

THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Bills drawn by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, upon the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, in Council, payable at Port William, thirty days after sight, may be obtained by application to Edward Pine Coffin, Esq., Commissary General.

The rate at which the above Bills will be disposed of previous to 1st proximo at noon, is 222, Company's Rupees for 100, Mexican or other Republican Dollars of equal standard, or for 225, Company's Rupees.

By Order,

CHAS. E. STEWART.

Treasurer and Financial Secretary.

Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, 2nd April, 1844.

With reference to the preceding Notification, it is requested that all applications for Bills may be made in writing, specifying distinctly the following particulars, viz.

The whole sum desired, expressed in words. The Number of Bills desired, stating the amount of each.

The name of the Party to whom each Bill is to be made payable.

Money will not be received into the Chest in exchange for Bills on other days than Monday's,

Wednesday's, and Friday's, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. on the last day of any Month, except when a Mail is announced for immediate departure, or for some other urgent cause; and it must always be sent in charge of a confidential person, to whom an error of any kind can be duly explained. It is also desirable that the applications for Bills should be made on the intermediate days, in order that they may be ready for delivery when sent for.

Printed forms of application may be had at this Office.

E. PINE COFFIN, C. G.

Commissariat, Victoria, 3rd April, 1844.

ENGINEER CONTRACT.

Notice is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until Friday, the 12th of April, at noon, from such persons as may be willing to contract for cutting and leveling ground at this place, according to plans and specifications, of which information may be obtained at the Office of the Commanding Royal and Superintending Engineer, on any day after the 6th of April.

E. PINE GOFFIN, C. G.

Commissariat, Victoria, 28th March, 1844.

But such is the deplorable ignorance of, and apparent contempt for, mercantile matters, evinced by the "Powers that be," and the love of giving annoyance and lack of accommodation amongst their subordinates to merchants, that the whole system is becoming unpopular; and unless a different course be pursued, to that which has obtained since the establishment of the New system, British Merchants will be driven to employ foreign flags in the Chinese waters.

FREE TRADER

Canton, 4th April, 1843.

(To the Editor of the Friend of China.)

Mr. Editor,

Where are those prodigious benefits which the long complaining and confined merchants of Canton were promised under the new order of things? Where the extended limits for our commercial requirements and comforts, which floated in the vivid imagination of some factious grandees? where the magnificent plan of H. M. Consul, which was to sweep away Hog Lane, the two China streets, and carry our frumage to the Banks of the River?—Gone all gone! The power of the British Government, that deemed itself omnipotent in the councils of Canton, has failed in the removal of a crazy Chop House, standing on ground which H. M. Government has rented, and which it was agreed should be removed. The Cazy authorities have begun their old system of deception, stating that the question had been referred to the Emperor, but the house having been built for sometime they could not now remove it,—they say "stop two years so, and it will gradually decay, then can very easy take away." The late Co-shing, to whom the land belonged, say this also was taken promise by the Mandarin without a shadow of right; that it is of no earthly use, as no river boat pays toll to it, the Crook Chop House being on the opposite side where toll is levied; notwithstanding these notorious facts H. M. Consul is tamely submitting to be expelled, in every instance, insisted upon, and the late disastrous loss, to quietly forego the principle which H. M. Plenipotentiary has, in every instance, insisted upon, and to reconnoitre the old hideous system of concession which led to all the late blunders of Plenipotentiary Elliot; and this in Canton above all places—the scene of our contumely, oppression, and wrongs! Sotting the question of principle aside (which is a point of too high importance to be slightly abandoned) the presence of this Police station is an insult to Her Majesty's Government, and destroys the whole plan of the Revenue Factories, for, instead of being protected from the intrusion of the Chinese, we shall be annoyed by Police runners, Mandarin chair bearers, (who I presume you are aware, are tedious that have thus to work out their period of labour or bondage) low villains who may at any moment of your tumult, or other excitement, either by force, or by the property to be lost, as to the Police station, and the Police station, the owners of our limits, they are now actually being encircled.

The Danish Hong, which was destroyed by Firemen, but is now no longer the Site of European Dwellings, but is being covered with low, petty China Shops; the Spanish is likely to suffer a similar fate, and the open space in front of these Hong which used to give air, ventilation and health to the Foreign Community is now being covered with large piles of Chinese buildings, some of which, it is true, are to be inhabited by Europeans; they were originally intended and built for Godowns and are now, at any moment. Up here we all fully satisfied His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, cannot be aware that the privileges for which he contracted, for which so much blood and treasure have been expended, are being trilled with and tamely given up without a struggle or even a remonstrance. Why, instead of an extended space being allotted for the residence of the Foreign Community in Canton, the miserable space formerly occupied, has been encroached upon and reduced to about two thirds of its former confined extent. The erection too of so many additional Chinese Houses, on the Site of the burnt factories, has brought about our neighbourhood a fearful sense of low, idle ragabonds, as that the Ladies, whose presence had cheered and dispelled some of the gloomy feelings of our Monotonous exile, cannot take exercise in the Public Garden without a mob assembling round the railings and staring on them as if they were aged wild beasts in a menagerie.

We hear the Americans have applied for an extension of the railled public square, to the banks of the river; by our easy going, simple minded, Bonaparte Consul far too much engaged in classing plants and flowers, and translating files to trouble himself about the protection of our rights, or to remonstrate against the numerous and unjustifiable encroachments, now being made upon the already miserably confined space allotted to us. People at home, Mr. Editor, can form but a very poor estimate of the misery which a resident in Canton experiences, from being pent up in a space of a few hundred feet, not sufficient for him to take healthful exercise; they will scarcely appreciate or credit these facts, still they are capable of substantiation, by the evidence of every individual member of this community.

I may give you a further account of our deplorable condition in future letters.

Your's &c. &c.

ONE OF THE OLDEN TIMES.

Canton, 6th April, 1844.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.	1844.
5th Soundrapovra, Epinasse, Whampoa.	
6th Cathagenan, Jaccas, "	
6th Harriet, Crawford, Macao.	
6th Omega, Whita, Chusan.	
7th Mitchell, Comar, Bombay and Batavia.	
7th Hero, Fowler, Calcutta and Singapore.	
8th Nautilus, Gibson, Ningpo and Chusan.	
8th Hansberg, Harberber, Amoy.	
9th D. M. S. Castor, Captain Graham, from a cruise.	
SAILLED.	
6th Trining (Sp), Navarro, Whampoa.	1844
7th Gazelle, Dinahel, "	
7th Willam, H. Woodin, South Sea Islands.	
6th Canopus, Strayan, London.	
6th Sutherland, Freeman, Liverpool.	
7th Warlock, Jamney, West Coast.	
7th Ronble (An), Proctor, Macao.	
7th Cynthia, Bryant, Whampoa.	
7th Harriet, Crawford, Lombock.	
8th H. M. S. Castor, Captain Graham, for a cruise.	

Yards of Printed and Coloured Cottons.			Yards of Plain Cotton Goods.			Pounds of Cotton Yarn.		
1841.	1842.	1843.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1841.	1842.	1843.
7,960,898	5,229,716	5,391,761	39,725,660	49,117,072	70,896,618	6,214,416	5,921,967	7,341,651
1,098,822	926,698	2,361,260	21,792,635	17,753,945	39,739,199	2,729,450	4,050,856	6,190,839
1,506,679	1,326,364	1,903,037	9,465,757	6,020,431	6,486,450	444,554	200,000	200,000

From returns lately published of the trade of Russia, we collate some rather important facts connected with the Colonial Empire. It appears that the commerce between Russia and China increased most rapidly in 1841, during which year the value increased in the ton imported by way of Kinkha, as compared with 1840, of 472,000 kilns, representing a value of 19,701,000. In the same year there appears to have been a large increase in the demand for articles of Chinese consumption, as shown by the table of Russia exports to China. The increase as compared with 1840 was on furs 4,400,000; leather, 558,000; skins, 18,000; iron, 100,000; cotton goods, 2,918,000; cloth, 9,192,000; other goods, 2,220,000; Total increase in 1841, as compared with 1840, 20,176,000. It is very probable from the information that has been collected, that finer descriptions of articles are those best suited to the Chinese market.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the Friend of China.)

SIR,—Permit me, through the medium of your columns, to draw the attention of the Public abroad to the vexatious annoyances which the British community in Canton is at present exposed to, arising from the Consular regulations which vary with the moon, and with each change become more intolerable.

In the first place, the compulsory regulations of a Ship's register is most arbitrary and unjust proceeding. The possession of this document, it would seem, is to guard or indemnify the Consul against any risk or responsibility which he may incur in becoming a Chinese revenue Officer. It is made use of in a manner, little dreamt of when the regulations were framed, for it is held, not only until all duties due by the Ship are paid, but until the duties upon the Cargo she brings are also paid. The authorities here may not be amenable to the power that grants certificates of register, but if they are, they must either never register at all, or if they do they put a strange construction on its meaning. If a vessel were detained by the Chinese authorities on duties due on her import Cargo, over which she has no control, I can easily conceive the propriety of a British Officer interfering to relieve her, on the strength of having her register deposited in his hands, but for such Officer to detain the Ship for duties which SHE does not owe, I cannot understand or appreciate.—It is preposterous! The anxiety of those who made the Consular regulations seems, in this instance, to have over shot the mark. This will be amply illustrated by the following hypothetical case. Suppose a party capable of committing a fraud (and the Consular regulations seem framed with a spirit insinuating that British Merchants are disposed to) bought an old Ship for the purpose of importing a cargo of goods upon which heavy duties are leviable; the goods are landed and sold; the party absconds, leaving the Consul with the Ship's register and the register of [?] paying the duties. Who then is responsible to the Hoppo? This is a question which I am unable to answer, perhaps the Consul or his interpreter and police chief can.

Some ships, after remaining at Hongkong or Macao for a few days, have afterwards come up to Whampoa, who matter being utterly ignorant of the regulations regarding reporting their ship, until he sees his consignor in Canton; several having arrived at Whampoa in the afternoon moor their ships at once, as they should do, and do not come up until the following morning, occasionally, through an oversight, leaving their registers behind them; when they go to report themselves at the Consulate Office they receive, for the first time, the startling intimation that unless the register is deposited within 24 hours after the time of anchoring, a fine will be levied. There being nothing to pull to Whampoa and back, a plea of ignorance of the existing regulations is very justly made by the Captain; to which he receives the answer, "we will let you wind up by going you." An appeal to the Consul here, usually is made, and he, ever gentlemanly and accommodating, allows an extension of time. But this does not always end the business, for the Clerks have the assumption, notwithstanding the Consul's order given in their presence, subsequently to write, in their own names, to the consignor of the ship, stating she still remains charged with not reporting in time. I am not supposing a case but relating to a fact, and I cannot, for a moment, suppose that the Consul is aware of such doings by his subordinates. There is a Consul Agent at Whampoa; why cannot he send a copy of the regulations on board of each ship entering the Port, making the time leviable 24 hours after such regulations shall have been published, instead of 24 hours after arrival.

The next thing to be complained of, is compelling the consignor of the ship to furnish full particulars of all the cargo on board, giving the requisite information to compute the duties under the Tariff. This not only entails a great deal of trouble on the consignor, but causes parties having cargo in the ship to furnish their neighbours and competitors, who may be consignees of the vessel, with information that may prove prejudicial to their interest. If the Consul must have the information, why not make each consignor of a cargo furnish it prior to him? Fancy the consignor of a ship applied to the Consul for further particulars respecting such articles as Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, Musical boxes, Spy glasses, Dyest, Perfumery Provisions &c. &c. This has really occurred. The consignor is presented containing the marks, numbers and description of merchandise of every package on board, surely it might be deemed sufficiently explanatory. In the same manner an exact summary of the export cargo is required, the Consul pretending that it requisite the outward manifest should be signed by him. Now the object of all this is apparent.—It is partly to provide the Hoppo with information as a check upon his own people, and partly to prevent Foreigners from sending down cargo to Whampoa without paying the legal duties. In the first instance, the Hoppo should take care of his own books, and a people keep their own consciences; if the second, he should send down proper parties to prevent, instead of encouragement, the smuggling that is daily carried on in the most open manner in ships boats. The evil exists that—under the old system the Hoppo, and all under him either paid for their places or received no salaries; under the new system it was anticipated they would continue on the same footing, the Hoppo being unable to grant them any allowances, as he has to account to the Imperial Treasury for what appears, upon the Tariff, to be the gross amount of duties. For some time he expected his people to go on as before, fishing their livelihood how they best could. It has now however, arranged to give them a pittance, well knowing, that what is insufficient for the vessels to subsist on, he has still a claim on them, through the information obtainable from the Consul, to prevent his ill paid hangers cheating him. So the Consulate not only becomes a Chinese revenue office, but a Consul an informer against other Chinese revenue officers, though information extracted from the British Community, to their great annoyance and the injury of Trade.

Persecuting and throwing obstacles in the way of Consignees of ships appears to be the order of the day; and H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger not satisfied with having full control over a vessel whilst here, by possession of her register, must needs make the consignor come under a bond for \$1000, for which, should she sail away leaving any of her crew behind, he is liable. We have seen enough of Authorities out here taking more upon themselves than they have a right to do, and as there is an act of Parliament relating to seamen only remains for our Authorities to conform thereto, sending home any sailors who may have been left behind, and charging the ship at home with all expenses for so doing, which is provided for in the act referred to, instead of making the Consignor out here liable.—for what on earth, I would ask, has to be with the crew? How is he to recover his \$1000 after the ship has sailed? The probability is he will not know that a man has been left behind till the ship has gone, and he is called on to pay the \$1000 bond; true he has his remedy at home by an action at law against the owners, but that is a tedious affair, and very questionable as to the result, for experience teaches us all that it is difficult to recover by a law process any claim made against a party at home, when that claim hinges on any act of the Authorities here.

the terrors of this pestilential clime. We envy not the feelings of the man who, knowing to what deprivations and cares we are exposed in China, could yet propose to give the settler in Hongkong a mere leasehold tenure in his land. Can he ever have known the depth and strength of parental ties, the solemn obligations of friendship, or the poetry of existence? We think not, else he had not attempted to flech from us those bright anticipations of the future which prevent us sinking under the gloom realities of the present.

Our Readers, we trust, will not regret the discontinuance of the official publication of Government Notifications in this paper. So long a British commercial intercourse with the Chinese Empire was in an unsettled state, and all eyes were turned with interest to such documents as emanated from the pen of the Superintendent of Trade, we gladly made our columns the medium of conveying intelligence to the trading community of China, and those who honour us with their support elsewhere, although this was only done at a heavy pecuniary sacrifice to ourselves. Now, however, that our difficulties are settled, and the papers published by the Colonial Government, which formerly were of intense interest, consist of lengthy and frequently useless enactments of the colonial council, we do not consider that their gratuitous publication, is either incumbent on us, or can be wished for by our fellow Colonists. A short digest of their contents, with a few unprejudiced remarks, will be more in keeping with the character we endeavour to sustain—that of an unbiased Journalist. Acting upon these principles, some weeks ago we intimated to His Excellency, through the usual official mediums of communication, our desire that the connection existing between us should be put on a different footing. We were requested to state our terms, and did so, but they were not in keeping with the system of economy so prominently exhibited in colonial matters. Our contemporary of the Hongkong Register is now the official organ of Sir Henry Pottinger's government, and we, as our readers, are probably aware, feeling untrammelled, from what has often been a drag upon our energies, will assiduously confer our undivided attention to the local interests of the colony.

We have never been bigotted upholders of "the powers that be," whilst in some degree connected with them; nor afraid to comment upon the actions of officials, though, knowing the material of which the several departments of the public service were of necessity composed, we may but have alluded to their imperfections, when we ought to have laid them bare, in all their deformity, to derision and scorn. A better day is now dawning for the Colony, and we fully anticipate, that in a few short months, under the supervision of practical men, every branch of the Government will be organised a new. We have not been servile supporters, or unqualified admirers of our present rulers, neither will we now be violent oppositionists, merely because we have thought proper to break the slender tie which bound us to them. A Government can always protect itself—the public press every where ought to be the protector of the interests of the people. Here, under the existing state of affairs, that duty is peculiarly incumbent upon every paper, possessing the slightest degree of independence. By the blessing of God we will continue fearlessly, but temperately, to advocate the interests of our fellow citizens, at the same time rendering unto *Caesar*, the things that are his.

During a career of two years we have had every reason to be satisfied with the countenance shown us by the British and foreign Merchants of China, as well as the European community of this Island generally; for the future, we hope, the friendly aid will be continued, and, from the various new sources of commercial information opening to us, we humbly think, that we will not altogether be unentitled to it.

We will not be misunderstood in this announcement—the discontinuance, of our connection is a voluntary one—we have found it unprofitable—we believe that under existing circumstances it could not be continued, either agreeably to ourselves, beneficially to the public, or satisfactorily to the present Government. If in some respects we have been treated meanly, we make no complaints, and it will have no influence over our sentiments on public topics.

We are sorry to hear that during his recent visit to Macao, the Honourable Major General D'Aguiar was robbed of part his luggage; and that there is little probability of the property being recovered.


In future, our days of publication will be on Wednesdays and Saturdays. By this arrangement, we will better divide the week, giving two clear working days between each issue—at present we find it rather difficult to bring out our paper at an early hour on Tuesday's, without encroaching on the Sabbath, which we are anxious to avoid.

We are happy to hear from various quarters, that the summary of European intelligence, contained in our last was approved of. Should the Overland Mail arrive immediately after our paper has appeared, we will issue an extra, containing the more important items of news, within twelve hours of our papers being received from the post office. We have no doubt, that Mr. Scales, will kindly afford us every facility, by delivering the papers as expeditiously as the post office arrangements will admit of.

H. M. Ship *Castor*, Captain Graham, came into port yesterday, but did not anchor. She saw the U. S. Ship *Brandywine* the previous evening, inside of the Lemas. The *Brandywine* was steering for Macao.

The *Castor* is kept actively employed cruising on the coast, this being the second time she has looked into port without anchoring.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

 THE A 1 new American Clipper built Brig *EAGLE* 328 Tons was built in New-York in November, 1843 of white oak, Locust and Cedar, Coppered and Copper fasten'd and is reckoned to be the fastest sailer out of the United States, or in China.

DIMENSIONS.

Length	127 feet.
Breadth	27 "
Depth	10 6 "
Do. Keel	2 6 "

For terms and further particulars, Apply to

Capt. SHEARMAN.

Victoria, April 8th, 1844.

On board.

FOR SALE.—A Copy of Horaburghs Directory for Navigators, for 1826.

Apply to

M. McEWEN,

General Sale Room, Oswald's Row,

Victoria, April 8th, 1844.

FOR SALE.—The under Wines just received from Alexander Black London.

Fine old Pale and Brown Sherry.

Fine old Port.

Champagne.

HUGHESDON, CALDER & Co.

Victoria, 8th April, 1844.

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

D. DISANDT,

F. H. TIEDEMAN.

Victoria, Hongkong, 1st January, 1844.

JUST ARRIVED.—To be landed in a day or two Small parcels of highly esteemed Wines, consisting of

Fine old Port,

Larose Claret, St. Julien Claret.

Pale and Medium Sherry,

Pale Brandy, very superior, in dozen cases.

FOR SALE.—Sheet Copper and Nails, a few Marr's Fire Proof Iron Safes and Chests, Superior Champagne, Madeira, Hoek, Batavia Arrack and Brandy in Wood. A good assortment of Oilman's Stores, Coconut, Turpentine, and Paint Oil, Manila Rope, French and English Corks.

Apply to

DISANDT & TIEDEMAN.

Oswald's Hill, opposite to the premises Messrs Gibb, Livingston, & Co.

FOR SALE.—A few pieces of fine Long Cloth, Patent Cashmere and Light Waiscoat Pieces, suitable for summer wear; also very superior Store and House Door Locks and Padlocks; bolts and screws. SUPERIOR OLD No. 3 GHERROOTS; Light French Wines, of various kinds; Pale and Brown Sherry; Port, Claret, Brandy, Rum, Hollands, Cider, Sperm and Stearine Candles, Quinine, &c.

Apply to

J. C. POWER.

Victoria, 6th April, 1844.

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale by the Under signed—

London Bottled Ale and Porter

Good Dutch Butter

Ditto Gloucester Cheese

A large stock of Cut Crystal

China Dessert Sets, complete

Ditto Tea ditto ditto

Prime Cumberland Hams

Superior Pale and Brown Sherry

Ditto ditto Brandy, 1 dozen cases.

FRAS. DICKENS.

Victoria, April 6, 1844.

WANTED a Competent STEWARD for the Midshipmen's Mess of H.M.S.V. *Vesta*. For particulars apply on board, between the hours of 9 and 12 a.m.

H.M.S.V. *Vesta*,

Hongkong, April 5, 1844.

FOR SALE.—Sheathing Copper, from 16 To 24 ounces, and Sheet Lead; Port, Sherry, Claret and Champagne, at

HENRY, HUMPHREYS & Co,
13 Queen's Road.

Victoria, Hongkong 20th March, 1844.

NOTICE.—My Establishment has this day been removed to Victoria Hongkong.

FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE.

Macao, 27th March, 1844.

ELISHA DENTON begs to announce to the Gentry and Inhabitants of Hongkong, that he intends opening the House, No. 2, Webster's Bazaar, for the purpose of Hair Dressing, and trusts by strict attention to business to meet a share of their patronage.

N. B. Razors carefully set, &c. &c.

Victoria, 4th April, 1844.

LONDON MONTHLY TIMES, for the Overland Mail, on sale at this office. In future a few copies will be received by every opportunity, and disposed of at 50 cents each.

Gazette Office.

April 6th.

FOR SALE.—The following Wines from Messrs. Wardell & Co. London.

Fine Old Port.

Do do Sherry.

Do do Very Pale.

Do do English Claret.

Do French Do.

Also, Brandy, in wood and bottle; Rum, Gin, and Arrack; Ale and Porter. Charcoots, Oilman's Stores, Preserves, Flour, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Canvas, Rope, Twine, Blocks, Paints and Oils, Varnish, and every description of Stores for Ship and Cabin use. Danish Sconner Ormen.

W. H. FRANKLYN.

Whampoa, March 20th, 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.

Champagno

Vinegar

Claret

Cherry Cordial

Sherry

Manila Cheroots

Port

Stationery of all Sorts

Brandy

Oil Table covers

Ale

Lemon Syrup

Porter

Black and Green Teas

Cider

Sperm Candles

Perry

Pickles, and Sauces of all descriptions
Pocket and Office knives, Scissors
Table Cutlery, Breakfast and dinner Sets and other
Crockery ware
Cheese, Hams, Perfumery
Glass ware of all descriptions
Gentlemen and Ladies' Cotton Hose and
Various other articles.

ROBT LOWRIE.

Victoria, 5th March, 1844.

NOTICE.—In Store; deliverable only to the parties to whom they are addressed, or their orders,
2 Boxes addressed J. G. Bolton 49th Regt.

1 " " Engineer Rundall.

2 " " Wm. McGregor, Bart.

1 " " Officers Comd. H. M. 78 Highlanders.

1 " " Col. A. B. Dyce, H. M. 41st M. N. I.

1 " " Mess H. M. 6th Regt.

2 " " Officers Comdg. 26th Regt.

1 " " " 49th "

4 " " Mess. 55th to order of the 18th Regt Mess.

1 " " H. M. 18th Regt.

1 Package addressed Colour Sergeant J. Beecroft, H. M. 35th Regt.

1 Box Lieut. Halsted, H. M. Ship Cornwallia.

N. DUUS.

Victoria, 1st April, 1844.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. William R. Lejee, and Mr. William Couper, in our house have ceased; and Mr. Nathaniel Kinman, Mr. William A. Lawrence, and Mr. William Moore, have been admitted partners therein, their interest commencing on the 1st February last.

Our Firm now consists of W. S. Wetmore, of New York; Samuel Wetmore, Junr., Nathaniel Kinman William A. Lawrence, and William Moore.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 15th 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 at Hong-Kong, as under:— 1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such Buildings are isolated from all others. Rate of Premium, 4 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, 3/4 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. Duns 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, Nails, Carpenters tools Fire Grates and Best Sheffield Plated Goods, German Silver and British Plate, Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, 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 Accordians, of all descriptions, cut and plain Glass and a variety of fancy and other Goods.

Hongkong, February, 10th 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, refitting Medicine Chests &c. will be most faithfully attended to.

1st January, 1841. MR. LATTY. Chronometer and Watch Maker. Removed from Lanca Hotel to the upper part of Mr. Pain's new store Queens Road opposite to Chinitans Hong.

Hongkong, January, 1844. THE Copartnership existing between DIROM, CARTER & Co. at Bombay, DIROM, RICHMOND & Co. at Liverpool, and ourselves in China, having expired by its own limitation on the 31st July last, we beg leave to announce, that in future, our business will be carried on here, under the firm of DIROM, GRAY & Co.; at Bombay under the firm of DIROM, HUNTER & Co.; and at Liverpool under the firm of DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.;

DIROM & Co. Macao, 1st August, 1843. NOTICE.—The undersigned 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 Back Godowns situated 18, and 56 Queens Road upon moderate terms. Goods placed [except combustibles] in Godown 18 Queen's Road can be insured from risk of Fire.

N. DUUS Goods received and sold on Commission 18 Queen's Road. Victoria, November, 11th 1843.

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

JUST received and for sale at the godowns of the undersigned. Flouring pieces, Pistols, Fresh American Flour, Bread, Cheese, Butter, Ladies' and Gent's shoes, a few pairs of French Boots, Champagne in Baskets, Sherry in Wood and Bottle, Brandy Fruit, a few cases Tokay, Olives, Champagne Cider, Arrack, Neat's Tongues, Fancy goods, Quills, Steel-pens, Hand mirrors, Shades for Candlesticks, Plated Ware, &c.

P. TOWNSEND. 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 Form from Messrs. Sandeman Forster and Co. London. Fine old Pale and Brown Sherry. In wood and bottle. 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.—E. I. Cos Bills on Bengal. Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON, & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Mr. J. B. PAIN. Small invoices of the following goods. Stockholm Pitch and Tar. Square Shop Stoves (flues behind) Register Stoves, 31 x 36 inches. Ditto 18 x 31. Fenders, 27 Inches. Cast Iron Garden Chairs, Gothic and Vine Leaf patterns. French Flower Stands. Stove Piping. One Sky light and Frame. A few Bales Slop Clothing. Superior Dark Brandy, in bottle. Pale French, do. Heath's Sherry. Pago's Port. Scotch Whiskey. Pickled Tongues. Hams, Butter, Cheese. Pickles, Sauces, &c. Paint Oil and Turpentine. A few Tons Sandal Wood. Victoria, 21st March, 1844. Also, an invoice of Nails, from 1 to 3 Inches.

TO LET. TWO GODOWNS in that range of buildings called the Albany Godowns, capable of containing about 2000 Bales of Cotton, Rent \$50 per month each. Apply to A. Mc.CULLOCH. 46 Queen's Road. Victoria, Hong-Kong, 12th December, 1843.

FOR SALE. AT the Godowns of the undersigned. Claret St. Julien Pameys and Destoumet. Liqueurs. Olive oil. Champagne. French Brums in Canners. Cognac Brandy in Doz Cases. Brandy Fruit. WILLIAM SCOTT. Victoria, 1st March, 1844.

FOR SALE.—A few Quadrants, Sextants, Quadrants, Azimuth, and other Compasses, Spy Glasses, Spirit Levels, Goniometers, Surveying, and Mathematical Instruments, Barometers, &c. &c. &c. Apply to N. DUUS. Victoria, February 16th, 1844. 18 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Mandarin Fruit and Java Arrack in Casks of all sizes, Brandy in Hogheads, Sherry in Butts, Hds. of Corks and Casks, 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 10th 1844. * 18 Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—Riga Sherry, for Top and Top Gallant Masts and Yards, and Deal Planks, from 1 to 14 inch x 2, and from 12 to 20 feet long, and a Patent Windlass, Capstan and Winch, also Europe and Manila Rope, Cauvass Paint, Pain Oil, Flour, and Salt Resins. N. DUUS. Hongkong, March, 20th, 1844.

FOR SALE.—Two large Gunslaves, mounted in a healthy part of the island, in the open air. Early possession essential. Apply to B. OSWALD. Hongkong, 13th March, 1844.

FOR AMOY, CHUSAN, & SHANGHAI. THE Schooner *Aligator* is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched in a few days. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to J. B. PAIN. Victoria, 3rd April, 1844.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER. THE British Ship *Goldbolter*, A. 1. 348 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 exceptional 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 Tunks and Batts, 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 Conster 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 BOMBAY. THE "ANNA ELIZA" Captain G. A. Granger, will be dispatched on the 10th proximo. For freight of Silk or Treasure, apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co. Macao, 31st March, 1844.

FOR SALE. AT the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Furniture, of superior finish, just landed ex "Horn-tail" from New York. Mahogany Beaureaus with marble tops, and mirrors. Centre tables with marble tops. Hair cloth mahogany sofas. Single and double wash hand stands, marble tops. Looking chairs, &c. &c. BUSH & MILLER. Victoria, 18th March, 1844.

B. KENNY M. D. MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN LONDON &c. Has fitted up a Chinese Vessel as a residence at Whampoa, moored at the Entrance of Bombay Creek in Blenheim Reach.

WHAMPOA HOSPITAL. FOR the greater convenience of Vessels lying in the Whampoa and Blenheim reaches, the Hospital Vessel is moored off the Bombay Creek. M. OSULLIVAN and J. MANDELL. Members of the Royal College of Surgeons &c. Resident Surgeons. Whampoa, 3rd February, 1844.

WATER BOAT.—Captains and Agents of Ships are respectfully informed that a Boat has been fitted with 2 tanks and a Force Pump for the delivery of Water to the Shipping in Harbour, she will be anchored off the wharf of Mr. N. DUUS. Apply on board or at the Godowns. Cash on Delivery. Hongkong, 4th March, 1844.

FOR SALE.—At the Office of this paper. Addends to the sailing directions for the coast of China, brought up to February 1844 from the surveys of Captain Collinson, R. N. Blank forms of Ships articles, prepared according to the existing law relative to Merchant Seamen, and an Abstract of the Merchant Seamen's Act, indorsed on the back. Charterparties and General Powers of Attorney after forms prepared by Mr. Ghitt. Victoria, 7th March, 1844.

THE following are the sole Agents for circulating Subscriptions to the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette. BARBARA, A. Von Schrenberg Esq. SINGAPORE: E. Little Esq. CALCUTTA: Messrs. A. Hyde Gossling & Co. LONDON: Messrs. Woodward & Co. Newgate St. From the 1st January, 1844, The Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, will be published every Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, at the Office of the Editor, No. 11, South Street, London. The price of the Gazette is 6d. per copy, and 1s. per annum, in advance. The Editor is not responsible for the contents of the advertisements inserted in the Gazette, or for the consequences of any errors or omissions which may occur in the printing thereof. The Editor is not responsible for the consequences of any errors or omissions which may occur in the printing thereof. The Editor is not responsible for the consequences of any errors or omissions which may occur in the printing thereof.