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PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold on Monday the 22nd Instant at the Commissariat a quantity of damaged stores consisting of,

- Tamarinds (in cask.)
- Biscuit.
- Dholl.
- Hospital Clothing and Furniture.
- Ghee Casks in staves.

Also Arrack, Vinegar, Pepper and Mutton Suet all of very good quality.

EDWARD PINE COFFIN, C. G. Commissariat, Victoria, 16th April, 1844.

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, Compans Ruppes for 100, Mexican or other Republican Dollars of equal standard, or for 225 Compans Ruppes.

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. nor 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.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the Friend of China.)

Sir,—I have the pleasure of forwarding to you a valuable article written by Dr. Hayne of the Madras service which appears likely to be generally understood, and may be found to throw some additional light upon the causes of the fatal disease, experienced here during the last summer and autumn, and also serve to elicit information from those who from their knowledge of the interesting Science of Geology, are enabled to arrive at correct Topographical conclusions. An established principle however in Malaria countries, during the summer season, is to keep to the windward of all sources of Malaria, which applies not only to those who are living on shore, but also to those who are in ships, unless anchored at a sufficient distance from the shore, which does not appear practicable in Hongkong Harbour.

The experience of last Summer and Autumn, serves I think to confirm all that has been observed in the West Indies, and to show the value of the one simple fact, which applies not only to the means of saving many lives, but also to those who are in ships, unless anchored at a sufficient distance from the shore, which does not appear practicable in Hongkong Harbour.

Your most obedient Servant,
NO GEOLOGIST.

Victoria, Hongkong,
16th April, 1844.

Observation on the Hill Fevers of the Southern Peninsula of India; with some Remarks on Malaria and Electricity as a probable Cause of Fever and some other Disorders. By Dr. Hayne, Madras Art. I. No. X.

We have ever considered the geological nature of the soil as one of the most powerful of the causes of physical climate; and in the last edition of the work on Tropical Climates by the senior editor of this Journal, assisted by Mr. Martin, will be found a sketch of our sentiments on that head, referring more especially to the climate of Bengal. In the article mentioned we have referred also to various supposed sources of the electricity of our climate, but in truth the subject is an obscure one, and in the present state of our knowledge we refer with pleasure to such an ingenious and elaborate article as Dr. Hayne's, were it for no other purpose than to direct inquiry, where there are so difficult of being obtained.

Enumerating the symptoms of the hill fever, Dr. Hayne observes that the ordinarily received opinions as to the probable origin of fevers will not here hold, for that the hills are here not more woody than in other healthy places; some indeed,

where the epidemic of 1809 and 1810, as well as the endemic, were most destructive, are quite naked of trees, as Dudding, Madras, and the rocks west of Seringapatam."

"Now, if about the hills, that the fever exists constantly and invariably among them, that the fever exists constantly of a different composition are as constantly true from the same, would it not become reasonable to suppose that the nature or composition of the rock itself must furnish the cause of the calamity?"

The hills where it is found to prevail, appear, at first view, to be quite harmless, as they are a granite, which is the most common rock-kind on this globe. They contain, however besides quartz, felspar, and mica, a great proportion of ferruginous hornblende, which, by its disintegration or separation from the rock, becomes highly magnetic, and in which, I suppose, the cause resides which produces this fever, as well as in great tracts of other disorders. This iron hornblende occurs in such quantities that all rocks, public roads, indeed, all hollow along these hills are filled with its sand; from which, also, all the iron in this part of the country is manufactured. This granite is remarkable for its disintegration, as it is not easily separated during the hot season in large masses of many tons, but crumbles as easily into its composing particles, and is found as sand in great abundance, not only near every rock, but near every stone, from whence it is earned by the torrents during the rains to the lower parts of the country, and thus forms the particular mark by which these hills may be distinguished from all others. It is generally not attracted by the magnet when united to the mass, even when it occurs in its hornblende state, or greenstone, in the greatest abundance; but after it has been separated it is attracted as much as any iron filings. This may be owing to the incipient state of oxidation, or more likely, to the development of magnetism by the high temperature to which it has been exposed in the hot season, which also may have weakened the cohesion of the rock, and aided its disintegration in the rains.

Hills of this description form the principal ranges of the Ghauts, not far at least as the Godavery; they predominate also among the smaller, and in single hills and rocks in the low country, so that they might be taken for the exclusive rock formation of this country. However, fortunately, this is not quite the case. They are easily recognised at a distance by their very rugged and abruptly pointed appearance, and the great steepness of their tops. The ranges of this formation are also very interrupted, and generally consist of rows of single hills, although to the Southward, I have found them also connected at bases, and in triple and quadruple ranges."

Dr. Hayne then gives an excellent topographic description of the hills "which have rendered themselves known to Europeans for the malignity of the fever," and after that of such as are "as constantly free of the hill fever." This is the right kind of topography, but for obvious reasons we cannot here enter into it. The hills where the fever is "totally unknown," Dr. Hayne describes as "a primitive trap, which consists of quartz, felspar, and mica hornblende." He then adds that he has seen that a hill situated short a range of hills of this latter composition, in the Combaro district—a remarkable fact.

These two ranges of trap proceed with very little or no admixture of iron stone through the whole Barannah, from Nancal to Damapury and Vellore; the rocks are sometimes compact hornblende, and sometimes loose, and in some places the same formation; but here and there hills appear among them of iron granite, which stand in connexion with other ranges of that description in that province, both East and West of that valley, which have the hill fever as virulent as in other parts of the country, where whole ranges of these hills occur.

A very remarkable instance was illustrative of the above facts, and in my deductions from them, I found that the hills, which lie in the above valley, close to a large table-land, the rock of which is sandstone. I asked there a respectable native, whether any such disorder as fevers, were frequent in the country, but received in answer, "No, thank God, not within ten miles of this place; at farthest, a hill for which no man can give two days without getting it." To this place a great number of the single hills, and order of bringing two or three stores from the rock of the hill, and some sand as might be found on the road? The man returned, and brought pieces of a rock composed of red felspar, quartz, and plenty of ferruginous hornblende; and the sand of the road consisted entirely of magnetic sand and particles of felspar.

I must now leave the hill fever, as far as they extend to the Southward (Chiltore) the hill fever is totally unknown, I was particular in my inquiries on the subject, in the beginning of this year, when among them. They consist entirely of flinty slate, and are here in some places as they are in other, and as lofty and as low as the granite hills.

I come now to the hills which I have myself seen myself for some years, the Goudapah District. It is divided from Gurnecondah on the South, and from iron granite and the hill fever, by a range of flinty slate. The same bands there to the northward, where the ranges thicken as they advance, and leave narrow valleys as far as Cummar, and further up the river Kishna. The whole or most of these hills belong to the elastic formation, some are calcareous, all however are free of the hill fever. Other fevers may occasionally be seen, such as simple intermittents and bilious remittents, but they do not, like the hill fever, run into a typhus, and the cautious may easily guard against and get rid of them.

This is the largest extent of inland country which I know to be free of the hill fever, viz. from Goudapah to Kishna near Chiltore, a place that has been at all times dreaded for its fevers. There the iron granite hills prevail again. To the westward of Goudapah, the healthiness of the country extends to the Ganjicoth hills, which belong to the flinty trap formation, consisting of sandstone, mica, felspar, and hornblende, which are cemented together, and which are entirely free of magnetic ironstone.

Batubiden is another range of hills which is remarkably free of hill fever, although it lies between pieces of country, free of hill fever, as Seringatam to the S. W. and Chiltore to the N. W. and Sergrity to the W. an unwholesome country amongst the Ghauts. It belongs to the elastic formation, and as the mountains are found in large quantities, and are not on them for so small a space of time, when plants keep fresh and alive in the open air for many days after they have been taken out of the ground or broken off the stem. In fact, my observation, viz. that the hill fever on the coast does not occur, is owing to the hills of the elastic formation, or where ironstone is found in large quantities, will be confirmed, the reports of the hill fever, which a principal question arises now, but which, and the answer to it I presume will be anticipated by every medical man, viz. what can be the particular principle in that rock which should have so powerful an effect on the human frame? I readily ascribed it to the magnetic or ferruginous particles which were to be seen in the greatest abundance in the rock, hornblende, and I do not regret in great truth, in the last research.

The electric and magnetic fluids are modifications of each other—a principle now pretty generally admitted. It exists in the air, and that it does in the earth and in the minerals, need scarcely

be mentioned, nor are the animal and vegetable kingdoms less indebted for its influence, indeed it is the ANIMA MUNDI. It can be accumulation under certain circumstances in the air, and there is no doubt, that as in magnetism, so in iron, and in some of the mineral, and as it is elastic, it can be also dissipated from the place in which it is confined. Of course where magnetic iron abounds the electric fluid, whether in its positive or negative quality, will make, under favourable circumstances, its escape.

This must be on common physical principles the case, where the TEMPERATURE IS MORE THAN USUALLY INCREASED; the hottest season therefore when the rocks exposed to the meridian rays of the sun are raised to the accumulated heat of 220° in the space when the fever rages most, (which we suppose to originate from the greatest development of magnetism). It is known that a high degree of electricity can be raised, in certain minerals by heating them merely, and according to my experiment, the hornblende which is found in this granite becomes magnetic on being heated, which before showed no magnetism whatever. It stands also to reason, that the first rain which cools the atmosphere down to 74° must put a stop to the discharge of that principle, and to the further course of the fever, for *tescane causa tollitur affectus*."

It is generally believed, that so powerful a principle has, or must have a great influence, on the animal constitution, although electricity has hitherto been tried, but with every partial success, as a remedy against some disorders; and if I am not mistaken, with more where it has been abstracted, where sparks have been elicited, than where they have been imparted. Magnetism has also been tried, but often ridiculed by the medical world in England, which is particularly that which is called animal magnetism.

In my humble opinion it is here the particular magnetism or electricity of the iron granite, without however attempting to determine whether it is the vitreous or resinous; for hornblende in primitive trap contains nearly as much iron as that of the granite; the iron also is of iron minerals, as in the magnetic iron slate of Bahabany, and the contained iron ore of that country, possesses as much magnetism, even in its active state, yet it does not prove themselves in the least harmful to our constitution, as that of the iron granite hills; of course if it electricity at all [as it should appear] it must be that particular modification of it, which is inherent to the iron sand of the granite of this country. It has been observed by some practitioners [Mr. Scrudder] that the night air in those places, where such fevers occur, is particularly to be dreaded. This seems to militate against the new doctrine, but is actually in support of it; for electricity, as is well known, can be confined to clouds for a considerable time, or can be kept at a certain spot by attraction [as in the ignis fatuus], and of course the same principle would be different here, but from similar causes, may be kept floating in the air for some time at the particular spot where it has been discharged, and if it should remain till night, it must be condensed by the coolness of it, and hence will be imparted, or come concentrated to those who expose themselves to it at the time.

The natives are particularly fond of sleeping in the open air, with a very slight or no covering, hence our cause of their being often subject to those fevers than Europeans.

A moist atmosphere destroys electricity [to use the common phrase] or abduces it; it is therefore but natural, that the first strong rains in the season, besides the cooling of the rocks, should remove the electricity which is collected in the air, and in some cases, in a season prior to the hot, (in January and February) the fever has been restrained by the same circumstance. The heavy dews, among our Ghauts, which some have even considered as the forerunner, or as a powerful cause of these fevers, have absolutely retarded or prevented them. For it should be known and remarked, that these mountains are reckoned the safest to venture among the Ghauts and to remain there."

"It may be observed further, that all epidemics in this country are preceded by uncommonly heavy rains and some lightning; such was not only the case in the fever epidemic of 1808 to 10, as I have already said, but such a state had the appearance of the prevalence of cholera in Bengal, and now at Madras. It is not supposed, however, that they are in consequence of the rain after it has fallen, and the inundations which have followed it, but from the superabundance of electric matter which caused the rain, or in fact from the same cause [electricity] derived from a different source.

It is a common advice, as a precaution, to avoid if possible the living near a hill or rock about which a quantity of magnetic iron sand is found. The distance of two miles would be quite sufficient in common cases, as it has been observed at Courtallum, where the village, that had suffered much from the fever, has been removed with the best effect to that very distance.

I could now give any writing as I have said nearly every thing I know at present on the subject, but I will suggest a few hints, which strike me, will not imply come from me, although I am convinced they would soon occur to others, and would be most likely better expressed.

It appears in my first instance to me probable, that electricity in general, is the principle which has most influence on our health, and on our life. We live in it constantly, it penetrates every thing, it is as a constituent of every thing, &c. &c. It may abound in some situation, it may be deficient in others, each of which must have peculiar effects; the positive or vitreous, or the negative or resinous may produce different effects, and in particular effect; has when it occurs in great quantity from magnetic iron stone (I believe the resinous) it is probable that it may have similar consequences from whatever other sources it may be derived. The fever in the Northern Circars, which it might not be owing to the electricity from the mine of the country, or in the instance, it seems to be like the hill fever, particularly in its tendency to run into a typhus, or into enlargement of the spleen, &c. It appears to me also very certain, that the fever in fact of some countries, in the South of England, and in the West India, are generated in the same manner. I have for the latter supposed, as I have already said, that the frequency of the ignis fatuus in these situations, [certainly but an electrical phenomenon] and the account of the river itself, which seems to resemble our hill fever in many particulars, as do the same fevers of Bengal and Sumatra, which equally run into a typhus, and effect frequently demonstrated by experimental means, which indeed, has been already proved, that the electric mass naturally placed in a pure and as full charge as in the most solution of sulphur. To conclude, I must say, that in my humble opinion, all fevers are in some degree generated by a superabundance of electricity, either of the local situation or the habit of the individual.

NOTICE.

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

The Friend of China is regularly filed in London, by Mr. P. L. Simmonds, Agent for the Colonial papers, British and Foreign Newspaper and advertising agency office, 18 Cornhill (opposite the Royal Exchange), who will receive any communications, orders and advertisements.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA,
AND HONG-KONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 20th, 1844.

By the arrival of the *Young Queen*, Captain Hart, the total failure of the expedition, fitted out at this port, by the Honorable James Erskine Murray and Mr. C. W. Bowra, to open a commercial communication with the Island of Borneo, has been confirmed. We regret to state that the report of Mr. Murray's having been killed, in an engagement with the natives, is also too true. We have been enabled to acquire some of the particulars from an authentic source.

After their arrival on the coast, the two vessels—the schooner *Young Queen* and the brig *Anna*, entered the river Cote, for about eighty miles, and anchored off Tongarron. During the ascent no opposition was offered; and on arriving at the town named, where the Sultan resides, he expressed himself gratified by the visit, and willing to trade with the vessels. Deceived by these friendly appearances, they were moored; but after some time had elapsed, there appeared no intention on the part of the inhabitants to buy or sell. From the large body of armed men congregating around the Sultan's house, suspicions began to be entertained that all was not right. These suspicions were soon confirmed by attempts being made to board on two several nights, which were prevented by the vigilance of those on the watch. The Sultan had now thrown aside every appearance of friendliness, and there was no longer any doubt of his intention to destroy the vessels, if possible. Mr. Murray, deeply impressed with their dangerous position, addressed a letter to the Captains of the *Young Queen* and the *Anna*, stating his conviction that they could only escape by fighting their way through the gun-boats and floating batteries, with which they were surrounded; he also endeavored to get hostages from the Sultan, for a safe passage down the river—in this he failed.

The attack commenced upon the vessels on the 10th of February while they were still at anchor, by masked batteries from the shore and gun-boats. They slipped their cables and commenced their almost hopeless attempt to fight their way out of the river, surrounded by numerous boats which kept up an incessant fire from their long brass guns. On every turn of the river they found a fresh battery to contend with, the boats keeping up the pursuit out of range of the swivels, but not of the long guns, from which, in the *Young Queen*, there were fired 550 shot, and a proportionate number from the *Anna*. At one time the *Anna* got on a mud bank, but her consort nobly bore up and ranged alongside for her protection, until she got off. But for this she would inevitably have been taken. The night being calm with a strong ebb tide, the two vessels were lashed together, and allowed to drift with the current, determined to escape or perish in company—ahead of each was a boat to pull them round when they got broadside on to the current; the men in these boats state positively that they heard *English voices* hailing them from the shore.

After 36 hours of continuous fighting, they reached within a few miles of the mouth of the river, and escape appeared certain. But they found a numerous fleet of boats ahead of them, which had entered through some unknown creek. This was the last and most desperate attack, and the number of prizes killed must have been immense. With personal safety, almost within his grasp, here poor Murray was killed. He was fighting the mid-ship guns when he was struck by a two pounder on breast; death was instantaneous.

They at length passed the bar and flats at the mouth of the river, though at sunset the boats were still in chase.

During the whole affair the conduct of the Officer and men was excellent. An unflinching determination was evinced to escape or die in the attempt. Mr. Murray was the moving spirit by which they were all influenced, and it is deeply to be regretted, that he was cut short in the very vigor of life—with his talents and energies he might have done much to retrieve past misfortunes.

We regret to state, that on the 23rd of March an attempt at mutiny was made on board the *Young Queen*, in which one man was shot. He is still a prisoner on board.

As a matter of course, the Admiral upon this or the East India station, will not permit this daring affair to pass unpunished. There is not a sufficient depth of water for heavy ships, to carry them to the town of Tongarron; but the small iron steamers, of which there are several in India, and one here, are admirably fitted for the service.

After their escape, the *Young Queen* fell in with H. M. S. *Samarang*, Captain Sir Edward Belcher; this energetic Officer will no doubt put himself in communication with Sir William Parker, if he be still on the India station, and with Sir Thomas Cochrane, who is unfortunately absent from this port. We do not suppose that Sir Edward Belcher will attempt anything with his own vessel, her draft of water would render the chastisement, which must be ample and complete, impossible.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded on board the two vessels.

KILLED.

Hon. James Beskine Murray, - - *Young Queen*.
James Dance, Seaman, - - - - *Anna*.
John Thomson, Boatswain - - - *Anna*.

WOUNDED.

Mr. B. C. Hart, - - - - - *Anna*.
Mr. Mc. Nyles, - - - - - *Anna*.
John Miller, Gunner's Mate, - - *Young Queen*.
William Thomson, Gunner, - - - *Anna*.
Constance, Boy, - - - - - *Anna*.

We have been favored with the prospectus of a proposed chartered "East India Bank," the head quarters of which is to be in London, with branches at the three principal ports in India, Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. The operations of the bank are at present to be confined to exchanges, which, from the enormous, and annually increasing trade of India, are very large. The profitable employment of capital in the Canadian, West Indian, and Australian Banks is well known; and the advantages, which these colonies have derived, from responsible banking institutions is incalculable. With a commerce exceedingly limited, as compared with India, they have afforded profitable employment for many millions sterling, and their shares are always favorite investments with the cautious capitalist. We cite as examples, the *Bank of Australasia*, established in 1835, with a capital of £100,000 paid; the capital has been since increased to £1,200,000, which is all profitably employed, the annual dividends being 8 pr. Ct., with a bonus of £15,000 divided among the shareholders. In addition to which, this bank has now a reserved fund of accumulated profits of upwards of £100,000. This admirably conducted institution, is still in a flourishing state, although the purely colonial, that is, not chartered banks, were mostly ruined, during the recent derangement of monetary affairs in New South Wales. In the West Indies the *Colonial Bank* pays a dividend of from 5 to 8 pr. Ct., and has been mainly instrumental, by a cheap supply of money, to enable the planters, since a reduction of the duties on East Indian Sugar, and the increased price of labor consequent on Negro emancipation, to make his plantations profitable. In Canada, the *Bank of British North America*, with a capital of £1,000,000 pays 6 per Cent, notwithstanding £550,000 of its deposits being invested without interest. The exchanges, turned over by this bank in one year, were three and a third millions. We are not aware of any instance of chartered colonial banks not being safe and profitable; many purely unchartered banks, are ruined by local interest, as recently happened in New South Wales, when the local directors, shared out the capital of the bank amongst themselves.

The facilities which the trade of India, amounting to upwards of £30,000,000, afford for exchange operations are immense, and the benefit to be derived, from a substantial institution of the kind, can only be appreciated, when we call to remembrance, that in 1831, six houses were bankrupt, whose liabilities amounted to £14,000,000. It is the belief of the most intelligent Merchants, that these failures, were mainly caused, by the attempt to blend banking with commercial affairs, which in most cases proves ruinous to the Merchant and those who deposit with him.

The annual remittances from India to England amount to nearly five millions, yet all of this large sum is in mercantile paper, the holders of which, are, for a period of ten months, held responsible for the stability of the firm whose drafts they have purchased; and in the large failures, to which we have referred, the distress entailed upon individuals whose hard earned savings of years had been remitted through these houses is incalculable.

India is the only portion of the British dominions, which has no bank established in London, for negotiating exchanges; and now, that the East India Company have ceased advancing upon goods, the want will be more felt. Even when they do advance, it is on ruinous terms to the party receiving it, who also gives them a lien over his shipments as security. No private trader, can calculate upon what exchanges will be for a month, his powerful competitor altering the prices to suit his own

views. With all its gigantic commerce, in British India, there are only five Banks, with a capital of two millions, and their transactions are purely local. In consequence of this, the rate of interest, in the agricultural district, is from 24 to 75 per Ct. annually, and the expences of raising produce consequently much increased. Large as it now is, the commerce of this splendid Colony, is but in its infancy. With additional facilities for obtaining capital on reasonable terms, a few years would see the £30,000,000 of Imports and Exports more than doubled. It is almost solely to the trade of the East, that England can look as an outlet for her manufactures. In Europe and America, she is met by skillful competitors, who are gradually driving her from these markets. Fortunately for the welfare of our country, as these markets close upon us, India opens, doubling her consumption of the fruits of British industry every ten years. Were every port in the world closed upon us, with due encouragement, India could take manufactured goods to as large an extent as all the present exports from Great Britain; allowing the consumption of each inhabitant to be only one piece of calico, or two pieces of muslin yearly the gross amount would not be far short of £60,000,000. For this, they could pay in produce, which includes nearly all that the Mother Country requires, with the exception of fine wool. These ideas are not quixotic—this is quite attainable, and the great means, by which it can be brought about, is numerous local banks, where the industrious and honest farmer, can obtain assistance, without paying usurious interest. This is merely a matter of time; sooner or later it will take place; and we are satisfied, that on the expiry of the Company's charter, a new and a brighter era will dawn upon British India.

By private letters, received from one of the Directors of the "East India Bank," we are informed that, it is their intention, to establish a branch at Hongkong, principally to negotiate Indian exchanges. The Directors may anticipate the opposition of the largest firms, both in India and China, to these schemes; gradually however they will be found serviceable to all parties.

On looking over the list of Directors, we do not observe the well known names, of opulent and influential men, connected with the East. The late Mr. Jardine, it is true, at one period, gave this Bank, his cordial support, though subsequently, fresh business arrangements, induced him to change his views.

The capital of £250,000 appears disproportioned to the extent of the intended operations. This is but for a commencement—which if successful, will lead to a regular increase, as the demands of the institution require. It is an ascertained fact, both in banking and mercantile affairs, that the real road to success is to commence on a moderate scale; when, by judicious management, confidence is obtained, the business will inevitably increase. A large unemployed capital, has frequently proved disastrous to new banks; and in the present instance, the prudence of starting with a small sum, may be a guarantee of future good management.

It has been proposed to petition His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, to introduce a clause in the land leases, now preparing, to the effect, that at the expiration of seventy-five years, occupants of houses will be permitted to retain their property on fair and equitable terms. In His Excellency's letter to the land-holders of the 6th ultimo, mention is made of such clause; and although the paragraph referring to his instructions from Her Majesty's Government, is rather obscurely worded, we are inclined to think, that his orders were to have this clause inserted. If such is the fact, and we refer to the letter itself, our fellow colonists have an imperishable token, of the love His Excellency bears them. Sir Henry Pottinger, in virtue of the powers he now holds, would act with perfect legality were he to deny us this privilege. We do not assert that he has, but we are morally convinced, after much deliberation, that although he may exert his extraordinary commission, in a manner injurious to our welfare in pecuniary affairs, and to our personal comfort in this land of pestilence, he will never use those powers for the benefit and well being of those he governs. He has unfortunately taken a one-sided view of his duties as a Governor; he will spare no personal exertions to protect the interest of the Government, but the Colonists may protect themselves. We are aware, that he would not commit what he considered a positive act of injustice; but from the school where he was politically educated, we are afraid, that his conceptions of the lies that ought to exist between a people and their Chief Magistrate, are, of rather an antediluvian character.

It is evident that the land-holders place no faith in Governors, for although His Excellency states in his letter that the privilege of pre-emption would be permitted them, and placed upon record, still they petition to have it inserted in the lease itself. If they are suspicious who can blame them? Sir

Henry Pottinger disavows the acts of his predecessor Captain Elliot, as some future Governor may disavow his own.

We will regret to ascertain that this intention to petition has been carried into effect. No concessions will ever be granted by our present rulers. The straight forward course, is a strong remonstrance to the Secretary for the Colonies, and a petition to Parliament. Sir Henry Pottinger's influence opposed to this petition is not to be despised; but the just claims of an English colony, in the nineteenth century, will, at all events, receive respectful attention from any ministry. The present advisers of the Crown are not men to turn a deaf ear to the just demands of the people, or treat with contumely or *hateur*, even the most humble petitioner. The landholders of Hongkong have sufficient influence, both in and out the House, to obtain an investigation of their claims, and an unprejudiced award.

We hear on good authority, that His Excellency the Superintendent of British Trade, has been pleased to sanction the establishment of Bonding Warehouses at the Port of Shanghai.

It was a great oversight that, at the five Rats, the adoption of this system was not made a stipulation of the Commercial Treaty. We urged the necessity of it at the time. The successful realization of this project at Shanghai, will, we hope, lead to its general application at all the Chinese Ports to which Europeans have access.

To Captain Balfour, Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai, the Mercantile Community is under deep obligations, as it is admitted on all hands, that no suggestion or proposition is made, having for its object the development of mutual commercial relations, but that it meets with a patient hearing, and hearty approval and support. We hope that this indefatigable and zealous officer may be long spared to preside over British interests at Shanghai.

There is a report very currently circulating in Canton, that Keying is appointed Governor of the two Quangs; the appointment is made, in order, it is said, to prevent the French and American Missions proceeding north, likewise with a view to the legalization of the opium trade, which it is thought will be done by levying a duty of 20 Taels per chest.

Notwithstanding the report, we see little prospect of the Drug being legalized during the lifetime of the present Emperor; that it may be done at his death, or on a change of Dynasty, we think feasible. But even supposing it were legalized to-morrow, we greatly err if smuggling would be stopped seeing that 20 Taels is too high a duty to impose, and offers a sufficient remuneration to induce the smuggler to run the Drug.

Cargo of the Barque *Nautilus* Captain Gibson, the first vessel that has loaded teas from the Northern Ports, under the new treaty.

Congou	- - - - -	144,545 lbs.
Pekoe	- - - - -	5.5 "
Twankay	- - - - -	87,770 "
Hyson Skin	- - - - -	3,413 "
Hyson	- - - - -	414 "
Young Hyson	- - - - -	7,636 "
Gunpowder	- - - - -	1,351 "
Imperial	- - - - -	721 "
		246,545 lbs.

FOR SALE.—At the Hotel of Mr. J. J. LOPES,

viz:

Fine Claret,	Do. Port,
Do. Brandy,	Do. Porter,
Do. Champagne,	Do. Sherry,
Do. Cheese,	Liquors,
Superior No. 3, Manila Cigars,	
Do. No. 4, do. do.	
Do. Sperm Candles,	
Do. Butter.	

Victoria, 19th April, 1844.

PUBLIC SALE of a large assortment of Muskets, Fowling Pieces, Pistols, &c., This Day, at 11 o'Clock.

Victoria, 20th April, 1844.

L. JUST Jr. begs leave to intimate to the Community of Hongkong, that he has removed part of his Establishment from Macao to that place, and that the business there will be carried on by Douglas and Laprak.

Macao, April 16th, 1844.

JANUARIO J. LOPES begs to intimate to his Friends and the Public in general that his arrangements being now complete, he intends to open the WATERLOO HOTEL, and Commission Room on Monday next the 15th instant without fail. He takes this opportunity to assure his friends and supporters that every attention will be paid to their orders should they favor him with the same.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1844.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS, &c.

THE undersigned has on Sale, an eight Day Chronometer, by CHAMBERS, which has been in use for six years; also, HORSBROUGH'S INDIA DIRECTORY, and Thompson's Tables.

The above is the property of a Shipmaster returning to England.

M. MEWEN.

General Sale Room, Oswald's Row, Queen's Road.

Victoria, April 19th, 1844.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of "Bush & Miller," is dissolved this day, by mutual consent, Mr. F. J. Bush taking charge of the concern and its responsibilities from the commencement.

F. J. BUSH.

ALEXR. A. MILLER.

Victoria, March 23rd, 1844.

THE undersigned have associated themselves for the transaction of a General Commission and Forwarding Business, under the Firm of Bush, Halsted, & Co., and will continue the business heretofore conducted by "Bush and Miller."

F. J. BUSH.

J. S. HALSTED, Junr.

Victoria, Hongkong,

April 13th, 1844.

TO LET.

A SPACIOUS Godown with Offices, above situated in the Queen's Road.

Apply to HENRY HUMPHREY'S & Co.

13 Queen's Road, 19th April, 1844.

DR. RAMSAY,

MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons London, "Waterloo Hotel."

Victoria, 17th April, 1844.

A CARD.

THE attention of the public is called to the public sale of a splendid Library consisting of English Books, splendid Prints &c. On Monday next at the sale room of P. TOWNSEND.

Sale to commence at 6 1/2 A. M. until 8 A. M. and to be continued at 5 1/2 P. M.

JUST ARRIVED.—A few pieces of Bengal Silk Bandannoes, and Patna towelling ex "Herc."

ALSO

A few suits of very superior Summer and Winter horse clothing; a Lady's leaping saddle and bridle, one best double bridle; and two pair of spare stirrup leathers from H. and T. Pent. A few 18 inch and 21 inch iron Chests remarkably cheap.

Apply to,

J. C. POWER.

Victoria, 17th April, 1844.

FOR.—Sale. A fine chestnut Arab Horse.

Apply to

FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE.

Victoria, 15th April, 1844.

PATENT BALLANCES AND APPARATUS.

A variety of these have just been landed in the Store of the undersigned, weighing from 40 to 2000 lbs.; price moderate.

Macao, 8th April, 1844.

JNO. SMITH.

PATENT Manila Rope, of all sizes, on Sale by

Macao, 8th April, 1844.

JNO. SMITH.

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

Manila Cheroots

Port

Stationary of all Sorts

Brandy

Oil Table covers

Alc

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 Hosiery and Various other articles.

ROBT LOWRIE.

Victoria, 5th March, 1844.

FOR SALE.—AT the Godowns of Messrs Fox Rawson & Co., a quantity of Burton Ale in Hhds, from Worthington and Robinson, ex "John Bibby."

Hongkong, 27th March, 1844.

NOTICE.—In Store; deliverable only to the parties to whom they are addressed, or their orders,

2 Boxes addressed J. G. Bolton 40th 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 20th 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.—We the undersigned beg to announce that we have this day established ourselves as Commission Agents at Hongkong, under the firm of DISANDT & TIEDEMAN. 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 Murr's Fire Proof Iron Safes and Chests, Superior Champagne, Madeira, Hook, 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.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of M. William R. Lejeu, and Mr. William Couper, in our house have ceased; and Mr. Nathaniel Kinsman, 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 Kinsman William A. Lawrence, and William Moore.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 15th March, 1844.

JUST received and for sale by the undersigned,

Good Dutch Butter,

Fresh Sardines,

Do. Salmon,

French Velvet Corks,

Dolland's Telescopes,

A large stock of Cut Crystal,

China Dessert Sets,

Do. Tea Sets,

Prime Cumberland Hams,

Superior Pale and Brown Sherry,

Do. Pale Brandy in dozen, cases,

Heath's do. do.

Claret, Moselle, Sauterne,

Champagne, Cider, Cherry Brandy, Cordials.

New American Flour, 8,50 per barrel, &c. &c.

FRANCIS DICKENS.

Victoria, Hongkong, 12th April, 1844.

FOR SALE.—A few pieces of fine Long Cloth, Patent Cachemere 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 CHERROOTS; 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.

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.

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, Cheroots, Oilman's Stores, Preserves, Flour, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Canvas, Rope, Twine, Black, Putty and Oil, Varnish, and every description of Stores for Ship and Cabin use.

W. H. FRANKLYN.

Whampoa, March 20th, 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, ~~Roofs~~, or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.

Rate of Premium, 3 per cent. per annum, 2nd.—On such Buildings and their contents, when not so isolated, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum. Assurances for 6 months $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate, will and for 3 months, $\frac{1}{3}$ 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, Lacks 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, 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, refitting Medicine Chests &c. will be most faithfully attended to.

1st January, 1844.

MR. LATTEY,
Chronometer and Watch Maker.
Removed from Lanes Hotel to the upper part of Mr. Pain's new store Queens Road opposite to Chinams Hoag.
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 Brick Godowns situated 18, and 55 Queens Road upon moderate terms.

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

NOTICE.

THE 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 Godowns, on application to.

BUSH HALSTED & Co.

Victoria, Hongkong, February, 24th 1844.

JUST received and for sale at the godowns of the undersigned.

Fowling 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 Fruits, 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 Foam from Messrs. Sandeman Forster and Co., London.

Fine old Pale and Brown Sherry } In wood and bottle
Fine old Madeira }
Sauterne, Moselle, Burgandy 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 Vase 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,
Page'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, 45 Queen's Road.

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

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned,
Claret St. Julien Pameys and Destourmel
Liqueurs
Olive oil
Champagne
French plums in Caupisters
Cognac Brandy in Doz Cases
Brandy fruits

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Victoria, 1st March, 1844.
FOR SALE.—Sheathing Copper, from 16 to 24 ounces, and Sheet Lead; Port, Sherry, Claret and Champagne, at

HENRY, HUMPHREYS & Co. 18 Queen's Road.

Victoria, Hongkong 29th March, 1844.

FOR SALE.—Madinia Rum and Java Arrack in Casks of all sizes, Brandy in Hogsheads, Sherry in Butts, Hhds. Gr. Casks and Octaves, Cape Madeira, Lisbon and Timo in wood, Sherry, Port, Madeira, Claret, Cherry Brandy Cognac, Ginu Boxes of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 doz Cases all of superior quality.

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

FOR SALE.—Riga Spars, for Top and Topgallant Masts and Yards, and Deal Planks, from 1 to 14 inch x 7, and from 12 to 22 feet long, and a Patent Windlass, Capstan and Winch, also Europe and Manila Rope, Canvas Paint, Paint Oil, Flour, and Salt Provisions.

N. DUUS.

Hongkong, March, 20th 1844.

FOR SALE.—Two large Bungalows, elegantly 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.

FOR SALE.



THE Clipper built Barque "Mischke," Register 252 tons, G.M. She is a fast sailing Vessel, and would be well adapted for the Coast Trade. Apply to FOX RAWSON & Co. Victoria, 16th April, 1844.

FOR AMOY, CHUSAN, SHANGHAI, AND THE INTERMEDIATE PORTS.



THE fine British Clipper built Schooner ALLIGATOR, A. I. for Twelve Years at Lloyd's, R. W. Cook, Commander. Will sail on the 17th Inst. Has room for a few Tons of measurement goods, and one or two passengers.

For particulars apply to the Commander on board, or to J. B. PAIN, Queen's Road, Victoria, 12th April, 1844.

FOR CHUSAN.



THE Clipper Brig EAGLE, Capt. Sherman, will be dispatched for Chusan direct, on the 20th inst.

For freight or passage apply to BUSH & MILLER, or Capt. SHERMAN, on Board, Victoria, 12th April, 1844.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE British Ship GONDOLIER, A. I. 343 tons, Capt. Oliver.

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

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Furniture, of superior finish, just landed ex "Horus" from New York.

Mahogany Bureaux with marble tops, and mirrors.
Centre tables with marble tops.
Hair cloth mahogany sofa's.
Single and double wash hand stands, marble tops.
Rocking chairs, &c. &c.

BUSH HALSTED & Co.

Victoria, 18th March, 1844.

WHAMPOA HOSPITAL.

FOR the greater convenience of Vessels lying in the Whumpon and Benheim reaches, the Hospital Vessel is moored off the Bombay Creek.

M. OSULLIVAN and J. MANDALL, Members of the Royal College of Surgeons &c. Resident Surgeons.

Whampon, 3rd February, 1844.

WATER BOAT.—Captains and Agents of Ships are respectfully informed that a Boat has been fitted with 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.

WANTED a Competent STEWARD for the Midshipmen's Mess of H.M.S.V. Vixen. For particulars apply on board, between the hours of 9 and 12 a.m. H.M.S.V. Vixen, Hongkong, April 5, 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 Whampon, moored at the Entrance of Bombay Creek in Blunheim Reach.

COMPRADORE'S CHEQUE BOOKS, of an approved form for sale at this office. Gazette Office, April 16th, 1844.

FOR SALE.—At the Office of this paper. Attend 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 Seaman's Act, introduced on the back.

Charterparties and General Powers of Attorney after forms prepared by Mr. Chitty. Victoria, 7th March, 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. J. Hyde Gardiner & Co.
LONDON: Messrs. Woodward & Castle, Newgate St.

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

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN CARR, AT THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE PRINTING OFFICE, QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

SUPPLEMENT TO No. 125.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 20TH, 1844.

340

CANTON PRICES CURRENT.

16th April, 1844.

IMPORTS.—DUTY PAID.			
Ale (best brands)	\$40	0 to 0	0 per hhd.
Amber	10	0 " 11	0 per catty
Betel Nut	4	0 " 0	0 per picul
Stock small.			
Canvas—Eng. & Scotch	8	0 " 9	0 per bolt
Cochineal	120	0 " 0	0 per picul
Copper, sheathing	32	0 " 0	"
" S. Am.	20	0 " 0	"
Cordage, European	8	0 " 9	"
COTTON, Bombay, sh. ps. Ts. 4	2	6 " 8	"
" Madras	8	2 " 0	"
No market for either			
" Bengal	7	0 " 8	5 "
Finest 88 5c.			

COTTON GOODS.			
White Shirtings, 40 yds x 36 in. 3	50	" 3	80 per picul
Cash. Teas, 20 cents more			
Grey Dull ditto	2	70 " 3	5 "
Yarn, Nos. 18 to 30	22	0 " 24	0 per picul
Non-enquiry			
Chintz Furniture	2	50 " 4	0 per picul
Stock large; little doing			

METALS.			
Tin, Banca	16	50 " 0	0 per picul
" Plates	7	0 " 7	25 per box
Stock large			
Iron, Nail	2	18 " 0	0 per picul
" Hoop	2	50 " 0	0 "
" Bar	2	10 " 0	0 "
Iron—Dull; no demand			
Steel	0	0 " 0	0 "
No market			
Lead Pig	4	75 " 4	80 "
Dull; no demand.			
Quicksilver	120	0 " 0	0 "
Opium, Patna, new	600	0 " 605	0 per ches.
" old	685	0 " 700	0 "
" Benares, new	575	0 " 0	0 "
" old	0	0 " 0	0 "
None			
" Malwa, new	620	0 " 625	0 "
" old	0	0 " 0	0 "
None			
Opium, Turkey	0	0 " 0	0 per picul
Pepper	5	50 " 6	0 "
Saluable at prices quoted.			
Rice, cargo quality	1	60 " 0	0 "
Fair demand.			
Beans, new	4	0 " 4	25 "
" old	0	0 " 0	0 "
Sandalwood, Malabar	11	0 " 13	0 "
" Timor, S.S. Is. 4	0	0 " 7	0 "
Little acquired abor.			

WOOLLENS.			
Spanish Stripes	1	25 " 1	35 per yard
Long Ells, scurlot	8	80 " 9	0 per picul
" assorted	8	0 " 8	10 "
Cash prices—Tea 15 per cent. more			
Camlets, English	26	0 " 28	0 pr 14 in
Dull			
" Dutch	26	0 " 27	0 "
No enquiry			

EXPORTS.—ON BOARD.			
Alum	32	0 to 0	0 per picul
Market bare.			
Anisced	9	20 " 0	0 "
Camphor	30	0 " 0	0 "
Several lots in the market.			
Cassia	9	0 " 9	25 "
" Buds	17	0 " 18	0 "
China Roots	3	50 " 0	0 "
Galangal	2	20 " 0	0 "
Musk	0	0 " 0	0 per catty
None good			
Rhubarb	25	0 " 42	0 per picul
Scarcely of good quality.			
RAW SILK.			
Tatloe	430	0 " 415	0 "
100 bales sold during the week			
Taysaan	0	0 " 0	0 "
Canton	0	0 " 0	0 "
Stock small			

TEA.			
Copou	Ts. 14	0 " 21	0 "
Caper	12	5 " 14	0 "
Souchong	15	0 " 20	0 "
Orange Pekoe, plain	25	0 " 29	0 "
These prices are being demanded for second crop Teas—this cannot be paid, and the Teas will be used on the spot.			
" scented	80	0 " 39	0 "
None			
Twankay	18	0 " 24	0 "
Few left. No fair			
Hyson	34	0 " 72	0 "
Scarcely any left; prices exorbitant			
Young Hyson	30	0 " 54	0 "
Gunpowder	15	0 " 32	0 "
Imperial	48	0 " 70	0 "
Imperial	40	0 " 67	0 "
Of Gunpowder and Imperial there are no fresh left. Canton made ones will be ready in a month			
About 14 or 15 shops of the best Ougou left, have been bought during the week, at rather higher prices. The market has assumed a firmer tone.			

EXPORT OF TEAS TO DATE.

Since 1st July.	
Green	5,765,189
Black	31,901,501
Total	38,666,690

COTTON REPORT.

Canton, March 1st to 31st, 1844.			
Deliveries.		Stock.	
Twist	bales	1,227	5,377
American, bales	1,221	1,480	
Bombay, "	13,824	84,239	
Bengal, "	202	6,317	
Madras, "	8,348	22,687	
Total		23,558	114,731
Ship <i>Rustonjee Conasjee</i> included.			

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sycee Silver, large, 3 per cent. premium	
" small, 1 to 2 ditto	
Spanish Dollars, Ferdinand, par	
Carolus, 8 per cent. for selected.	
Republica ditto, 5 per cent. discount.	
Very scarce	

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months sight, 4s. 4d.
H.M. Plenipotentiary on the Bengal Govt., 30 days, 222
Rs for 100 Republica dollars
Court of Directors accepted on ditto, 60 days, have been offered at 235 per \$100.
Private Bills on Bengal at 60 days

FREIGHTS.

To London or Liverpool, £3 per ton of 50 ft.
To Out-ports, 10s. per ton additional.

SHIPS LOADING AT WHAMPOA.

James Matheson, for Liverpool
Minerva, for London
Mercury, for New South Wales
Anna Jane, for London.

NORTHERN PORTS.

Our advices from the North are very meagre, not coming to later dates than the 27th March. At Ningpo, Chusan and Shanghai, there was still a demand for grey and white shirtings, of which the market were almost entirely bare. At Ningpo there was scarcely a piece in first hand, and arrivals were looked for. Grey shirtings are quoted at \$9.40, Domestic, at *Chusan*, of 30 yard pieces, were quoted at \$2.10 per piece, Satpote at \$12 and Bengal Rice at \$3 per picul.

VESSELS AT CHUSAN ON THE 27TH MARCH.

Don Juan—lately from Woosung
Omega 2 days "
Snipe "
Yixou "
Zephyr "
Swallow "
William "
Zor "

A Portuguese vessel passed the Island on the 26th.

VESSELS AT SHANGHAI ON THE 26TH MARCH.

Amelia Maingay
Dos Amigos Hellas
Urgent Tomate
Thomas Crisp Syed Khan

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.		1844	
17th	<i>Warlock</i> , Jauncey, East Coast.		
"	<i>Amelia</i> , Alexander, Chusan.		
18th	<i>Bangalore</i> , Smith, Whampoa.		
"	<i>George T. Parsons</i> , Whampoa.		
"	<i>Sarah Abigail</i> , Prescott, Macao.		
"	<i>Young Queen</i> , Hart, Borneo and Manila.		
"	<i>Zephyr</i> , Johnson, Macao.		
April, SAILED.			
17th	<i>Hero</i> , Fowler, Singapore and Calcutta.		
18th	<i>William Hyde</i> , Stewart, Whampoa.		
19th	<i>Red Rover</i> , McMurdo, Macao and Calcutta.		
"	<i>Bangalore</i> , Smith, London.		
"	<i>Amelia</i> , Alexander, Singapore.		
"	<i>Harlequin</i> , Oliver.		

UNDER DESPATCH.

Allegator, for Amoy and Chusan, shortly.
Petrel, for Shanghai, on 21st inst.
do, do, shortly.
Amica, Singapore and Calcutta.
Sarah Abigail, East Coast, on 20th.
Black Dog, Calcutta, shortly.

REPORTS.

Passenger per *Amelia*, Capt. Janice.
Report per *Amelia*, saw the *Driver* going into Chusan on the 10th inst.

VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR.

NAMES.	TONS.	MASTERS.	CONSIGNERS.
Fortescue	259	Han	Jardine Matheson & Co
Omega	—	White	"
Alligator	198	Cooks	"
Red Rover	259	McMuslo	Jardine Matheson & Co.

RESOLUTION	447	WOOD	Lindsay & Co.
Kappa	—	—	—
Eagle (Am.)	335	Sherman	Russell & Co.
Petrel	—	Rodgers	Rodgers
Black Dog	140	Lloyd	Gibb Livingstone & Co
W. Hughes	—	Hackett	—
Audax	209	Vaux	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Crest	316	Wilkinson	Gibb Livingstone & Co.
Warlock	—	Jauncey	Jardine Matheson & Co.
George 4th	1438	Parsons	"
Sarah	—	Prescott	"
Abigail	—	—	"
Young Queen	85	Hart	Bowra.
Zephyr	—	Johnson	McVicar, & Co.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS.
Agin-court, 72, Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane
K. C. B. Cap. Bruce.
"Minden," 72, Captain Quin.—Hospital Ship.
H.M.S. Frigate Vixen Commander Giffard R. N.
H. C. Str. Proserpine Com. Hough R. N.

BRITISH SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

SHIPS.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	AGENTS.
Onprey	150	Sedgewick	—
Ormen (Dan.)	200	—	Franklyn
J. Matheson	441	Cushing	Diram & Co.
Annie Jane	351	Rigby	Russell & Co.
Brabim	—	McArthur	Dent & Co.
Brooksbys	514	Thomson	McVicar, & Co.
Mischief	191	Comew	Fox Rawson & Co.
Minerva	—	Brown	—
Gondelier	—	Oliver	—
Marmion	412	Emery	Lindsay, & Co.
Wm. Hyde	538	Stewart	—

AMERICAN AT WHAMPOA, AND MACAO.

Clarendon	—	Stoddard	Russell & Co.
Jessore	—	Meacom	—
Convoy	—	Towne	Wetmore & Co.
Cynthia	374	Bryant	Cap. Bryant
Surat	—	Peirce	A. Heard & Co.
U. S. S. Brandywine, Com. Parker.			

BRITISH VESSELS AT MACAO.

Fortitude	640	Buckham	Lindsay & Co.
Lennit	100	—	John Smith
Kezlor	325	Bouvaux	Boustead & Co.
Angloa	—	Lane	—
Goddess	171	Lovering	Mc.Vient & Co.
Coranir	—	Fraser	Rustonjee & Co.
Island Queen	—	Priestman	Dent & Co.
Edward	—	Doig	Russell & Co.
Starling	—	Adamson	—

PORTUGUESE.

H.M.F. Tejo	—	Du Valle	—
Angelica	—	Sanchez	A.J. de Miranda.
Genoveva	—	Lança	P.J.S. Loureiro
Onze Marco	—	Rivott	—

FRENCH.

H.M.L.S. Cleopatra	—	50 Guns	Capt. Ceceille
Joseph	—	Bernaid	J.A. Durran
H.M.L.S. Aemene	—	32 Guns	Capt. Duplan
Emilie	—	—	—

ENGLAND	UNITED STATES	INDIA	SINGAPORE	DATES.
Calcutta	Dec. 29	JAVA	MAR. 18	Mar. 18
BOMBAY	—	MANILA	FEB. 25	Feb. 25
BREMEN	Jan. 6	CHINA	APRIL 8	April 8
—	—	SHANGHAI	" 6	" 6
—	—	AMOI	" "	" "

H. WALKER'S NEEDLES, (by authority the "Queen's Own") have large eyes easily threaded, even by blind persons, and work with great ease, having improved points, temper, and finish. They are made of every length or substance and for every purpose, each paper having the name "H. WALKER" on an embossed label with a likeness of Queen Victoria, or His Royal Highness Prince Albert, in relief on colour. They are put up in various fancy packages, containing from 100 to 1000 needles; among them are—leather books, gilt or illuminated with various colours, boxes with plume of the Prince of Wales, Victoria or Albert boxes, illustrations of the Chinese and of the Queen's Visit to France.

H. W. packs ten qualities of needles in tin cases of 10,000; each tin containing one quality, but assorted sizes, and ten different letters refer to the different assortments, either one of which is a convenient package: in this way they keep any length of time and are convenient for barter. H. W. manufactures every kind of needles, large or small, as Ladies' or Gentlemen's travelling needle companions, &c. &c. H. W.'s Improved Fish Hooks of every description for sea or inland use, his Hooks and Eyes, in boxes or on cards, are univalued, and his Steel Pens are made to suit every writer.

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