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ARRIVAL OF THE MANDARINS AT HONG-KONG.

"This world is all a fleeting show."

On Friday the 23d inst., Ks. vino, Hwano, and Haelino, the three Mandarins despatched by the Emperor of China, owing to the death of Elector to arrange the Tariff and exchange the ratification of the Treaty, arrived at Hong-Kong.

At an early hour in the morning the H. C. Steamer Akhibar, cast anchor in the bay, and a Steamer Aknoar, cast ancor in the bay, and discharge of fifteen guns about 5 r. m., announced to the astonished Hong-Kongians, that their verifable Excellegacies had at last arrived and were about to leave the vessel. I accordingly proceeded to the spot, and was much rejoiced to remark that they were received with all the honour and dignity becoming their exalted rank, KE-YING and agmy occoming their exalted rank, Ks-vixo being no less a man than an Imperial Commis-sioner, a near relation of the Emperor, guardian to the heir apparent, and the third man in rank and authority in China.

On descending the hill to the wide street running along the harbour, and known by the name of the Queen's Road, I found it crowded with coolies, rolling with machines its mountains, vallies, and lakes into as smooth a surface as possible.

Allah il Allah! Allah Challin the ?! this is indeed

Allah il Allah! Allah Challen dur il this is indeed benevolence, for doubtless the three great men have dined on board the Steamer, and a smooth road with an easy course mightily assists digestion.

Walking a little further I met a lank ugly loon, going at a brisk trot, carrying aloft a huge circular bed curtain, on the end of a bamboo, and behind him at about twenty paces, four cooless, trotting, sweating; and tottering under a comically fat bit of humanity. These glistening little eyes seemed ready to start out of the whitey-brewn round face, that looked for all the world as fit had just been taken out of a cask of "prime mess port" well—I thought, that must be one of the greatment's greatmen. I dare say the clerk of the statem, "for he looks very unctions—but let him pass; close behind came another, and another, and so on, at various distances I presume according pass; close behind came another, and another, and so on, at various distances I presume according to their rank, until nineteen of these worther closely packed into arternatio—consumptive Monmouth street looking sedan thairs, and passed me, and the inmates of like each other, that they appeared to have been cast in the same monld; and afterwards steeped in the "identical same tub". of dirty water.

of dirty water.

The street now became rather crowded with Coolies, Chinese, and Europeans wating to see the great men, at length a bussing, some was beard, and every eye was turned to the East, "they come" eried a Jack-ter turning a quid not tobacco in his cheek, and to be aure, herewere four half starved namy-goats drives by a poor demi-nude goat-herd, decorated with an inverted basket on his head, who was trying to urge them on before him, whilst behind him came four fat officials, who with bamboo in hand seemed nursing their wards to keep it warm, id est until they tobacco in his cheek, and to be sure, herewere four half starved namy-goats drives by a poor demi-nude goal-herd, decorated with an inverted basket on his head, who was trying to urge them on before him. whilst behind him came four fat officials, who with bamboo in hand seemed nursing their wrath to keep it warm, it est mull they caught the fellow with the goats, as it was quite evident that they intended to pommel him well for obstructing the way, (that is to asy if they could catch him), but as his non-official longs appeared in better condition than their official ones, albeit pursy. I have no doubt he got clear off. Cheschehind these ministers of jurtice, or conservators of decorum, came a barding party in two files of the "boarding party in two files of the party long the very looks of one of those mee that carry boards for a shilling per day in London, which you would look in vain for here in very elevated positions—one thing however, they seemed heartily ashamed of themselves, and hid their faces behind their boards as well as they could. On London catch-penny boards too there is a variety of interest and attraction to be met with, petasses "fitted contributions and seed they appeared to be but the fing ends of Mandarin is a chests, if trembte to assert it as an axiom, but I truly believe stream and the portal is a page to the party in two files of the party in the second one, for it danced and gambolled after the hashes of a limit where the beart, and steal the soul!" but these works in the case of the party in two files and the party of the case of the party of the case of the party of the par

played a separate tune for himself, the affect was truly wonderful. Behind the bend came a double file carrying great swords that were never made to cut, but had instead of edges, ferce dragos looking handles, guns that had no jock nor breech, but in lieu thereof were painted in all sorts of fierce and terrible colours, doubtless to frighten away, when 'they could not kill. Among these "men at arms" four bearers were sweating and tottering under a small brass box—Oh! ho! sow! I see it—that's what makes the world go round. Oh divine Sycee! none better knows thy worth than Mandarins—I could love thee—I could hug thee, how delightful to contemplate the filthy dross in that little box. Behind the treasure chest came more long pointed pole men, board men, men at arms, and a confused hody of standard bearers, every one most industriced by treating his neighbour's heels. Then follewed the bend of the 41st Madras Native Infantry, soccassanted by a small party of the same regimes—behieve it sot as you please, ye who heard it not, but still size true—The band surely must have mittaken theis instructions? for instead of playing as they should have done the solemn and subtime symphony of "the rogue's march" they worded away to the merry tune of "the Campbells are coming," new apart from the musical blaspiemy of playing on of the finest Highland airs, before a few cages of the finest Highland airs, before a few cages of the finest Highland airs, before a few cages of the finest Highland airs, before a few cages of the finest Highland airs, before a few cages of the finest Highland airs, before a few cages of the finest Highland airs, before a few cages of the finest Highland airs, before a few cages of the finest Highland airs, before a few cages of the finest Highland airs, before a few cages of the finest Highland airs, before a few cages of the finest Highland airs, before a few cages of the finest Highland airs, before a few cages of the finest Highland airs, before a few cages of the finest Highland airs, before a few

suppose it must pass—at least the band did, and right well they walked to the tunis.

One thing I had almost forjotten, all these, native worthes in the procession seemed to have been badly drilled, as they could not walk in proper step (by the way, every must has beat a separate time for benealf, so that the would not have considered by the average of the sold not have considered by the average of the sold not have considered by the average of the beat (never dangerous to a Chanama, house the head (never dangerous to a Chanama, house the head forever dangerous to a Chanama, house he head for the time. By the link him does of bamboo administered, that when I retraged my steps after going as har as the place of debarkation, there must have been at least fifty of the "awkward squad," hore de comber, who were sow complacently sitting on the road side, before, or on the top of their emblems of office, patiently waiting, I suppose the return of their party, in order again to fall into their proper ranks; and again to be hamboosed, if the interests of their country, and the dignity of official rank required it.

The real lions now are coming I back the dignition of the control of the country and the dignity of official rank required it.

leavey) his test ensemble was that of a large boiled tarses, which a straw filter stuck on the top thereof, and their placed on a press-full of old-fishioned clothes. His two companions may be said to be do. ditto only a little more lean, a little less grease, and a little less age.

After these No. 1 chop-men came a few En-damen, some in uniform and some not, but many After these No. 1 cnop-men same a rew Englishmen, some in uniform and some not, but many of them having that imaginable but undescribable look about their physiognomies and carriage that palpably showed, they were of that class that would rather stand in the pillory than not be seen at all. No disreapect to my dear and excellent friend—Dan, O'Connell, then came the tail, the sto, the very tag rag and bobtail of Hong-Kong, which boasts the possession of all the refugees, which is a constant to the result of China, there who have left their country for their country good. From beginning to end stree such a procession was never seen—the "March to Pischley" was a joke to it. Glorious John himself would not have marched through Covensylvith ach an oatlandish cortege—Fallall's ragged regiment were patterns of elegance and models of perfection in comparison.

Pooh! nonsense! fudget the whole affair is a

and models of perfection in comparison.

Pool I nonsense I fudge! the whole affair is a sure, the case no doubt is, that the Emperor intends to snowe and cheat the Fan-kweis, and taught in his sleeve at their simplicity. I almost think that instead of sending a High Imperial Commissioner, and first chop Mandarins, he has sent down the copy dramatique of the Imperial Theatre at Pekin, or more probably still, some nummers of the Sadler's Wells of its vicinity—and our authorities, good easy folks too stolled to perceive the joke, have received them as veritable Mandarins, the real. Simon Ivres, thus realizing one of the best jests in the world, by giving a diplomatic authority and sanction to a company of Chinese Manquerraders and Jügglers, which natheless pill be but too apparent, when the minimations are essentially to the world.—Communicated.

On Friday morning, the 23d instant, a little before seven o'clock, the H.C. steamer Akhar, bearing the Flag of the Commissioner, made her appearance in Victoria Bay, when a salule of fifteen guns was fired by the steamer, and the Chinese Flag hoisted on board, it having been arranged that on this occasion His Excellency should be received with the same honours as those usually paid to the representative of Her Britannic Majesty. On reaching the deck of the vessel, a guard of honour of the 55th regiment presented arms; Colonel Malcolm and Commodore Pepper, I. N., being in attendance to conduct him to the Quarter-deck. At the same time the personal Flag of the Commissioner, bearing in large characters, the inscription—4 The Vicerby of Nankin, appointed by the Emperor," was substituted at the fore-royal-mast-head, for the one previously flying, the smaller flags being Isseefully displayed round the vessel's search.

charing the trip down the river. Ke-vine inserted the various parts of the steamer, with which he seemed much pleased, especially on reasoning the apparent case with which the suggest parts of the steamer, with which the suggest parts of the so in memors complicated parts of meetinery, occupying the Engine-Room. The arrestale occupation of early tiffin, the satisfies of the Tay Junks, as the steamer passed, and the inspection of the Boue Forts (which it is not probable he laoked on for the first time), which is with the associations which they were related to a call forth, appeared to have an occument of the call forth appeared to the town.

In immediate attendance from the appearance of the town.

By a letter from Singapore, dated the 14th making legin that Prices of Opium have upt man t Calcutta. On the 13th of May connections took place at 1425 Ruppes for Princ. At Singapore, on the above date, Paint way 1000, Bengres \$640 to 5."

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June 8th, 1843.

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THE FRIEND OF CHINA. AND HONG-KONG GAZETTE.

HONG-KONG, THURSDAY, June 29rt, 1843.

As we long since announced to our readers as inevitable—the Anti-Opium War has been prosecuted with great vigour this Session. It requires no very great farsightedness to perceive that all governmental connexion with this traffic must ere long be dissolved.

A careful perusal of the debate in the House of A careful perusal of the debate in the House of Commons on the 4th of April, upon the motion of Lord Ashley, on the Opium Trade, will satisfactorily prove that he made out a complete case as against the East India Company. He proved to demenstration, that no greater evil, social crime, or mora wrong, had ever been inflicted on a misgoverned country, than the present monopoly of the growth of the Poppy.

He cited the opinion of a justly celebrated individual whose premature demise occasioned widespread regret.

spread regret.

spread regret.
"No sooner, said Liutenant-Colonel Tod, was it promulgated that the Company's Sahib was contractorgeneral for Opium, than princes and peasants, nay, even the very scavengers, daibbled in the speculation. All Malwa was thrown into a ferment, like the Dutch All Maiwa was thrown into a terment, like the Dutch tulip bubble: the most fraudulent purchases and transfers were effected by men who had not a seed of opium in their possession. In a variety of ways the local Government had extended the cultivation of this drug; their had allowed the callbatter of the distribution. they had allowed the collectors of the districts a per centage at the sales in Calcutta upon the surplus produced, over and above what was produced by their predecessors;

Lord Ashley most truly added, that he felt-

Lord Ashley most truly added, that he felt—
"that by the cursed and unprincipled acts of the
Government, they had made the 'name of God
to be blasphemed amongst the heathen."

The Noble Lord's exertions on behalf of the
poorer classes, will earn for him an undying repution which shall pale the lastre of the conqueror's
fame, and hence, any proposition which, on moral
grounds, he night submit, could not fail to receive
the most respectful attention, not only of the House
of Commons, but also of the public out of doors.
We hope he will nover relax in his efforts, tillthe detestable Opium Monopoly of the Company

the detestable Opium Monopoly of the Company is abolished.

The other portion of his Lordship's speech which related to the Opium Trade in China, was singularly erroneous, and strangely contrasted with the general accuracy of his observations with respect to the Indian monopoly.

It is to be regretted that his Lordship has not consulted a file of our Print, he would then have obtained far more accurate notions on this subject. In order to give the folks at home some idea of our progress and position, we have gratuitously distributed upwards of tuctive thousand copies, and several have been addressed to his Lordship.

Esteeming the Noble Lord, and highly valuing his exertions, we shall send him a copy regularly.

Esteeming the Noble Lord, and highly valuing his exertions, we shall send him a copy regularly, and then, we are sure he will not again perpetrate the egregious blunders which (for want of better information) characterised this part of his speech, Allustrative of our remarks, we have only to hake the following extract in Now, a fact had occurred only yesterday, than which to him, nothing could be more thoroughly.

which to him, nothing could be more thoroughly

disgraceful. What had happened on Wednesday last? The Baptist Missionary Society—a society disgracefil. What had happened on Wednesday last? The Baptist Missionary Society—a society which had done a great deal in effecting the spread of the gospel in this land, and which had produced some of the most eminent and pious men—met last Wednesday to consider the propriety of sending out a Missionary to Hong Kong; and at that meeting it had been decided to work through the agency of the American missions, because the public teeling in China was so strong against the English, that if the missionaries must work at all, it must be through America, which had kept aloof from this disgraceful traffic. And what had been the result? Why, the Baptist Missionary Society of England had voted £500 to be put at the disposal of the American missionaries for the propagation of the gospel in China [Hear, hear.] So that it came to this, that England, which professed to be at the head of Christian nations, was precluded from sending its own missionaries to that part of the world which she herself had opened for the advancement of civilization, and the enlightement of Christianis. advancement of civilization, and the enlightenment of Christianity."

We put it to our readers, whether anything can be more thoroughly incorrect and ridiculous than this? It is true, an American Commodore has lately repudiated all connexion with the Opium lately repudiated all connexion with the Opium Trade, and announced that American citizens engaged in that branch of commerce, must not seek protection or indemnity through him. But what of that? Let us glance at the adherence of of our Trans-Atlantic brethren to a system of domestical transfer of the property of the of our reans-Automic pretinent to a system of domes-tic slavery, loathsome for its unchastity, disgustful for its barbarity, and revolting for its incompatibi-lity with Republican institutions, and does it not constrain us to believe, that if the profits on Opium had replenished the American Exchequer, we never should have heard a word of repudiation, or any interference by an American office?

may replement the American Exterder; reversional have heard a word of repudiation, or any interference by an American officer?

The large amount of American Shipping, and American capital now actually invested in the Opium Trade in China, is palpable evidence, that our Republican friends cannot indulge in any self-exultant exemption from the odium of this trade-The merchants, British or American, are equally obnoxious to animadversion; for, verily. "there are six of one, and half-a-dozen of another."

There, was much practical knowledge and great truth displayed in the observations of Mr Bingham Baring, on this question. His declaration, that the whole force of the British Navy, added to the Police of the Chinese Empire, would not be adequate to suppress the trade, we hold to be an incontrovertible fact. The restrictive policy of France compels it to maintain a Custom's Douzanel Force tilly twenty thousand strong, to say nothing France compels it to maintain a custom is Louques. Force ally twenty thousand strong, to say nothing of its narritime service. We are tired of repeating, that China must adopt a similar course, if it wishes to exclude the Drug. Although, with the venality of the Mandarins, such an expectation is could because quite hopeless

It may not be amiss to tell our friends at home, that the Opium is not smuggled or run by the that the Opium is not smuggled or run by the British, according to the usage of contraband trade in other parts of the world. Strictly speaking, not a grain of Opium is smuggled ashore by the British venders. They lie off the coast, and it is the Chinese alone, who come on board, buy, and aftewards introduce it into their own country. We believe there is rarely a port or cove on the East coast of China which has yet been entered by a Man-of-War, or a Steamer, that application has not been made by the natives for the Drug. With the steamer which had H. M. Plenipotentiary on board, it was a common occurrence.

the steamer which had H. M. Plenipotentiary on board, it was a common occurrence.

From all this, it must be apparent that the prevention or suppression of the consumption of Opium must rest wholly with the Chinese, who, whilst they cannot abolish its use, may yet, if sincere in their wish to put it down readily create such obstacles as would seriously check its general use. Past events have shown that the single determination of an Imperial Commissioner has sufficed to render Opium quite unsaleable, and almost valueless in the Canton market.

It is well known, that we have never shrunk from expressing our detestation of the Opium traffic; we have no one-sided code of morals, for the distillation and sales traffic; we have no one-sided code or morais, for our guide, we equally ablior the distillation and sale of spiritous liquors,—We do not "Compound, for sins we are inclined to, By demning those we have no mind to."

By damning those we have no mind to."

On these grounds it is that we hold the worst excesses of the Opium Trade to be quite wenial, compared to the lasting infamy earned by the Indian and British Governments by their direct encouragement of the culture and use of the Drug. Besides, look to the Indian licencing system. Have we not for more revenue, created the horrible vice of intemperance among the native population? More, the whole policy of the British Government, in its fiscal regulations, thas been one of desperate immorality. policy of the music Government, an assume agulations, has been one of desperate immorality, the hideous features of which, custom has reindered the hideous features of which custom has reindered the hideous features of which custom has reindered the hideous features of which has been called the hideous features of which hideous features of which hideous features of which has been called the hideous features of which hideous features of which has been called the hideous features of the hideous feat us so familiar, that they escape observation.

The Emperor is sincere—his inferior Officers are not so.
 Yide the Corn Laws and Excise regulations.

Not so with the Opium Trade, then " Mole-hills become mountains

But to resume our consideration of the debate Sir George Staunton was right, we think, when he said—"Should the Emperor attempt to legalize the Trade, he would not sit on his Throne another month." Pagan China has hitherto disanother month." Pagan China has hitherto dis-dained to imitate Christian Europe, levying a duty upon vice and taxing the wages of sin. An Impe-rial Duty on the introduction or sale of Opium, is held by Chinese Statesmen to be a governmental searction, and approval of its use. They are right, and we honour the high morality which prompts such a conclusion. Would to God that our Statesmen could so look at matters at home. There a pure religion is forced to succumb to a vicious expedi-

ency.

Lord Jocelyn's speech was gentlemanly twaddle, nothing more—Captain Layard's an ab cap-tandum effort in no way remarkable.

tandum effort in no way remarkable.

Mr Hogg's speech was such as might have been expected from a gentleman of his practical sagacity and talents, and one too who had lived long in India, and was moreover a Director of the Company. He could be none other than an apologist of the infamous monopoly. A high toned moral view of the question could not be expected.

expected.

Mr Lindsay's speech it is obvious is very badly reported, and we are fold it did not receive the attention it merited. It was listened too very impatiently by the House, the lengthy extracts from Dr. College's letter much impaired the effect of his remarks. He might have much abridged the communication without diminishing the value of communication without diminishing the value of the Doctor's respected testimony, which we think is

the Doctor's respected testimony, which we think is unexceptionable.

Lord Sandon's unreasoning quixotism and assumed morality provoked the deserved rebuke of Sir Robert Peel. If report speaks true, some of his Lordship's Liverpool constituents, the most active instigators of his zeal owe their fortunes and position to the profits of the Slave trade—such are the contradictions of human resture.

Sir Robert Inglis' attempt was such, as any one who knows him, must also know he would make on such a subject, thus we dismiss the remarks of the honourable member for the university of Oxford.

Oxford.

But the speech of the evening was that of the Premier, that portion which referred to the Company's monopoly was wholly artistical, not even rhetorical, merely the technical dexterity of a special pleader, exhibiting not even the qualities of an accomplished debater, which undeniably he is, far less the high souled purpose of a Philantrophist or Statesman. A humiliating truckling to dirty, paltry expediency (which some pismires think the perfection of state policy) was painfully apparent. apparent.

According to the approved rule, the immoralities encouraged in India were to be balanced by an affectation of great virtue in China. We say

affectation of great virtue in China. We say affectation, we should rather say gross hypocrisy which despite the prohibition to store Opium here, it cannot but be, so long as the Company retains the monopoly of its culture.

The inadmissibility of Opium into a Free Porris altogether so preposterous a notion, that we confide in the practical sagacity of H. E. the Plenipotentiary averting the enactment of such an absurd regulation, and which if it be attempted to enforce, will be found wholly inoperative.

At all risks, we have never shrunk from speaking the truth, careless whether it tells for or against the most cherished opinion or prejudice. Hence we say, an attempt to carry out Lord Aberdeen's instructions will much retard, if it does not prove fatal to the prosperity of Hong-Kong.

We are told the largest firm in China (whose expenditure on buildings now in course of erection on the Island, must have exceeded two hundred and fifty thousand dellars) beaused of the same proversity and the same provention of the largest here.

expenditure on buildings now in course of erection on the Island, must have exceeded two hundred and fifty thousand dollars) have announced its intention to remain at Macao. Many others will, if they are wise, follow its example,

Had it been believed that such instructions

Had it been believed that such instructions could ever have emanated from the Home Government, not all the exertions and influence of the Deputy-Superintendent, Chief Magistrate, and Captain Mylius [to whom the establishment and success of the Colony is wholly attributable] would have availed; beyond attracting to our shores a few refugees and suttlers for the supply of the Garrison and Men-of-war. Have not then parties who have invested large sums on the Island a just right to complain?

who have invested large sums on the Island a just right to complain?

We conclude our remarks with the Extract from Sir Robert Peel's speech, as given in the Times, of the 5th of April, to which we above

"Now, with regard to the interdiction of the illegal traffic, that subject has occupied the attention, not only of the present, but of the late Government, who gave instructions to Sir.H. Pottinger on the subject which her Majesty's present Government have renewed. And who is Sir.H. Pottinger, and what is the course he was directed

What was the spirit of the last to pursue,? communication which has been blamed by the noble lord the member for Liverpool? What was noble lord the member for Liverpool? What was his feelings and dispositions towards the people of China? Did he not stand almost alone there, and has he not given proof that he is a man in whom the House of Commons may confide? [Hear, Jear.] He has been instructed to represent to the Chinese Government, not, I admit, the attempted imposibility of interdicting altogether the importa-tion of Opium into China, but such a respectful tion of Optum into China, but such a respectful representation as may conduce friendly relations and an advantageous understanding upon the subject of revenue; and if the Chinese Government can be persuaded to look at the question in the way in which European Governments regard similar matters, namely, with respect to the means for the prohibition of smuggling, an amicable arrangement may be agreed upon. The importance for the prohibition of smuggling, an amicable arrangement may be agreed upon. The importance of the subject must be my excuse for reading from the last instructions sent out to Sir H. Pottinger, dated 29th December, 1842, to prove that her Majestys Government have not been indifferent to these matters, and that they are fully aware of the evils with which it may be pregnant to the honour and character of this country, as well as to the employment and safety of a great capital at present involved in the question. On the date mentioned Lord Aberdeen wrote this dispatch:—
"Whatever may be the result of your endeavours to prevail upon the Chinese Government to legalize the sale of Opium, it will be right that her ize the sale of Opium, it will be right that her Majesty's servants in China should hold themselves Majesty's servants in China should hold themselves aloof from all connexion with so discreditable a traffic. The British merchant, who may be a smuggler, must receive no protection or support in the prosecution of his illegal sale [hear, hear]; and he must be made aware—that he will have to the prosecution of the mogal sate house that he will have to take the consequences of his own conduct. Her Majesty's Government have not the power to put a stop to this trade on the part of the British smuggler; but they may impede it in some degree by preventing Hong-Kong and its waters from being used as a point by the British smuggler, as a starting point for his illegal acts. That is to say, when Hong-kong is ceded—until that the smuggling of opium cannot be prohibited there; but as soon as it is ceded, you will have power to prevent the importation of Opium into Hong-kong for the purpose of exportation into China." Now, I think I have proved to to the satisfaction of the house that this important subject has not escaped the attention of her Maiesty's Government. [Hear, nave proved to to the satisfaction of the house that this important subject has not escaped the attention of her Majesty's Government. [Hear, hear.] Considering the present state of affairs, and the negotiations which are pending, I think it the negotiations which are pending, I think it much better that the matter be left in the hands of the Government, rather than the house should come to a vote which might defeat the very object of the motion. [Hear.] So much for the illegal traffic.

COMMERCIAL.

Our Canton correspondents write as follows:— Corron is very dull indeed, prices going lower every day but extensive Sales are making.

DELIVERIES. STOCK. DELIVERIES. STOCK. May,1842. 31 May,1842. May,1843. 31 May,1843. 630 2,765 2,765 46,450 Manila 16,242 Bombay 9,872 21,660 Bengal Madras 4.236 3.675 2,233 _{(p} 26.058 1,918 Total-Bales 14,667 28,198 21,505 92.075

Exclusive of any New Cotton either year,
The Prices now quoted are, Best Tinnivelly,
7-5. Best Bombay, 6-7. New, 7. Banda, 7 to 8,

7-5. Best Bombay, 6-7. New, 7. Banaa, 1 to 5, for very fine
Corron Twist in good demand, low numbers still preferred, No. 20 to 26—\$29 to 30. No. 28 to 42—\$25. Stocks of low numbers bare—of high, large. Long Chorns—Market bare of Stock, and in active demand with the outside men, deliverable at Hong-Kong. No doubt for the Junks proceeding Northward. They will give much higher prices than the Hong Merchants, whose prices range from \$2.70 to \$2-90, white and grey.

and gray,

Lone Ells, Smuggled (for almost only so are
they now sold) much checked by the apprehension
of several of the outside men implicated in these

of several of the outside men implicated in these transactions, and they do not like now to clear them. An enormous Stock (sold and unsold) lying at Whampoa, and no chance of improvement. SCARLETS are quoted by the Hongs \$9, and good assortments \$0-50. In anticipations of direct supplies up the Coast—the Chin-Chew men are not buyers now, and therefore as the supply on the Coast is scanty, good prices will perhaps be obtained there. The sincerity of the Local Authorities in their efforts to suppress the Opium Trade, can be judged of by the Hoppo being able to catch the Piece Goods Boats, but he never can succeed in overhauling any of the Opium Boats, which are exactly the same kind of craft!

Teas. Few remain, some seventy Chops of Congout, and next to no quantity of Greens. Prices moderate. All in the dark about the Tariff—should it be thus? The talk is, the intended duty on Tea is fixed at four tuels, considering the loss in weight and the expenses of the Hongs, this is no fitting reduction. However, all we have to guide us, is the fact of one house, who should know something about the matter, being in the market guide us, is the fact of one house, who should know something about the matter, being in the market for Teas and storing them in the Hongs, although they have a ship only half laden still lying at Whampoa, so that they must expect an early reduction of the present duty.

Office Parliament, H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger, announces as the definite result of his investigations, that he "considers it impossible to arrive at any that he "considers it impossible to arrive at any satisfactory opinion as to the actual value of the Opium." Captain Elliot thinks £45 per chest, with interest will be sufficient. Lord Ellenborough says £40 is enough. The Government seem disposed to compensate at the rate adjudged as the value in the case of Da Souza, tried in the Supreme court at Calcutta, viz £40 per chest

as the value in the case of Da Souza, tried in the Supreme court at-Calcutta, viz £40 per chest.

We need not re-iterate what we have said justice requires, but we would remind our readers that it was stated by us on the 19th of November last that the Opium Claims would be paid, and that we thought (owing to the supineness of the parties interested) not more than \$250 per chest would be awarded. Since then the "Times" has warmly advocated the Claims, so more perchest would be awarded. Since then the "Times" has warmly advocated the Claims, so more perhaps may yet be obtained, if not (to use the language we adopted some fifteen months since) there is only another page added to the chronicles of our commerce, which by the rapacity and neglect of our Governors have too often been the veritable martyrology of our merchants.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE .- Bally Rice, Manila Coffee, Cocoanut FOR SALE.—Bally Rice, Manila Coffee, Coceanut
Oil, Java Arrack in cases and casks, Port and
Sherry, Copenhagen Cherry Cordial, in Pints, Europe
and Manila Rope, Ogkum, Corks, Singapore Planks,
Anchors and Chains, Manila Rum, Checolate, 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 .- Shaw and Maxwell's Port and Sherry in 3 & 6 doz. cases. Apply at the Godowns of Messrs. Girbs, Livingston, & Co.

Hong-kong, 10th December, 1842.

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.

Hong-kong, 12th June, 1843.

J. Mc. MURRAY, Baker, Pastry Cook, 4c. 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, and the 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 loft 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.

ABRAHAMS, & Co.. nre now ready to receive Goods on Storage and Commission, at their spacious Godowns-13 Queen's Road.

ABRAHAMS, & Co. have on Sale, Cognac Brandy in casks, Do. in I dozen cases, Champagne do., Sherry in quarter casks and cases. Champagne in 3 dozen cases. Chart, Prime Irish Pork.

Hong-Kong. June 1st. 1843.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore known by the name or Firm of BRNNETT, PAINS & Co., as 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 Pains & Co.

Dated the 29th day of May, 1843.

BENNETT, PAIN, 6 Co.

E. FARNCOMB.

FOR SALE, by the Undersigned, at' the following

\$16 per doz. 16 do. do. 12 do. do. 10 do. do. Sillery Champagne [white]
Do, Œil de Perdrix
True Chateau Margaux
Do, St. Julien 10 do. Sauterne

AD. GUILLAIN, At Mr. Boulle's Stores



FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.

The Barque "FORTESCUE," 305 tons,
CAPT. HALL, lately returned from Chusan and the
adjacent bayes, will Said-for-the above-Ports-oarlyin July. For Freight or Plessage apply to the
Capitain on board, or to Massas JARDINE
MATHESON, & Co, Man.
Hong.Kong, 21st June, 1843.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.



THE Barque "BENCOOLEN"
CAPT. CLARRIBUTT, for Sydney, Bay of Islands, and Wellington, New Zenland, calling at Manila.
For Passage apply on board.

Hong-kong, June 15th, 1843.

FOR CHARTER OR SALE.



The Clipper Barque "POSSIDONE."

CAPT. ASHLIN VALENTINE, 464 Tons,
A. I. at Lloyd's, copper fastered and
newly Coppered, now discharging at
Hong-kong, and will be clear of Cargo the end of the

Apply to Captain Valentine on board, or to MR RICHARD BROWNE, Macao.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE BARREL Percussion Fown-ING PIECE, by JOHN MANYON, with Apparatus com-plete, and spare Nipples Main-springs, &c., in a Ma-hogany Case,—Price 870. Apply to the Printer. gany Case,—Pric June 14th, 1843.

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

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

W. T. Kinsley.

Hong-kong, Jany 11th, 1843.

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

A. HUMPHREYS,

Magistracy Street.

GRANITE GODOWNS TO LET. BY THE MONTH, OR LONGER PERIOD.

THEY are of different sizes, and capable of containing 500 to 2000 Bales Cotton.

ALSO,
Merchandize received on Storage, at a low rate per package.

Apply to, C. V. GILLESPIE,

46, Queen's Road.

POR SALE.—Ship Chandlery, Cables, and Stores of all de-criptions, Port Wines, Pale and Gold Sherry, Champaigne Mossile, Marsella, English and French, Brandy, Gin, Boutled Ale and Porter, English Butter in Kegs, an assortment of Warm Clothing, and Beaver Hats. Apply to A. HUMFIREYS, Magistracy St.

FOR SALE—The following important and valuable Property; several extensive Marine Lots, having deep Water Frontage; convenient Bungalows, delightfully situate, and commanding a fine view of the Bay and Town; Large Plots of Ground eligible for Build-

ing purposes.

The whole of the Property is situated in a first-rate locality, contiguous to Government Hill, and offers a highly desirable and safe investment for Capital.

For particulars, apply to,

E. FARNCOMB,
Solicit and Notary Public. Hong-Kong, 29th 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,

FOR SALE-Superior Port and Sherry, ex Cuy

Apply to C. W. BOWRA,

FOR SALE-Patent Cordage, from the Steam Manufactory at Manila - a superior article

Apply to C. W. BOWRA, No. 15, Queen's Road.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE

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

Apply to C. W. BOWRA, at No. 13, Queen's Road. Hong-kong, 17th May, 1843.

FOR SALE

One half of the British Barque "Menounx," how lying in these Roads. The Meaturax is a fast sailer, and stands Æ * 1 at I loyd's for ten years, from 1842. For particulars apply to
G. F. DAVIDSON.
Hong-kong, 26th June, 1843.

PER NAVIGATOR.

PER VENICE.

1. It was --

NOTICE.

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

Hong-Kong, 24th April, 1843.

FOR SALE

American Beef and Pork, Negro-head Tokan Negro-head Tobacco, Mackerel in Kits, Tar in barrels.

Flour in Barrels, Shag Tobacco in l

Shag Tobacco in barrels

Mess Beef in half and whole Mess Beer Barrels.
Sausages in Boxes
Prime Pork.
Cider, in one

Champagne Cide 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.

BRITISH HOTEL, No. 2, POUSHUN 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 m Horar, and it is in every vay adapted for the convenience of Visitors to CAN.—and that his constant care and attention will be, the comfort of those who may favour him with their patronage. for Families

their patronage.
Private and Commodious Apartmen

and Parties.

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

Goods received and sold on Commission and Sales
by Auction effected on the lowest possible felms.

Canton, 24th May, 1943.

EMIGRATION GAZETTE & COLONIAL ADVOCATE

The largest stamped Colonial Newspaper in London.
Edited by N. Doran Maintarn. Esq.

ther of "National Guarantee for Foreign Loans "History of Texas;" "Indian Hunter of the Far West;" &c. &c.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, PRICE SIEFENCE.

THIS valuable Paper, sensibilished in 1881, is a complete mirror of the Colonial Press, and circulates through the whole of the EMIGPATION DISTRICTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM,

And, therefore, presents the greatest facilities, for Colonial Advertisements in the Moder Country, being the only HAND-BOOK OF REFERENCE FOR INTENDING SMIGRAYES, by which they can obtain information respecting the various Colonies they intend to init, and the presented them as no moral manufacture of the MIGRAYES, by which they can obtain information respecting the various ROARING, LODGING, or Physical States, and the second an acceleration of United States, and the second an acceleration for "advertising for said to be made reason an acceleration of the states of which whole institutions for the Colonies people in the Mother Commity as a three control was an advertised to the control of the Colonies people in the Mother Commity as three control was an advertised to the colonial Ambarton for the Colonial Col

the Colonial interests at brone; so the Colonial interests at brone; so the fore the public eye, their and discouraged, and the first of this Pener.

this Paper.
Trans.—To Colonies, portage, mum; Colonies, where profage.

D. WILSON & Co.,

D. WILSON & Co.,

Have just landed, ex. ALGERINE," the following
Goods which can be seen at their Stores, viz.:—

Superfine Ciota, and ferrespaces; Hooks and Eyes;
Glazed Hets; Burops Boots; Dressing-Cases;
Ladler Work Boxes Writing-Deska; Brushes, and
Perfumery of all kinds; Stationery, Drawing Pencils,
Vissing Cards Foolscap, and Over-Land Paper;
Steel Pens, Pater Leeds; Decanters, Telescopes,
Thermomelers, Toby Philipott Jugs; Lozenges of all
kinds; Saddles and Bridles; Cooling Pois; Velvet
Corks; Iron Cash-Boxes; Bottled Herbs; Cayenne
Pepper, Cherry Brandy, Hermetically-Scaled Hams;
Beer and Porter, &c.

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

Hong-Kong, 1st June, 1843.

Hong-Kong, 1st June, 1843.

NOTICE.

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

The Lort of Hong kong.

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

Prime Mess Beef and Pork, Paint and Paint Oil, Shing Bread, Bunting, Turpentine, Tar, Cabin Bread, Brandy, in wood and bottle, very Superior Golden Sherry, Fort Wine. [Cockburn's] Claret, St. Julien Margaux, Hock, Frontigene & Barsac, Barclay's Stout, in Dolfe, Office Oil, Oilman's Stores, an assortment at External Solat Hats, and many other Articles too purposerous to mention. numerous to mention.

FOR SALE—A quantity of Singapore Planks, just

Apply to PAIN, & Co.

FOR SALE -- Singapore Heams, on moderate ma Apply to W. ALLIANSON. 4 Co. Ikhug-Kong, 31st May, 1848.

FOR SALE-by the Undersgned, at their Gudowns, on very moderate terms—Sherry, Port, Cherry Brandy, Brandy in Wood and Bottle; Arrack, Seltzer Water, Stockholm Ter, Pitch, Anchors, Chain Cabbes, Stigney, and Boat Chains, Europe and Marila Reney, Twince, Lead Lines, Snil Needles; Blocks, of mees; Log Glasses, Paints, White-Lead, Painter's Britshes, Blankers, Paper, Juk; Patent Capring Michinese Jama, Jellies, and a variety of other Articles WILLIAM ALLANSON & Co., 1990, Queen's Road, Hoog Kong, 29th April, 1843.

FOR SALE-Sperkling, Champagne, and

FOR SALE —Beer in wood and bottle, powlanding from the James I CAMPBELL Apply to JOHN LEATHLEY.

TO BE LET A BONDALOW, newly repaired and painted, candiding of two Rooms and two Bitting Rooms, with Outhouse &c.

For pirtled in apply to Mr N. DUUS, Fearon's Wharf, Hong-Kong.

**John Kweft and 22nd, 1843.

**Hong Keep June 22nd, 1843.

**NOTICE — Groods and Aferchandize of all second and approximate acceptant carefully attend an approximately, and secure Brick Godowns, at Hong upon inoterate terms; apply upon the Premises to

**N. DUIS, or FEARON & SON.—Nace

Goods are Received and sold on Commission, stokoso, 1st January, 1842.

Instances, 18t January, 1842.

NGEICE-The Undersigned is authorized by felia, Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief of Herroristy is Land Fortes in China, to receive at male searchiness to the Officer or Meass of any of the searchiness to the Officer or Meass of any of the search of the Officer of Meass of any of the search of the Officer of Meass of any of the search of the SALE.

FOR SALE.

Search of the Search of the Search of the Sales of the

Principal Control

Hong Kong, 20th May, 1843

POR SALE—A small quantity of arguidy; Haviniage; Champaga a aret? Sharti; Port and Model favebald of prints Claret, Sine of Appy to N. DUIS Houseless and the prints

FOR CHUSAN DIRECT.



The fast sailing Brig "ANNA" will leave this for the above Port, on the 2nd August—has room for a few Tons of light Francischer Apply to C. W. BOWRA.

Hong-kong, 29th June, 1848,

EDUCATION, 1817.

A Gentleman just arrived from England, and who has received a liberal education, in desirous of being employed in some public School, or as littor to a Parailly, or should one or two intelligent foothed placed under his charge, he would undertake to import to them all the solid and polite parts of an European Education. Any communication addressed It. B. and left at the Office of this paper will be attended to.

Hong-kong, June 29th, 1842.

THE Undersigned has on hand for Sale a few Figured SAUIN DRESSES of elegant pattern parties Colours+of Chinese Manufacture, at very moderate prices. JNO. W. BENNETT.

Hong kong, 29th June,

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

N consequence of the mutual Dissolution of Part.
nership between Mesers. BENNET'I, PAIN, &
Co., the Undersigned begs to Notify; that the Business will be carried on by himself, on the same Premises, and most respectfully solution as 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.

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. Commussion will be charged upon all Goods bought in.

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

INO, W. BENNETT,

Queen's Road.

Queen's Road, Hong-Kong, 1st June, 1943,

COOK OR BUTLER.

WANTED a situation in either espacity, by a per-son who has been in Hong-kong, for upwards of aine months, and can be well recommended. Apply to T. G. at Aboy's shop, opposite Capt. Burd's.

Hong-kong, 29th June, 1848.

FOP SALE, Salad Oi, Garry Brandy, Gin English Saldles, Enu is Tologue, Corks, Plate-ware, Paper, Shot, Window Glaza, and seteral toler stricke.

Apply to F. H. TIEDEMAN, Magistracy Street, Hong-Kong, 15th June, 1843.

POLETI-A BUNGALOW, near the West Point. Barracks. - Apply to R. WEBSTER.

FOR SALE on board the "INGLEBOROUGH;

Canvais; superior Ash Oars; Baltic Peals; and few Batometers.

Apply on Board:
Houg kong, 28th June, 1848.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED France, Bumbay 31 day Life party with the March March Pulls 28th. W mahicken W biher Whampos H. M. Str. Wikbar Con. Pepper Whampos H. M. Str. Wiken 7rings Macro Market Catherine Taylor Maker Bombay Ear of Salearris Baker Bombay 28th Hatrier

Fortescue for Chusan; Shortly He

MOR' made up at the Post Off Bombsy

WILLIAM PROD

(To the Editor of Friend of China.)

My DEAR ME Entron.—As you have been so often troubled by various correspondents about the performance at the Koolangsoo Theatre, and have each time bear told that they were excellent, allow me through the medium of your extensively directlated publication to give an account of the hast performance, with a slight estimate of the capabilities of the different actors, to enable our Hone-Young Greatly.

the meaning of your extensively direculated publication to give an account of the last performance, with a slight estimate of the capabilities of the different actors, to enable our Hong kong friends to judge of what sort the performance really is, and let me commence by taking the characters in the two last Plays:

The characters in the "Lawyer's Clerk," as the first Play on the evening of the 26th of May comes first under my notice. "Wormwood," the Lawyer's Clerk, by Mr Martia. This difficult part was tolerably well sustained by that gentleman, but, in consequence of his having a happy knack of appropriating the principal characters in the Plays to himself, he was unable to pay sufficient attention to this particular part, and therefore it was not so well acted as it might have been were he less ambitions, he is one of the best Comedy actors at Kaolangsoo, but unfortunately, from the above named little weakness of appropriation, he spoils himself. Next'ou the list is a Lawyer Capias," by Mr Hamer, this gentleman was excellent as the Lawyer, and sustained his character better than any other person in that play, he was nimitable, and from a habit of taking snuff, which he has in private life, he did the "Old English Lawyer" to perfection; as an actor I should say from his understanding his part so well, that he is the best at Koolangsoo. Now we we come, to "Charles," by Capi. Call, Jun; this part; was feelingly sustained, and consequently was very good; but as it was his-first appearance on any Stage, he is entitled to the more credit for the able manner in which he performed it. So much for the males, and now for the females, (1 beg their pardons for not putting them first but it is the fault of the printers of the play book where they are put last) and first, "Mr Corset," by Mr Ward; this gentleman made an excellent "milliner," a sort of "fat fair and forther broad.

in which he performed it. So much for the males, and now for the semales. (I beg their pardons for not putting them firsts but it is the fault of the printers of the play book, where they are put last) and first. Mrs Corest. by Mr. Ward, this gentleman made an excellent. "miliner," a sort of "fat fair and forty-three": I thought I saw her trying to excel in her part by blushing, but would advise her in future to beware of the hooks and eyes they might give. Next, and lastly is "Susan Wheately," by Mr Collingwood; this part of the "Maid of all Work" was real attempted, but in consequence of the difficulty there must be, in changing matners as well as dresses in imitating the fair sex, their was a great want of energy about it. Mr Collingwood is the best personifier of the fair sex on the Island, but I regret to say, bed is the best. So much for the Actors and to conclude, I may observe that the Scenery was very good, particularly the drop scene, a representation of Golden Island, by Mr Collingwood, which does that Gentlemas great credit for choosing it for a drop scene, a regards the dresses, I am anhamed to say, they were not at all in accordance with the time of the play (which is laid sometime between 1920 and 1836,) or each other. "Wormwood" had on a long black gown and looked something like a hoty friar of the lith contury sithough an ugly one. "Mr Capins," a three cornered hat, knee-broeches, and coat to match. "Charles" was dressed in the lith dress of a modern tiger. Mrs Corset" was sell dressed for the piece, but "Risman, the Maid of all wor," It has of a transparent of meeting land, but the lith and coat to match. "Charles" was the dressed in the lith dress of a modern tiger. Mrs Corset" was sell dressed for the piece, but "Risman, the Maid of all wor," it has only a transparent to the man and the continuers and the second an

Appendix and the second second

Mr Hillier, was beautifully drested as "Lord Aubrey's Servant," and Mr Martin with his boards before and behind, him thoking like a most accomplished blackguard, and fully coining up to my idea of a "Man about town" Between the Plays there were three Songs sing—two by Mr Graves, and one by Mr Bloomfield; those by Mr Graves were well and feelingly sing, but that by Mr Bloomfield [which was called "Jem Crow," but in reality as far as sound went, resembling a Cherokee war song] was total failure—the first verse went off well, but after the action-accompanying the first chorus, was all over the gentleman's breath was all over too, so that he gasped out the rest of the song by lines, with an interval of some seconds between each, also with a delightful variation of the time and a few extraordinary motions of his legs and arms,

So much for the performances of the Amateur Co at Koolangsoo Theatre, on the night of the 16th May 1848, and hoping that the Gentlemen herein mentioned ill take it in as good humour as it is written.
Allow me to remain Mr Editor.

Your obedient Servant,

Koolangsoo, May, 1843. AN OBSERVER.

On Sunday afternoon, the Mandarins visited the Admiral on board the Flag-Ship, and on their leaving it, were saluted with fifteen guns. During the day, all the War Junks in the bay were dressed out in their Colours, and fired several guns, both when the Mandarins left the land, and returned to it. On Monday, they visited His Excellency; on Tuesday, they sailed round the Island, in the steamer, and went off at an early hour on Wedesday morning.

Daring Househreaking and Robbery.—On Sunday morning, about one o'clock the house of Mr. Marzetti, and Mr. Tideman, was broken into, and property to the amount of 800 dollars carried and property to the amount of 800 dollars carried off. The thieves effected an entrance, by taking the bricks out of the wall, and although three Europeans, two Chinese, and four Lascars were asleep in the house, they conducted their operations with such secrecy and silence, that they must have been more than an hour on the premust have been must have been more than an hour on the pre-mises before an English gentleman was awakened. On his giving the alarm, they instantly made off, and although fired upon were enabled to escape. Besides the robbery above noticed, there have been several others on the Island, last week, in particular. The house of Mr Prendergast, which is situated within sight of the Magistrate's own door, was first broken into during the night, and the servants being discharged by the Court, so little had they the fear of the law before them; that they the servants being discharged by the Court, so that they had they the fear of the law before them, that they seturned, and in open day light, under the noses of the police, broken down the door, entered the fourse, and carried off, what they wanted. The new official readence of Adam Elizaber, Each was also broken into past property of rathe carried off.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS

The minds of our own countrymen in that quarters of the globe appear in the entirely filled with glowin speculations on the ments to be anticipated from the special control of the trade. The thirty-fifth minusber of Hong, Kong weekly, severages, which we have received expandation with confidence on the besefuls the confirmed on its and the gratitude which it is valuable to excell in our mans. After conting action correction of regioning from a fairning and correspond of regioning from a fairning action correction in the professor by the new on the man of the received of the professor by the new on the man of the received of the professor by the new on the man of the received of the professor by the new on the man of the received of the special control of the special cont

same columns that announce the European comforts of same columns that announce the European conforts of soap, candles, clarot, champagne, an hetel, and a solicitor, we meet with notices that suddenly remind us of the strange and distant land in which they are now to be used. In one instance there is a singular combination of objects, whose description mark their owince character, with one which we are accustomed to associate peculiarly with our own age, and our own every day life. The same advertisement amounces the sale of a "Masila horse, an Amoy Mare and colt, and an Omnibus."!

But the cream of those advertisements is the following announcement of an embryo theatre

"ADVANCE HONG-KONG!!!

THEATRE BOYAL.

"Mesers. DUTRONQUOT, & Co., have at length the satisfaction of announcing to the hobility, gentry, and clergy of this flourishing and opident colony; that their Theatre is advancing most rapidly towards completion, 4-c. 4-c."

As we may trace the beauties of Ellemborous to the Arabian Nights, so the Proclamation of Doysovaugus seems to be a necessary emanation from that of Ellemborous. Indeed, the style of more than one Indian Governor has gone to forming that of the Hong-Rong manager: and it may be said that Doyrsowauov has learned to clothe the thought of Ellemborous in the grammar of Tweeddle.

ADVERTISHMENT (EXTRAORDINARY).—CHINA
WAR, 1834-44.—Wanted, an Envoy Extraordinary (i. e., an officer who has no confidence what ever in the promises of the Chinese Government) he will be required to proceed to Pekin forthwith, and his duty there will consist in obtaining prompt compliance with the following demands:—No. 1. The establishment of diplomate relations between Great Britain and China, and the consequent proper reception by the Emperor of a resident Britain Ambassador at the Court of Pekin. No. 2.—Ani equitable adjustment of the Chinese tariff; to be effected either at Nankin (a second hostile demonstration before that city being inevitable) or at Pekin, should the presence of the British forces be required at that capital. The troops on no account to quit their positions until these matters are finally settled. Memorandum.—The Envoy, af desirous of avoiding the errors, of his predecessors, will do well to omit the extreme attention hitherto paid, to tea, dollars and corrupt local Government of Canton; he must also bear in mind, that during the north-east monsoon (from November until March) when the northern coast of China is unapproachable, except by powerful steam vessels, the cabinet of Pekin do nothing but bluster and shuffle; their periodical disposition to megotiate invariably re-commences with the southwest monsoon, as the winds and fine weather them prevalent enable the British feet to readily visit every port on the coast of China, from Cantor to within an uneasy distance of the Emperor's palace at Pekin. Applications (enclosing testimonals of decision of character) addressed F. O. Aberdeen, will be immediately sitended to N. B.—No. Elliots need apply, and statogery stores not allowed crank, will be preferred.—These

The only acquisition we have county in those groups of coral reefs and half-capied stoleshoes now in by the strangely map recording to same to the French' and the Society plants, have been your affect of the chapter and spirit after the county and the chapter and spirit spirit spirit and their easy immers a leasure their easy immers a leasure their easy immers a leasure their easy indicated that their easy indicated their easy indica