

a new basis.—We made some inquiries, as was wished, of gentlemen acquainted with China, and the result would seem to justify the view that there is no reason to doubt the number or the competency of the Chinese labourers who might be met with in the Straits of Malacca. We understand that upwards of 6,000 emigrants arrived in junks at Singapore both this year and last year; the provinces from which they chiefly come are said to be those in which the largest quantity of sugar is produced in China. The sugar cultivation also of Java appears to be carried on by people of this nation; and, whether or not the individuals selected might have a previous knowledge of the subject, they are said to be altogether so dexterous and so ready to turn from one employment to another, that there can be no doubt of their acquiring the necessary skill. The Chinese seem to be by far the most industrious and most hardy of Oriental labourers; on the other hand, they are said to be very sensible of their own value, keen for their interests, and a people from whom no work can be got, if they think themselves ill-treated—qualities which, we are confident, will not be objected to in the West Indies, if accompanied by the merits of which they are the natural adjuncts. The prudence of as far as possible giving them the stimulus of direct and immediate advantage is much dwelt upon, and we are informed that it has been found expedient always to endeavour to employ them for job work rather than for fixed wages. Something must depend on the means for making good selections at Singapore, and much, probably, upon the nature of the original agreements entered into with the emigrants. It can also only be determined by experience how far they may become discontented with places so remote from all other people of their own race, or whether difficulties may arise in using them in conjunction with labourers of African origin. But, seeing the numerous motives for wishing to satisfy in every proper way the demand for labour in the West Indies, and considering that the more intelligent class of people introduced, as well as the better able to protect their own interests, the more beneficial it must be to all concerned, it seems very desirable that the present experiment should be tried, and that it should be practically ascertained whether China may be added to the list of countries from which to attempt to furnish means for the successful cultivation of sugar by free labour.—*The Colonial Gazette.*

CHINA.—During the past week, we have received from China, an abstract of the Supplementary Treaty between their Majesties the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of China, consisting of seventeen Articles. The more important provisions of this Treaty are, that no British Merchant ships shall resort to any other Port in China, except the five ports named in the first Treaty, and that any infringement of the rule shall be visited by the seizure and confiscation of the vessel and cargo. Art. VI. provides that English merchants residing at the five ports, shall not wander away into the country, or go beyond certain limits fixed by the Chinese Authorities and the Consuls; and that any one who may contravene this order shall be delivered over to the British Consul for punishment. The next Article permits English merchants, who may be residing at these ports, to buy and rent ground and houses at a fair valuation. Art. IX. provides for the mutual surrender of criminals who may escape from the Chinese territories into Hong-kong; or from our own settlement and ships into the interior of the country.

The Eighth Article stipulates that all foreign nations, whose subjects or citizens have hitherto traded at Canton, Fu-choo-fu, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai, on the same terms as the English. According to European nations, such a provision is out of place in a Treaty with the British Crown, but the Chinese evidently considered the English as the representative of the European family, and were anxious to embrace the opportunity of this Supplementary Treaty, to make known the footing on which the merchants of other powers would be permitted the trade in China. The Chinese authorities soon became aware, that foreign nations would not fail to besiege the Cabinet for the same privileges which had been conceded to the English, and would probably proceed so far as to send an Embassy to the Capital. They have therefore acted discreetly in thus anticipating their negotiation and requests, and rendering any personal application at Peking, which could not have been refused without risk or permitted without humiliation, altogether superfluous.

The Opium question, the original cause of the war, remains in statu quo. It is not so much as hinted at. That word of ill omen appears to have been most carefully excluded from these Treaties of perpetual peace and friendship. This article continues to be regarded as contraband by the Chinese laws; and any attempt to introduce it, will be viewed as an act of smuggling, and punished accordingly. The English Government has engaged to prevent the admission of the drug into the five ports, and the Consuls are required to apprise the Chinese authorities of any such smuggling transaction, which may come to their knowledge, in order that the goods may be confiscated. The Chinese Government undertakes to exclude the drug from all other ports. Yet the Government of India will not probably diminish the manufacture of the article by a single chest, or the Chinese relinquish the use of it. This exclusion of Opium from Hongkong, and from the five Ports which have been opened to our commerce, is all that could be expected of our Government. The consumption of the drug in the Empire will now depend on the success with which the Opium smugglers, backed by the wishes of the people, may baffle the vigilance, or corrupt the integrity of the Chinese preventive service. Yet it is a very anomalous

position for any government to take up. In India, the British Authorities are engaged in raising the drug by means of public funds, expressly for the Chinese market; in China the British Authorities will not allow it to be landed in the only Settlement we possess, and have directed it to be rigidly excluded from the ports to which our trade is confined; and the Consuls are bound to make known to the Chinese authorities with the view of its being confiscated, any cargo of that same Opium, which the servants of the same Crown have raised for that specific object. Although the Chinese authorities appear to have entered upon the arrangement of the Treaty with a feeling of sincerity and even cordiality, which does them infinite credit, yet it is to be feared that the gaily enterprizes of the Opium smugglers will at no distant period, interrupt that lasting peace and friendship which the Emperor appears so anxious to cement. The least that our Government can do to counteract the evil is to forbid the arming of the Opium vessels, a measure which the Englishman has repeatedly and very forcibly advised. While we have vessels of war in every port for the protection of commerce, there can be no legitimate occasion for trading vessels to be armed with cannon; there can indeed be no reason for it, but one which it would be shameful to avow, and which would impose on Government the imperious necessity of preventing it. If they are permitted thus to be armed, there will be bloody conflicts with the Chinese preventive service, and mistrust will be sown in the minds of the Chinese authorities, which will inevitably ripen into feelings of hostility.—*Gentleman's Gazette.*

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL TRADE.—In its present aspect the intelligence from China gives unmixt satisfaction to all parties. The ratifications of the Nankin treaty have been exchanged, and a commercial treaty has been concluded. The embarrassing and obstructive Hong monopoly is no more; irregular charges and a whole system of corrupt and corrupting fees have been abolished, a fixed and intelligible tariff of moderate duties being substituted; English merchants are admitted to intercourse on a footing of equality with the Chinese; consular offices and diplomatic relations are established; British cruisers are admitted to the Chinese ports, as a useful auxiliary to the Chinese authorities in maintaining order; many troublesome restrictions on the communication of individuals, with individuals in the Chinese Main and the British colony is provided for, in a way that must result in a much more intimate relation between the two people; and the Chinese have abandoned their haughty and fantastic bearing, to adopt one of thorough friendliness and reasonable mutual deference. Such are the advantages apparent on the face of the documents which have passed between the representatives of the two Governments. Two other great advantages, guarantees for the rest, are, the admission of all foreign countries to a participation in the new benefits,—which must tend both to disarm jealousies and to admit China to a place in the great system of the modern civilized world; and the probability that the fixed tariff and improved customs and port-regulations will so far enrich the revenue of China as to give the Imperial Government a great interest in the new order of things. These advantages might be frustrated by anything which should go to nullify the regulations just established in their practical working; if the Chinese are sincere in their intentions, any treacherous conduct on the part of the British would give colour to their lately cherished notions of our barbarism; if they are insincere, British treachery would justify their treachery; if their Government be weak, the collusion of British violators of the compact would strengthen rebellious subjects in preventing the Imperial rulers from fulfilling the bargain which we have forced upon them. It is therefore with the greatest pleasure that Sir H. Pottinger's firmness, towards the British as well as the Chinese, is observed in this country. One word as to the negotiators of these important treaties. Sir Henry's merits are best described in the description which we have given, cursory as it is, of the extraordinary revolution which he has effected in the views and policy of the Chinese Government. Nor can the ability of the Chinese diplomatists be too highly estimated. With such minds in China, and the closer intimacy that must now inevitably arise between that country and Europe, it will be hard if millions in both regions do not reap the most signal advantages from this great event in the history of the world.—*Spectator.*

THE REVENUE.—The usual revenue tables for the last quarter have been published, and show an increase of revenue for the year of 2,944,790*l.*; but this includes the sum of 1,314,400*l.* obtained from China, which must be deducted to get at the increase in the revenue derived from our own resources, which, on this principle, was 4,880,387*l.* The summary of the official tables gives the following:—The total revenue of the financial year just ended is 49,346,273*l.*; against the previous year, 45,269,927*l.*; increase on the year, 4,076,346*l.* The property tax has yielded, in the year, the sum of 5,052,057*l.* We are happy to see in the quarter an increase of 240,515*l.* in the Excise, which indicates more employment and greater power of consumption amongst the people. There is also, taken upon the quarter, an increase, though small, in the stamps, taxes, and Crown land revenues; but a decrease—in equal proportions upon the sums collected—upon the year. In the Post-office receipts there is a slight reduction of 1,000*l.* upon the year. This is accounted for by circumstances arising out of the stagnation of our manufacturing energies, which, though they have received an impulse, cannot immediately

act upon the Post-office returns. The stamps have increased 18,880*l.*, which, with other items, including the property-tax, 1,784,000*l.* make the total increase in the quarter 2,008,355*l.* That is the favourable side. The increase of our exports, of which so much has of late been said, has not yet led to a very great increase of imports. The Customs revenue, which in the year is 1,130,155*l.* worse than last year, is 414,400*l.* worse than in the corresponding quarter of last year. A falling off in the duties of corn, and the changes made by the tariff, partly account for the diminution, but that is a proof that our trade has, unhappily, not yet revived to the degree which the public, from their continued exertions, have a right to expect. The whole decrease on the quarter is 502,414*l.*, which, deducted from the increase, shows a total increase in the quarter of 1,565,931*l.* which is, however, less than the produce of the income tax for the present quarter by 169,060*l.* On every item of ordinary revenue, on which there is an increase in the quarter, there is a considerable decrease in the year.

The national balance-sheet which has been published, is considered a most useful supplement to the quarterly revenue returns, to which we have been so long accustomed. By an exposition of the difference between income and expenditure, are we alone able to judge with accuracy of the prospects of the country. The favourable opinions formed on the appearance of the last revenue return are confirmed by the balance-sheet, and the excess of 905,541*l.* is an additional reason for believing that some approach will be made towards the revival of a sinking fund. The obligation of the public for this new light on the national finances, is to be numbered among the benefits conferred by the present Administration. The accounts are taken to the 10th of October in each year.

	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
	£	£	£	£
1837	46,161,148	46,765,796	—	541,626
1838	46,873,677	47,669,514	—	795,836
1839	48,304,334	49,105,477	—	801,143
1840	47,475,321	49,035,962	—	1,560,641
1841	47,715,371	50,069,467	—	2,354,096
1842	48,023,473	50,527,201	—	2,503,828
1843	51,920,958	51,012,417	908,541	—

London Mail.
DESTROYING OF LETTERS.—We learn from *Herald's Journal*, received by the last mail, that a smack belonging to the port of Ramsgate discovered a Box floating on the water, which on examination was found to contain about 90 letters, besides a number of newspapers. The box it appears had been sent from the London General Post-office by a vessel to Sydney some time last year—and it is supposed that the vessel had returned without delivering the box, and to evade the penalty for non-delivery, the box was thrown overboard, as two 7lb. weights were found attached on purpose apparently to sink it. Relative to this circumstance our contemporary says that he has heard from eye witnesses, of letters being thrown over by sacks full into the sea by American commanders, merely to save the trouble of delivering them to the Post-office! He further observes, that not more than one of three letters sent by him to America, Sydney, and New South Wales, have ever reached their destination!—*Gentleman's Gazette.*

NOTICE.
From this date the Charges for Printing at the Hongkong Gazette Office will be as follows:
Boat Notes \$ 2 per hundred
Opium Orders 1 do. do.
Bills of Exchange in sets 3 do. do.
Cheques 1 do. do.
Ship's Articles 1 each or \$ 6 per doz.
Powers of Attorney 1 do. or . . . 6 do. do.
Charter Parties 1 do. or . . . 6 do. do.
Auction Bills 2 per first 100, and 75 cents for every succeeding 100.
Auction Catalogues 3 per do. do. and 1 per do. do.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
Ships, not exceeding 10 lines, 1 month \$ 2 longer period, . . . 4.
General Advertisements under 10 lines first insertion 1 and 10 cents additional for every line exceeding ten.
Repetitions, one fourth of the original charge.
Contracts may be entered into for long or short periods: Terms may be known on application at the Office.

TERMS; CASH.
Victoria, 8th January, 1844.

LETTER PUBLISHED BY THE FRIEND OF CHINA, AND HONGKONG GAZETTE, on Saturday last at 6 o'clock A.M.

	LATEST DATES.		
ENGLAND	Nov. 15	MANHUA	Dec. 29
UNITED STATES	Oct. 15	SYDNEY	Nov. 19
THE GAMBIA	Oct. 16	SHANGHAI	Jan. 9
SINGAPORE	Jan. 13	CHUSAN	Jan. 11
BOMBAY	Dec. 26	AMOI	Jan. 14
CALCUTTA	Nov. 10	CANTON	Jan. 30
PINANG.	Dec. 16	ST. HELENA	Aug. 27
JAVA	Nov. 25		

THE FRIEND OF CHINA, AND HONG-KONG GAZETTE
VICTORIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 13TH 1844.

In looking over our file of Sydney Papers, to the 9th December, we perceive no fewer than three vessels advertising for freight and passengers to

this Colony. We are afraid from the present state of the Australian Colonies, that many of the unemployed will find their way to China, allured by the prospect of a demand for labour in a new place. Should such be the case, they may have lasting cause to regret, leaving one of the most healthy countries in the world, where the necessities of life are abundant and cheap, to seek an "El Dorado" on the pestiferous shores of China. There is no doubt, that the Colonists of New Holland, and but imperfectly informed of the true state of affairs here; and the prospect of employment for Mechanics and such classes as are most likely to migrate from their present home. We consider it a work of humanity, and one which is peculiarly the duty of the Public press, to make a few observations on the probability of there being much demand for European labour on this Island, and the difficulties to be encountered by a poor man arriving in this expensive and sickly country unknown and unfriended. We doubt not the Editors of the Sydney Papers will give publicity to our statement, and though too late entirely to stop the emigration now commenced, that many will pause before they stake their life and prosperity on a Quixotic expedition to this quarter of the world.

With the exception of a few Overseers, European Mechanics of any class will never be required on the Island of Hongkong. The heat of summer is almost overpowering even to an English Compositor, whose labour is comparatively light; and we believe that mechanical employments, such as Carpenters, Blacksmiths &c., would exhaust the strength of the strong man in a very few days. This cause of itself, should deter every man, who earns his bread by manual labour from coming here. There are other reasons however. The Chinese under a European Superintendent are good workman, answering every useful purpose and their services can be obtained for one fourth of what would suffice to keep an Englishman in the mere necessities of life. We apprehend that even supposing our countrymen could exist upon a Chinese Mechanics wages, they would consider themselves degraded by anything approaching to an equality in labour.

A few sober and industrious Mechanics will undoubtedly do well, as Superintendents; and in the event of their possessing the necessary capital, as Masters may speedily realize an independency. The number of such will however be limited, and we question whether there be not already a sufficiency on the Island. It is evident, that Victoria, although a place of much importance as a Military stronghold—a refuge for British Subjects in war, and a Depot for storing Goods in peace will not for many years be a place of much trade. Nearly all the British Merchants have already put up Houses and Stores, and with the exception of a few public buildings, we are inclined to think the town will increase very slowly.

Another class of adventurers, are young men of education, seeking employment as Clerks in the public service, or in Merchants counting Houses. Their prospects we can scarcely look upon as much brighter than those of the Mechanic.

Every situation of emolument, in the Government Offices, will be filled by Gentlemen coming out with their appointments from home. The climate in too many instances cause vacancies, but local appointments will only be made to the inferior situations. The lucky man whose commission comes from the Colonial Office, or from the head quarters of the department to which he is attached will of course receive the benefit of any such casualties. Those employed by the Authorities in the Colony will have the labour and drudgery with just a Salary sufficient to cover expenses. They run the risk of disease, which if it does not prove fatal at once, may injure their constitution for life, or probably require their return to a colder climate; and their reward in health is merely enough to keep them decent, with little chance of advancement. In sickness they have, of course, no claim on the Government. That connection terminates when they are no longer found serviceable.

From a variety of causes, into which we need not enter, the chances of respectable Mercantile employment are so slender, that in summing up his prospect of success, the Adventurer need scarcely take it into calculation. There may be instances, in which great interest with Shippers in England, may procure him employment in China, but they are few, on mere letters of introduction little reliance need be placed as testimonials of respectability they are useful, but unless from some very influential quarter, they will not command much attention.

We would earnestly advise intending Emigrants, to ponder over the few lines we have now written, before they forsake their present home, deluded by visionary hopes. They may be well assured that China is not the place for their talents and industry. The foreign trade, although great, is in the hands of a few wealthy Houses through which almost the only avenue to wealth is to be found. As a place for retail Stores Hongkong offers few

advantages. The Chinese inhabitants are scanty and poor—aid apart from the Army and Navy there are not three hundred Europeans on the Island.

We trust our friends in Victoria will not think these observations uncalled for. We are satisfied that to every Englishman on the Island, it would be a subject of deep regret were the town to be filled with our Countrymen, unto whom we could not offer employment. To all who are acquainted with this climate, it will at once be evident, what fate the Stranger may anticipate, who finding himself disappointed in his expectations, and ignorant of the proper precautions for preserving health, adds to the malignity of disease, by seeking a refuge for his sorrows in the Bottle.

Since writing the above we have, by the Ship "Radcliff" received Sydney papers to the 24th December. The Colony in some respects appears to improve. We are sorry to notice the low price of Teas—for Hyson Shin £3.5 and Congou £5 per Chest. In our next we will give a summary, which want of space prevents us from doing at present.

MR. PAIN will sell by Auction at his rooms Queen's Road opposite Chinams Hong on Wednesday next the 14th February at Eleven o'Clock.

A variety of Household Furniture consisting of Bedsteads, Wash hand Stands, Drawers, Tables, Chairs, Oil Paintings, Writing desks, Matresses &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

An excellent full sized Billiard Table with Balls Cues, &c. Complete.

After which to close consignments.
Six Puncheons of Ships Bread, and
A variety of Slop Clothing.

Victoria, 13th February, 1844.

NOTICE.—The interest of Mr. R. van Eibergen Santhagens (presently in Holland) in our Establishment coasing on the 31st instant, our business will be carried on from the 1st of January 1844, under the firm of ROMSWINCKEL, VANDER BURG & Co.

SANTAGENS, ROMSWINCKEL & Co.
Batavia, 9th December, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Superior Port and Sherry; Champagne; Claret; Sauterne and other light French-wines; Cider; pale and dark Cognac in wood and bottle; Geneva; Sperm Candles; Blacking; Table covers; Sauces; Salad oil; Mustard; Nails and tacks of sizes; best French corks; Pocket Compasses; fine Pekoe Tea, Superior No. 3 Cheroots; Yorkhams &c. apply to

J. C. POWER.

Victoria, 12th February, 1844.

FOR SALE.—Printing Press Types &c. lately used for the Eastern Globe Newspaper.

Apply to

J. B. PAIN.

Victoria, February, 12th 1844.

J. MAC MURRAY.

QUEEN'S ROAD.

BEGGS to inform the Officer's of H. M.'s Naval Service, Commanders of Vessels and the Public; that he has on hand a supply of Cabin and Ship Biscuits, and trusts by unremitting attention and punctuality, to merit a share of their patronage.

Orders will be thankfully received, promptly attended to, and executed with the least possible delay.

Victoria, 12th February, 1844.

AUCTIONEER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT
J. B. PAIN.

QUEEN'S ROAD OPPOSITE CHINAMS HONG.

BEGGS to acquaint his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business as an Auctioneer and General Commission Agent, and in returning thanks for all past favours, trusts by unremitting attention and punctuality to merit a continuance of their support in this his new undertaking, at the same time to assure them and all those who have promised him their patronage that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to confirm him in their good opinion.

The business will be conducted entirely on Cash principles so that the proceeds will be handed over immediately on the completion of a Sale. His new premises are now ready for the reception of every description of goods intended for public or private Sale.

Queen's Road opposite Chinams Hong.

Victoria, 27th January, 1844.

BILLIARD TABLE.

FOR SALE.—Lately made at Canton full size hand-somely Carved with Cues Stand Marking Board &c. complete Prices £250; may be seen at the Godowns of

J. B. PAIN.

Victoria, 9th February, 1844.

FOR SALE.—A few Tons of English Coal at \$10 per Ton, Apply to

J. B. PAIN.

Queen's Road,
Victoria, 27th January, 1844.

NOTICE.—We the undersigned beg to announce that we have this day established ourselves as Commission Agents at Hongkong, under the firm of DISANDT & TIEDEMAN.

D. DISANDT.

F. H. TIEDEMAN.

Victoria, Hongkong, 1st January, 1844.

FOR SALE.—Small consignments of the following Goods, viz. Sheet Copper and Nails, a few Marr's Fire Proof Iron Safes and Chests, Malavia Arack, Sherry and Brandy in Wood, Superior Champagne, Port, Madeira, Hock, Sherry, and Claret in dozen Cases Brands warranted; a good assortment of Oilman's Stores, Coconut, Turpentine and Paint Oil, French and English Corks.

Apply to DISANDT & TIEDEMAN.

FOR SALE.—A small parcel of good No. 8 SUPERIOR MANILLA CIGARS, in Boxes of 500 each, just received per *Duchess of Cumberland*. A well selected quantity of Manila Rope, and American Soap.

Apply to DISANDT & TIEDEMAN.

Oswald's Hill, Opposite to the Premises of Messrs. GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day been appointed attorneys for Messrs. D. Wilson & Co. Parties indebted to said Establishment are therefore called upon to settle their accounts with

DISANDT & TIEDEMAN.

Victoria, Hongkong, 10th January, 1844.

TO LET.

ON the premises lately occupied by Messrs D. Wilson & Co. four desirable apartments. For Particulars Apply to

DISANDT & TIEDEMAN.

Victoria, 10th February, 1844.

FOR SALE.—At the Stores of the undersigned a Small Invoice of Slop Clothing consisting of Pea Coats, Monkey Jackets Flushing Trowsers, Flannel, Guernsey and Jersey Frocks Soutwesters, Scotch Caps, Duck Frocks, Worsted hose Regatta Shirts, Cotton Shirts, Surge, Blankets, Duck &c., &c.,

ALSO

Valentia Almonds, Mould Candles, Sauces, Pickles, Tart Fruits, Salad Oil, Preserved Meats, Digby Sprats, Percussion Caps, Champagne, Cantinac, Sillery, Port, Whiskey, Gin, Brandy, Table Cloths, Friction Matches, Perfumery, Shovels, Blocks, Shackles, Tar Brushes, Paint Brushes, Coffee, Pitch, Stockholm Tar Oakum, Turpentine, Bunfin, Drill, Mouslin-de-laine Dresses, Twine and various other articles.

J. B. PAIN.

Victoria, 1st February, 1844.

BOOKS.

FOR Sale at P. Townsends Godown, a large collection of New Books and maps, Catalogues of which can be seen at the Godown.

ALSO.

For Sale, Beef, Flour, Olives, Butter, Cheese, Oil table cloth, Hats, Ladies and Gents Shoes, Rum, Arack, Bread, Wine in quarter casks. An Assortment of Plated Ware Consisting of Baskets, Dishes, Candlesticks, Powder flasks and one or two superior fowling peices Quills, Steel Pens, Pencils, Horse furniture, Carriage trimmings, Champagne Cider, Looking Glasses and Hand Mirrors, Shades for Lamps, and sundry other goods.

P. TOWNSEND.

WHAMPOA HOSPITAL.

FOR the greater convenience of Vessels at Whampoa and Blenheim reaches, the Hospital Vessel is moored off the Bombay Creek by which both are united.

M. O'SULLIVAN M. R. C. S. L.

Resident Surgeon.

Hospital Ship.

Whampoa, 3rd February, 1844.

FOR SALE STOVES of various kinds, and stove piping. Apply at the Godowns of Holiday Wise & Co. to

JOHN RITSON.

Victoria, 9th November, 1843.

WANTED A SITUATION.

BY a young man who has been for some time in the Colony, as Storekeeper, or in any other capacity where he can make himself generally useful.

Direct to R. S.

Office of the Friend of China.

FOR SALE.—The Coppered and Copper-fastened *Schr. Mary* in complete order with a full inventory of stores, if not sold by private contract before the 20th inst., she will be sold by Public Auction.

For particulars apply to

P. TOWNSEND,

Victoria, Hongkong,

1st February, 1844.

Auctioneer.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Assurances at Hong-Kong, as under:—
1ST—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.

Rate of Premium, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.
2ND—On such Buildings and their contents, when not so isolated, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum. Assurances for 6 months $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate, will and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{4}$ be charged.
 Of the 1st Class, Assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2nd Class, to the extent of £5000.

A Building and its contents taken together, form one risk. Thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the contents.

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.

Agents in China.

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

JAMES WELCH

CHEMIST DRUGGIST &c. &c. &c.
 Queen's Road Victoria.

RETURNS his most grateful thanks to the Officers of H. M. Navy, the Military, Masters of Merchant Vessels, and the public of Victoria for the very liberal support he has experienced since his commencement in business, and to inform them that he has lately made considerable additions to his Stock of Medicines, Perfumery, Oilmans' Stores, &c. &c. He further assures them that any commands with which he may be entrusted, in the preparation of Prescriptions, refitting Medicine Chests &c. will be most faithfully attended to.
 1st January, 1844.

MR. LATTEY.

Chronometer and Watch Maker.

Removed from Lanes Hotel to the upper part of Mr. Pain's new store Queens Road opposite to Chinams Hong.
 Hongkong, January, 1844.

B. KENNY M. D.

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN LONDON &c.

Has fitted up a Chinese Vessel as a residence at Whampoa, moored opposite the Orange Grove, a little above Junk river.

THE Copartnership existing between DIROM, CARTER & Co. at Bombay, DIROM, RICHMOND & Co. at Liverpool, and ourselves in China, having expired by its own limitation on the 31st July last, we beg leave to announce, that in future, our business will be carried on here, under the firm of DIROM, GRAY & Co.; at Bombay under the firm of DIROM, HUNTER & Co.; and at Liverpool under the firm of DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.;
DIROM, & Co.

Macao, 1st August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established a House of Agency in China, under the firm of "Boustead & Co." in connexion with Messrs Butler, Sykes and Co. Manila, and Messrs Sykes, Schwabe and Co. Liverpool. The partners in our several establishments continue as before: Mr. Edward Boustead managing in China, Mr. Benjamin Butler at Manila, Mr. Gustav Christian Schwabe at Liverpool, and Mr. Adam Sykes at Singapore.

BOUSTEAD, SCHWABE & Co.

Singapore, 11th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—Mr. John Mackenzie has been admitted a partner in our firm from 1st August last.

LECKIE & Co.

Bombay, 21th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to acquaint the Public, that he has taken the ALBION HOTEL, and will conduct it under his immediate superintendance; and hopes thereby to ensure the comfort of Families and others, and to meet the patronage which that Establishment has heretofore had.

A. H. FRYER

Macao, 31st August, 1843.

NOTICE.—Goods and merchandize of all descriptions received and carefully stored in spacious airy and secure Brick Godowns situated 18, and 56 Queens Road upon moderate terms.

Goods placed [except combustibles] in Godown 18, Queen's Road can be insured from risk of Fire.

Apply to **N. DUUS.**

Goods received and sold on Commission
 18 Queen's Road.

Victoria, November, 1st 1843.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between Francis Dickens and Robert Mc Intyre and carried on under the style or Firm of Dickens and McIntyre is this day dissolved by Mutual Consent. As Witness the hand of the said parties

Witness

Richard Jones.

**FRANCIS DICKENS,
 ROBERT MCINTYRE.**

FRANCIS DICKENS of the late firm of *Dickens & Mc Intyre* begs to inform the Officers in Her Majesty's Service and the Inhabitants of Hongkong, that he has opened those extensive premises (lately occupied by Messrs. D. Wilson & Co.) as a General Store. And hopes that he may receive the same liberal support that he has hitherto had.

F. Dickens begs further to state that he has at present on hand a large quantity of Wines Brandy Gin Whisky &c., in wood and Bottle. And an extensive stock of oilmans stores. Likewise a consignment of Kidderminster Carpets; Oil cloths, Gentlemens, Lambswool worsted and Merino Under Shirts Pantaloons Drawers &c. Also a large assortment of Bronze and Brass Table Lamps suspending Lamps Cabin Lamps &c. &c. Superior Plated cruet frames with glass cruets richly cut Tumblers and Wine Glasses; claret Decanters, engraved Water Jugs, Crystal Toilet Bottles of the most approved patterns and variety of colour.—And various other goods too numerous to mention.

Victoria, 9th February, 1844

NOTICE.—The undersigned has this day established a house of Agency and Commission at "Hongkong," under the firm of "Bush and Miller."

(Signed) **F. T. BUSH.**

ALEX. A. MILLER
 Victoria, Hongkong, 1st February, 1844.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CARTER & Co. beg to advertise their having commenced business in Hongkong as Builders Contractors &c., and that from their long experience in England and their arrangements here they flatter themselves they will be able to complete any work with that punctuality, and in that workmanlike manner that will ensure satisfaction to those gentlemen who may honor them with their patronage.

Any communication addressed to Messrs. C. & Co., of the care of Mr. Welch, Chemist and Druggist Victoria will meet with prompt attention.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is authorized by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of H. 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.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1843.

WHOEVER may have the fourth Volume of Alison's Modern Europe, the property of Lord Slatoun, is requested to send it to Mr. Miller at the Church, Victoria, 2nd February, 1844.

FOR SALE.

THE following Wines received ex *Foam* from Messrs. Sandeman Forster and Co. London.

Fine old Pale and Brown Sherry }
 Fine old Madeira } In wood and bottle.
 Fine old Port }
 Sauterne, Moselle, Burgundy and Champagne.

Apply to **LINDSAY & Co.**
 Macao, 1 January, 1844.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED
 Port Wine, in 3 and 6 doz. cases.
 Sherry do. do. do.
 Claret do. do. do.

HENRY HUMPHREYS & Co.
 Victoria, 22nd November, 1843.

FOR SALE.

FIVE SUPERIOR London built Carriages with Harness &c. complete; also a complete set of Rosewood Drawing Room Furniture just arrived.

Apply to **HENRY HUMPHREYS & Co.**
 Victoria, 22nd November, 1843.

FOR SALE.—E. I. Cos Bills on Bengal.

Apply to **GIBB LIVINGSTON, & Co.**

FOR SALE.—Bally Rice, ditto Coffee, Copenhagen Cherry Cordials in Pints, Manila Cordage, Oakum, Corks, Singapore Planks, Anchors and Chains, Arrack, Bengal Chitney, Butter in Kegs, Candles, Bengal Rice, Ditto Dholl, Coal Tar, Swedish Ditto, and Pitch; a variety of other articles.

At the Godowns of **JOHN BURD & Co.**

FOR SALE.—Ghee, Fruits and Paint Oil, Beer in Hhds.

At the godowns of **JOHN BURD & Co.**
 Victoria, 20th September, 1843.

FOR SALE.

SYCEE SILVER in large Ingots.
HUGHESDON, CALDER & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND SYDNEY.



THE "FAIR BARBADIAN" will have early despatch for the above ports. For freight, apply to

JNO. SMITH,

Macao, 4th February, 1841.

THE SCHOONER "UNION"



HAS just undergone a thorough repair, raised, and newly decked;—well armed and her Cabins are most comfortably fitted for six Passengers;—she will now run regularly between Macao, Hongkong, and Canton with Passengers, at the usual rate charged in other passage boats. For passage, in Macao, apply to

JNO. SMITH.

And at Hongkong,

P. TOWNSEND.

She is for Sale, and the owner will accept a fair offer.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE British Bark *FRANKLAND A. 1.* 316 tons Capt. *Christee*

Apply to

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Victoria, 10th February, 1844.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE British Ship *GONDOLIER, A. 1.* 343 tons, Capt. *Olivier.*

Apply to

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Victoria, 10th February, 1844.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE QUEEN MAB, R. *Ainley* Commander, having the greater part of her cargo engaged and will have immediate despatch.

Apply to

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong or Canton.

Victoria, 15th January 1844.

FOR SALE.



The new and superior built Iron Barque *"JOHN LAIRD"* 270 Tons N.M.—Sails well carries a large Cargo and is an unexceptionable Sea boat. Masts and Yards fitted in the best style for light working, Standing and running rigging of bolt rope yarn, best London make.

Sails: One suit and a half quite new, one half worn of best Navy canvas; Anchors and Cables complete, Patent Windlass, Iron Tanks and Butts, Two new quarter boats with awning and Sails, Launch and Yawl 30 Tons new small sized Kentledge, Guns, arms and ammunition complete in Patent barrels; 2 Pitch pine spars 50 ft. by 14 Ins. and others. Is well adapted for a Coaster or for short voyages. Could be navigated with a very limited crew, and is ready to start at a days notice.

Apply personally or by letter to the Commanding Officer on board at Whampoa.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.



THE Barque *HASHEEMY*, Captain *William Buckle* having greater part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to Captain Buckle on board, or

BENJAMIN SEARE.

Canton.

TO LET.

THE Bungalow & out Offices belonging to Franjee Jemsetjee Esq. situate on the Queen's Road near to Messrs. Macvicar & Co's premises. For particulars apply to Franjee Jemsetjee, Macao, or

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Victoria, December 15th, 1843.

TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS in that range of buildings called the Albany Godowns, capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. Rent \$50 per month each.

Apply to

A. McCULLOCH,

46 Queen's Road.

Victoria, Hong-Kong, 12th December, 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MARKWICK, AND Mc EWEN, Auctioneers, beg to call the attention of the Public, to the auction of *Horses, Ponies, and Pleasure Boat*, which will take place at Hongkong, on Monday, the 12th February, at noon, agreeably to the Printed notices distributed.

THE following are the sole AGENTS for receiving Subscriptions to the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette.

BATAVIA; A. Von Schrepfenberg Esq.
SINGAPORE; R. Little Esq.
CALCUTTA; Messrs. T. Hyde Gardiner & Co.
LONDON; Messrs. Woodward & Castle, Newgate St.

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