

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED. 1844. 11th, Pandora, Colbay, Bohbay, 12th, Celestial, Macao. 13th, Rod Rover, McMurray, Calcutta and Macao. Emperor, Koa, Whampoa. Sarah, Mossman, Macao. Horatio, (Am.) Highland, New York and Macao. 14th, Ariel, Antoy and Nambo. 14th, Lord Petre, Lukey, Manila 4th March. MAILED. 1844. 12th, Pandora, Macao. 13th, Wessackou (Am.) Whampoa. 14th, Celestial, Macao. Oscar, (Am.) Whampoa. Fair Barbadian, Wolfe, Macao. 15th, Sarah, Mossman, Manila.

UNDER DESPATCH. Canton, for England to-day. Possidone, for Singapore to-day. Emperor, for Manila in a few days.

REPORTS.

Passengers per Lord Petre — McKenzie, Esq., Mr. Hyland. Passengers per Horatio, left June 2. — Halstead, Esq., Sarah, left Woahnu 11th Jan. Mr. Lee. Red Rover, left 4th Jan C. Stewart, Esq. Reported by the Royal Albert: spoke in Lat. 21 27' N. Long. 120. 30 E. on the 5th March, the Brig William, bound to Chusan. Report by the Pandora: spoke in the Strait of Sunda on Feb. 7th ships Indian and Zenobia.

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, MARCH 16TH 1844.

Just before going to press we received the following intelligence from Canton. A disturbance took place at Canton in the afternoon of the 11th instant, which at one time threatened to be very serious. A Manilla man belonging to one of the ships at Whampoa cut off a China boy's tail, and otherwise ill-treated him. A crowd assembled, pelted the offender, as well as the people in the ships' boats, who were waiting for their officers before the factories. The sailors were restrained from retaliation by the merchants, some of whom received contusions in the affray. The sailors escaped with their boats in the most expeditious way they could, and the crowd dispersed about six o'clock, after the excitement had lasted about four hours, and without the interference of the soldiers, who did not appear until the riot was over. The British Consul endeavoured to adopt some regulations to prevent a recurrence of such disturbances, which imperil the lives and property of our countrymen.

A press of matter, compels us to leave out our corrected price current and Shipping list: in future they will appear once a week. An enlargement of our paper, and other contemplated changes, will, at an early date, enable us to give more of our attention to commercial and local affairs than has hitherto been in our power.

The policy of imposing upon H. M. Consuls, at the five free ports, the duty of protecting the revenue of the Chinese government, is a very questionable one. By our treaty of trade such a duty is undertaken, and the honour of the British crown requires that it should be rigidly attended to. It may appear to individuals attempting to introduce Opium, or other prohibited articles, into these ports, a harsh measure on the part of the Consul of their own country, to give information to the Chinese Authorities which may lead to the confiscation of the article. In accordance with the treaty, Consuls are imperatively bound to give information of every instance of illicit trading, which may come to their knowledge and any deviation from this unpleasant service, is to be reprobated as a neglect of the office entrusted to them, and a breach of good faith towards the Chinese empire. In the Supplementary Treaty, however, we find no clause by which H. M. Consuls, or Ships of war, are to proceed to the actual seizure of British vessels carrying contraband goods on board. That clause of the treaty which bears upon this point is as follows.

ARTICLE XII.—Provides for the British Plenipotentiary instructing the different Consuls, (in addition to the Proclamation, the Plenipotentiary has already issued) to strictly watch and carefully scrutinize the conduct of all Persons being British Subjects, trading under that Superintendence; and, in the event of any smuggling transactions coming to their knowledge, they are to apprise the Chinese Authorities who will proceed to seize and confiscate all goods, whatever their value or nature, that may have been so smuggled; and will likewise be at liberty to prohibit the Vessel, from which the smuggled goods were landed, from trading further, and to send her away, as soon as her accounts are adjusted and paid. In the recent affair at Shanghai, further particulars of which we give to-day, it appears that the Consul and Captain of H. M. S. Wolf, went beyond their respective duties: in so far, as they made seizure of any of the vessels having Opium on board. The terms of the treaty upon this head are very explicit,

and in the event of any smuggling transaction coming to their knowledge, they (the Consuls) are to apprise the Chinese Authorities who will proceed to seize and confiscate the same.

We are in ignorance, as to whether the Commander of H. M. Ship Wolf, made a seizure of the William 4th by the orders of Captain Balfour, or whether he took this step on his own responsibility. Though it can scarcely be supposed that he took this unpleasant task upon himself. If the dignity, or supposed dignity of the service, forbids the fleet affording that protection to this Colony, which is so much required, surely the Capt. of one of H. M. Ships must look upon himself and ship, as degraded, by being employed as a Revenue Cruiser for the Emperor of China.

It is much to be regretted, that any attempts have been made to introduce Opium at any of the Ports open to legal trade. A continuance of this, will inevitably lead to a rupture with China sooner or later. We trust the Merchants of China will set their faces against it at the earliest. Those engaged in the trade, have sufficient scope for vending the drug on the coast, without carrying it to the ports, but recently opened to legitimate commerce; in contravention of solemn treaties, entered into, between their own country and that of China.

The three vessels detected in introducing Opium into the free ports were all from India, viz: at Shanghai, the Amelia and Mangay, from Singapore; at Canton the Carthaginian from Bombay. The want of success in a first attempt will it is to be hoped, deter the shippers from renewing this dangerous traffic.

On the 17th February we published a few remarks upon the nature of the title by which the Colony of Hong Kong is held as a dependency of the British crown, and that by which the Portuguese claim their settlement at Macao. Right or Wrong, as the views we took of the question, it is for others to judge, but our opinions are unchanged. We may be wrong; but we submit that our remarks were penned with a spirit of liberality, and our language not calculated to give offence to those who might differ from us in opinion. Since the date we have mentioned, the "Aurora Macaense" has saluted us with a weekly discharge of Bilingsgate. Their remarks, though disgusting, are perfectly innoxious; indeed we had no intention of noticing them. But a rather amusing re-translation of one of the Aurora's extracts from our columns, which appears in our contemporary the Hongkong Register, of the 12th March, encourages us to hope that the individual, who displays such a happy knack at translating prose, may be induced to compose a little poetry. As a first lesson we give him three lines written by a close observer of men and manners, some thirty years ago, the application of which will be understood in Macao.

Who looked upon with ignorance and pride, Who kicked and trod the feet that were the Lord. And saved them from the wrath of Gan's unsparring Lord. We beg to be understood that we have no wish to enter into discussions with our brethren of the press, not even with those who in their writing sustain the character of gentlemen. Upon any topic of passing interest we state our opinions frankly and briefly; our limited sheet, and the amount of mercantile and other useful information we are required to lay before the public, put idle disputes out of the question. When necessary to express dissent from opinions brought forward by any of our contemporaries, we endeavour to do so in temperate language; nor have we any reason to complain of the respectable papers in China, for any lack of courtesy towards us.

The Cowasjee Family has brought Calcutta papers to the 15th January. A fierce action was fought on the 29th December, near Gwalior, between the army of exercise, commanded by Sir Hugh Gough in person, and the forces of Scindia.

The official list of casualties is supposed to have been intercepted by some adherents of the enemy, as it had not reached Calcutta, when the Cowasjee sailed. The details given in the Indian papers, however, fully manifest that the action was both fierce and bloody, and we regret to say they bear the names of officers of all ranks and services, from the Esplanade veteran of a hundred battles to the newly posted ensign, who have either been killed or wounded in the action. We have gleaned the following names, but have reason to believe, from the tenor of several paragraphs, that many more have to be added.

- KILLED. Major Gen. Churchill, G. M. Gen. H. M. Forbes, Lieut. Col. Sanders, A. M. Esq. to the Gov. Gen. Major Crommelin, 1st Bengal Cavalry Capt. Stewart, 3rd Buffs Capt. Cobham, H. M. 50th Regt. Lieut. Leathes, Artillery Lieut. Newbig, 16th N. I. wounded. Major Gen. Smith, Adj. Gen. H. M. Forbes, Lieut. Major Gen. Latimer, slightly Brigadier Wright, severely Brigadier Vallant, slightly Brigadier Yates, slightly Col. McLaren, 13th N. L., slightly Major Bray, H. M. 30th Regt., severely Captain Somerset, M. Sec. severely Captain Finley, H. M. 39th Regt., severely Captain Herbert, ditto, slightly Captain Campbell, ditto, slightly

- Captain French, A. D. C., severely Captain Codrington, H. 40th Regt., dangerously Lieutenant Atkinson, H. M. 39th Regt., severely Lieutenant Gray, ditto, very seriously Lieutenant Curwin, ditto, slightly Lieutenant Colville, ditto, slightly Ensign Newport, ditto, slightly Ensign Spearman, ditto, severely Ensign Bray, ditto, severely Lt. Adj. Noyce, H. M. 40th Regt., severely

Some of the papers state the loss of officers to have been 37 killed and wounded, and of the lower ranks about 500. We fear the list must contain fully that number, as H. M. 40th Regt. is said to have had eight officers wounded; whereas we can only find the names of two. The casualties amongst the other grades are stated to be as follows:—

- H. M. 39th Regt., 150 rank and file killed and wounded H. M. 40th Regt., 177 ditto, ditto 16th N. L., 117 ditto, ditto

And the other corps about 100 rank and file each. It is obvious that the weight of the battle fell upon a few corps, and that therefore the enemy never had to contend with our whole force. It appears that Sir Hugh directed a reconnaissance to be made of the enemy's position, on the result of which he formed his plan of attack; in the night, however, the Maharattas changed their ground, and thus not only baffled the arrangements of the British General, but also rendered his movements actually faulty in relation to the new line of operations.

With the exception of the foregoing details all we know at present about the contest is, that a British army of 16,000 men, including a fair proportion of Europeans, has defeated after a hard fought contest about eighteen thousand Native Soldiers, partially commanded by men possessing a respectable knowledge of war. We allude to Col. Baptiste and Jacob. This is rather a novel event, and certainly might be supposed to indicate either a great advancement in organization, discipline, and energy, on the part of the Native tribes of India, or something defective in our science, which has hitherto enabled our hundreds to defeat almost a corresponding number of thousands. It would be unjust, however, to the gallant conqueror of China, to draw any unfavourable conclusions, until we are better informed with respect to the details of the battle. We know that Sir Hugh's "go ahead" style of fighting in this country, has stamped him in the eyes of many, more as a Varro than a Fabius, yet we would remind our readers, that his first affair in China, namely that before Canton, was undertaken and executed in a most masterly manner, thus sanctioning the inference, that he did not adopt the purely bull dog style of warfare, until he was fully convinced of its being the best adapted to overthrow the people with whom he had then to contend.

The Governor Genl. was present in the field, and private letters insinuate that fate, in making him a politician, deprived the army of a good soldier. So unexpected was the engagement that several ladies, Lady Gough among the number, were for some time under fire.

On the same day, another action took place on the opposite side of Gwalior, between the Division of Genl. Grey, consisting of about 4000 men, and a Mahatta force estimated at 10,000. The result, as usual, was favorable to our arms; Capt. Stewart and Cobham must have fallen in this combat, as H. M. 3d Buffs and 5th Regt. to which corps those officers respectively belonged, do not appear to have been engaged under Sir Hugh Gough. Much regret is felt for the fall of Col. Sanders, the coadjutor of Pottinger, at Herat. Singular that two such glorious spirits, so united in history, should have been quenched almost together. The Col. fell cheering on his old Candahar friends, H. M. 40th Genl. Churchill is also described as having received his mortal wound, whilst animating the lancers to charge the enemy's guns. We subjoin an interesting extract from the Englishman.

We have extracted the following from the Delhi Gazette:—

Camp, Dunda, 31st Dec. 1843. — Circumstances have prevented my giving you an earlier account of operations since my last, and I take the first opportunity of supplying you with a concise statement, on the accuracy of which you may rely. If being ascertained at the 28th instant, that the enemy was posted in strong position on a large cultivated plain, having the village of Chikrapore on the right and Mahrarajpore on the left, and the intermediate parts covered by cannon, and batteries in the rear, the Commander-in-chief determined on attacking them, on the following day. For this purpose the Army was under arms half an hour before day break. The Cavalry under Col. Careton, with Major General Villiant's third Brigade, consisting of H. M. 40th foot, 16th Grenadiers and 2d Grenadiers, moved from the right of our first position, to the village of Mahrarajpore, while the Infantry, under Brigadier Scott, some of the Cavalry, under Brigadier Col. Weight, consisting of the 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, moved from the left of our position to the village of Mahrarajpore. 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The Cavalry, under Brigadier Stewart, consisting of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, moved from the right of our position to the village of Mahrarajpore. The Cavalry, under Brigadier Stewart, consisting of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th

have dashed herself and howls to pieces. She behaved with the utmost coolness and serenity, the fruit, no doubt, of a clear and solid mind which she is said to possess. The brigade deployed into line, and an advance camp brought orders to advance immediately and storm the battery of Maharajpore. This was done in such manner as to elicit the highest applause from the Commander-in-Chief, who witnessed the whole operation in the midst of the heavy fire in the rear. The enemy behaved with heroic courage, firing round and grape and chain shot until the men drove them away from the muzzles of their guns. A furious hand-to-hand fight took place in the village of Maharajpore, where the ground was strewn with dead and dying, three having been four regiments stationed at this battery (all under Cols. Jacob and Baptiste, and Sapoo Setolea, who thus displayed the sincerity of the spirit of Maharatta negotiation.) It was soon discovered that the village was filled with troops, some of our men having been fired upon, H.M. 89th, who stormed the village, poured in a heavy fire at every point, the village took fire and hundreds perished alone in the flames; heaps of dead were found piled on each other. The 39th immediately reformed in line, and marched against the enemy's battery of Chandwa, which was stormed in like manner, the enemy remaining until the men had nearly reached the muzzles of their guns, when, possibly taught by the desperate issue of Maharajpore, they fled. A troop of horse artillery covered the advance of the 39th, and by noble, resolute manner; but owing to the inevitable causes the tumblers of both sides were blown up at the most critical juncture. The 16th Grenadiers, and 2nd Battalion of the same heroic manner stormed the battery of Shikarpore, (where Jacob was killed) and other guns of enormous calibre were detached at various points to co-operate in the general fire, which was brought to bear upon all round the plain as from an amphitheatre. The enemy had so posted their guns in the shape of a horse shoe in front of the villages, as to sweep the whole plain in every direction. Owing to these causes our cavalry could not act, although several corps showed every disposition to co-operate had common prudence admitted. Some general opinion may be formed of the comparative security of any part of the force under this concentrated fire, when it will be observed from the casualties of the Commander-in-Chief's staff that every post was one of danger and death. Of this veteran chief—this second hero of a hundred fights, I shall say nothing, because his courage and animating spirit pervaded the whole. The troops received him with loud hurrahs at the conclusion of the battle, when he repaid them with warm effusions of gratitude and admiration. As I seem the swaggering spirit of some of the *voe disam* Afghan bulletins, which I have read in your papers, I will content myself by saying, that if, as our immortal Nelson invoked his men on another memorable occasion; "England expects every man to do his duty" so I firmly believe every individual engaged discharged his debt to his country. The brunt of these desperate fights fell no doubt on the vigorous arms and resolute courage of the British soldier, but ample evidence was afforded of the truth of Sir Charles Napier's appeal to Lord Ellenborough, that the sepoy is a brave soldier, and only requires example with generous treatment to attach him to our government, both as a gallant and faithful subject. I am sorry to be under the necessity of closing my bulletin with an indirect censure of the Governor General, who has, however, I imagine, this day atoned for all his political sins in military estimation—don't let the opportunity escape of pommeling him for this political delinquency. At the battle of Maharajpore, he rode about in the most fearless manner, amidst a storm of shot, and has, at least proved that if the civilians are ashamed of him, he was only spoilt by fortune in not being made a General. I am told his breast pocket was filled with Gold Mohurs, and to every wounded soldier who passed him he gave one—in his profusion and generosity he blundered and presented one to a wounded officer. I have given him this wiggling in my narrative, because although I respect his courage, yet having once displayed in his life as well as that of a future occasion, that serious political inconvience might ensue from such a habit, for as a military politician, do not under estimate the consequences of the path which fortune and ambition have marked for him, and now Mr. Edmond's name is mentioned, and I must give you a short historical notice of what is expected to be the result of this unexpected although not official war. Genl. Gough's campaign has been successful, the Commander-in-Chief's Column stormed and took the fort of Shahpore, and it is supposed a similar success has been achieved on the side of the Gwalior. The British column marched with and out to place in the hands of the British.

Table with 3 columns: Chests, Average, Proceeds. Behar, 4000 Rs. 1,392-15-0, 5,451,950. Banarres, 2000, 1,200-8-0, 2,401,100. A clear profit of half a million at one sale!

PHOTOS OF OPIUM IN HONGKONG; WHEN TAKING MARCH 16TH. Patna, now \$ 600 Bonarres \$ 030 Do. old Malwa \$ 080 The average cost of Patna and Bonarres at the Jan. Sales, was for Patna \$614, Bonarres \$554. To this may be added \$10 per chest freight, and 10 pr. ct. on the amount, to cover interest, commissions, and other charges, making in all the cost to the Shippers, not less than \$695 and \$620 per chest respectively.

SHANGHAI. Brigantine "Amelia," Capt. Alexander, and the bark "Maingay," Capt. Brown, arrived in the port of Shanghai on the 1st and 2nd of March respectively, their papers were pronounced irregular, and the verbal explanations of the commanders, evasive and unsatisfactory. Perceiving that suspicion attached to them, Messrs. Alexander and Brown used their best efforts to remove the cause. The brigantine "Amelia" was about to sail and an arrangement was entered into with Capt. Wood's "Amelia" and 29 chests from the "Amelia" and convey the same to a legitimate mart. On the night of the 8th all the drug was snugly stowed in the William 4th, and Capt. Wood having obtained his papers, and clearance from the consul, commenced towing the anchor with a favorable wind, about midnight a boat from H. M. S. "Wolf," with an officer, pulled alongside and intimated to Capt. Wood, "that he could not proceed." Mr. Wood became alarmed lest the confiscation of his ship should be the result of any investigation, and requested Messrs. Alexander and Brown to provide means for its instant discharge—small native boats were procured, and 56 chests were despatched to Woosung under charge of the chief officer of the "Amelia." 26 chests were landed at the house of Asoon, a Canton compound, and the balance, 47 chests, were on the deck of the "William" at day break of the 9th, as no boats were alongside at this critical moment Capt. Wood instantly decided upon clearing his vessel by throwing it all into the river.

The lot of 26 chests was in one day reduced to 20, and before it was conveyed away on the evening of the 10th, per boat to Woosung, it was melted down to 16 which arrived safely on board the "Swallow" making the total salvage 72 chests and the loss in this affair 57 chests.

The American schooner "Swallow" was the only vessel that would receive it on board and she claimed a demurrage of \$10 per chest.

The ship Wanderer from Shanghai and bound to Hongkong came to anchor for a few hours at Woosung, this circumstance affording an opportunity to send the vessel and down the coast. The two vessels importing the drug are severally fined to the amount of \$1000 and remain under seizure with their cargoes until the pleasure of H. E. is known.

William 4th has paid the penalty of \$500. Such is the history of this affair.

JUST received an assortment of superior West of England Broad Cloths, also some excellent Scotch Tweeds warranted all wool and Yarn dyed. Likewise ex Anne Jane, Superior Bysass London bottled Pale ale and Porter. And also ex Possidono, Singapore bottled ale and porter. And Sundry other articles too numerous to mention. Apply to F. DICKENS. Queen's Road, March 16th, 1844.

N.B.—For sale a quantity of good saddlery, Table and Hanging Lamps, Glass ware &c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE.—Two large Bungalows, slightly situated in a healthy part of the town, having convenient out offices. Early possession can be given. For particulars apply to R. OSWALD. Hongkong, 15th March, 1844.

ON SALE: A few Boxes of Assorted Garden Seeds. Apply to N. DOUS. 15 Queen's Road, Victoria, 16th March, 1844.

FOR SALE: AT the Godowns of the undersigned, Claret, St. Julien Panacea and Detourne, Liqueurs, Olive oil, Champagne, French Brandy in Cases, Cognac Brandy in Doz Cases \$4 each, &c. &c. &c. WILLIAM SCOTT. Victoria, 1st March, 1844.

WATER BOAT.—Captains Agent of Singapore respectfully informed that a Boat has been fitted with Horse and Force Pump for the purpose of Water to the Shipping in Harbour, and will be ready at the wharves Mr. N. DOUS. Apply on board at the Godowns. Victoria, 4th March, 1844.

BOOKS.—For sale by the undersigned, a large and valuable collection of Oriental Manuscripts, &c. &c. &c. Apply to the undersigned. Victoria, 7th March, 1844.

ADVERTISEMENTS: THE Gunpowder Club, Vessel of War, with six Deeds, contracted by Chas. Dickens, Esq. H. M. Sir, Dryer, 1st March, 1844.

RECEIVED ex Anne Jane, Superior Bysass's London Bottled Ale and Porter. Also per Possidono, Superior Calcutta bottled ale and porter. Apply to FRAS. DICKENS. Hongkong, March 12th, 1844.

JUST received and for sale at the godowns of the undersigned, Fowling pieces, Pistols, Fresh American Flour, Bread, Cheese, Butter, Lard, and Genl's shoes, a few pairs of French Boots, Champagne in Baskets, Sherry in wood and Bottle, Brandy Fruit, a few cases Tokay, Oliver, Champagne Cider, Arrack, Nax's Tongues, Fancy goods, Quills, Steel pens, Hand mirrors, Shades for Candlesticks, Plated Ware, &c. &c. F. TOWNSEND. Victoria, 7th March, 1844.

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. Gibb, LIVINGSTON & Co.

TO be raffled for by forty subscribers at \$10 each, the horse lately imported from Bengal by Capt. Lauder. For tickets apply at the Office of this paper. Hongkong, 8th March, 1844.

FOR SALE.—Ghee, Paints and Paint Oil. Beer in Hds. At the godowns of JOHN BURD & Co. Victoria, 20th September, 1843.

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 Champagne, Port, Madeira, Hock, Sherry, and Claret in dozen Cases, brands warranted, a good assortment of Oilman's Stores, Coconut, Turpentine and Paint Oil, French and English Corks. Apply to DISANDT & TIEDEMAN.

FOR SALE.—A few dozens of very superior Pale Brandy in dozen cases. Apply to DISANDT AND TIEDEMAN. Victoria, 11th March, 1844.

A highly respectable person lately arrived in the Colony of great experience as an Accountant and Bookkeeper, who has 3 or 4 hours time to spare daily after 5 P.M., will be happy to occupy it in the employ of any respectable Establishment in either or both of these capacities. Most satisfactory testimonials of character and ability can be produced if required. For further particulars apply, if by letter post paid, at the office of this paper. Hongkong, 11th March, 1844.

NEW STORE: JUST received and now open and for sale by the undersigned at the store formerly occupied by J. W. Bennet, Queen's Road, Champagne, Vinegar, Claret, Cherry Cordial, Sherry, Manilla, Cheroots, Port, Stagnery of all Sorts, Oil, Tallow covers, Lemon Syrup, Biscuits and Green Teas, Sperm Candles.

Fishes, and Salces of all descriptions, Rocket and Cannon Shot, and other Ammunition, Table Cutlery, Breakfast and Dinner Sets and other Groceries, Cheese, Ham, Confectionery, Glass ware of all descriptions, Candles and Tallow, Common Hoss and various other articles. ROBT BOWRIE. Victoria, 8th March, 1844.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY AND THE MERCHANTS OF VICTORIA: Gentlemen, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the increasing number of orders for the purchase of the British-made for the purposes of the Army and Navy, and to inform you that the same are now being prepared in the most expeditious manner, and will be ready for delivery at the earliest opportunity. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, H. M. Sir, Dryer, 1st March, 1844.

FOR SALE: A few Boxes of Assorted Garden Seeds. Apply to N. DOUS. 15 Queen's Road, Victoria, 16th March, 1844.

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FOR SALE: A few Boxes of Assorted Garden Seeds. Apply to N. DOUS. 15 Queen's Road, Victoria, 16th March, 1844.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Assurances of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slate, Metal, or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.

RATE of Premium, 4 per cent. per annum, when not so isolated, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum. Assurances for 6 months 2/3 of the annual rate, will and for 3 months, 1/2 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 £8000.

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.

PHILLIPS MOORE & Co.

BEG to announce that they have taken part of the Godowns of Mr. Duus 18 Queen's Road, and have just landed from the Bangalore a large Cargo consisting of all descriptions of Cutlery, Ironmongery, Locks of all Kinds, Brass Carpenters tools Fire Grates, and Best Sheffield Plated Goods, German Silver and British Plate, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Glass, Percussion Caps, Shot Belts, Telescopes and Spectacles Table Lamps, Saddlery, Umbrellas, Gold and Silver Watches, and Clocks in great variety, Gold and Silver Watch, Guards, Musical Boxes Accordions, of all descriptions, cut and plain Glass and a variety of fancy and other Goods.

Hongkong, February, 19th 1844.

JAMES WELCH

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

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

Hongkong, January, 1844.

THE Copartnership existing between **DIXON, CARTER & Co.** at Bombay, **DIXON, 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 **DIXON, GRAY & Co.** at Bombay under the firm of **DIXON, HUNTER & Co.**; and at Liverpool under the firm of **DIXON, DAVISON & Co.**

Macao, 1st August, 1843.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that the business heretofore conducted in China, by the late Henry Eybott will be now carried on by **John Mackey & Co.** of Calcutta, represented here by Messrs. **John Leffler and Charles Wilson Murray**, acting as their Agents and under their Procuration,

EDWARD FRANCIS,

Attorney for John Mackey & Co.

Macao, 12th February, 1844.

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 86 Queens Road upon moderate terms.

Goods placed [except combustibles] in Godown 18, Queen's Road can be insured from risk of Fire. Apply to N. DUUS, 18 Queen's Road, Victoria, November, 1st 1843.

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.

THE undersigned is authorized by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of H.Majesty's Land Forces in China, to receive all packages addressed to the Officers or Messes of any of the Regiments employed during the late war.

N. DUUS.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1843.

STORAGE may be obtained in dry, secure, and insured Godown's, on application to **BUSH & MILLER.**
Victoria, Hongkong, February, 24th 1844.

FOR SALE—One Mahogany and horse hair Sofa, One mahogany Coloret with marble slab. A few Tons of Jerked Beef, Tongues, a carriage, Eau de Cologne; a Portable water closet. Butter, Cheese, Hams, 8 Tons Sandal Wood, Port, and Sherry Wines, Claret, Hock, Champagne, Pale and Dark Brandy, Gin, whiskey and Pickles, Pickles Sauces, Mustard, Preserves, &c. &c. Apply to **J. B. PAIN.**
Victoria, 7th March, 1844.

FOR SALE—Two splendid Young Horses. Apply to **J. B. PAIN.**
Victoria, 7th March, 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 **LINDSAY & Co.**
Macao, 1 January, 1844.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED Port Wine, in 8 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—Billy Rice, Linté Coffee, Copenhagen Cherry Cordials in Pints, Manila Cordage, Oakum, Corks, Singapore Hanks, Anchors and Chains, Arrack, Bengal Chintze, Butter in Kegs, Candles, Bengal Rice, Ditté Dhol, Coal Tar, Swedish Ditté, and Pitch; a variety of other articles.
At the Godowns of **JOHN BURD & Co.**

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; Bucking; Table covers; Sauces; Salad Oil; Mustard; Nails and tacks of sizes; beat French corks; Pocket Compasses; fine Pekoe Tea; Superior No. 3 Chestnuts; York-hams &c. apply to **J. C. POWER.**
Victoria, 12th February, 1844.

TO LET.

THE Bungalow 4 on Offices belonging to Franjee Jemseejee Esq. situate on the Queen's Road near to Messrs. Macvicar & Co's premises. For particulars apply to Franjee Jemseejee, Macao; or **HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.**
Victoria, December 18th, 1843.

TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS in that range of buildings called the Albany Godowns, capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton. Rent \$60 per month each.
Apply to **A. Mc CULLOCH,**
48 Queen's Road,
Victoria, Heng-Kong, 12th December, 1843.

FOR SALE.

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

FOR AMOY, CHINAN, SHANGHAI, AND OTHER INTERMEDIATE PORTS.



THE Fine British Clipper Built Schooner *Alligator* A. 1. for 12 Years at Lloyds **R. W. COOK,** Commander.

She will be ready to receive goods on the 10th Inst. and will meet with immediate despatch having the greater part of her cargo engaged.

This Vessel has splendid accommodations for Passengers. Apply to the Commander on board or to **J. B. PAIN,** Queen's Road, Victoria, 6th March, 1844.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



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

Apply to **HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.** Victoria, 10th February, 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 of working, Standing and running rigging of both the best London make. Sails; One suit and a spare of the best half worn of best Navy canvas, Anchors, Patent Patent Windlass, Iron Tanks and Quarter boats with a wing and Sails, Lanes, new small sized kentledge, Guns, arms complete in Patent barrels; 2 Pitch pine 14 Ins. and others, is well adapted for a Coast trade, and is ready to start at a days notice. Apply personally or by letter to the Commanding Officer on board at Whampoa.

FOR SALE—The Following Wines received ex-Oriental from Messrs. Wardell & Co. London.

Port do.
Do. Do. Sherry.
Do. Do. Pale.
India Ale and Porter.
Also, Ships stores of all descriptions.

W. H. FRANKLYN,

Schooner *Comet,*

Whampoa, 23rd February, 1844.

FOR SALE—Manila Rum and Java Arrack in Casks of all sizes, Brandy in Hogsheads, Sherry in Butts, Hhds. Gr. 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.

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. 15 Queen's Road

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 5 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 10.
Repetitions, one fourth of the original charge.
Contracts may be entered into for long or short periods. Terms may be known on application at the Office.

TERMS, CASH.

Victoria, 8th January, 1844.

THE following are the Prices of Subscriptions to the Friend of China Gazette.

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