

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, aggregated, amount to a considerable sum.

Any irregularity or delay in the Delivery or Receipt of the Paper, if brought to our notice we will endeavour to remedy. 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 25TH, 1843.

The Mandarins left the Island, for Whampoa, on Thursday last, on board H. C. Str. Akbar. We understand they proceeded into the interior, to meet and escort the Imperial Commissioner KE-YING, now en route for Canton.

Before taking their departure, they went on board H. M. S. Cornwallis, to witness the investiture, by His Excellency, Sir Henry Pottinger, of Admiral Sir William Parker, with the Grand Cross of the Bath.

A Correspondent is very indignant at the excessive bad taste thus exhibited, of making the Mandarins spectators of honours accorded for the humiliation and disasters of their country.

We may observe, that the Mandarins were unaccompanied by a Native Linguist, and hence, were entirely at the mercy of our attendant Interpreters, who doubtless, gave a very correct and proper version of the whole ceremony,—and, for aught we know, might have persuaded them it was got up for their especial honour and delectation.

An article on the PEACE AND TREATY WITH CHINA, has been published in the Foreign and Colonial Quarterly Review, of January last. We have carefully perused it, and should not have deemed it worthy of serious criticism, had we not observed that it had been largely quoted and commended in several of the English Papers. More, the same publication contains a paper attributed to one of the most accomplished of her Majesty's ministers, but as that article has not been sent via overland, we have not yet an opportunity of pronouncing an opinion thereon, from internal evidence. But it is on these grounds that we review the reviewer.

The Article opens with a sketch of the events which preceded the war; abundantly abuses the Whigs, and extravagantly eulogises the Tories. Indeed, the introduction is written in a rabid spirit of partisanship, for which we have an utter disgust, feeling sure as we do, that by no combination of circumstances, can any set of men be placed at the Helm of power at home, who will not uphold the honour of the British Flag, and strenuously endeavour to bring to a successful issue, any war in which we may be engaged. We have an abiding faith in the predominance of essentially British feeling, it boots not what party may be in the ascendant. During the usurpation of Cromwell—was England less respected or feared?

The late war is attributed by this Reviewer to the clamour which was raised, in 1834, against the East India Company's exclusive privilege of trading with China.—Lord Palmerston is ridiculed for selecting a Bed Chamber Lord to be chief Superintendent, whose memory is reproached for not having taken up his lodgings at the Company's Factory, "but the Opium merchants (we suppose we must not call them smugglers) had got hold of him."

Of Captain Elliot it is said, "he went out with some other Scotchmen,—with Lord Napier to be provided for, and he contrived to bring the whole of the authorities of Canton against him, by setting their regulations at defiance; and finally, by taking up the Opium question and joining the Opium dealers, brought on the war."—The Superintendent (Lord Napier) threw himself into the arms of the great Smugglers, and the succeeding Superintendent left his quarters at Macao to do the same." Besides Captain Elliot "was so incautious as forcibly to take out of custody one of the Opium dealers, so placed by the authorities of Canton, and to save his life, surrendered the whole of the Opium, pledging the name of the Queen for payment of its value to the owners, who were of course delighted with so unlooked for a clearance."

We pass over a fertile topic of party controversy in England, viz., whose instructions were acted

upon during the last Campaign? On the departure of the expedition to the North; whilst we disclaimed any official illumination, we yet designated the course to be pursued, which we now find was exactly that alleged to have been marked out by Lord Stanley. So far from thinking this any great merit, or proof of political sagacity, we have before shown that our opinions were based wholly on circumstantial evidence, albeit, corroborated by many respectable authorities on Chinese affairs.

The Critic, next details the military and naval operations, and among the horrors of the assault of Chin-Keang-Foo, records that a Surgeon of the expedition cut off such a number of the small feet of Chinese ladies, who had committed suicide as filled a cask, in which he salted them; and, we believe some indefatigable cranologists decapitated not a few of the defunct.

A brief geographical view of Hong-Kong and the four new ports next follows, and whatever there is of new information happens to be false, and the old quite stale. That this allegation may not rest on its unsupported assertion, we make the following extract—

"There is a subject, however, connected with Hong-Kong, of which we believe there can be but one opinion. Sir Henry Pottinger, on his first arrival, was greatly astonished, as well he might be, to find large portions of the Island had been assigned to certain individuals, and that grants even had been made of whole villages, the rents of which, the poor Chinese occupiers had been ordered to pay the grantees. This can be no secret, for some of them have boasted of their estates in Hong-Kong." Every local reader cannot but laugh at such a monstrous misrepresentation, for which we have been at a loss to discover the slightest colourable—pretext or explanation. The only village near any location or allotment is that at the Point. It is true the proprietor (wishing perhaps to be Laird of that Ill) did, for protection, inclose it within the ring fence of his own allotment, but at the request of the villagers themselves. The Government, however, immediately interfered, and had the fence removed, to the detriment, we think, of the villagers, who had, they hereafter been ousted, from their homesteads, would have been right glad, as the amount of compensation uniformly adjudged to the aborigines, has very far exceeded their expectations. If any cause of complaint exists, it rests mayhap with the new settlers, who have sunk large sums of money in buildings and improvements; without as yet being informed upon what terms or tenure they are to hold the land. Up to this time, Government has reserved all its rights: not an Inch of ground has it alienated. It remains to be seen whether this extreme scrupulousness will be beneficial to the colony; at one time its success was jeopardized by it.

We most decidedly protest against the opinion of the Reviewer, on the cession of Hong-Kong in perpetuity. He says, "Should it turn out however, that the Chinese only meant to confer occupation simply, retaining the sovereignty, as in the case of Macao, even this will be sufficient for our purposes."

We need not add we also hold as heretical the following recommendation: "There is a portion of our species, however, which it will be advisable the consular agents should not be allowed to take with them, and that is, their wives, daughters, or ladies of any description."

We feel we have already bestowed more space on this article than it justly merits, yet we cannot forbear citing the following passage, which is really curious, from its astounding absurdity.—"Free trade indeed, destroying three millions of revenue, is it not notorious that its receipt has never been seriously perilled, and the Imports of Tea, into Great Britain have greatly increased since the abolition of the Company's monopoly? The season will exceed its largest import more than fifty per cent."

All this mischief that has happened in China, during the last few or eight years, is the natural result of the liberation of the interior to a system of Free Trade. It is the result of the free and flourishing commerce, by which many thousands of families obtained a decent support, and reduced their misery; it destroyed the exorbitant receipt of three millions of revenue, without the trouble or expense of collecting; it deluged China with Opium, which was the cause of bloodshed to thousands, and brought millions to a state of poverty and misery, not by its use or abuse, but by creating a destructive war."

Had not the writer's ignorance been so eminently conspicuous, we should have been disposed to believe he was an old Company's servant, whose present employments were embittered by past recollections. But seriously, it is not afflicting that the mental aberrant of our friends at home should be such garbage!

That we may not be suspected of doing injustice to this critic, we conclude with a passage, wholly accordant with opinions we have too often been compelled to express, and which if not held to be political axioms in China, yet are taught but redundant truisms in Europe. With respect to the Opium trade it is remarked,

"No one can suppose Opium was not in use, and smuggled in, during the Chinese Company's monopoly; but their servants

had the good sense and prudence to take no notice of it, as it was a Chinese article, and not theirs. So now, under the new system, we do not think that the Consul or agents can or ought to take any part in this question, it being one of municipal regulation. The Chinese may be told, that every nation takes its own measures to prevent the introduction of contraband articles; that Holland attempts to pour into England illicit Gin, France, Brandy; America, Tobacco; and that neither America, France, nor Holland, consider themselves bound to take any measures for preventing their subjects from introducing it into the country of a friendly power; and that England is obliged to maintain a coast guard of some five hundred naval officers, with half as many thousand men, at a great expense, stationed along the coast, for the purpose of preventing the introduction of these prohibited articles. In this, or some similar manner, ought China to take her own measures, to crush the practice which she affects to consider as an evil."

The British Flag now flies on the Islands of the Sandwich group. On April the 6th, we drew the attention of our readers to the probability there existed of the cession to, or occupation by, Great Britain, of the Sandwich Islands. We then, and before, pointed out, that with the possession of Hong-Kong, these Islands assumed a new value, and a higher importance. We were not wrong, for, our trans-atlantic brethren, with that instinctive sagacity for which they are world-renowned, on the receipt of the news of the Peace with China, and the cession of Hong-Kong, at once perceived it.

A message was immediately sent from the President of the United States, to the House of Representatives, touching the "Hawaiian, or Sandwich Islands," and incidentally, the hopes and prospects of American Commerce, from late events in China were discussed (vide No. 60).

It appears the American Government has recognized the Independence of the Sandwich Islands, and accredited Consuls, and moreover declared, that any infringement or interference with the native Government would provoke the resentment of the American people. Although the cession took place before this could be known at Honolulu, yet, the news, when communicated in France and America, will, we are sure, engender very bitter feelings of national animosity towards us.

We hope, however, the British Government will be firm, and retain these Islands,—for it cannot be tolerated that they should continue to be under the thralldom of a band of Missionaries, who had contrived to erect a sort of theocracy, alike repugnant to sound policy and liberal principles. It is too much to suppose that these beautiful islands are to be surrendered to the dominance of well-meaning, but ignorant fanatics.

In another part of our paper, we give a short sketch of the Sandwich Islands. We have now lying before us in English, and the Native language, the Official Correspondence relating to the late provisional cession of the Sandwich Islands, by which it appears, H. M. S. Carysfort, Captain Lord George Paulet, arrived early in February, at Waghoo, and intimated, that his visit was "for the purpose, of affording protection to British subjects, as likewise to support the position of H. M.'s Representative here, who has received repeated insults from the Government authorities of these Islands, respecting which it is my intention to communicate, only with the King in person."

The demands made, were—"The immediate removal of an attachment from the property of Mr. Charlton (the British Consul, then absent) and reparation for his heavy losses; also the acknowledgment of the right of Mr Simpson to perform the functions delegated to him by Mr Charlton, namely, those of H. B. M.'s Acting Consul, also a guarantee that no British subject should be imprisoned in fetters, unless accused of a crime, which by the laws of England would be considered a felony." Some minor requisitions were also made, to which no fair objection could be urged, hence we only state the principal demands.

Copies of these documents were sent to Captain Long, the U. S. S. Boston, then at Honolulu, and it was at the same time notified, that an attack would next day be made on the town, if the demands were not complied with. His Majesty, Kamehameha III, declares "our impossibility of complying with the demands in the manner in which they are made by H. B. M.'s Representatives in reference to the claims of British subjects. We do hereby cede the group of Islands known as the Hawaiian (or Sandwich) Islands, unto the Right Honourable Lord George Paulet, representing Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland."

A Proclamation is subsequently issued by Lord G. Paulet, declaring the Provisional Cession of the Islands; that the British Flag shall be hoisted on all the group; the natives to enjoy the protection and privileges of British subjects; a Commission for the Government of the Islands to be instituted, &c. &c.

We have copies of Public Notices of the British Commission to March the 3rd. We are sorry to see the French Consul (M. Jules Dubou) declined to lay his authorization before the Commission, which, in consequence, was compelled to announce, it would not recognize him in that capacity.

No other course, however, could be adopted by the French Consul until he had received orders from his own Government.

* With equal justice might the same be said of the present Plenipotentiary.—Ed.

A very proper notice on land claims is promulgated, but we cannot approve of so soon proclaiming that a certain number of Licenses for the sale of Spirituous liquors (for each \$150 is to be charged) will be granted. We are well aware the Missionaries could not prevent the illicit sale and use of spirits, and that the continuance of the prohibition on their sale and use, was incompatible with British law; still, permission under severe regulations might have been unostentatiously, if not secretly, accorded. We regret that one of the first acts of the new Government should be to parade a sanction and approval of prolific source of misery and crime, and which, whatever may have been the faults of Missionary rule, much to his honour, it has invariably striven to the utmost to check.

By a late letter from Canton, we learn that the very unfriendly disposition towards us is increasingly manifest.

A few days since, the Square was occupied by a mob, (owing to a fire over in Honam) when an opportunity was taken to pelt the British. Our correspondent holds the opinion that another outbreak is inevitable. Commercial matters are dull, and but little doing. Of Raw Silk there is but little, it is Tsatlee, not No. 1, and \$465 is demanded. Tea is firm and the shipments large, so that it seems certain fifty millions will be exported this season.

The following vessels are loading, or about to load, with Teas at Whampoa:—The *Equestrian*, *Susan*, *Oriza*, *Morley*, *Penang*, *Siam*, *Scotland*, *City of Derry*, *Columbus*, *Greenlaw*, and *Culdee*.

In our No. 54, (March 30th) we published the reply of Lord Aberdeen to the application of the East India and China Association, with respect to the stipulations of the Treaty of Nankin. As we have not seen the application itself, nor the preliminary letter to the Premier, in any of the English Papers, we think these documents may be of interest, and hence we submit them to our readers. We have referred to their contents on previous occasions. We also publish Extracts from the Seventh Report of the *East India and China Association*, with respect to the CHINA TRADE AND STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH CHINA.

London, East India and China Association, Couper's Court, Cornhill, 3rd Decr. 1842.

SIR, On the 2nd November, 1839, at the request of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Committee of the E. I. and C. Association, addressed a letter, copy of which is to be found in the papers laid before Parliament—Page 16.

2d. In that letter, they ventured to state, as the unanimous opinion of the Trade, the several objects which were then thought desirable to be obtained from the Chinese, in order to place British Trade in China upon a proper and satisfactory footing.

3d. Upon reference to the above letter, it will be found that most of those objects have been conceded to the British Plenipotentiary, by the Chinese Government; but that there still remain some, to which the Trade attach the greatest importance, and upon which I am directed to lay before you the following observations, in the hope, that if not already provided for by the Treaty, of which the preliminaries only appear by the latest advices to have been agreed upon, they may, if they should be deemed proper by E. M. Government, be included in the details of the Treaty which is yet to be ratified.

4th. The first remark applies to the mode of carrying on Trade with the Chinese at the several stations to which the British are allowed to resort. The Merchants trust that they may be allowed to possess Factories and Warehouses of their own at those several stations; that their wives and families may reside there with them; and that they be permitted to deal generally as they please with the Chinese people, and without the intervention of any particular class of Merchants, similar to the Hong Merchants of Canton.

5th. The second remark has reference to the establishment of Consuls at the several stations. Hitherto the Consuls known to the Chinese Government have been Merchants, and have been treated by the Chinese Authorities as such, and not as the Representatives of the Crown. The Association well knowing the prejudices of the Chinese, and the inferior rank in which persons engaged in trade are considered in China, are of opinion that the two characters of Merchant and Consul should be separated, and a Consul at each place be appointed totally unconnected with trade, and that a Functionary of superior station as representative of her Majesty, should reside at the Court of Peking, and they think that any such arrangement being made, the necessary concessions to which the Trade has in former years been subjected, will be prevented, when the impression of recent events shall have worn off, the recurrence of which, without the power of appeal to the Emperor, might very shortly

endanger the continuance of our amicable relations with that country.

I am desired, therefore, to urge the appointment of such a Representative, as a matter of the deepest importance.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) G. G. de LL LARPENT,
Chairman.

To the Right Honourable,
Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M. P., &c., &c., &c.

No 2, Couper's Court, Cornhill,
— 31st December, 1842.

MY LORD,

Under the impression that the Treaty between Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and the Emperor of China has been ratified by her Majesty, and is about to be returned to China to receive the formal ratification of the Emperor, whose consent to its provisions has already been given, I am requested by the Committee of the East India and China Association, to express to your Lordship the extreme anxiety felt by all persons engaged in the trade with the Emperor of China to be made acquainted, as soon as Her Majesty's Government may think proper to disclose the same, with the provisions of the said Treaty, relative to the future conduct of the trade; information, which it is considered indispensable before any commercial operations upon an extensive scale can prudently be undertaken.

In a letter I had the honour to address to Sir Robert Peel (and which he informs me has been transmitted to your Lordship, I was desired by the Committee to ask for information relative to the terms upon which British Merchants might henceforth reside in China at the several ports pointed out in the Treaty; and also as to the mode by which the interests of British Merchants might be placed under the protection of diplomatic agents; and to these matters I beg respectfully to draw your Lordship's attention.

I am further desired to press upon your Lordship the importance of the Trade being furnished, at as early a period as possible, with the particulars mentioned in the 3rd article of the Proclamation of His Excellency the British Plenipotentiary, dated the 26th August, in regard to the Tariff on imports and exports and to the inland transit duties.

To place these several matters clearly before your Lordship, I take the liberty of enumerating them in the following order:—

1st. Whether the import, export, and shipping duties in China are to be fixed or arbitrary? If possible, what the amounts arbitrary are to be? And whether they are to be uniform at the five ports opened to British commerce?

2nd. Whether the Co-hong monopoly is to be continued at Canton, and similar monopolies extended to the other ports (a system considered to be deeply injurious), or Whether the trade is to be left entirely free?

3rd. Whether British Merchants are to be allowed the privilege of possessing factories and warehouses of their own, and whether a system of bonded warehouses have been provided for at all the five ports; or, are the duties to be levied immediately upon entering?

4th. Whether provision is made for the trial and punishment of British subjects in criminal cases, in accordance with the laws of their own country?

In order to show your Lordship the necessity of obtaining information upon these important matters, I transmit herewith a statement of the charges heretofore levied on British trade in China, that they may be compared with those under the new tariff.

In conclusion, I beg to state that this Committee is in correspondence with the East India and China Association of Liverpool, and I am authorized to say that they participate in our feelings upon the various subjects now brought before your Lordship's notice.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord, &c.
GEORGE LARPENT, Chairman.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO CHINA.

The Committee here beg to say that aware how advantageous a regular Steam communication to China will be, now that the British have possession of Hong Kong, (declared to be a free port by proclamation of the 16th February, 1842,) and the privilege of trading to five other ports, they only hesitate to take any steps in the matter at present, in the conviction that the Governments here and in India must, at no great length of time, have occasion for constant communication with the pub-

lic functionaries at those several stations, and that to press the subject at this early period would be premature.

CHINA TRADE.

The extra Mail from Bombay, bringing intelligence of the Peace with China, reached London the 23d November, when the principal conditions of the Treaty became known; and by reference to the Proclamation of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary of the 26th of August, it will be seen that the main objects which the Committee, in 1839, submitted to Government as desirable to be obtained from the Chinese, had been conceded. Still there remained some points to which the Trade attached considerable importance, and which, if not overlooked, were at least not noticed as such,—Whether the Merchants were to be allowed to possess factories and warehouses of their own, and to have their families residing with them; and with reference to the consular establishments at the five ports opened to British commerce—Whether those appointed to that duty ought not to be wholly unconnected with trade; and that a Functionary of superior station, as a representative of Her Majesty, should reside at Peking; and on the 3rd December the Committee addressed Sir Robert Peel on the subject, whose reply stated, that he had forwarded the communication to Lord Aberdeen, and that, "he would not fail, in concert with Her Majesty's Government, to give due consideration to the various matters, which will require attention in consequence of recent events in China."

The Committee subsequently addressed Lord Aberdeen more at length upon other points which the Committee deemed of vital importance to the welfare of the future trade with China, and for your information the Committee's letter to his Lordship and his Lordship's reply will be found in the Appendix.

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.	0½ CUBIC FEET	0	6	6
Do.	do.	2 0½ do.	0	10	0
Do.	do.	4 0½ do.	1	0	0
Do.	do.	6 0½ do.	1	5	0
Do.	do.	10 0½ do.	1	10	0
Do.	do.	15 1 do.	2	0	0
Do.	do.	20 1½ do.	2	10	0
Do.	do.	25 1½ do.	2	15	0
Do.	do.	30 2 do.	3	0	0
Do.	do.	40 2½ do.	3	10	0

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.

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

Parcels.—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.—½ lb., 1s. 9d.; from 1 lb. to 10 lb., 2s. 6d.

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.

Consignments.—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 notice to the Consignees, and the postage (if) be paid, we will ourselves write to the party to whom the packages are addressed.

AGENTS.—Messrs. James Hapley & Co., Capt. J. R. Englewood; Madras, Capt. Christopher Eden; Ceylon, Capt. Tynnan, (who are also Agents to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company); Bombay, Messrs. William Nicol & Co.

OFFICES.—24, Regent street, Piccadilly; 15, John street, Crutched Friars; and 17, St. Mary Axe.

JAMES HAPLEY & 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 Agents in London.

Subscribers to the Monthly Times, are requested in future to send their orders and subscriptions to

HENRY GRIBBLE.

Madras, May 24, 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.

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.,

80, 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, Seidlitz 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.

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

A. HUMPHREYS, Magistracy Street,

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, Seidlitz Powders, and a great variety of other articles.

JOHN BURD & Co. Queen's Road.

Hong-Kong, 1st March, 1843.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of LOMBODOR RICE just landed ex JAGATHA

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

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

W. T. Kinsley.

Hongkong, Jan'y 11th, 1843.

HATS—Fine English made Black Beaver Hats for sale by the undersigned, at 24 each.

P. TOWNSEND, & Co. Hong-Kong, April 19th, 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.

NOTICE.

Mr. Edward Farncomb, Notary Public and Solicitor, No. 1 & 2 Magistracy Street Hong-Kong.

D. WILSON & Co.

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

- Superfine Black Cloth
- Do. Red do.
- Do. Blue do.
- Do. Scarlet do.
- Glenngary Caps
- Superfine Kersymere
- Travelling Caps
- Horse-hair do.
- Oiled-skin do.
- Cloth do.
- Navy Gold Lace
- Hocks and Eyes
- Glazed Hats
- Europe Boots
- Leather Dressing Cases
- Dressing Case's Silver Fittings
- Ladies' Work Boxes
- Writing Desks
- Looking Glasses
- Brushes of all kinds
- Perfumery of do.
- Court Plaster
- Stationary of all kinds
- Boating Cases
- Envelopes and Cases
- Memorandum Books,
- Rulers
- Hones
- Drawing Pencil
- Gilt edged Cards
- Golden and Overlawn Paper
- Colour Boxes
- Patent Drawing Pencils
- Steel Pens
- Chit Paper
- Sealing Wax
- Patent Leads
- Bronze Inkstands
- Chit Seals
- Glass and Earthenware
- Lamp Glasses and Chimnies
- Coloured Tumblers
- Glass Chandeliers
- Bronzed do.
- Decanters
- Salt Cellars
- Hull Lamps
- Telescope
- Thermometers
- Plates and Dishies
- 7 and 8 Philotts Jugs
- Embossed Jugs and Covers
- Crust Frames
- Coat Buttons
- Silk Gloves
- Cotton Socks
- Hair Combs
- Small tooth do.
- Naples Soap
- Lozenges of kinds
- Pistols
- Surveying Instruments
- Saddles and Bridles
- Time Pieces
- Saucupans
- Tea Kettles
- Toa Pots
- Silver do.
- Faten do. Water Filters
- Do. Marble do.
- Iron Spoons
- Bellows
- Twine
- Yard Measures
- Beer Taps
- Bird Shot
- Cooling Pots
- Volvo Corks
- Iron Cash Boxes
- Table Knives
- Bottled Herbs
- Bloom Raisins
- Patras Currants
- Liquours
- Cayenne Pepper
- Cherry Brand
- White Gilet
- 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.—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.—A fine large new LORCIA, 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.—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.—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.

FOR SALE.

Singapore Planks, from 22 to 28 feet long, and 6 to 12 inches diameter.

Ditto Plank 10 feet by 1 & half inch thick.
Ditto ditto 11 " " " ditto.
Ditto ditto 11 " " " one-half " ditto.

Also, a small quantity of Singapore Entrituro Wood in Planks and Stanchions.

Apply to N. DUUS.

Hong Kong, 20th May, 1843.

FOR SALE.

A small quantity of best American Flour, Mess, and Prime Beef, Bengal Grain, and Rice in 2 Mound Bags.

Apply to N. DUUS.

Hong-Kong, 20th May, 1843.

FOR SALE.

Just received, per "GONDOLIER"—A small quantity of prime York Hams, Cheese and Butter.

Apply to N. DUUS.

Hong-Kong, 20th May 1843.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

The Premises known as the Askland Hotel, opposite Hong-Kong Market-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. 45, with Well, and large offices, including Stable; dimensions of Lot, 120 x 105 feet.

The above described Property will be Sold by Private Contract.

For further particulars, apply to BENNETTE PAIN, & Co. Hong-Kong, 25th May, 1843.

NOTICE.—DAVID HUME, BAKER, Queen's Road, begs to intimate, that he intends to remove from his present Premises, in the course of a few days, to nearly opposite the Old London Hotel.

Hong-Kong, 24th May, 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 BRITON'S BOAST, on Saturday Mornings.

Hong-kong, 17th May, 1843.

PATENT CORDAGE.

A superior Article, of the recent Steam Manufacture recently established at Manila; equal to the best made in the United States, and worked by mechanics from that country. Orders can be forwarded to Manila, and executed in a short time. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Hong-Kong, 17th May, 1843.

A BAY PONY for Sale. Apply No. 46, Queen's Road. Hong-Kong, 22nd May, 1843.

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

FOR SALE.—Newcastle Coals, in bags, at 50 cents per peck. 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 December, 1842.

An Account of the quantities of the following Articles imported for Home consumption, in Great Britain, on an average of three years, to the 5th of January, 1785, 1789, 1813, 1839, and 1841.

Year	1785	1789	1813	1839	1841
Common Wool	lb. 6,816,692	30,769,578	78,931,283	218,484,024	448,059,693
Sheep's "	" 958,080	3,204,842	7,480,477	27,182,804	52,828,798
Raw Silk	" 429,998	827,612	919,162	3,503,289	3,600,013
Indico	" 680,590	864,738	2,592,311	2,900,147	2,900,147
Tallow	" Cwt. 92,437	181,667	347,775	1,005,237	1,146,024
Fine Timber	Loads 84,568	222,760	251,690	426,630	648,792

Edinburgh Review.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE VIDE SUPPLEMENT.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, AT THE PRINTING OFFICE, QUEEN'S ROAD HONGKONG.

OFFICIAL REPORT,

CEREMONY OF THE INVESTITURE OF HIS EXCELLENCY, VICE ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM PARKER, WITH THE INSIGNIA OF A KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE

Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, On the 18th of May, 1843, on board Her Majesty's SHIP CORNWALLIS.

When His Excellency SIR HENRY POTTINGER, Bart., G. C. B., &c., proceeded on board the *Cornwallis*, a salute of fifteen guns was fired from the Batteries on shore, as he embarked,—and, as Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, he was received on board the *Cornwallis*, at half-past ten o'clock, with a similar salute, and a Guard of Honour.

A Throne, decorated with Flags, was erected on a Platform, at the fore part of the Quarter-Deck; a Portrait of Her Majesty the Queen, being suspended in the centre of a canopy over the Throne.

The Royal Standard being hoisted on board the *Cornwallis*, was saluted with royal salutes by all the Man-of-War Ships in the harbour, and the batteries on shore; the *Cornwallis* (bearing the Standard) excepted.

The Procession of His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Her Majesty's Representative, then proceeded from the Larboard door of the State-Cabin in the following order:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Lieut. Pedder, R. N. | C. E. Stewart, Esq., |
| Marine Magistrate, &c. | Acting Secretary and |
| | Treasurer to Government, |
| A. T. Gordon, Esq., | Captain C. Edwards, |
| Land Officer, &c. | H. M.'s 18th Regt., |
| | Surveyor, &c. |
| Capt. Davidson, | Capt. Ouchterlong |
| Assistant Com.-Gen. | Executive Engineer. |
| Capt. Edwards, | Richard Woosnam, Esq., |
| H.M.'s 98th Regt. | Secy. to H. E. |
| Assist. Quarter-Master Gen. | Sir Henry Pottinger, |
| The Rev. Mr Burrows, | Chaplain of the <i>Cornwallis</i> . |
| J. R. Morrison, Esq., | Major Moore, C. B. |
| Chinese Secy. & Interpreter | Dep. Judge Advocate |
| to H. M.'s Mission. | General. |
| Lieut. Col. Wilson, C. B. | Major William Caine, |
| Paymaster to the Forces in | Chief Magistrate |
| China. | of Hong-Kong. |

A. R. Johnston, Esq., Her Majesty's Deputy-Superintendent of Trade, bearing on a Cushion the Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, C. B., Secretary of Legation, bearing on a Salver, a Letter from His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Acting Great Master of the Order, transmitting Her Majesty's Warrant, and also the Royal Warrant to Sir Henry Pottinger, for investing Sir William Parker with the Insignia of the Order, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm was attended by Mr. Midshipman Commerell, of H. M. S. *Cornwallis*, as a Page, who held the Salver during the time of reading the Letter and Warrant.

The Representative of the Crown, His Excellency Major-General Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G. C. B., Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China.

This Procession advanced from the Larboard State-Cabin door, to the Throne, between Guards of Royal Marines, drawn up on each side of the Quarter-Deck, who saluted with presented Arms, as the Representative of the Crown passed. A Mate of the Royal Navy, and the junior Officer of the Royal Marines, at the same time, lowered the Colours with which they were stationed, on each side of the Throne.

Sir Henry Pottinger taking his station then seated himself on the Right of the Throne, and Sir William Parker, on receiving intimation from Her Majesty's Representative to advance, was preceded by his Suite, moving from the Starboard door of the State-Cabin, in the following order:—

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| Lieutenant Wilmot, | Lieutenant Morris, |
| Flag Lieutenant. | of the <i>Cornwallis</i> . |
| Mr Phayre, | Mr Furber, |
| Mate of the <i>Cornwallis</i> | Mate of the <i>Cornwallis</i> . |
| Dr. King, | Mr Jackson, |
| Surgeon of the <i>Cornwallis</i> . | Master of the <i>Cornwallis</i> . |
| Lieutenant Barrow, | Mr Chimmo, |
| Madras Artillery. Secy. to the Commr. in Chief. | Commander Vyner, f. |
| Captain Haythorne, | H. M.'s Sloop <i>Wol</i> |
| H. M.'s 98th Regt. | Commander Wise, |
| Captain Conyngeham, | Commander of the <i>Cornwallis</i> . |
| Aid-de-Camp to Major-General | |
| Lord Saltoun. | |
| Commander Hough, | Major Grant, C. B. |
| H. C. S. vessel <i>Proserpine</i> . | Assist. Adjutant General. |
| Lieut. Col. Knowles, | Captain Collinson, C. B., |
| Royal Artillery. | of the <i>Ployer</i> . |
| Captain Kellott, C. B., | Colonel Campbell, C. B., |
| of the Starling. | H. M.'s 98th Regt. |
| Captain Richards, C. B., | Major-General The Right |
| of the <i>Cornwallis</i> . | Honourable Lord Saltoun, |
| | K. C. B. |

His Excellency the Vice Admiral, supported by Major-General The Right Honourable Lord Saltoun, K. C. B., Commanding Her Majesty's Land Forces in China, and Captain Peter Richards, C. B. of Her Majesty's Ship *Cornwallis*, on approaching the Throne made his obeisance, and was received by Her Majesty's Representative.

Lieut.-Colonel Malcolm, the Secretary of Legation, then read and published the letter from His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, communicating the Queen's Warrant. The Lieut. Colonel also read and published the Royal Warrant from Her Majesty the Queen; at the conclusion of which Mandate, the Chaplain of the *Cornwallis* delivered the usual prayer.

Sir Henry Pottinger addressing Sir William Parker as follows, invested him with the decorations:—

SIR WILLIAM PARKER,
In obedience to the Queen's Most Gracious Warrant, which we have just heard read, I have the sincerest gratification in proceeding to invest you with the Decorations of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

In carrying Her Majesty's Commands into effect on this Quarter-Deck, I am vividly reminded that on this spot, I have had many opportunities of personally witnessing that rare union of valour, skill, energy, foresight, and decision which, as one of its results has directly led to the auspicious occasion on which we are now assembled, and thence I am led, as a matter of course, to turn to the ample field that is opened to me, on which I might enlarge, without the fear of being charged with flattery or exaggeration, on your long devoted and brilliant career in the service of your Country; but, I feel, Sir William, that no observations from me could enhance or exalt the merits of that career, and I also feel that it might appear superfluous, if not presumptuous, on my part to pass any lengthened eulogium or opinion on your Services, at a moment when I am here, by Her Majesty's Special Commands, to bestow on you these Honourable Insignia, as a lasting and Public Memorial of the exalted and distinguished approbation and applause with which your Sovereign is pleased to proclaim to the world, her sense of your claims to these pre-eminent Honours.

For these reasons, I abstain, Sir William, from intruding on your notice, and on the notice of the Friends and Admirers by whom you stand surrounded, any lengthened expression of my own sentiments, and, after this explanation, my motive cannot be misunderstood.

It is, however, due to myself, and also right to add, that I am highly sensible of the honour that is reflected on me, by becoming the humble instrument of giving effect to the Queen's Royal and Gracious Favour towards you, and I entreat you to believe, that Her Majesty could not have delegated this high duty to any individual who could feel more pride and happiness than I do, in executing Her Majesty's High Behests towards one of her trusty and valued Servants,—for whom, from a long course of association of the most important and intimate nature, I have learned to entertain the highest sentiments of public and private regard, esteem, and respect.

I, now, Sir William, place these Insignia in your possession, with an unfeigned prayer, that you may long be spared to enjoy them, and to add to their honours, by serving your Queen and Country, whenever, and wherever, your exertions may be called for;—that an increase to their honours will be the result, should opportunity offer, the past is a sufficient earnest for the future, and whether, on your next return to your Native Land, it may be your destiny to pass the remainder of your days, surrounded by those whom you love, and troops of valued friends, or to go forth again to fight your Country's Battles and uphold her good cause,—I will conclude, by humbly and devoutly praying the Great Disposer of all Events to shield you with His Protection and Blessing.

Sir William Parker having given the following reply, the Royal Standard and decoration Flags on board the *Cornwallis*, and the other Ships of the Squadron were hoisted down,

SIR HENRY POTTINGER,

Permit me to assure your Excellency that I receive this distinguished mark of Her Majesty's approbation and favour, with becoming pride and gratitude.

I can truly say, that, for upwards of fifty years since I entered the Navy, it has been my undeviating desire to fulfil my duties with zeal and fidelity.

With an honest ambition for the honour and success of my profession, I have never ceased to contemplate with admiration and delight, the glorious deeds of the sister Service, nor have they failed to inspire a firm belief that, hand in hand, we shall, in every quarter of the Globe, continue the triumphant defenders of the honour and dignity of the Crown, and the interests of our Country.

It is no small gratification to me, Sir, to receive these flattering badges of distinction from the hands of Your Excellency, who has been so closely, and beneficially, for our Country, associated with the late operations of the Combined Forces in China. I feel most sensibly the Courtesy and Kindness with which Your Excellency has conveyed Her Majesty's condescending favour to myself, and beg to return you my most cordial and sincere thanks.

Her Majesty's Ships of War and the Batteries on shore then fired a Salute of 15 Guns, as a personal Compliment to the Vice-Admiral, which was returned by the *Cornwallis* with an equal number of Guns.

(True Copy)

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

It has been lately NOTIFIED by Proclamation of the Chief Magistrate, to the Chinese Inhabitants of Hong-Kong, that, between the hours of Eight and Ten P. M., they are prohibited from being out of their houses without lanterns, and that after Ten o'clock P. M., and until daylight on the following morning, no Chinese will, in future, be permitted to go out under any consideration, unless he can produce a pass in English, specifying his object in being out at so late an hour.

A Proclamation has also been issued, prohibiting, under penalty of severe Punishment, all Chinese Boats or Vessels, from moving about the harbour after Gun-fire at Nine o'clock P. M., and until Gun-fire at daylight on the following morning.

W. CAINE,
CHIEF MAGISTRATE



FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.

The Schooner *LEVANT PACKET*, Captain CATTO, has room for a few Tons of light Goods only, and will sail, positively on the 31st instant. For Freight, apply on board.
Hong-kong, 24th May, 1843.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

MAY.	17th Louisa	Forgan	Macao
	18th Wave	Jones	"
	" Omega	White	"
	19th Levant Packet	Catto	Mauritius
	" Maas	Van Winning	Manila
	20th H. M. S. Agincourt	Sir Thomas Cochrane	"
	21st Caroline	"	Macao
	23rd Mazeppa	"	"
	" Gazelle	"	"
	" Sappho	Dunlop	London
	" Velocipede	Woodward	Singapore
	" Abberton	Catt	Whampoa
	" H. M. T. S. Sapphire	Fittock	Amoy

SAILED.

MAY.	17th Regina	Poole	Calcutta
	18th H. C. Str. Akhbar	Comre. Pepper	Whampoa
	19th Sylph	Mc. Donald	Calcutta
	21st Time	"	East Coast
	22nd Omega	White	Chusan
	" Caroline	"	Whampoa
	23rd Wave	Jones	Chusan
	" Venice	Perrit	New York
	24th Gazelle	"	East Coast
	" Mazeppa	"	"
	" Abberton	Catt	London

WILLIAM PEDDER,
Harbour Master.

P. S.—H. M. T. S. *Sapphire* reports that the Opium Schooner *Ariel* (Jardine Matheson, & Co.'s) has been seized by Commodore Kearney, of the U. S. S. *Constellation*, at Amoy, for a violation of the American Navigation Laws. It is said that the "*Ariel*" had 250,000 on board and those best informed allege the eventual confiscation of the Vessel and Cargo to be almost certain. If so, we shall hear of more Captures.

The following Notification of the American Commodore, has been placarded at Koo-lang-soo:—

TO AMERICAN MERCHANTS,
AND OTHERS.

All persons having Goods, Merchandise, or Treasure to ship from one Port to another, on this coast, are hereby cautioned against entrusting the same on board any vessel in the "Opium Trade" sailing under the Flag of the United States of North America.

Dated on board the U. S. frigate, *Constellation*, harbour of Amoy, Coast of China, this 18th day of May, 1843.

J. KEARNEY,
Commanding the U. S. Squadron, in the East Indies.