

THE FRIEND OF CHINA, AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

No. 65 VOL. II

HONGKONG, THURSDAY THE 10TH 1843.

Price 1 monthly
Or 12 6 yearly

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION

THE POST-OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT is removed, to the House formerly used as a Post-Office, on the right hand side of the Main Road leading up to Government House.

A Letter-Bag, by Fast-Boat, to Macao, will be made up daily, at Five P.M., at the Post-Office here, and Letters will be delivered to Individuals at Macao, at a charge on delivery, of Ten Cents for each Letter. All Letters must be Addressed in Chinese, as well as English, or Portuguese.

By order,
RICHARD WOOSNAM

Government House,
Hong-Kong, 12th June, 1843.

The following Notice, received from Her Majesty's Government, is published by order of His Excellency, Sir HENRY POTTINGER, G. C. B.

RICHARD WOOSNAM

Government House,
Hong-Kong, 12th June, 1843.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

THERE being grounds for believing that notwithstanding the publicity which was given in the month of March last, by the direction of the Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to the Translation of a Notice, issued by the French Government, the Alterations which have since been carried out at Cape Grinez, and at Point d'Albreck, have not become generally known, the said Notice is now published for the further information of all persons employed in the Navigation of Vessels in the English Channel, viz.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty,
March 18th, 1843.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

(Received from the French Government.)

Alterations in the Lights of Cape Grinez, and of Point d'Albreck, on the South side of the Strait of Dover.

CAPE GRINEZ LIGHT

The fixed Light established on Cape Grinez in November, 1837, in lat. 50° 52' 18" N. and lon. 1° 35' 9" E. of Greenwich, will on the 1st of July next be converted into a Revolving Light, which will re-appear every half minute.

The additional Flashing Light established in 1838, near the above Fixed Light, will then be discontinued.

The new Revolving Light will be visible leagues, and will be distinguished from the Light of Calais by the difference of the colour of the rays, that of Calais being of a greenish white, that of Cape Grinez of a blueish white, and that of Point d'Albreck of a red light. The light of Cape Grinez will be visible at night, and in the day, within the distance of four leagues.

LIGHT OF POINT D'ALBRECK

On the same day the Revolving Light of Point d'Albreck, in lat. 50° 41' 30" N. and lon. 1° 54' E. will every two minutes flash out a beam of Red Light, which will be visible at night, and in the day, within the distance of four leagues.

This light will not be visible more than one league.

TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON.

6TH JANUARY, 1843.

By Order,
J. HERBERT
SECRETARY.

COMMERCIAL

By letters from Canton, we learn that the market is quite torpid, very few Teas are being bought, and not many being shipped, still the Export for the twelve months ending the 30th June, will be nearly 500 millions of pounds. The Export to the 1st May, was about 4,000,000 lbs., and the *Esquimaux*, *Oriza*, *City of Derry*, and *Siam*, now loading, will with others make up the above total, or nearly so.

RAW SILK.—No sales are reported in Nankin. *Cantons* are upheld by the heavy orders for manufactured goods from the South American Coast. In *Druces*, nothing doing.

Imports.—Cotton Yarn and Cotton Cloths current at last week's quotations, and some transactions have taken place with owners men in good Grey Shirtings, deliverable at Hong-Kong, to Junks bound for Tientsin. The rates were higher than those ruling at Canton, owing to the exemption from the heavy charges of that port. Woollens are little required for. Bombay Cotton has found a few buyers, but *Milans* and *Bombay* are almost unsaleable. The prices quoted are very low, but scarcely realized.

Opium had been rather firm and brisk, but the arrival of *Ke-yang*, the Imperial Commissioner called prices to droop, and the prices quoted are *Peking* 2000, *Bombay* 1200, and *Macao* 6500, but our correspondents say, that this is attributable to the latter being a new article, and the demand for the Drug in the several ports is known to be small.

The prices of the commodities of your country, and the mode of regular communication, are the subjects of our constant attention, and we are glad to hear that the late alterations in the rates of the *Esquimaux*, *Oriza*, *City of Derry*, and *Siam*, will be found to be of great advantage to the trade.

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Exchange.—Mexican Dollars, 20 per cent. Premium. The arrival of the *Esquimaux*, *Oriza*, *City of Derry*, and *Siam*, will be found to be of great advantage to the trade.

The arrival of the *Esquimaux*, *Oriza*, *City of Derry*, and *Siam*, will be found to be of great advantage to the trade.

I hope, indeed we all hope to see some Official Notification in the FRIEND OF CHINA, which will relieve us from a state of anxiety, and generally detrimental to the interests of the British Trade.

(To the Editor of Friend of China.)

Medical Missionary Society's Hill,
June 6th, 1843.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that the Hospital of the Medical Missionary Society established in this place for the benefit of the Chinese population, is now open for the reception of both in and out patients, and that any cases of an urgent nature, as those arising from accident and wounds can be admitted at any time without delay, and that those of a milder nature are seen every morning except the Sabbath, from 8 o'clock to 11.

If you think it desirable that the public should be made acquainted with the above, in order to recommend their servants or workmen, and the Institution you will oblige me by inserting it in an early number of the Gazette.

I remain,
Sir,
Respectfully yours,
BENJ. HOBSON.

The *Courier Francaise* states that M. DUPRE, son of the Minister of Marine, sailed a few days since from Brno on board the *Cleopatre* frigate for China, to visit that remarkable country.

The *Cleopatre* takes out to the French Mission-ary established in China, several objects and machines calculated to introduce the blessings of civilization amongst the Chinese.

The author of "Dongs in China," gives the following proof of the aptitude for civilization possessed by the juvenile branches of the Celestials:—

The children are very intelligent and sharp; they pick up English easily. Almost all the young aristocrats about this place could swear in very good English.

A voltaic telegraph is stated to be laid down on the Great Western Railway to Windsor Castle, and back thence to the Houses of Parliament and Buckingham Palace. The effect of this will be, that on important occasions, when her Majesty may be at Windsor, any intelligence of an extraordinary interest can be transmitted in less than a second of time.

TREATY NEGOTIATION.—We can make treaties at the cannon's mouth, but in truth we are no diplomatists. The present cabinet seem unable to escape from the labyrinth into which my Lord Palmerston had wandered. We shall become the sport of the whole world, unless we resume our character for decision and independence, and cease to hold the language of entreaty, or to let our trade be suspended and our terms kept open waiting on the will of the world, and the jealousy of the caprices of other nations.

Our trade is growing away, and our revenue falling, and we are in a position as we look back to a few years since, to see our ports and our harbours empty, and our ships and our manufactures lying idle, and our people unemployed, and our countrymen starving, and our countrymen starving, and our countrymen starving.

The bill nearly opposite to the entrance, which would have been a great improvement, and which would have been a great improvement, and which would have been a great improvement.

We are glad to see the Government have given a military guard to one of our residents who has settled himself in the *Wan-chang* valley. Such an allotment will be almost valueless, unless proper measures be taken to protect life and property on the Island.

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The above Scale of Charges will take effect from this date.

June 8th, 1843.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA, AND HONG-KONG GAZETTE.

HONG-KONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 15TH, 1843.

At this time the Peking Gazettes assume a more than common interest, as it is very desirable that we should, as accurately as possible, ascertain the true opinions of the Imperial Cabinet. It cannot be denied that the professions of the Chinese Government are all that can be wished, and the conduct of the officials is strongly indicative of the strong desire of the Authorities, to create the impression in our minds of their sincere wish to cultivate the most amicable relations between the two Countries. This cannot be controverted, at the same time it must not be disguised that the tone of many of the Peking Gazettes, would indicate the existence, in the highest quarters, of unmitigated hatred of the English, and an undying horror of our late invasion, and which it is endeavoured most sedulously to instil into the whole population.

This vast Empire, throughout its length and its breadth, resounds with the din of preparation for the possible, and it is hinted, the probable and not remote contingency of another conflict with the obtrusive barbarians. The Peking Gazettes are full of warlike recommendations, and orders to give them effect. In our last we gave a translation of one, and we now find no less than three Peking Gazettes within one month speaking of the necessity of increasing the strength of the Gunpowder. In one an ex-functionary describes a new method of manipulation, in another we find a new composition recommended, and an order to substitute bullock for hand labour. This latter document is so curious that we intended to have now given a translation, but we have not space, and must defer it till next week.

Again, we have several official reports on the casting of great guns after the English model. In one Gazette we find it recorded that several officers are disgraced, owing to the fact of the Cannon, which had been cast under their supervision, having on being tested, proved defective and burst. In that instance considerable injury was inflicted to the bye-standers, which provoked the commendable wrath of the parental Emperor.

Further, it is well known that large numbers of Muskets, and heavy Guns have been bought up by the Chinese, and there is an on dit current (the truth or falsehood of which, a few days will show) that a very large order for both Muskets and heavy Guns has been taken by an eminent American firm.

Seeing that the Authorities here (who are

of necessity better informed than we can be, as to what is passing around) express the most perfect confidence in the permanent maintenance of the peace, we are diffident in expressing our own deep seated conviction of the groundlessness of such an expectation; yet we are fortified by the best native authorities accessible to us.

The question involves so many important considerations that we shall be compelled to resume its discussion on another opportunity, and then laying down before our readers the various facts and circumstances, which (after a pains-taking examination) have forced us to arrive at this truly painful conclusion.

Meantime we would remark, although we hold the indication to be of very minor significance to what we may hereafter adduce, as evidence of the ultimate intentions of the Chinese Government--that the severest measures are now being taken by the Emperor against all the Functionaries, who may have come any way into collision with the barbarians, and been baffled or worsted. Naval, Military, or Civil officers, none are exempted from condign punishment, although some of them are of the highest rank and station in the empire.

Yik-shan and Yik-king are condemned to death, and if we may judge from the fate of Yu-poo-yun who has been recently decapitated, we should say no doubt can exist that the capital punishment will be inflicted.

The execution of Yu-poo-yun is a lamentable event, seeing that when he was Commander-in-Chief of Che-keang province, he defended to the best of his ability the positions he had taken up at Chin-hae and Ningpo; from an eye witness we have learned that he evinced great personal gallantry at our capture of the former town.

It is an affecting incident in the fate of this officer, but not a rare one in Chinese history--that his son petitioned the Emperor to die instead of his father. This virtuous atonement, or rather this offering to appease the sanguinary vengeance of the law, has on some occasions been granted, but it was in this instance denied. The Emperor declares, the crime to be too heavy to permit any mitigation of the sentence, and admonishes the son to retrieve the disgrace of his name and family, by striving, and with his kindred too, in repelling the cunning barbarian slaves, should they again invade the father-land.

We learn from Canton, that the Imperial Commissioner KAY-ING, arrived there on the 5th instant. The Secretary of Legation, and Mr Morrison, proceeded on Tuesday into the City to congratulate His Excellency, and to invite him to visit Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary at Hong-Kong. Not many days, we hope, will elapse before he will arrive here, and fitting arrangements are now making, we understand, for H. E.'s reception.

The Order in Council which appeared in the Official part of the Paper last week, was published in the London Gazette on the 14th of January, and was inserted into the Times of the day after. From the delay in its publication, we are allowed to think that the immediate and unqualified assent of the Provisional Council, and the regulations which were promulgated in the last quarter, have not been yet fully taken.

With regard to the regulations which appeared in the Official part of the Paper, we may say that we have received an order in Council which has gone the round of the London prints. On a hurried glance (as we were going to press) we said that the effect of the new regulations would be, so transfer a large and valuable

trade to Foreign bottoms. We adhere to this opinion, although persons of experience and who understand the subject differ with us, and say that offenders, whether in the opium, or any other contraband trade, will uniformly after running their goods proceed to Hong-Kong, lay an information against themselves, and pay the penalty (which according to this Order in Council, must not exceed £100) take in a fresh cargo and proceed to carry on the same traffic; as the fine is so utterly insignificant in comparison with the profits of the venture.

The Government at home seems not to be aware of the great importance of the step it has now taken, and it would appear to be unconscious of the mighty changes which have taken place in the commerce of this country, since the abolition of the Company's Monopoly; a substantial one will

By the above notification, the Home Government has adopted the exceptional policy we dreaded, and which must eventually be abandoned, although not without forfeiting the national honour in the eyes both of the people of England and of China.

When it was reported in the Indian Papers that Major Malcolm openly avowed that Sir Henry Pottinger had promised that English ships should be prohibited under a penalty of confiscation, from proceeding to other than--and Opium vessels from proceeding to--the five Ports named in the Treaty, we were incredulous and passed it by as an idle rumour, (Well knowing that some of our Oriental contemporaries can from a gossamer's web spin a yarn of a cable's consistence). Again, when a very able article appeared on this subject in the EXAMINER, attributed to the able historian of the Eastern Seas, we still thought the premises were incorrect, and hence, much labour wasted to prove the folly of a mere figment of the imagination.

In our high estimate of the practical sagacity of the administrators of affairs at home, we have been wholly wrong, for England is now in the Coast Guard service of China, and the Queen of England is in effect, Chief Custom House Officer Extraordinary to the Emperor of China.

We are very glad to see by the PENANG GAZETTE of the 18th May, that H. M. S. Dido had sailed from Singapore for Borneo, having the enterprising and public spirited Mr Brooke as a passenger. The presence of a man-of-war will have a very salutary influence in that quarter. The supineness hitherto evinced has been very detrimental to British influence and British commerce in the Eastern Archipelago.

The following is an extract from a letter just received from Canton, which has been handed to us. We have not had time to make inquiries for confirmation of the contents. It seems that the Ladrones outside are worse than ever. They have mustered a fleet of 150 fighting boats, establishing themselves in open defiance of the authorities, and are extorting Black Mail from all the native craft that pass. I suppose they deem it against their interests to attack foreign vessels. The other day they captured the Chinese junk, the Mandarin who has charge of the Bogues, cut off his ears, and carried away his seals. For these they demand \$50,000, but they are only offered \$3,000. The report is since that the Heep is dead.

So many Papers, some of old and some of late date, have arrived altogether, that we have only room to glance at the contents.

By the Cantonese's account of the 20th April, we learn that Sir Charles Napier after the battle, mentioned in our Paper of 16th day, received the submission of two of the principal towns, and so confident was he of the future quiet of the new British Province of Sindh, that he had sent for Lady Napier. The Amceers had arrived at Bombay to end their days as state prisoners.

By the FARRUK of India we perceive Captain Warden of the Queen Steam Brigade, had pre-

* Vide our Extract, which we have been compelled to abridge in our Supplement. JOHN CAWSTON, Esq., late Governor of Singapore, is the reputed Author.

scuted a very large Iron Bell, which he had brought from Ningpo, to the Bishop of Calcutta, who graciously accepted it for the new Cathedral. This respectable Paper says, "To this bell, Captain Warden has no more substantive title than Sir John Keane had to Hyder Khan's sword, which he was obliged to resign."

The GENTLEMAN'S GAZETTE complains of the Zephyr not waiting as according to notice issued she ought to have done, and says "The Government despatches, were left behind, and would be sent by the *Dynna*, which it expected, although sailing so long after would reach China as soon as the Zephyr."

The BOMBAY TIMES, of the 8th April, gives the report (but, expresses doubts of its truth) that Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly are still alive. The same Paper of the 18th Feb'y, which we had not before seen, complains of the excessive offensiveness with which the Official Character of the Secretary of Legation was paraded by Colonel Maloolin, to the great discomfort and annoyance of his fellow traveller at Alexandria, and Suez, and indulges in some other observations of a very strong character. The worthy Editor must have been mis-informed; for most of our readers can attest that the demourour and character of the gallant Colonel wholly negatives such a statement. (It also cites the 1st April) the *DAILY GAZETTE*, which states Lieut. Rogers of H. M.'s 18th Royal Irish, had been cashiered, by a general court martial held at Hong-Kong, on a charge of inebrity.

With reference to the Government Notification about Land (vide our No. 57) the STRAITS MESSNGER says—

"We cannot but observe however, that the principle upon which this Notification seems founded, is rather built upon *inequality*, and that, however expedient it may seem, it is any thing but a measure of national justice. We fear that many British subjects will suffer not only inconsequence, but very serious pecuniary losses by compulsion, or perhaps even expropriation from their holdings, and although such parties may have no title deeds granted them in the first instance, still, as they purchased them on the faith of the Government, or which is the same on that of the Legislature, whose guarantee is quite as binding, for the fulfilment of all official engagements, specially entered into between him on the part of the government and British subjects, as it is held to be with foreigners, the arbitrary undoing of the acts of his predecessor, by their present Plenipotentiary, is not at all likely to beget confidence in the public mind, as to any future engagements he may enter into of his own responsibility with any of H. M.'s subjects."

With reference to the Canton Trade, and the Notification of the 20th of April, the same Paper remarks—

"H. E. we think very probably deprecates the practice, and encouragement, of smuggling by British subjects, whom it is to be presumed he detests, especially alludes to, in this proclamation, and whose conduct must be considered as much more obnoxious than that of any other class of foreigners. We are led to suppose, that not only individuals, but that mercantile firms are also engaged in this execrable system of wholesale smuggling, and it is much to be feared, that the exposure which H. E. has threatened to make in relation of such parties, will tend to not a little the honorable character hitherto sustained by British merchants, by this in every other part of the world. So long however, as the Chinese Custom-House officers connive at this evasion of the duties by British and other foreign merchants, and while the provincial authorities at Canton are unable to make their own revenue laws respected, either by the Chinese, or by foreigners, it may be predicted, not without ground, the flagrant attempts and co-operation with the Chinese authorities, whom, by the way, he can only count and advise, that the practice of smuggling will still prevail, as extensively as before."

The Singapore Free Press in reference to the same Proclamation, observes—

"CHINA.—We have this week in possession of papers from China to the 4th inst. From the Official Documents which we have extracted from the Faikoo of China, it would appear that the Plombonage, which has been long since a subject of disgraceful smuggling, has been carried to a still greater extent, and in a hazardous manner. It only wonder that he has been so long in noticing the matter, as it undoubtedly might have afforded a very fair pretence to the Chinese Government for retreating or refusing to complete the final arrangements under the Treaty. That they did not do so, we think, and they are really anxious that the Treaty should be carried into operation. Now, however, when His Excellency has expressed his indignation, and has called the attention of the British Government to it, it will be acknowledged to be a very serious matter, should think that the British Merchants who have been engaged in such transactions, will be anxious to have themselves withdrawn from them, or prevent their names being put up to the world as smugglers, as Mr. Henry Poulton's despatches do not only mention of these measures."

Our Canton letter of the 1st inst. contains the following observations on these particulars.

Very few of the many outrages daily perpetrated among the Native population, or even when Europeans suffer, are brought to the attention of the authorities, for reasons, which are apparent. Among others may be mentioned, the attack, by robbers, on the watchmen placed to guard some

houses now erecting near the Upper Bazaar. Two were wounded with knives, very severely. The cause was the attempt of the watchmen to apprehend some robbers who were wending their way up the hill, loaded with booty, to the mat huts, above, which at the break of day, is quite a common occurrence.

Near the same spot, on the evening of the 7th inst. about half past seven o'clock, an agedascar was knocked down by a Chinaman, and robbed of \$5.—Communicated.

C. N. MILES, & Co., 7, Webster's Bazaar, near the Hong-Kong Market, have on Sale, at reduced prices, Sewing Twine, Sail Needles, Palms, Marine, Knives, Seizing Stuff, assorted, Butter, wholesale and retail, Chesses, Pickles, Negrohead, Tobacco, Pipes, Turpentine, Paint Oil, White, and Black Paint, and many other articles too numerous to mention. June 15th, 1843.

J. Mc. MURRAY, Baker, Pastry Cook, &c., opposite the Godowns of W. Scott, Esq, Lower Bazaar, begs to announce to the Public, that he has opened a house in the above named vicinity, and hopes to participate in that Public Patronage which it shall be his constant endeavour to deserve.

N. B.—Parties can be supplied with Bread, Pastry, &c., on the shortest notice. SHIP BISCUIT.

NOTICE.—JOHN W. NORTH, would most respectfully inform the Merchants and Masters of Vessels, that he has taken the left over Kent, & Co's Ship Yard, for the purpose of Making and Repairing Sails, and would most respectfully solicit their patronage. Hong-Kong, June 8th, 1843.

D. HOME, Baker, Queen's Road, opposite Allan-son's Godowns. Sausages made to Order, equal to Epping.

ABRAHAM'S, & Co., are now ready to receive Goods on Storage and Commission, at their spacious Godown—13 Queen's Road.

ABRAHAM'S, & Co. have on Sale, Cognac Brandy in casks, Do. in 1 dozen cases, Champagne do., Sherry in quarter casks, and cases, Champagne in 3 dozen cases, Claret, Prime Irish Pork. Hong-Kong, June 1st, 1843.

NOTICE.—It is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore known by the name or Firm of BENNETT, RAYNE & Co., Auctioneers and Commission Agents, was this day Dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to and payable by the said Firm, will be received and paid by the Firm of BENNETT, RAYNE & Co. Dated the 25th day of May, 1843.

BENNETT, RAYNE, & Co. E. FARNOOK—Witness.

WANTED, a Steward for the Gun-Room Mess of H. M. S. VIXEN. Apply on board, 15th June 1843.

FOR SALE, by the Undersigned, at the following reduced Prices:— Sillery Champagne (white) \$16 per doz. Do. (Gold Label) 12 do. do. True Chateau Margaux 12 do. do. Do. St. Julien 10 do. do. Sauterne 10 do. do.

AD. GUILLAIN, ALM. BOULE'S Stores.

FOR SALE.—Beer in wood and bottle, now landing from the JAMES CAMPBELL. Apply to JOHN LEATHLEY.

FOR SALE.—A Double Barrel, Percussion Revolver Pistol, by JOHN MASON, with Apparatus complete, and Brass Mounted Springs, &c., in a Mahogany Case.—Price \$70. Apply to the Printer June 14th, 1843.

TO BE SOLD. A splendid Biggs and Harness, nearly New. For particulars apply to ROBT. LAWRENCE, Navy and Army Tavern, Hong-Kong, June 8th, 1843.

NOTICE.—The Gallery of Hong-Kong, and the Public generally, are furnished with fine Engraving Machines, at the price of \$100 per Pound, by sending their orders to THE BARRON'S BOYS, on SATURDAY MORNING. Hong-Kong, 4th May 1843.

FOR SALE.—Daily Imported Goods, Consist of Oil, Fat, Butter, Cheese, and Cakes, Port and Sherry, Oysters, Green and Red, in Tins, Europe and America, various kinds of Cakes, Sugar and Biscuits, and various kinds of Oils, and other articles, such as Sausages, Turpentine, Saffron, and a great variety of other articles. JOHN BURD & Co. Queen's Road.

Hong-Kong, 1st March, 1843.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS. THE Barque "BENCOLEN," CAPT. CLARIBERT, for Sydney, Bay of Islands, and Wellington, New Zealand, calling at Manila. For Passage apply on board, or to MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHIESON & Co. Hong-kong, June 15th, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA. The Clipper built Swedish Barque "ZENOBIA," N. BECKMAN, Commander, will sail for the above Ports on the 15th inst. For Freight or Passage, Apply to G. F. DAVIDSON. Hong Kong, 12th June, 1843.

FOR CHARTER OR SALE. The Clipper Barque "POSSIDONE," CAPT. ASHLIN VALENTINE, 464 Tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, copper fastened and newly Coppered, now discharging at Hong-kong, and will be clear of Cargo the end of the month. Apply to Captain Valentine on board, or to MR RICHARD BROWNE, Macao. Hong-kong, 12th June, 1843.

FOR SALE.—A very good Chronometer, and a few Telescopes. Apply on board the "PATNA." Hong-Kong, 6th June, 1843.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF HONG-KONG. N. BOULE, & Co., beg to announce to the Public, that they have opened an English Baking Establishment. They will be happy to send Bread of the best quality, at 6 cents per lb., to the respective dwellings, and execute punctually any orders they may be favoured with. Hong-Kong, 8th June, 1843.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Singapore Planks, just arrived. Apply to PAIN, & Co.

FOR SALE.—Fine Manila Ponies, in good condition, and fit for immediate use. Apply to PAIN, & Co.

FOR SALE.—Superior Port and Sherry, ex City of Derry. Apply to C. W. BOWRA, No. 23, Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Patent Cordage, from the Steam Manufactory at Manila—a superior article. Apply to C. W. BOWRA, No. 13, Queen's Road.

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.

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.

FOR SALE.—Anchors, Cables, Copper Sheath, and other Nails, Patent Tolt, Carpeting and Rugs and Wholesale Tartan—by W. T. KINSLEY. Hongkong, July 11th, 1843.

NOTICE.—Just received, and For Sale, SILKERY CHARLETON'S, CLARET, ST. JULIEN, SAUTERNE, and superior FRENCH BRANDY. A HUMPHREYS, Magistrate's Street.

FOR LET.—A BUNGALOW, near the West Point Barracks.—Apply to R. WEBSTER.

GRANITE GODOWNS TO LET. BY THE MONTH, OR LONGER PERIOD. THEY are of different sizes, and capable of containing 100 to 2000 Bags Cotton. Apply to C. V. GILLESPIE, 46, Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Shin, Chandlers, Cables, and Stores of all descriptions, Port Wine, Pale and Gold Sherry, Champagne, Roselle, Malilla, English and French Brandy, Gin, Boule's Oil, and Porter, English Butter in Kegs, an assortment of Warm Clothing, and Beaver Huts. Apply to A. HUMPHREYS, Magistrate's St.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having rented those Spacious and Safe Godowns, situated next to the Premises of Messrs. Holiday 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.
Apply at the Godowns of

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.

BRITISH HOTEL, No. 2, POUHUN HONG.

J. S. CASE, Begs leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Hong-Kong, and Macao, that he has opened the above-named House, as an HOTEL, and it is in every way adapted for the convenience of Visitors to CANTON,—and that his constant care and attention will be the comfort of those who may favour him with their patronage.

Private and Commodious Apartments for Families and Parties.

European Servants always in attendance
All Orders for Wines Stores, &c., thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Goods received and sold on Commission, and Sales by Auction effected on the lowest possible terms.
Canton, 24th May, 1843.

FOR SALE—Singapore Beams, on moderate terms.
Apply to W. ALLANSON, & Co.
Hong-Kong, 31st May, 1843.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE

At the Godowns of the Undersigned:—Forge Belows, 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, Gumpowder (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 is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of L. E. Christopher & H. J. Carr, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent, and all demands now due are to be settled by L. E. Christopher.

[Signed] L. E. CHRISTOPHER,
[Witness] H. J. CARR.

June 1st, 1843.

All Persons indebted to the above named firm, are called upon for immediate payment, and all persons holding claims against the said firm, to send in their claims to L. E. Christopher.

L. E. CHRISTOPHER,
H. J. CARR.

June 1st, 1843.

NOTICE.

To Captains of Vessels and others connected with the Port of Hong-kong.

PAIN, & Co., have for Sale at their Stores, (the premises in Magistrate Street, lately known as the Exchange Rooms) the following Articles, viz:—

Prime Mess Beef and Pork; Paint and Paint Oil, Ship's Bread, Bunting, Turpentine, Tar, Cabin Bread, Brandy in wood and bottle, very Superior Golden Sherry, Port Wine, [Cockburn's] Claret, St. Julien Margaux, Hock, Frontignac & Barsac, Barclay's Stout, in bottle, Olive Oil, Oilman's Stores, an assortment of Beaver and Solar Hats, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

D. WILSON & Co.,

Have just landed, ex "ALORINE," the following Goods which can be seen at their Stores, viz:— Superfine Cloth, and Kersermores; Hooks and Eyes; Glazed Hats; Europe Boots; Dressing-Cases; Ladies' Work-Boxes; Writing-Desks; Brushes, and Perfumery of all kinds; Stationery, Drawing Pencils, Visiting Cards, Foolscap, and Over-Land Paper; Steel Pens, Patent Leads, Dacantors, Telescopes, Thermometers; Toby Philipot Jugs; Lozenges of all kinds; Saddles and Bridles; Cooling Pots; Velvet Corks; Iron Cash-Boxes; Bottled Herbs; Cayenne Pepper; Cherry Brandy; Hermetically-Sealed Hams; Beer and Porter, &c.

D. W. & Co. beg to announce to the Members of their Subscription Billiard-Room, that the Rooms are opened this day, for their amusement.

Hong-Kong, 1st June, 1843.

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.

POP SALE.—Salad Oil, Cherry Brandy, Gin, English Sables, Eau de Cologne, Corks, Plate-ware, Paper, Shot, Window Glass, and several other articles.

Apply to F. H. TIEDEMAN, Magistrate's Sucee.

Hong-Kong, 15th June, 1843.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing between PENN TOWNSEND, and ANDREAS MOLBYE, under the Firm of "P. TOWNSEND & Co." was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All Debts due to, and by, the Partnership, to be paid, and received by, PENN TOWNSEND.

P. TOWNSEND,
ROBR. EDWARDS,

Attorney for A. Molbye.

Hong-Kong, May 30th, 1843.

NOTICE.—A fine large new LORCHA, well manned and armed, and Commanded by an European, will run between this, Macao and Whampoa after the 20th Instant. For Charter, Freight or Passage apply on board to Captain Prush or to

N. DUUS—Hongkong
Fearon & Son—Macao.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1843.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions, received and carefully stored in spacious dry, and secure Brick Godowns, at Hong-kong 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 BEAMS, from 22 to 28 feet long, and 6 to 12 inches diameter.
Ditto Planks 16 feet by 1 & half inch thick.
Ditto ditto 11 " " 1 " ditto.
Ditto ditto 11 " " one-half " ditto.

A L.S.O.—A small quantity of Singapore Furniture Wood in Planks and Stanchions.

Apply to N. DUUS,

18, Queen's Road.

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,

18, Queen's Road.

Hong-Kong, 20th May, 1843.

FOR SALE,

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

Apply to N. DUUS,

18, Queen's Road.

Hong-Kong, 20th May, 1843.

FOR SALE—A small quantity of very superior Burgundy; Hermitage; Champagne; Rhish Wines Claret; Sherry; Port and Madeira, in Bottles—Also a few casks of prime Claret, Sherry, and Madeira.

Apply to N. DUUS; B, Queen's Road,
Hong-Kong, 1st June, 1843.

G. R. MESS, CORNWALLIS.

THE Mess of the 26th Regiment, on quitting Hong-Kong, left with a Resident here, a Sum of Money, for the G. R. Mess of the Cornwallis. The CAREER of this Mess will feel much obliged, if this individual will inform the Editor, where he may be found.

Cornwallis, June 5th, 1843.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the mutual Dissolution of Partnership between Messrs. BENNETT, PAIN, & Co., the Undersigned begs to Notify, that the Business will be carried on by himself, on the same Premises, and most respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal support he has hitherto been favoured with.

Parties desirous of sending Goods for Public Auction, are requested to do so two days previous to the time of Sale.

Auctions will be held every Friday, at Eleven A. M.

Terms—Five per Cent. on all Goods.
One half per cent. Commission will be charged upon all Goods bought in.

A liberal allowance will be made for the Sale of Ships, Opium, or landed Property.

Proceeds of Account Sales will be rendered fifteen days after Sale, or sooner if realized.

JNO. W. BENNETT.

Queen's Road,
Hong-Kong, 1st June, 1843.

EXCHANGE AND READING ROOM.

At the request of several of the resident Inhabitants, and Commanders of Ships, the undersigned has been induced to establish at this rising Port, an Exchange and Reading Room, the utility of which, he feels assured, will be apparent to all.

The first object has been, to provide a place of resort for Subscribers. Secondly, to afford, as soon as practicable, the latest Intelligence from all parts of Europe, America, India, and the Southern Colonies, with all the Local Publications.

A well chosen Library has also been added.

N. B.—The Exchange has been removed to the premises immediately above the Sale Rooms of the undersigned. Terms, \$1 per month.

JNO. W. BENNETT.

Hong-Kong,
Exchange and Reading Room,
1st June, 1843.

THE Undersigned has on hand for Sale, the under-mentioned Stores, at moderate prices.

Pale Ale; Dunbar's; French Claret, St. Julien; Superior light French Wines, assorted; Superior Brown Sherry; Do. Brandy; Salad Oil, in cases; Mocha Coffee; Superior Hyson, in whole chests; Pickled Salmon; Pickles; Sauces; Vinegar; &c. &c.; Pickled Mackerel; Cabin Biscuits, in tins; Superior Butter; Bottled Fruits; Macaroni; Reading and Hanging Lamps; Lamp Wicks; Padlocks; German Clocks, with Alarums; Hunting Whips; Tanned Hides; Bunting; Single Barreled Fowling-pieces, in cases; Shot, of sizes; Powder Flasks; Rosin in kegs; Writing Paper; Blankets; Lamb's Wool Drawers; Boots and Shoes; Europe and Calcutta; Blacking; Day and Martin's; Quinine; Perfumery of all descriptions; Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Dressing Combs; small Ivory Ditto, Soda, and Seitzitz Powders, Sponges, Bitters, Account Books; Writing Ink, Screws, Broad Cloth of colours, Woolen Cloth, Spanish Stripes; Beaver Hats, white Lead, Corks, and other Articles.

Goods Received, and Sold on Commission.

N. B.—An Auction held every Friday, at 11 A.M.

JNO. W. BENNETT.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

JUNE.	7th	H. M. H. S. Minden	Quin	Amoy
	8th	Harlequin	Oliver	Macao
	"	H. M. T. S. Alligator	Brown Port	Exington
	9th	Ingleborough	Rea	Liverpool
	"	James Campbell	Piscarn	Glasgow
	10th	Zenobia [Swed.]	Beckman	London
	"	Possidone	Valentine	"
	11th	Naiad	Ch-yne	Macao
	"	Velocipede	Woodworth	"
	"	Sumatra	Crawford	Batavia
	13th	G. Str. Proserpine	Hough	Whampoa
	13th	Flora [Swed.]	Millyceus	Sydney
	15th	Fortescue	Hall	Chusan

SAILED.

JUNE.	10th	G. D. Solier	Oliver	Whampoa
	" <td>H. C. Str. Proserpine <td>Hough <td>" </td></td></td>	H. C. Str. Proserpine <td>Hough <td>" </td></td>	Hough <td>" </td>	"
	" <td>Kelso <td>Roxburgh <td>Macao</td> </td></td>	Kelso <td>Roxburgh <td>Macao</td> </td>	Roxburgh <td>Macao</td>	Macao
	11th <td>Harlequin <td>Oliver <td>Amoy</td> </td></td>	Harlequin <td>Oliver <td>Amoy</td> </td>	Oliver <td>Amoy</td>	Amoy
	12th <td>Beulah <td>Fatton <td>Bombay</td> </td></td>	Beulah <td>Fatton <td>Bombay</td> </td>	Fatton <td>Bombay</td>	Bombay

REPORTS.—H. M. S. *Thalia*, Capt. Hope, is expected to sail this day for Singapore and Calcutta.—H. M. T. S. *Alligator*, for Calcutta direct, in a few days.—The *Equestrian*, about the 20th, for England.—The *Louisa*, for Chusan, in two or three days.—And the *Mary Ann*, for Amoy and Chusan, about the 20th in 1.

WILLIAM PEDDER,
Harbour Master.

(For the remainder of the news, vide Supplement.)

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

BRITISH OFFICERS IN CHINA.—The following account of the services performed by the military officers in China, to whom both houses of parliament have voted thanks, is taken from Lieutenant Hart's "Army Book" for 1843.

SIR HUGH GOUGH.—Sir Hugh Gough served at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, and the Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay, 1793. Served afterwards in the West Indies, including the attack on Porto Rico, the Brigand war in St. Lucia, and the capture of Surinam. Proceeded to the Peninsula in 1809, and commanded the 87th regiment at the battles of Talavera, Barossa, Vittoria, and Nivelles, for which he has received a cross. Sir Hugh had a horse shot under him on the 27th of July, and on the 28th at Talavera, he was severely wounded in the side by a splinter of a shell; he also received a slight wound in the head at Tarifa. Commanded the land force throughout nearly the whole of the operations in China, and for which service he was created a baronet.

LORD SALTOUN.—Lord Saltoun served in Sicily in 1806 and 1807; Sir John Moore's campaign in 1808-9, including the battle of Corunna. Expedition to Walcheren, 1809. Went to Cadiz in April, 1811, and remained with the Army until the end of the Peninsula war, in 1814, and was present at the storming of Seville, passage of the Bidassoa, battle of the Nivelles, actions of the 9th, 10th, and 12th December, 1813, in front of Bidart, passage of the Adour, blockade of Bayonne and repulse of the sortie. Served also the campaign of 1815, including the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and the storming of Peronne.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE BURRELL.—Major-General George Burrell served at the capture of Guadaloupe, 1810, and the campaign of 1814 in Upper Canada. He is now serving in China, and commanded the land force at the first capture of Chusan, and a brigade at the attack upon Canton.

SIR ROBERT BARTLEY.—Sir Robert Bartley served with the 49th regiment during the American war in 1812, 1813, and 1814, and was present at Fort Erie when attacked on the 28th of November, 1812, on which occasion "the enemy was gallantly opposed by Lieut. Bartley, who commanded a detachment of thirty-five men, and prevented for a considerable time the landing of a force more than ten times his number, and did not relinquish the contest until his party, reduced to 17 effective men, was threatened by a strong detachment of the enemy, who had landed on his flank, when he made good his retreat, and joined the main body;" he was also present at the battles of Fort George, Stoney Creek, Chrystler's Farm (severely wounded,) and Plattsburg. Commanded the regiment at the first attack and capture of Chusan, and a brigade at the storm and capture of the city of Chin-keang-foo.

SIR J. H. SCHOEDDE.—Sir James Schoedde served the Egyptian campaign of 1801. Served also in the Peninsula from 1808 to the end of the war, including the battles of Rhoica, Vimiera, Talavera, Fuentes d'Onor; sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajos; battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, besides numerous actions and skirmishes. Medal for Nivelles. Commanded a brigade at the assault and capture of the city of Chin-keang-foo. —Manchester and Salford Advertiser.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—An official order arrived at Chatam, on Thursday, from the Horse Guards, dated the 11th of February, naming the following regiments that are to undergo the reduction. The following is a copy of the circular letter:—

"Horse Guards.—It having been determined that a reduction shall take place in the infantry of the army, the following regiments are gradually to be reduced to 740 rank and file, each—1st (1st and 2nd Battalions), 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 24th, 26th, 27th, 30th, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 41st, 43rd, 44th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 56th, 59th, 60th, (1st and 2nd Battalions), 61st, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 85th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 92nd, and 93rd. The service companies to be 540, and the depots 200 rank and file. The 19th, 90th,

95th, and 1st battalion Rifle Brigade, will remain, as heretofore, at 800; their service companies at 600, and the depots—200 rank and file. The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 22nd, 25th, 28th, 29th, 31st, 39th, 40th, 50th, 51st, 55th, 57th, 58th, 62nd, 63rd, 78th, 80th, 84th, 86th, 94th, 96th, 98th, and 99th, are to remain at 1,000 rank file. 100 super-numeraries will, however, be allowed to all regiments serving in India or China, and 30 to those serving in all other foreign stations; and the recruiting of those regiments will be regulated accordingly. The standard for the infantry of the line (with the exception of those regiments serving in India, China, and New South Wales) will be raised to five feet six inches and a-half for men not exceeding 25 years of age, and five feet six inches for growing lads under eighteen years of age. Regiments serving in India, China, and New South Wales, may take recruits at five feet six inches, but not under eighteen years of age.—Times.

We fear that the subject of the Opium trade will be found a sore difficulty and embarrassment in the settlement of those new relations which are opening upon us with China. On the one side we have the merchants engaged in that trade assuring us, as will have been seen in the extracts which we gave from the Indian papers on Tuesday, that "without the legalization of the opium trade, it is hopeless to expect that our future relations with the Chinese can be in a satisfactory state,"* and, in fact, that they "hold it to be impossible to form any treaty which shall have a prospect of permanency, should this stipulation be omitted." At the same time, they frankly confess their apprehensions founded upon "the ominous silence of the Plenipotentiary," and the opinions of the Hong merchants that the traffic will continue as illicit as before. On the other hand, we have the merchants of Lancashire and Yorkshire deprecating the legalization which the others desire, as a still greater evil than the illicit traffic itself, inasmuch as its certain effect would be to exclude British produce almost entirely from the markets of the Celestial Empire.

That our opinions and wishes, backed as we think, by the general moral sense of our countrymen, incline to the latter view—that we think the course most proper for our Government to take is to let the Chinese deal with this traffic as they think proper, and to throw its own weight into the scale of discouragement—our readers are well aware. And considering that Sir H. Pottinger had it in his power, to dictate what terms he pleased when settling the treaty of Nankin,† we can scarcely doubt that his "ominous silence" arose from instructions, or that those instructions were conceived in a spirit answerable to our wishes. If so, we earnestly hope that such measures will be taken as may teach opium dealers that they have a responsibility to their own country, sufficient to be a check upon any proceedings calculated to disturb the good understanding between Great Britain and China.—Times.

England in the Coast Guard Service of China.

The Indian papers received by the last mail, contain the following paragraph:—"It is reported that Sir Henry Pottinger, owing to the instigation of the Emperor, and the better to succeed in getting the Treaty confirmed the Emperor, had promised to prohibit English vessels importing the Drug to any of the five Ports named in the Treaty, under a penalty of confiscation. Major Malcolm, the bearer of the despatches on board the AUCKLAND, confirms the report." This statement has some appearance of authenticity. If any such condition has been made, it is clear that the Plenipotentiary has been blundering, and if it has been confirmed it is equally certain that the Prime Minister, as he has better means of seeing its impolicy, is still a greater blunderer than the Plenipotentiary.

The history of the Opium trade is briefly this: The Chinese had, to our authentic knowledge, been smoking opium, chiefly, but not exclusively, supplied by India, for three centuries, and for two centuries and a half of this period, opium was as lawful an article of importation as Spanish Dollars. About fifty years ago, however, the government declared it, for the first time, contraband, and from that moment the trade has acquired importance. It received an additional impetus in 1814, by the partial opening of the trade between India and Europe; and a still greater increment in 1834, by the abolition of our own monopoly.

It was not until this last event, that the Chinese Government began to be alarmed on the subject of the opium trade. For the forty years before, although nominally forbidden, it had been

* Vide Friend of China, of October 20th 1843.
† Ditto ditto, ditto.

the freest, and even the most flourishing, branch of foreign trade in the Empire. It was consumed from Canton to Mantchoo Tartary, and from Yunnan to the shore of the Sea of Japan. The civil and military, the naval and police officers of the Government, connived at, and the very highest officers of State—even the Viceroy of Canton in their own persons, or through their nearest relatives, entered zealously into the smuggling trade; if it deserved any longer to be considered such. The only difference, that it was an important one, between the opium and any other branch of trade, was that the customs on it did not go into the public treasury, but into the pockets of the officials. This was just as if brandy and Geneva, being cleared and consumed in this country, but freely dealt in and consumed notwithstanding, Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, the Board of Customs and Excise, and the Horse Guards with their respective subordinates, should systematically connive at smuggling brandy and Geneva, and quietly pocket among them the million and a half of duties from them, which before went into the public treasury; but suddenly turning round, on some freak of State policy which they and their predecessors had never thought of for forty years, they should proceed to empty all the brandy and Geneva kegs into the Thames, imprison every foreigner that dealt in them, or was suspected of dealing in them; and place, moreover, the French and Dutch Ambassadors in duress.

The Opium trade, as we are supposing it under the New Treaty, will go on, and be a smuggling trade as before; and the only difference will be, that it will have five ports d'appui, whereas, under the old contraband system, it had but one.—Opium stations like Lintin will be planted, inevitably, near each of the Four New Ports of Trade, and the trade will go on swimmingly, under the noses of British Consuls, and Chinese Vice-Consuls. The India Board, of which Sir Robert Peel, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Secretaries of State are members, will indite despatches to encourage the growth of the white poppy, as of vital importance to Indian revenue. One of the members of the said Board, in his capacity of Foreign Secretary, will denounce the sale of Opium in China, as principal mart, and on which depends the integrity of the India revenue, as illegal and immoral; he will even write letters to the Foreign Secretary of the "Flowers Land," making assertions of the good faith of Britain. At the suggestion of the Admiralty, will issue instructions for the seizure and confiscation of all British ships trading in Opium in the Five Ports of China, which, by the way, will be contrary to the law and usage of nations. All this will be done, and in a few months' time, the Chinese will, and the Opium Trade going on more briskly than ever, charge us, and with good reason too with acting a dishonest part to deceive them. How the dexterous and pious Sir Robert Peel is to direct this game of cross purposes as head of Her Majesty's Government, we think he will be baffled.

If Sir Henry Pottinger has really given the alleged promise to the Chinese Government, and for the mere purpose to expediting the signing of the Treaty, we do not hesitate to say that he would have acted more wisely had he broke off the negotiations.

The prospect of revenue, a subject to which the Chinese Government is so keenly alive, ought to have been held out to the Emperor. By means of a moderate duty, a million sterling might easily be added to the Chinese Exchequer, a measure which would at once legalize and restrict the consumption,—put an end to those difficulties in carrying on the foreign trade which no other ever can, and remove at once the principal ground of quarrel with the Chinese. At all events, the British nation ought not to have been converted into a Coast Guard to prevent Chinese smuggling, or into a police establishment for the maintenance of Chinese morality; nor should the Queen of England be rendered in effect Chief Custom-House Officer Extraordinary to the Emperor of China.—(From the EXAMINER, January 21.)

The *Indus steamer*, which came into harbour this morning, brings particulars of the victory gained by Sir Charles Napier over the Beloochees on the 24th of March, the first rumour of which reached us on the 1st instant. The General had marched out with the whole of his army, 6,000 strong with eighteen guns, to attack the enemy, commanded by Shere Mahomed of Meerpoor. The enemy's force, 20,000 strong, after a severe action, were broken and wholly dispersed. The whole of their guns, 11 in number, were captured, together with several of their standards.—Shere Mahomed has escaped into the desert with a body of horse. From this it is supposed he will speedily require to return for want of water. He was hotly pursued by the Irregular Horse. We have no time to give details. Our loss amounts to 39 killed, and 228 wounded. The brunt of the battle fell on H. M.'s 22nd, and Leslie's Troop of horse artillery.—Bombay Times.

A splendid new iron steamer, the *Royal Admiral*, is now on its way from England, by Singapore. It is of 600 tons burden, 230 horse power, and when laden, draws eight feet water. It will touch at Batavia on its way out. This Steamer was built by a company and purchased by one of the members, so that it will come to the Straits as a private speculation and the line upon which it will be employed, will be offered upon the encouragement that may be offered. We sincerely hope the agents will be induced to run it between Singapore, Malacca, Pinang, and Calesutta. It probably would not be difficult to make an arrangement with the company originated by Messrs Mackay and Co. If the line is to be continued to Hong-Kong, two steamers at least, will be indispensable.—Puang Gazette.