of the Heat—Foot-pad and King-Cole close together—Dean Swift last.

2nd Heat, was well contested between King-Cole and Foot-pad, and won by the former, by a neck. Planet made a separate and irrecoverable bolt, and was entirely thrown out for that heat.

3rd Heat—A repetition of the 2nd, Planet bolted as usual—King-Cole and Foot-pad both hard pushed—a beautiful Race, and won by King-Cole, after a severe struggle. Dean Swift's penetration told this Heat, he surprised every one by his running, and kept up well with the other two horses. Foot-pad carried one stone extra in every Race he ran for.

Blue Button.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

[To the Editor of the Friend of China.]

1st. This possession is so distant from the seat of Empire, that the supreme Government will always remain to some extent, unacquainted with its actual state, and those holding controlling authority over the Island, will reasonably expect, that the Local Government, as well as the public, should inform them of our most pressing wants, in order that the suitable remedies may be applied. I appreciate the application and energy of our Plenipotentiary, but the interests of a British Island are not to be left to the sole guardianship of any Functionary, however zealous and enlightened.

2nd. The administration of justice, with regard to the punishment of the more serious crimes, must soon be taken into consideration. If an atrocious murder were now committed, I fear the criminal would escape without adequate punishment. Permitting the Chinese authorities to seize, upon our coast, such persons as are accused of Piracy, or delivering them up to them when taken by us, is an arrangement that ought to be discontinued as soon as possible.

3rd. The Imperial officers will naturally endeavour to prevent their countrymen resorting to this Island, and that arrangement will unduly facilitate their doing so; the very fact of being caught hovering about our shores, will be looked upon as presumptive evidence of guilt; besides, I have no confidence in the integrity of those officers, the Pirate is indeed the *hominis generis*, and beyond the pale of national protection; but whenever we have been concerned in his apprehension, we are bound to see that the crime is fully proved against him. In one of the maritime states of India a Culprit was handed over by the chief British authority to the Prime Minister for trial, on investigating the case, the person was found to be unjustly accused, and the Minister sent a message to this effect, but added, if it was thought proper a limb would instantly be cut off. The Chinese might not act thus to please us, and yet, they might act worse to serve their own purposes.

4th. The British Parliament has already provided for the trial of this offence, in any of her Majesty's islands, and if the authority to hold courts of this nature, has not been sent from home, an immediate application ought to be made for it.

5th. The crime of Piracy, from the frequency of its occurrence, has been forced upon the public attention, so that the pirates had the audacity to capture a British vessel, when under way, and one of her Majesty's ships of war, the necessity of providing for the punishment of other offences committed here is equally obvious.

6th. There would be no violation of justice, in trying Chinese offenders by the laws of their country, extending of course the practice of torture, and such punishments as are rejected by civilized nations. Still

I doubt if this would be advisable, even as a temporary measure, it would be difficult to procure a competent person to administer them, and establishing them, would enhance the obstacles to introduce a better system at a future period.

7th. The laws of Britain are at variance with the feelings and habits of the different classes likely to compose the great majority of our fellow-subjects here; some would be inapplicable, for instance, when a native chief was tried for treason in Ceylon, a few years ago, the address of the Judge to the Jury, startled those not acquainted with the subtleties of the law. I forget the exact expression he made use of, he however, laboured to prove that the prisoner had been aiming at the King's death. In Britain this judicial reasoning would not have excited surprise, but the very remoteness of Ceylon, cast a shade darker than that of ridicule over a charge so utterly impossible.

8th. Although I do not think that either the laws of China or Britain, ought to be established for the punishment of the more heinous crimes committed in this Island, yet, the generally mild and equitable spirit of the latter, ought to pervade every enactment. Let me not be misunderstood, I do not ask for a complete code, or an expensive judiciary, I limit my demand to the positive exigencies of our society, to make such laws as will punish those crimes, with the necessary power to administer them.

OBSERVER.

2nd May, 1843.

FROM ENGLAND TO INDIA.

Parcels and Cases by the Overland route.

UNDER arrangements with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are prepared to convey Parcels, by the Mail, at the following Reduced Rates, if delivered on or before the 27th of each month, from which date, until four o'clock on the last day of the month, an extra charge of one shilling per pound will be incurred, and beyond which time no Package whatever can be received for conveyance by the Mail of that month.

PACKAGES.	WEIGHT.	MEASUREMENT.	£	s.	d.
Do.	UNDER 1 lb.	0 1/4 CUBIC FEET	0	6	6
Do.	do.	2 0 1/4	0	10	0
Do.	do.	4 0 1/4	0	1	0
Do.	do.	6 0 1/4	0	1	5
Do.	do.	10 0 1/4	0	1	10
Do.	do.	15 1	0	2	0
Do.	do.	20 1 1/4	0	2	10
Do.	do.	25 1 1/2	0	2	15
Do.	do.	30 2	0	3	0
Do.	do.	40 2 1/2	0	3	10

Goods in packages larger or heavier than the above will be taken by special agreement. The Freight will be computed by either Weight or Measure.

JEWELLERY, &c.—Not accountable for any package beyond the value of £10, unless an additional freight of 2 per cent be paid on delivery.

PERIODICALS—If brought by 4 o'clock on the last day of the month (being that of publication), made up like Newspapers (open at both ends) will be charged—1 lb., 1s.—1 1/2 lb., 1s. 9d.; from 1 lb. to 10 lb., 3s. per lb.

RISK—To be at the Proprietor's risk, from London to India, unless insured at the time of delivery, for which a charge of two and a-half per cent. will be made.

TRANSIT DUTY—Through Egypt, one-half per cent. (payable to the Egyptian Government, under agreement with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company), on the value of every article, will be added the above rates.

RECEIPTS—Receipts will be given on the delivery of each Parcel, and particulars of all Charges will be specified in the Receipt.

CONSIGNMENT—All Packages must be applied for to our Agents, at each Presidency; to facilitate such applications, the marks and particulars will be advertised in the MONTHLY TIMES newspaper, which being despatched by the same Mail, will furnish the earliest advice to the Consignees—or if the postage (1s.) be paid, we will ourselves write to the party to whom the packages are addressed. **AGENTS**—Calcutta, Capt. J. R. Englehard; Madras, Capt. Christopher Biden; Ceylon, Capt. T. Wynn, (who are also Agents to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company); Bombay, Messrs. William Nicol, & Co.

OFFICES—44, Regent street, Piccadilly; 16, John street, Crutched Friars; and 17, St. Mary Axe.

JAMES HARTLEY, & Co.

JAMES BARBER, & Co.

* The undersigned has been requested by MESSRS. JAMES BARBER, & Co., 17, St. Mary Axe, London, to make public the above terms for Freight per India Overland Route; and will forward instructions from parties wishing to avail themselves of the convenient arrangements offered by MESSRS. BARBER, & Co.'s Agency in London.

Subscribers to the "MONTHLY TIMES," are requested in future to send their orders and subscriptions to

HENRY GRIBBLE.

Macao, May 5th, 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.

Hong-Kong, March 21st, 1843.

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.

Merchandise 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 Magistrate Street, Hong-Kong.

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 Merchandise for Sale on Commission.

G. F. DAVIDSON.

Hong-Kong, 24th April, 1843.

FOR SALE

- American Beef and Pork, Negro-head Tobacco, Mackerel in Kits, 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 Manila Cigars.

PER NAVIGATOR.

PER VENICE.

G. F. DAVIDSON.

Hong-Kong, 25th April, 1843.

FOR SALE.—by the Undersigned, at their Godowns, on very moderate terms:—Sherry, Port, Cherry Brandy; Brandy in Wood and Bottle; Arrack; Seltzer Water; Stockholm Tar, Pitch, Anchors, Chain Cables, Rigging, and Boat Chains; Europe and Manila Rope; Twines, Lead-Lines, Sail Needles; Blocks, of sizes; Log Glasses, Paints, White Lead, Painter's Brushes; Blankets; Paper, Ink; Patent Copying Machines; Jams, Jellies, and a variety of other Articles.

WILLIAM ALLANSON & Co.,

20, Queen's Road, Hong-Kong, 29th April, 1843.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE

At the Godowns of the Undersigned;—Forge Bellows, Blacksmith's Tools, Carpenter's ditto; Singapore Plank and Beams, Ship Chandlery of all description, and Ship Provisions Wines and Spirits, Bengal Rice, Manila Patent Cordage, ditto Chocolate, ditto Cigars, ditto Coffee, ditto Coconut Oil, Corks, Sardines, Sédiltz Powders, Gunpowder (coarse), Sperm Candles, Copper Boat Nails, Foolscap and Writing Paper, Cutlery and Hardware, And a variety of other Articles.

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

FOR SALE.—A quantity of LOMBOK RICE just landed ex JAGATRA

Apply to JOHN LEATHLEY, HONGKONG. ALEXR. GRIFFIN, MACAO.

NOTICE.—Just received, and For Sale. SILEBRY CHAMPAGNE, CLARET, ST. JULIEN, SAUTERNE, and superior FRENCH BRANDY.

A. HUMPHREYS, Magistry Street.

FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday next, 18th May, at 10 A. M. precisely, at Fearon's Wharf.

- 300 Singapore Beams, 22, 28, and 30 feet, & from 6 to 10 in. 500 Do. Planks, 16 do. 1 & half. 2000 Do. Do. 11 do. 1. 300 Do. Do. 11 do. 1 & half. A quantity of Bed Furniture Wood—also, Ship and Cabin Biscuit in bags, Salt Beef, Salmon and Flour in casks, Rum and Arrack in Pipes; Cape, Madeira, and Lisbon Wine in quarter casks, Sherry and Port, in 6 dozen cases; and Cognac in 3 and 1 dozen cases; Cognac and Anisette, in 1 doz cases; Seltzer Water, in baskets of 25 bottles; Bengal Rice and Grain, in 2 mound bags; Table Salt; Window Glass; Hinges and Screws. At the same time will be offered, a quantity of Muskets, Fowling Pieces, and Pistols, in convenient lots.

P. TOWNSEND, & Co.

TO LET—A BUNGALOW, near the West Point Barracks.—Apply to

R. WEBSTER.

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 Manila Rope, Oakum, Corks, Singapore Planks, Anchors and Chains, Manila Rum, Chocolate, Cigars, Sardines, Turpentine, Sédiltz Powders, and a great variety of other articles.

JOHN BURD & Co, Queen's Road.

Hong-Kong, 1st March, 1843.

FOR SALE Anchors, Cables, Copper Sheathing and Nails, Patent Felt, Carpeting and Rugs and Woollen Tartan.—by

W. T. Kinsley.

Hongkong, July 11th, 1843.

D. WILSON & Co.

Have just landed, ex "Argentine," and exposed for Sale, the undermentioned Goods, viz:—

- Superfine Black Cloth, Do. Red do, Do. Blue do, Do. Scarlet do, Greenery Caps, Superfine Keesomere Travelling Caps, Horse-hair do, Oiled-skin do, Cloth do, Fine Gold Lace, Hooks and Eyes, Glazed Hats, Europe Boots, Leather Dressing Cases, Dressing Cases Silver Fittings, Ladies' Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Looking Glasses, Brushes of all kinds, Perfumery of do, Court Plaster, Stationary of all kinds, Blotting Cases, Envelopes and Cases, Memorandum Books, Rulers, Drawing Pencil, Gilt edged Cards, Foolscap and Overate Paper, Colour Boxes, Patent Drawing Pencils, Steel Pens, Chit Paper, Sealing Wax, Patent Leads, Bronze Inkstands, Chit Seals, Glass and Earthenware, Boat Glasses and Chiniques, Coloured Tumblers, Glass Chandeliers, Bronzed do, Decanters, Salt Cellars, Hall Lamps, Telescopes, Tricorne Hats, Plates and Dishes, T. by Philopota Jugs, Embossed Jugs and Covers, Cnet Frames, Cont Buttons, Silk Gloves, Cotton Socks, Hair Combs, Small tooth do, Naples Soap, Lozenges of kinds, Pistols, Surveying Instruments, Saddles and Bridles, Time Pieces, Sauscepans, Tea Kettles, Tea Pots, Silver do, Patent Water Filters, Do. Marble do, Iron Spoons, Bellows, Twine, Yard Measures, Beer Taps, Bier Shot, Cooling Pots, Velvet Corks, Iron Cash Boxes, Table Knives, Bouled Herbs, Bloom Raisins, Parras Currants, Linens, Cayenne Pepper, Cherry Brandy, White Claret, Hermetically sealed Hams, Beer and Porter.

P. S.—Their Slate Billiard Table will be ready in the course of next week. Hong-Kong, 4th May, 1843.

NOTICE.—A fine large new LORCHA, well manned and armed, and Comanded 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. Hongkong, 16th Feby, 1843.

NOTICE.—The Gentry of Hong-Kong, and the Public generally, can be furnished with fine ENGLISH MUTTON, [at one-half dollar per Pound] by sending their orders to THE BRITTON'S BOAST, on Saturday Mornings. Hong-kong, 17th May, 1843.

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 Rics and Fruit Tarts made according to order, by parties sending their own dishes. WANTED. A stout Lad, as an Apprentice to the Business. A Premium will be expected. N. B.—No business done on Sundays, after nine o'clock in the morning. Hong-kong, April, 18th 1842.

FOR SALE.—Java Coffee and Rice, Bengal ditto, English and American flour, and Biscuits in whole and half Retail, Salt Provisions, Salt Salmon in half Barrel, dry Codfish and Haddocks in Drums, Tobacco, Soap, Candles, Paints and Paint Oil, Manila Rum, Java Arrack, English Brandy, in casks of all sizes, Gin in cases, a few pipes, Quarter casks, Octaves 3 and 6 dozen cases of first rate Sherry and Port, lately arrived from England, Champagne, Claret, Noyau, Anisette, Sherry Cordial, and Cognac, in one and three dozen cases; Preserved Meats and Fruits, Jams and Jellies, and Pickles, Europe and Manila Rope, English, and Country Canvas, and a small assortment of Marine Stores, Stockholm, American and Coal Tar, Marine and Housing, Salted 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 43 and a half per Dozen. Apply to FEARON'S WHARF, No. 18, Queen's Road. N. DUUS. Hongkong, March 1st, 1843.

HATS.—Fine English made Beaver Hats, for sale by the undersigned, at 24 cent. P. TOWNSEND, & Co. Hong-Kong, April 19th 1843.

FOR SALE.—The fast sailing Teak Schooner "LALLA ROOKI" built by the same Builder as the "Celestial," with Masts and Sails &c. complete, has just been newly coppered and is well worthy 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 BEE F, [ex American Barque "LANK"] also Pork, in barrels, Manila Coffee, Manila Chocolate, Sédiltz Powders, Quinine in 1 dozen bottles, Sardines in Tins, Split Peas, Westphalia Hams, Moongy and Bengal Rice, Kennett's Pickles, Bottled Fruits do., Best White Wine Vinegar, Olives, Sauces, Superfine Blue Cloth, Beaver Hats, Buck-skin Gloves; Superfine letter Paper of all descriptions, Manila Cigar Cases, Manila Cigars No. 3 & 4 Superior (in Boxes of 500), Negrohead Tobacco, Corks at per Gross, Seaming Twine, Canvas, Oakum, Tar Blacking, Rozin &c., Coconut Oil, Linsed oil, in Jars of 5 Gals., Turpentine, Raisins, Shot of Sizes, Yellow bar Soap, Coffin Nails, Carpenters' Tools of every description, Carving Knives and Forks, Steels, and Cutlery of all descriptions, Dog Chans, 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.—Ship Chandlery, Cables, and Stores of all descriptions, 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, Magistry St.

FOR SALE.—Newcastle Coals, in bags, at 50 cents per peccul. Apply to C. V. Gillespie, 46, Queen's Road.

FOR SALE

Shaw and Maxwells Port and Sherry in 3 and 6 dozen Cases, apply at the Godown of Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co. Hong-Kong, 10th Decemher, 1842.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise 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.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED

Table with columns for date, ship name, and origin. Includes entries for 12th Thomas Crisp (Macao), 13th Sylph (Calcutta), 14th Lyra (Macao), 14th Harlequin (Amoy), 14th Sarah (Manila), 14th Eagle (Singapore).

SAIL ED

Table with columns for date, ship name, and destination. Includes entries for 11th Anonyme (Macao), 12th Colonist (Amoy), 13th H. M. S. Harlequin (Singapore), 13th Sapper (Amoy), 13th Argaine (England), 13th Snipe (Amoy), 14th John Cooper (Calcutta), 14th Salopian (Whampoa), 16th Gondolier (Macao), 17th Lyra (Amoy), 17th Harlequin (Amoy).

WILLIAM PEDDER, Harbour Master.