

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.

VOL. III. No. 107

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17th, 1844.

PRICE \$ 12 per annum.

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 in "The Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette," with the signatures of duly authorized Functionaries of the Government are still to be considered as official.
By order, J. ROBT. MORRISON, Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency the Governor in Council, is pleased to direct the publication of the following Order, made by Her Majesty in Council granting to Citizens of the Republic of Hayti, the privilege of trading directly, with Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions, in Ships built, Navigated and owned, as required by the laws of Navigation of England.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 15th February, 1844.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 23rd day of August, 1843,

PRESENT

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the 3rd and 4th Years of the Reign of His late Majesty KING WILLIAM the Fourth, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions Abroad;" after reciting that by the law of Navigation, Foreign Ships are permitted to import into any of the British Possessions Abroad, from the Countries to which they belong, goods, the produce of those Countries, and to export goods from such Possessions, to be carried to any Foreign Country whatever, and that it is expedient that such permission should be subject to certain condition; it is Enacted, that the privileges thereby granted to Foreign Ships, shall be limited to Ships of those Countries, which having Colonial Possessions, shall grant the like privileges of trading with those Possessions to British Ships; or which, not having Colonial Possessions, shall place the Commerce and Navigation of this Country and of its Possessions Abroad, upon the footing of the most favored Nation, unless His Majesty, by His Order in Council shall in any case deem it expedient to grant the whole or any part of such privileges to the Ships of any Foreign Country, although the conditions aforesaid shall not in all respects be fulfilled by such Foreign Country.

And whereas Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth deem it expedient to grant the aforesaid privileges of trading with the British Possessions Abroad to the Ships of the Republic of Hayti.

Now therefore Her Majesty doth by the advice aforesaid, and in pursuance and exercise of the power and authority in Her respectively vested by the said recited Act, Order, declare and grant that from the date hereof, and in the mean time until Her Majesty in Council shall be pleased to revoke or determine this Order by any other Order in Council, it shall be lawful for Vessels to import from the Territories of the Republic of Hayti into any of the British Possessions Abroad, goods, the produce of the said Territories of the Republic of Hayti, and to export goods from such Possessions to be carried into any Foreign Country whatever.

Provided always that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Vessels of the Republic of Hayti from trading with any of the British Possessions in Europe, to such extent and in such manner as they lawfully may under the Laws of Navigation now in force.

Provided further that nothing herein before contained shall extend or apply to the Possessions of the East India Company.

Provided always that the privileges hereby granted shall be confined to Vessels of the Republic of Hayti, built, owned, and navigated as required by the British Laws of Navigation for the time being in force.

And the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honorable Lord Stanley, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. GREVILLE.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Order made by Her Majesty in Council Exempting from Duty Specimens illustrative of natural History on their importation into Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 15th February, 1844.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 23rd day of August, 1843,

PRESENT

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the 5th and 6th Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the Laws for the Regulation of the Trade of the British

Possessions abroad," it was enacted that there should be raised, levied, collected and paid to Her Majesty, the several Duties of Customs, as the same are respectively set forth in figures in the Table of Duties therein contained; upon Goods, Wares, and Merchandise not being the growth, production, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British Possessions in America, or of the Mauritius, or of any of the British Possessions within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, or the produce of any of the British Fisheries imported or brought into any of the British Possessions in America, or the Mauritius by Sea or Inland Carriage or Navigation; And whereas divers Articles are enumerated in the said Table of Duties, and certain Duties therein mentioned are therein made payable upon such Articles respectively: and the duty of 4 per centum ad valorem is made payable on Articles not enumerated, except such as are comprized or referred to in the Table of Exemptions subjoined to the said Table of Duties. And whereas it is also enacted by the said Act now in recital that it shall and may be lawful for Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council by any Order or Orders in Council to be issued from time to time, to direct that any article described in such Order, being an Article chargeable under this Act as an unenumerated Article with a Duty of 4 per centum ad valorem, shall be added to the list of Exemptions, thereinbefore set forth, and shall be free from such Duty, and from and after the time mentioned in such Orders for the commencement of such Exemptions, not being less than six months from the date thereof, such Exemption shall take effect, and such Article shall thenceforth, while such Order shall continue in force, be free from such Duty accordingly; and any such Order may at any time be suspended or revoked by Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, by any other Order in Council.

And whereas specimens illustrative of Natural History, are not enumerated in the said Table of Duties, neither are they comprized or referred to in the said Table of Exemptions; and whereas Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, hath thought fit, for the encouragement of the study of Natural History, that specimens illustrative of Natural History should be exempted from the Duties imposed by the said recited Act.

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the said Act of Parliament, and in exercise of the powers thereby in Her Majesty in Council in that behalf vested, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth Order, and it is hereby Ordered accordingly, that specimens illustrative of Natural History, being Articles chargeable under the said Act with a Duty of 4 per centum ad valorem, shall be, and the same are hereby added to the list of Exemptions in the said recited Act set forth; and that, from and after the 1st day of February, 1844, the said Articles shall be free from such Duty as fully and effectually as if such Articles had been inserted and enumerated in the said Table at the time of passing the said Act.

And the Right Honorable the Lords-Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honorable Lord Stanley, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. GREVILLE.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Arrangements for the conveyance of letters between the Military Stations of Check-Choo and Saiwan and the City Victoria are published for general information.

At 11 o'clock A. M. on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays the Mail Bags for the above named Stations will be closed and despatched to the addresses of the Adjutant of H. M.'s 98th Regt. at Check-Choo and the Commanding Officer at Saiwan on application to whom the letters will be delivered. And at the same hour on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays the Mail Bags will be closed at Check-Choo and Saiwan and despatched to the Post Office Victoria.

By Order,

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria,
Hongkong, 15th February, 1844.

TENDERS will be received at this Office for Bills to be drawn by H. M. Plenipotentiary in China on the Right Hon'ble, the Governor General of India, in Council, for two Lacs of Company Rupees (Cos. Rs. 200,000) in sets of Co. B. 10,000 payable at Fort William thirty days after Sight, in exchange for Mexican or other Republic dollar of equal Standard, payable into this Treasury. The Bills will be delivered on receipt of the dollars.

By order

GHAS. E. STEWART.

Treasurer and Financial Secretary.

Treasurers Office, Government House,
Victoria, 10th February, 1844.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until Monday the 19th Instant Noon, for Bills to be drawn by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, on the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, in Council, for two Lacs of Company's Rupees (Cos. Rs. 200,000) in sets of Cos. Rs. 10,000 payable at Fort William, Thirty days after sight, in Exchange for Spanish Dollars (broken coin) payable into this Treasury a 717 Taels per \$ 1000 agreeable to the Government Standard.

The Tenders to be Sealed and marked, Tenders for Bills on India Exchange for Spanish Dollars.

By Order,

CHAS. E. STEWART.

Treasurer and Financial Secretary.

Treasurers Office, Government House,
Victoria, 10th Feby. 1844.

NOTICE.

A Mail for England via Bombay per Clipper "Antelope" will be closed at this Office at 4 P. M. Thursday the 22 instant.

Post office,
Victoria, 10th February, 1844.

ENGINEER CONTRACT.

Notice is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 17th February at Noon from such persons as may be willing to contract for taking down, removing and rebuilding the temporary Hospital and temporary lower Barrack at Chuckchoo agreeably to specifications to be seen at the Office of the Commanding Royal and Superintending Engineer.

EDW. PINE COFFIN.

Commissary General.

Commissariat, China;
Victoria, 12th February, 1844.

We offer no apology to our Readers, for copying the following, from the Naval and Military Gazette, although to some of them it may not be new.

With all their avidity, for new Colonies and Settlements, the public appear entirely to overlook that of port Essington.—Favorably situated for trade, either to India, China, or New South Wales.—Within a few days sail of Timor, Lombok, Bally, and many other Islands, where labor can be had cheap.—Capable, within itself, of growing nearly all tropical productions; and possessed of an excellent harbour—yet with all these advantages we venture to assert, that one half of our countrymen are not aware, that such a place belongs to Great Britain.

This settlement of the Chinese trade by the recent tariff gives an opening for the employment of British capital, which may be made most beneficial to the country if proper means be taken to cause the Chinese also to participate in the advantages arising from an increased and more friendly intercourse. It is our object to introduce into China as many of our manufactures as possible, and take from them in return as much money and raw material as we can; but in supplying them with our cottons, woollen cloths, wrought iron goods, earthenware, glass, &c., we must recollect that they also are a manufacturing people, and that they are well aware that the introduction of our clothes, &c., will throw their artisans out of employment. We must, therefore, devise some means of enlarging our trade with them, without starving their manufacturing population, or we shall so distress that over-peopled empire as to force them once more, to try with us the chances of war.

Rice is an import which is always welcome in China, and could we become large dealers in that article of universal consumption, we should always find ourselves welcome in the markets of the Celestial Empire. On the northern coasts of New Holland are many tracts of country peculiarly favourable to the production of rice. Let the experiment be first tried at Port Essington, where we now have a small settlement. There, during six months in the year, the climate is—both hot and wet, and a large plain of twenty miles long, by six or eight broad, is frequently covered with eighteen inches or two feet of water; while, in the dry season it throws out a luxuriant grass, growing generally four or five feet high. No place, we think, could be better adapted than this for the cultivation of rice; but as the thermometer ranges during the year between eighty and ninety degrees of Fahrenheit, it would be too hot for European field labourers. Port Essington is less than twenty days sail from Hongkong, taking the monsoon with you; it is therefore sufficiently near China to enable grain to be sent without an extraordinary expense of freight; indeed, Bally, from whence rice is yearly shipped for China, is only about four or five days sail from Port Essington. Hongkong is now overflowing with the Chinese, who have settled in that place; and Singapore and Penang count amongst their most valuable inhabitants the natives of China. We think, therefore, little difficulty would be experienced in inducing any number of families to settle at Port Essington, for that place is but little further than Singapore, and not so far off as Penang.

To carry out this plan some capital would be necessary, but we think the return would be certain. China would be relieved of a portion of her surplus and nearly starving people, and would receive annual supplies of food and such articles as are the produce of the islands, of Java, Borneo, &c. England would employ her shipping in the carrying trade; would supply the colony with most articles of manufactured goods; and those supplying the capital for the enterprise would have the rents of the now useless lands as a steady and increasing means of paying interest upon the money advanced.

It is futile to contemplate the great extent to which this scheme might be carried; it is sufficient at present to consider the subjects as relating only to Port Essington: should the plan succeed there, (and we see no reason why it should not), the new colonies may be increased, and a steam navigation bring those countries nearer each other.

In throwing together these suggestions we have no wish to persuade any person to be guided by our statements only; those who feel interested in the matter may consult for themselves the accounts of persons who may have visited both countries, and then judge what advantages are likely to accrue from an attempt of the kind. We do not think it would be a miraculous way of realising a rapid fortune, but we think it would be a safe investment for money—a benefit both to England and China, and a steady source of increasing profit to the speculators.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL TREATY.—In its present aspect the intelligence from China gives unqualified satisfaction to all parties. The ratifications of the Nankin treaty have been exchanged, and the commercial trade 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 of a footing of equality with the Chinese; consular offices and diplomatic relations are established; British cruizers are admitted to five 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 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 civilised 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 partial 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.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

- ARRIVED. 1844.
 14th Osprey, Hunt, Shanghai, Cargo Ballast.
 " Will O' the Wisp, Walker, Bombay, " Sundries.
 15th Bangalore, Smith, London, General and Specie.
 " William, Baird, Macao, Sundries.
 SAILING. 1844.
 15th H. Coe, Steamer Seagrass, Bombay.
 " Will O' the Wisp, Walker, Macao.
 " Ariel, Jones, Macao.
 16th William, Baird, Chusan.

UNDER DESPATCH.

- Duke of Wellington, for Manila, on 16th instant, Bombay Castle
 Whimpon.
 REPORTS.
 Passenger per Osprey, R. Burns Esq.
 Bangalore, Mr. Reid 99th Regt, Messrs.
 Atbury Hamilton, Phillips, and Cohen,
 The Will O' the Wisp, brought on a portion of the
 November Mail.
 The William, reports the General Chassay, (Dutch)
 from Java, arrived 13th instant in Macao.
 The Bangalore, reports that she sailed on 12th instant
 on shore at Batan (Beahoe) apparently recently
 on shore, blowing too fresh to communicate, with a high
 sea.

VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR.

NAMES.	TONS.	MASTERS.	CONSIGNERS.
Fortescue	250	Hall	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Sylph	305	Macdonald	
Hops	403	Crawford	
Zephyr (Am)		Oliver	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Gondolier	343	Johnson	Turner & Co.
Magolin	232	Stooyan	
Canopus	305	Robell	
Fairlie	765	Wood	
Resolution		Garrett	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Raefliff		Jones	
Ariel		Hargreaves	
D. of Wel-			
lington		Fraser	
Bombay			
Castle			
Dutchess			
of Nor-	541	Scott	Jardine Matheson & Co.
dumber-			
land			
Oriental	392	Wardle	Macvicar & Co.
Lucy Sharp	270	Mc Fee	
Osprey	148	Sedgwick	
Kestrel	325	Jeauvais	

HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

- "Agingcourt," 72, Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane
 C. B. Cap. Bruce.
 "Caston," 36, Captain Graham.
 "Samarang," 28, Captain Sir E. Belcher.
 "Minden," 72, Captain Quinn.—Hospital Ship.
 H. C. Str. "Proserpine" Comr: Hough R. N.
 "Sapphire"—Troop Ship, Master Commanding J. R. Fillock.
 "Alligator"—Troop Ship—Master Commanding, M. C. King R. N.

LATEST DATES.

	DATE.	PLACE.	DATE.
ENGLAND	Nov. 15	SINGAPORE	Jan. 15
UNITED STATES	Oct. 25	JAVA	Jan. 3
CALCUTTA	Dec. 20	MANILA	Jan. 20
BOMBAY	Dec. 26	CHUSAN	Jan. 28
STONEY	Dec. 31	SHANGHAI	Jan. 23
		AMOI	Feb. 14

NOTICE.

Parties sending advertisements, are requested to write on the face of them, how often, or how long, they wish them inserted. In all instance, non-subscribers, will pay in advance. New advertisements, will be received, until 4 O'Clock, on the evening previous to publication, viz. Mondays and Fridays.

The publication of the FRIEND OF CHINA, AND HONGKONG GAZETTE, commenced on Tuesday last at 6 O'Clock A.M.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA,

AND HONG-KONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 17th 1844.

The conditions and terms, of the late land sales, is still the principal topic of discussion among our inhabitants, and in fact the only one existing of much local interest. We do not, at present, intend entering fully into this question; but we cannot avoid hazarding a few remarks, intending however to return to the subject at an early date.

We cannot see anything unfair in the Government plan of offering the Allotments to public competition. So far as our own experience extends, we have invariably found this to be the case in all Colonies. Neither, we confess, do we consider, the upset price, an exorbitant one, this is sufficiently proved, from the fact, of parties advancing twenty five per-cent, or more, upon the limits of sale. The obligations, by which buyers, are bound to build, to the value of ten times the annual lease rent is also a wise one. Nothing is more desirable in Victoria than to avoid the mania for land speculation, which blights the prosperity of too many of the British Colonies. It is the duty of every Government, to place property upon a firm and solid basis. To effect this, it is necessary by enactments, such as the one to which we refer, to keep as far as possible, more speculators and Adventurers from getting possession of the public lands. These men who have nothing to lose, and all to gain, by a fictitious rise in building allotments, would greedily purchase as the land Sale, were there no check upon them. That regulation, which imposes an obligation to build within a short period, is probably the surest preventative which could have been devised, to check this kind of gambling.

Our correspondent "Publicola" asserts, that at the last land sale, it was understood condition, although not published, that buyers abandoning a purchased lot, should only forfeit 1s per Ct. on one year's rental. We are inclined to think our correspondent, must have been misinformed on this point. If such a condition was implied, there appears no reason why it should not have been particularly mentioned at the Sale. Were Government alone desirous of Revenue it is likely the effect of this would have been to raise prices, and draw considerable sums of forfeiture into the Treasury.

The necessity of raising a Revenue for the Colony, is evident. The policy, of making Victoria a free port, is also generally admitted. There appears then, no other means by which Revenue can be derived, than the public lands, licences and other trading resources. We need not remind our Mercantile Readers, of the advantages of a free port, to them a few hundred dollars more or less, in the shape of ground rent, is scarcely to be remembered, when taken into account with the privilege of importing and exporting free of duties.

Were we purchasers ourselves, we must say, the Seventy five years lease would not find much favor in our eyes. Seventy five years is a long time to look forward, but most people would wish to hold land, upon which they erect permanent and expensive Buildings, by a more enduring tenure. It cannot be a matter of much importance to the Government, and to individuals it would give great satisfaction, were the title to the land in perpetuity.

Those however, who have purchased at the recent Sales, knowing the nature of the tenure, and obligations as to Building, cannot well find fault. With them it is a fair bargain, which they have made, with their eyes open; and in future they cannot raise the plea, of ignorance as to the conditions. Those, who had invested large sums in improvements, prior to the promulgation of the tenure by which property is to be held on this Island, are in a very different position, and their claim to an unlimited title deserves the serious consideration of His Excellency, Sir Henry Pottinger.

We are clearly of opinion, that all grants of land, made by Captain Elliot, or Mr. Johnson; and upon which Buildings have been erected, ought to be in perpetuity. There is no doubt, that but for the faith put in the validity of these grants, Hong-kong would still be a barren Island; an unseemly appendage of the British Crown. No man, can for a moment suppose, that Merchants, would have laid out from \$25,000 to \$200,000 in Building and improvements, could they have foreseen the probability, of their property being claimed by the Crown in Seventy five years. This is a grave subject, and one, which we will again revert.

The question, will ultimately be settled, by the Imperial Government. When instructions were sent out, to sell upon lease, it could not have been known, that so much money had been invested in improving the grants made by Captain Elliot, or Mr. Johnson. His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, may not have power to grant absolute titles to such property, but we trust; the strong sense of justice, with which he is imbued will induce him, to recommend such a measure to Her Majesty's Government.

In our publication of the 3rd February, we inserted a letter, from a Portuguese Subject, under the signature of P. P. On this letter, during our absence, some remarks were made, by the person then in charge of the editorial department of our paper, with which we cannot concur. So far as the letter itself is concerned; we as an unbiased Journalist, would have given it insertion, even although we did not view the question in the same light as its Author.

The "Aurora Macanese" of the 10th February publishes in Portuguese P. P.'s letter with the remarks made in our absence, as bearing the Editorial stamp. We of course, entirely exonerate the Editor of the "Aurora" in doing so, as he was not supposed to know, that at the time P. P.'s letter was first published we were in Macao.

With regard to the question in dispute, viz. Whether Sir Henry Pottinger, is justifiable, in including the Portuguese Settlement of, Macao, within the limits of the Chinese Empire, in all matters which concern British Subjects, we apprehend, that upon due consideration, there will only be one opinion.

Sir Henry Pottinger, with a view to carry out those principals of equity which are his characteristics, has determined, for the furtherance of justice, and in compliance with the Treaty of Amity, entered into between China and Great Britain to include this peninsula in the empire of China. British Subjects, violating this treaty, are therefore made amenable, to the laws of their own country, and liable to punishment, according to the established rules of British Justice. Our contemporary, complains of this enactment as being contrary to the established laws of Nations. He appears, to think, and in fact asserts, that Macao is a Portuguese Colony, equally independent of the laws of the Celestial Empire, with Hong Kong itself; and consequently that Sir Henry Pottinger's enactment is an insult to the Crown of Portugal.

We have every desire to take a liberal view of all questions where national rights are in dispute, the more especially when our ally. With all respect however we will remind our contemporary of the fact, that the tenure, by which Macao and Hongkong, are held, by the Imperial Government of Portugal and Great Britain, are widely different. Hongkong is ceded to the British Crown in perpetuity, without any restrictions or reservations, and the English laws, to Chinamen or Englishmen, are

equally omnipotent as in England. The right of Sovereignty is as undoubted as if Hongkong formed part and parcel of the British empire—which in fact it now does. With Macao the case is different. For certain good services rendered by Portugal to China, some two hundred years ago, she was permitted by the then Emperor of China, to form a settlement at Macao. For this privilege the Portuguese were to pay an certain sum in the name of rent, which is actually paid to this time. They are allowed to build forts, and so far as their own Subjects are concerned, they live under the protection of the law of Portugal. Over the Chinese, who form nine tenths of the population, Portugal has no jurisdiction: When they commit any crime, they are handed over to the Mandarins, who try and punish them by the laws of China.

It thus appears, that Macao in the usual acceptation of the term and according to the law of Nations is not a Portuguese Colony. Portugal has no right of sovereignty. She is a tenant, who rents a household from which she may be ejected at any time. She cannot dispose of her possession. She cannot even punish a Chinese Subject, who commits felony within the walls of the town. She cannot shelter the Stranger, whose country may be at war with the Celestial Empire. Neither can she eject the Stranger whose country may be at war with Portugal, if the Chinese Government say, "he may stay." These two facts are undeniable. How then can the Portuguese say that Macao is as much a Portuguese colony as Hongkong is an English one. Or that the Governor of Hongkong has violated international law by including their settlement in the Chinese Empire.

Our Readers will remember that a few years ago, when at war with China, many of them had sought a refuge in Macao, the Chinese Government however, ordered the Authorities, to expel the English Barbarians from that place. This was done accordingly, and in consequence, many, who are now in the town of Victoria, lived for months on board English Ships in this harbour. This fact is sufficient evidence that Macao is not a Portuguese Colony, and that for the ends of justice our Governor acted wisely in declaring it to be within the Chinese Empire. Were farther evidence required, to prove that Macao is under the jurisdiction of China, we might adduce other proofs. It is doubtless known to the Editor of the "Aurora" that many years ago the Portuguese Authorities gave all British Subjects notice to quit the town. But upon making application to the Chinese Government, they were allowed to remain, and still remain; the Portuguese Government not daring to dispute the orders of China.

From what we now state, it must appear clear to all who are unprejudiced in the matter, that Portugal has no right of sovereignty in Macao, and that in the eyes of an English Governor, who has made treaties with China, it can only be viewed as part of China.

P. P. lays much stress on the circumstance of the flag of Portugal, being displayed there. This is no more than may be seen at the American, and other foreign factories at Canton; or at any of the British Consulates on the coast.

In what we have written we do not wish to give offence to the Subjects of Portugal. We should be very glad to hear that China had ceded Macao to our country in perpetuity—we think she ought to have done so long ago, and if we do not err, negotiations have already been entered into, between their own Government and that of the Celestial Empire, for this purpose.

Early on Thursday morning, an attack was made, by upwards of thirty Chinamen, upon the premises occupied by Messrs. Milne and Vesey, Carpenters, Queen's Road.—The Robbers, succeeded in effecting an entrance; and in the scuffle Messrs. Milne and Vesey were wounded, the former severely.

Mr. Vesey, had collected a considerable sum in town during the day; the greater part of which he again paid away.—No doubt the blackguards expected a rich booty.—Afraid however lest the alarm should reach the police; or unsuccessful in their search after valuables, they decamped without taking anything.—After leaving Messrs. Milne and Vesey, they made an attack upon Dr. Anderson's House, where they were beat off.

On the evening of Sunday, a serious affray took place, at the House of Mr. Lawrie, publican.—It appears, Mr. Lawrie had reason to expect an attack during the night.—About 9 o'clock, hearing a noise in the adjoining house, which was unoccupied, he with a party of friends, went to the door, and demanded admittance.—This being refused by those who had collected within, they broken open the door and we regret to say, two Chinamen, were discovered, and wounded with firearms.

Three Europeans are in custody—they have been examined before the Chief Magistrate, and were not present at the examination and our knowledge of the affair, only proceeds from information gleaned from parties more or less interested, we cannot form a correct opinion of the merits of this unpleasant case.

OPIUM.

The supply during the week, have been small, scarcely to supply local demands. We quote
Pains, No. 1, 340. No. 2, 300.
Do. old, 310. Beans, No demands.
This article of import, which is the only one of any importance in our Market, has an evident tendency to fall.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Clipper Ship "MAGNOLIA," Thomas Johnson, Commander, 232 tons N. M. and 240 tons O. M. A. 12 years Ship, and only 3 years old. This is a desirable vessel for the Coast of any trade her size may suit. She is considered one of the finest vessels, of her size, out of the port of Liverpool.

Apply to the Captain on board.

FOR SALE.—A few Quadrants, Sextants, Quadrants, Azimuth, and other Compasses, Spy Glasses, Spirit Levels, Thermometers, Surveying, and Mathematical Instruments, Barometers, &c. &c. &c.

Apply to N. DUUS, Victoria, February 16th, 1844. 18 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Mantle Rugs and Java Arrack in Casks of all sizes, Brandy in Hogsheads, Sherry in Butts, Hhd. Or Casks and Octaves, Cape Madeira, Lisbon and Tinto in wood, Sherry, Port, Madeira, Claret, Cherry-Brandy Cognac, Gin in Boxes of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 doz. Cases all of superior quality.

Apply to N. DUUS, Victoria, February 16th 1844. 18 Queen's Road.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

P. TOWNSEND having received instructions will put up by public Sale on the 4th of March next. The well known godown of the late Henry Pybus Esq., said godown is 150 feet by 10 feet with two outcages attached with a treacher built inside said godown.

ALSO

One half of a marine lot situated between said godown and the godowns of Messrs. Jameison How & Co. at present unoccupied. The above is well worth the inspection of the mercantile community as the situation is convenient and salubrious.

P. TOWNSEND, Auctioneer.

Victoria, February 16th, 1844.

WANTED a Steward for the Gun Room of one of H. M. Ships now near, apply who cannot furnish testimonials of good character. Address by letter to B. A. C. Office of this paper.

Victoria, February 16th, 1844.

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

D. DISANDT & T. H. TIEDEMAN.

Victoria, Hongkong, 1st January, 1844.

FOR SALE.—About 2000 lbs. of the following Goods, viz. Best Copper and Brass, also Messrs. Fire Proofing, and China, also Java Arrack, Sherry, and Tinto in Wood, Spirit Champagne, Port, Madeira, Hock, Sherry, and Claret, and Cases Brandy, warranted a good assortment of Dr. Man's Stores, Copraut, Turpentine and Paint Oil, French and English Corks.

Apply to **DISANDT & TIEDEMAN.**

FOR SALE.—A small parcel of good No. 3 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. Ging 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, Glycerine and Jersey Frocks, Southwestern, Scotch Caps, Duck Frocks, Waxed hose, Regatta Shirts, Cotton Shirts, Surges, Blankets, Duck, &c. &c.

ALSO

Valencia Almonds, Mould Candles, Sauces, Pickles, Tart Fruits, Salad Oil, Preserved Meats, Digby Suet, Percussion Caps, Champagne, Cantarac Sherry, Fine Whisky, Old Brandy, Old Cognac, French Brandy, Peppermint, Sherry, Brandy, Champagne, Hair Brushes, Paint, Gunpowder, Gun, Soap, Suet, Hair Oil, Gum, Turpentine, Brandy, Drill, Moulds de laide, Dressed, Hair and various other articles.

J. B. PAIN,

Victoria, 1st 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.

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

Apply to **J. B. PAIN.**

Victoria, February, 12th, 1844.

NOTICE.—The interest of Mr. R. van Eibergen Santhagens (presently in Holland) in our Establishment ceasing on the 31st instant, our business will be carried on from the 1st of January 1844, under the firm of **ROMSWINCKEL, AANDER BURG & Co. SANTIAGENS, 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; York-hams &c. apply to

J. C. POWER.

Victoria, 12th 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.

FOR SALE.—Ghee; Prints 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.**

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. D. Resident Surgeon, Hospital Ship.

Whampoa, 3rd February, 1844.

J. MAC MURRAY,

BAKER, Queen's Road.

BEGS to inform the Officers 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 begs by announcing themselves 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, 19th February, 1844.

AUCTIONEER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT **J. B. PAIN.**

QUEEN'S ROAD OPPOSITE CHINAMEN HONG.

BEGS 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 Chinamen Hong.

Victoria, 27th January, 1844.

BOOKS.

FOR SALE at P. Townsend's 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 tible, Hats, Ladies and Gents Shoes, Rum, Arrack, Bread, Wine in quarter casks. An Assortment of Plate Ware consisting of Basins, Dishes, Candel sticks, Powder flasks and one or two superior fowling pipes, Quills, Steel Pens, Pencils, Horse furniture, Carriage Trimmings, Champagne Cider, Looking Glasses and Hand Mirrors, Shades for Lamps, and sundry other goods.

P. TOWNSEND.

FOR SALE.—The Coppered and Copper fastened Steer Mary is 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.

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 noncombustible 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, 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 £5,000.
 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 & Co. & Co.
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, Oilman's Stores & Co. He further assures them that any commands with which he may be entrusted, in the preparation of Prescriptions, refitting Medicine Chests & Co. will be most faithfully attended to.
 1st January, 1844.

MR. LATTEY.

Chromometer and Watch Maker,
 Removed from Lane's Hotel to the upper part of Mr. Pain's new store (Queen's Road opposite to Chinams Hong).
 Hongkong, January, 1844.

B. KENNY M. D.

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN LONDON & Co.
 Has fitted up a Chinese Vessel as a residence, at Whampoa, moored opposite the Orange Grove, a little above Junk river.

THE Partnership existing between DIROM, CARTER & Co. at Bombay, DIROM, HUNTER & Co. at Liverpool, and DIROM, HUNTER & Co. at London, has 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 has 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 Queen's 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 Mc Intyre is this day dissolved by Mutual Consent. As Witness the hands of the said parties
 FRANCIS DICKENS,
 ROBERT Mc INTYRE.

Witness
 Richard Jones.

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 oilman's stores; Likewise a consignment of Kidderminster Carpets; Oil cloths, Gentlemen's, Lumbwool worsted and Merino Under Shirts Pantaloons Drawers &c. Also a large assortment of Bronze and Brass Table Lamps suspending Lamps Cabin Lamps &c. Superior Plated cruet frames with glass cruet 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 have 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 and 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.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1843.

N. DUUS.

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
 Part 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, Okum, Corks, Singapore Planks, Anchors and Chains, Arrack, Bengal Chitney, Butter in Kegs, Candles, Bengal Kice, Ditto Dholl, Coal Tar, Swedish Ditto, and Pitch; a variety of other articles.
 At the Godowns of JOHN BURD & Co.

TO LET.

THE Bungalow & 4 out Offices belonging to Framjee Jemsetjee Esq. situate on the Queen's Road near to Messrs. Macvicar & Co's premises. For particulars apply to Framjee Jemsetjee, Macao, or HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.
 Victoria, December 15th, 1843.

TO LET.

TWO GODDOWNS 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 CULLOCH,
 46 Queen's Road,
 Victoria, Hongkong, 12th December, 1843.

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

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE British Ship GODDOLLER, A. 1. 343 tons, Capt. Oliver.
 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 HASHEMY, 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.

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.
 Reprintings, 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.

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, New-gate St.

From the 1st January, 1844, The Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, will be published every Tuesday and Saturday.
 Prices Twelve Dollars per annum payable in advance.
 Victoria, 21st December, 1843.