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VICTORIA, TUESDAY FEBRUARY 1844.

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NOTIFICATION.—The publication of the Hongkong Gazette under the authority of Government, will be discontinued from this date: but all public orders and notifications appearing The Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette," with the signatures of duly authorized Functionaries of the Government are still to be considered as olitical.

By order, J. ROBT: MORRISON, Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Instances having come to the knowledge of Government of Individuals in the Public Service quitting this Colony without previously obtaining leave, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to positively prohibit the practice in future, and to announce, that any person doing so will be immediately removed from the employ of Government.

The Heads of all Departments will be held personally responsible for reporting to Government any infringement of this Notification by those acting immediately under

By order of His-Excellency the Governor in Council.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, 9th February, 1844.

Owing to the continued pressure of public business His Excellency the Governor regrets that he cannot devote more than one day in the week for the reception of Visitors—that day will for the future be Thursday:

By order,

RICHARD WOOSNAM. Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, 12th February, 1814.

Tenders will be received at the Office for Bills to be drawn by H. M. Plenipotentiary in China on the Hight Hon'ble. the Governor General of India, in Council, for two Lacs of Company's Rupess (2,00,000) in sets of Co. R. 10,000 payable at Port William thirty days after Sight, in exchange for Mexican, or other Republican dollars of equal Standard, psychle into this Tressury. The Bills will be delivered on receipt of the dollars.

By order.

By order,

CHAS, E. STEWART.

Treamer and Financial Secretary.

Treasurers Office, Government House, Victoria, 9th January, 1844.

BUILDING MATERIALS FOR SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that on Thursday the 15th Instant the wholes of the Materials of the Baracks and other Military buildings at West Point will be sold by Pablic Auction, in the undermentioned Lots, viz

Lot 1

- ols, viz.

 1 Guard Room
 2 East Soldiers'lower Barrack.
 3 West do. do. do.
 4 South Soldiers'Barrack. "
- East Officers' Quarters.
- West do do Outbuildings marked 7
- do. do. do. 8.

The lots to be removed at the purchaser's expense within one month from the day of Sale. Parther conditions of sale, and other particulars, to be known at this Office, or at that of the Commanding Royal and Superintending Engineer, and the buildings to be viewed on application to the Chinese Compradore in charge of them.

The Sale to take place at West Point, and to commence at noon.

EDWARD PINE COFFIN, C. G.

Commissariat, Victoria, 6th February, 1844.

The Orive Concorroy. From the Specialor, a The House of Commons have awarded to the owners of the optim seized at Canton the dishonest composition proposed by Government; the charafferistic fidelity of the Commons probably making, them religious to pass an implied consure on Ministers by instaling and bing statice. There are two points in the Government position which have a show of strength. The claimans domained to be paid the real value of the optim, and suggested the invoice cost as a guide to the mininum salue; but. Government say that the real value was not accretinable, is consequence of its fluctuation with every rumour and with every new rule of the empire, and that therefore the invoice-cost was no test.

"The other point much relied on by Sir Robert Peel was the fact that Government and given warning that they would not be answerable for losses incurred in prosecuting a contraband thade.

"These two arguments would be sufficient but for one facti-that Government by their officer, thrust themselves into the scrape, and volunteered the responsibility which they had previously repudiated. Had they let the opium trade along, Lord' Patmerstons caveat would have stood good to this day; although the Indian Government, like some pious procuress, vended they are while it deprecated the sin. But Mey meddled; first to get the tiade legalised, then to get some kind of regulations agreed to; and finally, Capt. Elliot, their accredited office, whose acts are cordially adopted by the existing dovernment, chose to incur the most sweeping r goust likes to both sides; the representative of a Government one branch of which actually dealt in opium, he uncertook to the Chinese that all the stock of the drug slould be surrendered; and as the representative of the Government at home, he obliged the holders of the opium, then beyond the reach of the Chinese, to deliver it up to him. Of course, Lord Palmerston, whem he said that any loss to be suffered "in consequence of the more effectual execution of the Chinese, to deliver it up to him. Of course, Lord Palmerston, whem he said that the loss "must be borne by those parties when he said that the loss on themselves, he did not men that it must be born by those parties when he men that it must be born by those parties when he men that it must be born by those parties when he men that it must be born by those parties when he men that it must be born by those parties when he men that it must be born by those parties when he men that it must be born by those parties when he men that it must be born by those parties when he men that it must be born by those parties when he mad that the loss of the more effectual execution of the opium to himself for the service of Government and the success

If you is difficult, the on impossible, is to the control of the time; agent volumerity piedged, them as illimits or impossible as i, and they do not reput the piedge which they have not reput into the aring in their discretion that they will not seen the statue. They are not absolved from literally limit the said, and they have expended all positives interest and times to find their different functions of the control of t

O these access they would still bound in probability indemnify the owners for the loss of that particular stock of opium. They did not undertake to pay what a jury would award, but to undertake to pay what a jury would award, but to return the equivalent of the thing seized by their agent. the price of Captin Elliot's 'serip' the very existence of which must have had a depressing offect on its own value, is not the value of the opium. Sir Henry Pottinger's 'opinon' is not the value, nor is Captain Elliot's. In respect in part of the drug, that sold by the indian Government, the refusal to pay the invoice cost is inconsistent with that common kind of honesty in ireade, which the pettifogging retail-dealer who has false weights, would not vanture to commit; it is, as we have before said, precisely the case of the ventor who having sold some goods and sent them home to the purchaser by the carrier; insists upon having them back again, and then refuses to return the money of pay the carriage.

"No one would desire Government to insure opium sanuglers against loss in a contraband and perilose trade, or to pay a fixed price for all opium that might be seized by the Chinese Government; but the opium was seized by Captain Eliot, and surrendered to him on the faith of certain promises; Government adopt those, promises, in terms, but the refuse performance. The receipt in full which they have extorted from the owners for half thermoney, under pain of setting their claim at defiance, with all the power of the English Government, is or clease in justice and honour; and the day may come, should the mational exchequer ever again be solvent, when an English Government, is or clease in justice and honour; and the day may come, should the mational exchequer ever again be solvent, when an English Government, is or clease in justice and honour; and the day may come, should the mational exchequer ever again be solvent, when an English Government is or clease in justice and honour; and the day may come a feature of the first part o

Arr. Scott Russell read the first part of his report on the forms of shots, drawn up at the request of the British Association. The report attracted runch attention is a street of the British Association. The report attracted runch attention is a formed on a series of experiments, artish thing over fue years, which were conducted by the late Sir James Roundon, of Edipburgh, and Mr. John Scott. Russell, and the this purpose grauts, amounting to nearly £4000 have been hands at different times by the British Association. It would occupy far too much space to notice even themselved for arting at the form of ships best adapted by go through the rater with least resistance, umbining at the same time the qualities of acgood was going boat. The general results alone can be given at present, and these are of the most startling kind to thoseship-builders who conceive tha

old plan of construction of having a rough head and a fine run-aft to be best adapted for encountering a rough sea. One great object to be accomplished was to avoil the formation of a head-wave, which resists the progress of a vessel as effectually as if it were so much deeper immersed in water. This, it was found, would be best effected by increasing the length of the ship, for length seems to be an essential requisite. The shortest length for a boat required to move through the water with a velocity of 17 miles an hone was found to be 205 feet, and the shape of the water-line, or of that part-of the ship which floats on the surface of the water, is thus calculated:—The fore-part of such a vessel, from the widest midship section, must be one hundred and twenty feet, end be tapered off to a fine point, like a Thames wherry. The afterpart must be does not suffice a Thames wherry. The afterpart must be does not show the surface of the water in a sharp point. Mr. Russell said that when old seamen and shipbuilders saw this plan they were positive that such a vessel could not live in a rough sea, as it was directly opposed to all their notions of shipbuilding, the cod's-head and mackerel tail form being the one they had always preferred. Experiments however, were made on a large as well as on a small scale, with a view to test the qualties of the differently shaped vessels; some of the experiments being made on ships of 2000 tons burden. The results proved that the plan now recommended is far superior to the best of the old forms of ships, and that, as compared with the cod's-head and mackerel tail construction, the advantage, when moving at the rate of seven miles an hour, was more than double, or; in other words, the, resistance to the motion through the water, was 52 to 129, and the advantage of the new form was found to cooksive that it moves through from without being such from about as it would be if the mudilations of the stant were not corresponding with the speed moving through it. Be the cause the given we are a cookside with the speed moving through it. Be the cause the given, what it may be facing the results of these apprinted when a cookside we have the supplied by the cookside with the partiality to the cookside and mackered all form, and have adopted the priviletes of constructions that there are at this time twenty first class attemers constructed of the sharpointed form, which surpass in speed, and in the other requisites of a sea-boat, all those previously constructed on other models. A fine steam vessel, the Vanguard, built on these principles, entered Cork Harbour from Dublin, on the first day of the meeting of the British Association, having made the passage in three hours less time than had been ever previously accomplished.—Ibid.

The following passage in the

The following passage in the last Report of the Co-lonial Land and Emigration Commissioners will be read with interest;

The following passage in the last keport of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners will be read with interest;

EMIGRATION FROM CHINA TO THE WEST IN DIES.—Another resource to which the West Indian committee have directed, attention consists of the Chinese emigrants who are understood to frequent the straits of Malacca in search of employment. It is proposed that none should be taken except from the British settlements in the Straits, and that any agreements formed with them should be witnessed by the proper magisterial authorities there. The details are still under discussion at your Lordship's office, with the gentlemen who have interested themselves in the scheme. If the labourers could have been landed free to engage with whom they pleased, and ripublic hounty have been at once paid upon them, this probably would have been at once paid upon them, this probably would have been at once paid upon them, this probably would have been at once paid upon them, this probably would have been at once paid upon them, this probably would have been at once paid upon them, the protection of their can indereste, would probably refuse going to such distant countries without the security of some certain engagement. Under these obscumstances, it is contemplated that the importers may affect into contracts which shall be binding as against themselves, but of which the labourers shall be at liberty at short successive periods to declare their relinquistment, the importer being in that need consequenced by the public, under a scale varying according to the length of time during which he has had the benefit of the labourer's services. The inconvenience of such an arrangement would appear to be that the employer must, for his own reimbursation in case the people evenant with him, name a lower rate of wages than probably could the paid by his neighbours. But, on the other hand, he isbourer will thus have had employer, as to any other person, to deal with the colony, it is not a proper to the colony, it is not the paid by his

a new basis.—We made some inquiries, as was wished, of gontlemen acquainted with China, and the result would seem to show 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 are rived in junks at Singapore both the 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 duced in China. The sugar cultivation also of Java appears to be carried on by people of this aution; and, whether or not the individuals selected might have a previous knowledge of the subject, they are said to be altogether so dextreous 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 the class of people introduced, as well as the better able to protect their own interests, the more benefit in this bould be petitically ascortained whether. China may be added to the fields from which to attempt to furnish means for the successfur efficients of sugar by free labour. The Colonial Gastele.

China, During the past week, we have received from China, an abstract of the Supplementary Treaty

successitive division of sugar by free labour. — The Colonial Gastels.

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 Traty 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 infingement of the rule shall be visited by the seizure and confiscation of the vessel and eargo. 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 contractive the price of the British Consul for punishment. The mext Article permits Consul for punishment. The next Article permits English mercants, 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 Hongkong; or from our own settlement and ships into the interior of the country.

The Eighth Article stipulates that all fereign nations, whose subjects or citizens have hitherto traded at Canton. Fu-choo-foo, Amoy, Ningpo, end 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 bluer powers would be permitted the trade in China. The The Eighth Article stipulates that all foreign naknown the footing on which the merchants of bther 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 Pekin, which could not have been refused without risk or permitted without humiliation, altogether superfluous.

or permitted without humiliation, altogether superfluous.

The Opium question, the original cause of the wor, 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 of apprize the Chinese authorities of any such smuggling transaction, which, may come to their knowledge, ip order that the goods may be confiscate. The Chinese Government undertakes to exclude the drug from also ther 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 strugglers, backed by the wishes of the people, may builled the Tigilance, 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 means of public funds, expressly for the Chinese market; in Chine the British Authorities will not allow in 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 which the view of its being confiscated, any cargo of but, same Opium, which the servants of the same Crown have raised for that specific object. Although they Chinese authorities appear to have entered upon the arrangement of the Treaty with a feeling of sincerity and even cordulatty, which does them infinite credit, yet it is to be feared that the guilty enterprizes of the Opium smugglers will at no distant period-interrupt that lasting peace and friendship which the Emperor appears so anxions to coment. The least that our Government can do to counterfact the evil is to forbid the arming of the Opium yessels, a measure which the Englishman has repeatedly and very forcibly advised. While we have vessels of war in gray port for the protection of commerce, there can be no legitimate occasion for trading vessels in 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 Govern. 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 mirrust will be sown in the minds of the Chinese authorities, which will inevitally ripen into feelings of hostility.—Gentleman's Gazzette.

The Chinese Compensate Trans.—In its present aspect the intelligence from China gives unmixed satisfaction to all parties. The ratifications of the Nankin treaty have been exchanged, and a commercial treaty has been concluded. The subarrassing and obstructive Hong monopoly is no mote; irregular charges and a whole system of corrupt and corrupting fees have been abolished, a fixed and intelligible tariff of moderate duties bring substituted; Eiglish merohants are admitted to intercourse on a footing of equality with the Chinese; consultar offices and diplomatic relations are established; British cruizers are admitted to fixes. Chinese ports, as a useful auxiliary to the Chinese authorities in maintaining order; many troublesome restrictions on the communication of individuals, with individuals are removed; a free and constant intercourse between the communication of individuals, with individuals are removed; a free and constant intercourse between the communication of individuals, and the British colony is projected for, in a way that must result in a much more intimate. in a way that must result in a much more futimate relation between the two people; and the Chinese have abandoned their haughtytand 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 face of the documents which have passed between the representatives of the two Governments. Two other great advantages, guarentees 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 givilised world; and the probability that the fixed tariff and impraved customs and notifications will so for daily the reserve of China system of he modern styllised world; and the probability that the fixed tariff and improved customs and porturegalactions will so far carried the revenue of China as to give the Imperial Covernment a great interest in the new order of things. These advantages might be frustrated by anything which should go to multify the regulations just established in their practical working: If the Chinese are succere in their intentions, any treacherous tonduct on the part of the British would give colour to their help otherished 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 teelelloms subjects in preventing the Imperial zulers 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 ast is of the extraordisary 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 intimory 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 5,944,7891; but this includes the sum of 1,314,400f. abtained, from China, which must be deduced to get at the increase in the revenue derived from our own resources, which, on this principle, was 4,830,383f. The summary of the official tables gives the following:—The total revenue of the financial year just ended is 49,346,2731; against the previous year, 45,269,9271; increase on the year, 4,076,3461. The property tax has yielded, in the year, 40,76,3461. The property tax has yielded, in the year, the sum of 5,052,0571. We are happy to see in the quarter an increase of 240,5151, in the Excise, which institutes 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 Crawn 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 1,0001, upon the year. This is accounted for by circumstances arising out of the starguation of our manufacturing energies, which, though they have receiveds an impulse, cannot immediately

act upon the Post-office returns. The stames have inact upon the Post-office returns. The stamps have increased 18,880L, which, with other items, including the property-tax, 1,734,000L, make the lotal increase in the quarter 2,008,3455m. 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 1,130,155L worse than last year, is 414,400L, worse than in the corresponding quarter of last year. the year is 1,130,1551. worse than last year, is 414,4601. worse than in the corresponding quarter of hast 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 502,4141, which deducted from the increase, shows a total increase in the quarter of 1,565,9311., which is, however, less than the produce of the income tax for the present quarter by 169,0692. 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 favorrable opinions formed on the appearance of the last revenue return are confirmed by the balance-sheet, and the excess of 908,5411 is an additional reason for believing that same approach will be made to

sheet, and the excess of 908,541L is an additional reason for believing that some approach will be made towards the revival of a sinking funt. 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.

12	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
	£	£	£	£
1837	46,161,148	46,705,796	,,	541,626
1838	46,873,677	47,669,514	,,	795,836
1839	48,304,934	49,108,447	,,	8.8,563
1840	47,475,321	49,035,962	12	1.560.641
1841	47,715,371	50,069,467	,,	2,354,096
1842	48,023,473	50,527,201	* 17	2.532.823
1843	51,920,958	51,012,417	908,541	1 2

London Mail.

London Mail.

Destroying or Letters.—We learn from Heraipail's Journal, received by the last mail, that a smack
belonging to the port of Ramsgate discovered a Box
flusting 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
tima lest year—and it is supposed that the vessel had 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 71b 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 sacksfull into the sea by American commanders, merely to save withesses, of teters being thrown over by sackstutinito 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!—Genleman's Gazette.

NOTICE

Auction Catalogues , 3 per do. do. per do. do. A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
Ships', not exceeding 10 lines, 1 month \$ 2.
longer period., 4.
General Advertisements under 10 lines first-insertion \$ 1 and 40 cents additional for every line exceeding ten.

Repetitions, one fourth of the original charge, Contracts may be entered into for long or short per-rices. Terms may be known on application at the Office.

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

The publication of the Friend of Unina, and Hongkong Gazette, commenced on Saturday last at 6. of Clock A. M.

the state of	LATEST.	DATES.	San Eventual
ENGLAND	Nov. 15	MANILA.	Dec. 29
UNITED STATES	Oct. 15	SYDNEY	Dec. 29 Nov. 19
THE CAPE.	- Oct. 16	SHANGHAT	Jany. 9
- SINGAPORE	Jan. 13	CHUSAN	Jany, 11
.Вомвач	Dec. 26	AMOV	Jany 14
CALCUITA	Nov. 10	CANTON	
PINANG.	Dec. 16	St. HELENA	Jany. 30 Aug. 27
JAVA	Nov. 25	4 34 35 42	100 C

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONG-KONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARE, 18TH 1844.

In looking over our file of Sydney Papers, to the 9th December, we perceive no fewer than three vessels advertizing 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 fave lasting cause to regret, leaving one of the most healthy countries in the world, where the necessaries of life are abundant and cheap, to sook an "El Dorado" on the pestelential shores of China. There is no doubt, that the Colonists of New Holland, are but imprefectly 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 observation 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 underware and unfer order. We are afraid from the present this Colony.

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 unfreeded. 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 heir services can be obtained for one fourth of what would suffice to keep an Englishman in the mere necessaries of life. We apprehend that even supposing our countrymen—could exist upon a Chinese Mechanics wages, they would consider them selves degraded by anything approaching to an equality in labour.

selves degraded by anyining approximately 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, 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 Dept for storing Goods in peace will not for many years be a place of much trade, 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.

few public buildings, we are inclined to think the fown 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 builder than these of the Machania.

Their prospects we can scarcely 100K 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. rior situations. The lucky man whose commission comes from the Colonial Office, or from the head quarters of the department to which he is attached 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 expences. They run the risk of disease, which if it doss 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.

terminates when they are no longer found serviceable.

From a variety of causes, into which we need not enter, the chances of respectable Mercantils 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,

We would earnestly advise intending Emigrants, 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 Navry-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 its expectations, and ignorant of the proper precautions for preserving health, adds to the malignanty of desease, by seeking a refuge for his sorrows in the Bottle. ing a refuge for his sorrows in the Bottle.

Since worting 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 sumary, which want of space prevents us from doing at present at present.

MR. PAIN will sell by Auction at his rooms
Queen's Road oppposite 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 Mattrasses &c. &c. &c. ALSO

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

After which to close consignments.

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 Esta-blishment coasing on the 31st instant, our business will be carried, on from the 1st of January 1844, undor the firm of ROMSWINCKEL, YANDER 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 Gandles; Blacking; Table covers; Sauces; Salad oil; Mustard; Nails and tacks of sizes; best French corks; Pocket Compasses; fine Pekoe Tea, Superior No. 3 Cheroots; Yorkhama &c. apply to hams &c. apply to

Victoria, 12th February, 1844.

FOR SALE. - Printing Press Types &c. lately used for the Enstern Globe Newspaper. Apply to

Victoria, February, 12th 1844.

J. MAC MURRAY. QUEEN'S, ROAD.

BEGS 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.

BEGS to acquaint his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business as an Auctionear and General Commission Agentand 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. BEGS to acquaint his friends and the public gene-

Queen's Read opposite Chinams Hong. Victoria, 27th January, 1844.

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

J. B. PAIN.

Victoria, 9th February, 1844.

FOR SALE.—A few Tons of English Coal at J. B. PAIN,

Qeeen's Road, Viotoria, 27th January, 1844.

NOTICE.—We the undersigned beg to afnounce 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 FOR SALE.—Small consignments of the following Goods, viz. Sheet Copper and Nails, a few Marr's Fire Proof Iron Safes and Chests, Batavia Arrack, Sherry and Brandy in Wood, Superior Champaigne, Port, Madaira, Hock, Sherry, and Claret in dozen Cases Brands warranted; a good assortment of Oilman's Stores, Coccoant, Turpentine and Paint Oil, French and English Corks.

Apply to DISANDT & TIEDEMAN.

FOR SALE.—A small parcel of good No. 8 SU-PERIOR MANILLA CIGARS, in Boxes of 500 each, just received per Duckess of Cumberland, A well selected quantity of Manilla Rope, and American Soap.

Apply to DISANDT & TIEDEMAN. Oswald's Hill, Opposite to the Premises of Messrs.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day been appointed attornies 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

· 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 Southwesters, 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, Siferry, Port, Whiskey, Gin, Brandy, Table Cloths, Friction Matches, Perfumery, Shovels, Blocks, Shackles, Tar Brushes, Paint Brushes, Coffee, Pitch, Stockholm, Tar Oakum, Turpentine, Buntin, 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.

ALSO.

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

P. TOWNSEND.

WHAMPOA HOSPITAL.

FOR the greater convenience of Vessels at Wham-poa and Blenheim reaches, the Hospital Vessel is moored off the Bombay Creek by which both are

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

Resident Surgeon. Hospital Ship.

Whampon, 3rd February, 1844.

FOR SALE STOVES of various kinds, and stove piping. Apply at the Godowns of Holliday Wise 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 be 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 148t, she will be sold by Public Austice. Auction. iction.

For particulars apply to P. TOWNSEND,

Auctioneer.

Victoria, Hongkong, 1st February, 1844.

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-Koug, as under;

1sr.—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.

such Buildings are isolated from all others.

Rate of Promium, # per cont. 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 # of the annual rate, will
and for 3 months, # 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.

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. &c. Queen's Road Victoria,

Queen's Road Victoria,

TETURNS his most grateful thanks to the Officers

of H. Mr Navy, the Military, Masters of Merchant
Vessels, and the public of Victoria for the very liberal
support he has experienced since his purmaneauement
in business, and to inform them that he has fitty
intele considerable additions to his stock of Medicines Perfumery, Oliman's Stores Co. Co. Heafurther assures them that any commands with which
he may be entrusted, in the preparation of thesecriptions, refuting 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. KEÑNY M. D.

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN

LONDON &c.

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

THE Copartnership existing between DIROM, CARTER THE Copartnership existing between Dirom, Carrier & 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 Messers 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.

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 superintenduce; and topes 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.

NUTICE. - 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.

Gnods 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 Mo Intyre is this day dissolved by Mutual Consent.

As Witness the hands of the said parties

FIRANCIS DICKENS,

Witness ROBERT Mc INTYRE,

Richard Jones.

FRANCIS DICKENS of the late firm of Dickens of Mc Intyrer begs to inform the Officers in Her Mujesty's Service and the Inhabitants of Hongkong,

Majosky'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 Pantalons 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.

rous to mention. Victoria, 9th February, 1844

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day establish ed 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 advertize their having commenced business in Hongkong as Builders Contractors &co. and that from their long experience on Eugland and their arrangements here they flatter themselves they will be able to complete any work with that punctuality, and in that workmanlike manner that well-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 Apri, 1849.

W HOEVER may have the fourth Volume of Al-lisons Modern Europe, the property of Lord Sla toun, 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 In wood and bottle. Fine old Madeira
Fine old Port
Sauterne, Moselle, Burgundy and Champagne.

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

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED Port Wine, in 3 and 6 doz. cases. Sherry do. Cluret 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 Rose-wood Drawing Room Furniture just arrived.

Apply to
HENRY HUMPHRYS & Co. V ictoria, 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, Ar-rack, Bengal Chitner, 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.

ALE.—Ghee, Paints and Paint Oil, Beer in Hods. At the godowns of FOR SALE.

JOHN BURD & Co. Victoria, 20th September, 1843.

FOR SALE, SYCEE SINVER 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,

Maono, 4th February, 1841.

THE SCHOONER "UNION"

AS just undergone a thorough repair,
raised, and nowly decked:--well armed
and her Cabins are most confortably fit-

and her Cannip are most conformally in-ted 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. I.
316 tons Capt. Christee

Apply to
HOLLIDAY WISE & Co. Victoria, 10th February, 1844.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER. THE British Ship GONDOLIER, A. 343 tons, Capt. Oliver. Apply to HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Victoria, 10th February, 1844.

FOR LIVERPOOL

THE QUEEN MAB, R. Ainley Comman-THE QUEEN MAD, n. Assured der, having the greater part of ier cargo egraged 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.—Suils

The new and superior built Iron Barque "JOHN LAIRD" 270 Tons N.M.—Suls 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 quarterboats 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 HASHEMY, Capfain William Buckle having greater part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to Captain Buckle on heard of HASHEMY, Captain

BENJAMIN SEARE.

TO LET.

THE Bungalow & out Offices belonging to Framjee Jemscijee Esq. situate on the Queen's Road near to Messrs. Macvicar & Co's premises. For particulars apply to Framjee Jemscijee, 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. Mc. CULLOCII. 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 Schrepenberg Esq.

SINGAPORE; R. Little Esq.
CALCUTTA; Messrs. T. Hyde Gardiner & Co.
LONDON; Messrs. Woodward & Castle, New-

London; Messis. Woodward & Castle, New-gate St. From the 1st January, 1844, The Friend of China and Hongkopg Gazette, will be published every Tues-day and Saturday. Price Tyelve Dollars per annum payable in advance. Victoria, 21st December, 1843.

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