

# THE FRIEND AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

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Terms of Subscription to the "Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette," per annum \$ 12. Six months \$ 7. Three months \$ 4; all paid in advance. Credit prices \$ 14, \$ 8.50, and \$ 5, for the respective periods of twelve, six, and three months. Single numbers to subscribers 25 cts. each, to Non-subscribers 1 Rupee. Parties calling or sending to the office for papers are requested to pay cash.

## CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until Saturday the 4th of May inclusive, from such persons as may be willing to undertake the immediate conveyance from hence to Madras of the undermentioned Officers and men, viz.—

- 6 Commissioned Officers,
- 1 Warrant Officer,
- 160 Native Officers, Non Commissioned Officers, Privates, and Followers of the 41st M. N. I.

besides some sick Native Followers of other Corps.

Tenders will also be received, until a day hereafter to be notified, for the conveyance from hence to Koo-lung-soo, of

- 6 Commissioned Officers,
- 1 Warrant Officer,
- 2 Staff Sergeants, and
- 355 Native Officers, Non Commissioned Officers, Privates, and Followers of the 4th M. N. I.; and also for the conveyance from Koo-lung-soo to Madras, of
- 7 Commissioned Officers, and
- 380 Native Officers, Non Commissioned Officers, Privates, and Followers of the 41st M. N. I.

which two services must be combined in one agreement.

All further particulars, including the Conditions of Agreement, and Form of Tender, may be known on application at this Office, or to the Assistant Quarter Master General.

EDWARD PINE COFFIN, C. G.

Commissionair, Hongkong,

20th April, 1844.

N. B.—No Tender will be finally accepted until the ship offered shall have been inspected and approved by a Naval Officer.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the Friend of China.)

DEAR SIR,—What a nice theologian your Correspondent "Ambrose" must be! He says, "the pay allowed to Chinese laborers by their countrymen—most of the (Government) jobs being contracted for by natives—is so small, that it barely feeds them, and would not, were they Christians, induce them to rest on the seventh day." "He who speaks as never man spoke," declared with emphasis, "To this rock is the Gospel preached," and the whole history of *EXODUS* discloses ages to show, that not many rich, not many noble, not many mighty have been found devoted and warm-hearted followers of the Son of God.—"We would not, were they Christians, allow them to rest on the seventh day." "Ambrose" omits the highest rule of man, "and he knows whether of high or low birth, a gentleman at once, or a laborer can be rightly called a Christian, who does not obey the commands of Jehovah; and among these commands, the keeping of the Sabbath stands prominently forth, and which is binding upon ALL, no matter who they are. And ALL not only obey, but CAN keep this important and divine injunction. Yes, even the Christian LABORER can do it, and he ought not to be received as a Christian unless he did it. It is an attested fact, that respectable Chinese do live well by paying only two dollars per month for their food. Among the present Chinese owners of the roads, is a native Christian; a member of the Church, and a worthy man. This person has from fifty to seventy laborers under his employment and direction; but he never works upon the Sabbath, nor on any *LABOR DAY*, and yet he is probably more decently clad than any of the other native owners, and his laborers always have plenty of eat, &c., and always seem happy. Apart from religious motives, the Chinese are fond of having a rest day, such as the Christian Sabbath affords. The fact is, Christianity is desirable for ALL classes of men; and unless every individual yields obedience to its claims, he has no right to its privileges here, nor assuredly to its future and eternal rewards. Well did Coleridge say, "Christianity is the highest rule of man;" and he meant, a Christian, not in name merely, but by a hearty obedience to the commands of the Saviour of the world, among which the keeping of the Sabbath is definitely included. No external form or usage can make a man a Christian, and fit him for heaven; but the only way a Christian who is not INWARDLY. The heart, that HEARS, must be right before God or no man's soul is safe.

Obediently,  
KNOX.

(To the Editor of the Friend of China.)

DEAR SIR,—You are aware that the Government employ a Chaplain, for the purpose of enforcing the commands of the Bible, and for this purpose two services are held by him at Hongkong every Sabbath. This is well; but, as if to counteract the true and sound teaching of the said Chaplain, the same Government have had employed, by the late Gov. Sir John, to deliver, at Lord Salween's hall, about two hundred China Coolies, in full view of the place where the Chaplain preaches, and so near, that their noise and bustle can be distinctly heard by the audience in attendance upon the said religious services. Would it not be well for the Chaplain, some of these days, to explain, from his pulpit, that part of the good book which says, that people must not only not work themselves on the Sabbath, but positively forbids them also from employing any one persons to carry on their work on the day? A long time ago I recollect reading something on this subject in the 80th chap. of *EXODUS*, and 10th verse. But, however, the doctrine is in some other verse and chapter. Likely, however, you may have in your possession some good reasons for the above Government plan, or know better than I do how to reconcile the inconsistency.

Yours, &c.  
EXODUS.

(To the Editor of the Friend of China.)

Victoria, Hongkong, May 2nd, 1844.

SIR,—I beg to lay before you the correspondence carried on between the Chinese landholders, in the middle bazaar, and His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, and to offer a few remarks on the subject of the late sales of land. You will admit, Mr. Editor, that the Chinese, in common with the European residents, have very just reason to complain of the manner in which they have been deprived of their land. Many of the unfortunate creatures, who in a few weeks, will be driven from their homes, and deprived of their property, and their little all in their own native villages, in order to dwell, as they say, under the influence and protection of a well formed Government, (doubtless it is in our own native land, and thanks be to God the fountain of liberality, justice, and honor, will never sanction the proceedings of parties here;) but how sadly have we all, I may say, been mistaken, with regard to the Government here, (if it may be so called); for instead of justice, liberty, and honor, we too often find their opposites. Why not, if it was not necessary to remove the bazaars, have given due notice to the occupants, that their dwellings were to be pulled down, in order that they might have had time to build elsewhere? but no; this would have been far too liberal a measure for the Government here to adopt. It is evident from the tenor of the Chinese letters, that they have not had the slightest intimation of the fact, that their land was sold to others, and that in a few weeks they will be driven from their dwellings. Fancy, Mr. Editor, your having purchased a piece of ground, built a house, furnished the same, and being seated therein on the 23rd of January last, a friend coming in, and stating that he had just purchased your land.—"My land you would say? From whom?" From the Government, would be given to me, that I heard nothing of the matter; an intimation to remove my land was to be sold. Of course not, replies your friend; are you not aware, that what is yours belongs to the Government, and what is not theirs they will take away? Very pleasant, certainly. But such has been the case with many; and I should have shared the same fate, had I not been present at the land sale; as it was, I had to pay an enormous ground rent, to preserve property I had purchased some 18 months before, and as my own inducement was to pay exorbitant ground rent, and His Excellency's was, at this circumstance, as being proof positive of the public being satisfied with the tenor on which the land was sold, His Excellency seems determined to oppose and annoy the colonists in every possible way; the fact that death has spared in this "white man's grave," have been deprived of their property, heavily taxed and in fact deprived of most of their privilege other colonists enjoy. It appears strange to me, that His Excellency should allow private feeling to interfere with the duty he owes the public; it is evident that he dislikes the merchants here, but I fear I know not; His Excellency must certainly be aware, that had it not been for the wealth and good feeling of the body of gentlemen, Hongkong never would have been, what it now is; he must also be aware, that the wants of our nation had been supplied principally by the energy, and toil, of British merchants; who an immense revenue due England derive, from their trade with China, and by who is this trade carried on? By the merchants—then are these the men to be abused, oppressed, and treated with contempt? Answer, I say; Was there not a glaring instance, at the late land sale, when a few of the most respectable merchants dared to remark, that the Government were selling public property? STRONG ARM OF the law came forth, knocked them down, and left them to appeal to the Home Government, wishing they might derive considerable degree of benefit from the same? I doubt not that we shall gain redress, and ample satisfaction,—at least I would fain hope so; I will encroach no farther on your columns for the present, and beg to remain,

Yours, faithfully,

AMICUS.

Correspondence between Sir Henry Pottinger and the Chinese of the Middle, or Upper Bazaar; Translated from the Chinese.

No. 1.

We, the Petitioners, Ching-Chang, E-Sang, Mow-Ling, Tang-Sung, Chin-Le, Shing-Ke, Wo-Sang, San-Chung, Tong-Soo and others, shop proprietors in the Middle Bazaar, beg protection, and to be allowed to remain there as formerly, in order to quiet our people and to carry on our trade. In consequence of our reliance upon the great English Nation, we all came to Hongkong, in the year 1841, in order to trade and make a living. At first we prepared our dwellings and shops, and built twice they were burned down, and how for any length of time could we conduct our business? We were made so grateful to the venerable officer, Millius, who, cherishing regard for the welfare of the people, consulted with other officers and allowed us to remain in the eastern and western streets of the Middle Bazaar, to erect shops and houses, to open our accounts and carry on trade, and he gave us certificates as proof, thus manifesting a openness between the English and the Chinese. At that time, therefore, our people rejoiced to flock together here, and each one selling his previous home, erected buildings here and intended to invest his capital, and set up trade. Then did the whole of us greatly and unitedly praise the sacred intelligence of the great God, (NORTH STAR) and we all joyfully bear it reported that it is intended to take and pull down both the streets of the Middle Bazaar, and some say our ground has already been sold at Auction, but we know not whether this be so or not, a report which overwhelms us with astonishment! We suppose that the shops in the two streets of this Middle Bazaar must altogether amount to more than one hundred. For the purpose of building these houses, we have sold their original family residences, others have borrowed the money, and we all come here from other provinces and from various districts. If all the houses are to be pulled down, to what ground are we then to remove our goods and miscellaneous articles? there will be no regular season for collecting our outstanding accounts, and then the blood of our capital will be dissipated. Although at the time, the houses are pulled down, we may gradually delay the expense of so going, how would this be reverting in for ten thousand? for our family livelihood would be abolished, there would be no day in which to return to our former homes, and ending our days as strangers would be open of dearest comfort, and we therefore can only lay upon our affairs and bow to your Excellency's celestial benevolence, humbly begging to continue to allow us, as we have done, to remain in our native homes, and enable us to carry on our business;—you will surely sympathize be limited with your favors, and that of thousands praise your virtue. We now earnestly approach your Excellency humbly beseeching that our petition may be graciously granted.

Signed by eighty-nine Proprietors.

No. 2.

Sir Henry Pottinger's Reply.

Pottinger, Plenipotentiary, Governor of Hongkong and its dependencies, &c. &c. &c. declare his official command. It appears that on the third day of the second moon (26th March 1844) the shop proprietors of the eastern and western streets of the Middle Bazaar have petitioned, begging to be allowed to occupy their former dwellings, in order that the people may be kept quiet, and business carried on as usual, consequently it is proper to declare our commands. The Chief Magistrate, the Keeper of the Chinese Records (Gutalaf), and the Land Officer have been directed to unite and fix a day for delivering our commands to the Petitioners, and to explain to them in which they have petitioned for. At present it is definitely settled that the shops of the Petitioners must be removed to another place; but although it is true, the Governor is certainly unwilling to cause excessive difficulties to the various shop proprietors, and assuredly will protect them.

The permission given your before last to build and reside at this Bazaar, was only a temporary arrangement, and was not designed to be permanent. Moreover, at that time, the Government of England and China were at war with each other, and it was not settled that Hongkong was to be the place of residence. At present, however, there is mutual peace; and by the Treaty made between the two nations, territory was to be given; and if a multitude of people have assembled together at Hongkong, and if received public benefits, and great advantage, truly this is a hindrance and a difficulty, and it is necessary to grant that which the shop proprietors request. In the Petition, content is requested to remain in the place as formerly, in order that each may have rest and carry on their usual business, &c. &c., but at present I, the Governor, am unable to meet your requests, and it is not necessary for you to make further application. I, the Governor, greatly desire that you, the shop proprietors, may properly remember the favor of the English Nation; and therefore I have ordered the Chief Magistrate and others to consult with you and report. I, the Governor, will clearly examine and deliberate as to what ground shall be given to those whose homes are pulled down, in order that you may again erect houses to be preserved; and a time will be limited in which no rent for the ground will be required, in order to make amends for your difficulties, and for the loss of capital. It is necessary that the ground be levelled, and the roads opened, before you be required to remove your pulled down houses. But the end officers make careful deliberation and report, and I, the Governor, will give the arrangement close investigation, in order to evince my protection for the difficulties at Hongkong. These commands shall be translated into Chinese, and delivered to the Chief Magistrate, to be made known to the Petitioners.

Special commands.

Taou-Kwang, 24th year, 2nd moon, 7th day, 26th March, 1844.

No. 3.

The Chinese, in their rejoinder to the above, say, that having previously been allowed to build houses, and commence a business, which has now become their all, and that the junction to be forced to break up their trade, and pull down their houses, and to move them to another place, is like throwing their livelihood into the sea, and themselves, like fish without water, and birds without food. They also state their willingness, if allowed to remain, to build their houses in the proper manner and style, and gladly will comply with what is required for the ground. His Excellency has not replied to their second petition.

To F. MICHE, Esq., COMMANDER BARQUE WESTMINSTER.

Dear Captain Michie.

We, the undersigned, cannot quit your ship without attempting to convey to you our acknowledgments for the uniform kindness and attention we have experienced from you during our protracted passage of thirty four days from Singapore to Hongkong. We feel that we cannot sufficiently appreciate your handsome conduct to us and to our men. Your unflinching study of our comforts, your readiness to meet—indeed to anticipate our wishes at all times, your kind forbearance and compliance with all the many prejudices of our men, and your care of our sick, elicit our warmest thanks. We are confident that we express not only our own, but the sentiments of every private under our command, when we affirm that, if ever the monotony and discomforts of a sea voyage have been alleviated, they have been so to those who are now about to quit your ship; and this we are sensible is attributable to the treatment we and our men have experienced from you, your officers, and your orderly and well behaved ship's company.

The liberal table you have maintained for ourselves has given us unqualified satisfaction, and demand our best thanks. While as land men we rejoice at the termination of our voyage, we regret the transitory nature of our personal acquaintance with yourself, and sincerely hope that we may have the good fortune to renew that acquaintance at some future opportunity.

We beg to assure you, that wherever your sea-faring life may lead you, you will ever carry with you the best wishes, for your prosperity, happiness, and health of.

Dear Captain Michie,  
Yours Sincerely,  
(Signed)

T. J. FISCHER, Captain.  
H. W. WOOD, Captain.  
P. A. E. POWYS, Captain.  
J. E. PALMER, Lieutenant.  
W. TRAFFI, Assistant Surgeon.  
J. DENTON, Lieutenant.  
Hongkong Roads,  
Westminster, 29th April, 1844.

## 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, MAY 4th, 1844.

Another melancholy proof of the state of insecurity in which we live, and the depraved character of many of the inhabitants of this, and adjacent Islands, is now afforded us.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, a sergeant and four privates, belonging to H. M. 98th Regiment, were sent over to Chuk-chew, in charge of 12,000 Rupees. In the evening, when near the latter place, the China boat, in which they had embarked, was suddenly run into by a piratical vessel full of men. The poor fellows in charge of the specie, though their arms were in the boat, were perfectly taken by surprise, and forced by the long pikes of the miscreants into the water. One only, the sergeant, succeeded in reaching the shore; he was wounded before being driven out of the vessel. Immediately the affair was known in Chuk-chew, a party went in pursuit; they found the boat in which the soldiers had embarked, with some of her crew slightly wounded. The money was of course carried off. Of the piratical vessel nothing was seen.

Mr. Hillier, the Assistant Magistrate, proceeded to Chuk-chew next morning, and minutely investigated the affair. We believe, however, that he could not discover the slightest clue which might lead to the detection of the parties implicated. Every exertion on the part of the Magistrates is still being used, to obtain such information as will lead to the capture of the pirates; we fear that with all the zeal which they ever display in cases of a similar nature, they will not be successful. In all probability the pirates have taken refuge on one of the neighbouring islands. If one of the two armed steam ships now in the harbour were to cruise round these islands, searching every creek where a boat could land, they might light upon the culprits; otherwise we see little chance of their detection. We hear that the Magistrates have put the Chinese police upon the scent. If through them the locality is discovered, the steamer could pounce upon them before they were aware of her presence.

It is evident the scoundrels must have accomplices here, who gave them information of the specie having been embarked; and this sad lesson will impress upon us the impropriety of embarking in any native boat with valuables in our possession. Great exertions have been made by His Excellency, to drive off the Island the scum who heretofore infested it. In this he has been tolerably successful; but the expatriated find a refuge within a few leagues: we will always be liable to their predatory visits, and the navigation of the estuary of the Canton river will be attended with danger from their piratical attacks.

We publish part of a correspondence, between His Excellency the Governor, and the Chinese residents of the upper Bazaar. The right of Government to assume possession of that, or any other portion of the town, for improvement, or public purposes, is undeniable. The question is what compensation will be allowed the parties who have built houses on the faith of promises from a government servant of obtaining a title to the same? As the matter is still unsettled, it is not for us to enter minutely into the question; we trust however, for the honour of our country, His Excellency will deal more liberally with the Chinese, who have placed themselves under his fatherly protection, than he has done towards the European inhabitants of the Island. If we do not greatly err he will do so. The natural feelings of his heart, when uncontrolled by prejudice or unbiassed dislike, will constrain him to deal generously with the poor creatures who have forsaken their own country and taken up their abode in this colony.

Our Canton correspondent informs us, that the area for the new Factories is all cleared. As yet, so far as is publicly known, no steps have been taken for commencing building operations, not even a plan having been fixed on. The anxiety among the Merchants for obtaining allotments has very much moderated. The unsatisfactory manner in which public affairs are conducted by the

Superintendent of Trade, and the uncertain nature of the tenure by which their houses would be held, induce parties to be cautious in any transactions they may have with the Colonial Government of Hongkong. The unfortunate indisposition of Mr. Gordon, may however account for this apparent neglect, of which fact our correspondent is probably in ignorance.

The Americans have commenced enclosing the Garden in front of the factories down to the river's bank. The Canton community are much indebted to the American Consul in this matter, who, as our correspondent remarks, although not a *Naturalist* appears to be a man of business.

The market is dull for imports of all kinds. In export the only purchases of any amount are inferior black Teas, principally Congous.

We cannot avoid taking notice of the kind letter, from the Officers of the 4th Regt. M. N. I. to the Captain of the *Westminster*. Nowhere are the best and worst feelings of our nature, so strongly developed, as during a long and monotonous voyage; and no where is it more necessary, by individually attending to the comforts and feelings of others, to promote a state of happiness among all. In the present instance, Captain Michie's attention to the Officers of the 4th Regt. and the troops on board, has been duly appreciated and generously acknowledged. Captain Michie may be proud of the merited tribute his passengers have paid him—which is equally creditable to the bestowers and recipient.

There is an *on dit* in the London *Observer*, that five Barristers had refused the appointment of Judge for the colony of Hongkong, modestly declaring their inability to administer the laws as there instituted. The *Observer* appears to doubt whether there is really so much modesty among the gentlemen of this profession, and proposes that their names should be handed down to posterity, as a memorable instance of legal bashfulness. We ourselves do not doubt the fact. The state of affairs in this Island is well known among the gentlemen of the long robe; and although many look with a longing eye to the £2,500 a-year, the long array of Notifications published in the *Gazette*, hang as an incubus to the wished for gift. The appointment has been viewed in every light—discussed in all its bearings—and, after mature deliberation, five needy lawyers have thrown it aside as a thing which even they could not conscientiously accept. Some prophetic forebodings of the Acts of the Legislative Council may have thrown forward their dim shadows upon the wavering determination of the anxious candidate for public employment—he may have almost reconciled his eye to the frightful incubus of Notifications and Proclamations, and begun to cherish bright thoughts of Colonial dignity and future independence, when this shadow has gathered darkly around him, and blighted every hope of being able to fill the office of Judge in Hongkong—reconciling the justice of that colony to the laws of England.

Good frequently comes from evil. It may be that these obstacles, which appear an impassable bar to our obtaining the wished for boon of a Judge who understands law, may yet be instrumental in striking at the root of the petty code of anti-English laws about being enacted by the legislative wisdom of the trio of military gentlemen who constitute the Council of this Colony, and represent the crown, themselves, and the people. They are good and worthy men all of them—gallant soldiers and agreeable companions we doubt not—but it is not in the nature of things that they can legislate for the requirements of a mercantile colony. As a constituent part of the Council, they are unexceptionable; but as a whole, we say with the Spaniards, *no vale nada*. We repeat, the very objections which now deprive us of Courts of Justice, will be the means of our obtaining them in the best form, and unencumbered with all those local enactments which the feelings of the gentlemen of the legal profession, and which their scrupulosity of conscience will not admit of their administering to the people of this colony. The attention of Her Majesty's Government will be drawn to this singular fact, and a rigid scrutiny of the state of affairs in the colony will immediately follow. Probably a distinguished lawyer will be sent out to establish Courts of Justice, and scrutinize the Ordinances of the local Government. His first step, we anticipate, will be to cancel them all, and draw up afresh such Ordinances as the peculiar state of the colony may require.

It is evident that His Excellency the Governor is far from satisfied with the unenviable position he now holds. After the great services he has rendered his country, it savours of neglect and unkindness to continue him as custodian of power more than regal, in short, absolutely despotic. It is not in man placed in such a position, not to lay himself open to the unimadvised remarks of a free people. It is to be regretted, that the fame of the Plenipotentiary is likely to be tarnished by the acts

of the Governor; but we hold it impossible for any man to have the powers deputed to Sir Henry Pottinger, without committing many errors, and causing great dissatisfaction among the people, whose interests, feelings, and requirements are unrepresented in the Legislature.

The scheme of a Supreme Court of Justice, presided over by His Excellency, is wisely abandoned. The Chief and Marine Magistrates mete out justice according to the judgment which God has been pleased to grant them: equitably, in their own opinion, no doubt: they are far above any intentional mal-administration of their respective offices—this much for equity in this colony—law there is none.

His Excellency intends relieving himself and assistants of part of the onus of the Judicatory, by establishing a Justice of the Peace Court. Nothing is more required than a Court of this nature, where summary decisions are given by unprejudiced Justices, and where the fees of court are inconsiderable. From the first day they were opened, in both the Marine and Civil Magistrate's Courts, an unpaid, unbiassed, unprejudiced, and independent Justice of the Peace ought to have sat on the bench with these functionaries. Had such been the case, much of the discontent that now prevails would never have been called into existence; and we are constrained to state our belief, that many acts of injustice would never have been perpetrated, which unfortunately throw a slur upon the Judicatory of the Colony. Whether, at the last hour, when changes are expected in all departments of the Colonial service, the Gentlemen in commission as Justices of the Peace, may be willing to come forward and take their seats on the bench, is unknown to us. Should they now demur, who can blame them? After being sworn in for upwards of twelve months, they are only now required to assist in administering justice, when it is evident the present courts are totally unfitted for the purposes for which they were intended, and when an immediate renovation will take place. It may be a good stroke of policy on the part of His Excellency, to throw a share of the odium attached to the Judicial Establishments, upon the shoulders of the Justices, who heretofore have had no voice in the matter. If such is the intention, it will be frustrated; as it is well known here and in England, that the only parties who have had a voice in the matter, are His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, a Major-General in the Hon. Company's Service; the Hon. William Caine, a Major in Her Majesty's Service; and Captain Pedder, R.N.

The Ordinance itself (No. 10 of 1844) like its nine predecessors, is voluminous, unintelligible, and contradictory. We speak without prejudice, after a careful perusal, that any Attorney's clerk could draw up a better document.

In the title it is termed, "An Ordinance to regulate proceedings before Justices of the Peace." In the preamble, before any Magistrate (Query, paid Magistrate) or Justice of the Peace. From this we surmise that, another military Judge will be added to the trinity. Be it so; in the absence of a person who has been regularly brought up to the trade, we would as soon see a Red Jacket on the bench, conjointly with an unpaid Magistrate, as any other; though the cloth may be in greater favor with ourselves than with others. This is a trifling objection, if one at all; but the most extraordinary inconsistency is contained, in what we presume is intended for the first article; although no number is affixed to it, whereby Justices are empowered to award pecuniary fines, without any limitation, and in the event of not being paid within one week to levy by distress on the goods and chattels of the offender, and sell by auction, for liquidation of the fine. Sir Henry Pottinger grants power to others, in the same unlimited measures with which he has received it. By this enactment, any man in the colony may be amerced, on a summary trial, in a sum which will cause his absolute ruin, and before he can appeal, his goods are sold, and he is a bankrupt—in addition to which, should the proceeds not cover the amount of fine, he is charitably provided with six months board and lodgings in a common gaol. It is true that, by another enactment, the party fined can appeal, provided he pays into court double the amount of the fine awarded against him. This virtually to a poor man is no appeal at all. If he is fined a thousand dollars, the sale of all his effects might not realize the half of the sum; he has therefore no alternative; ruin and imprisonment are awarded, for what may be but a slight offence. Surely some limitation should have been put to this power. If the offence was of a serious nature, there will be other courts to which it could be transmitted. A summary court is only intended for the prosecution of small debts, or trial for petty offences; here there is an unlimited power over the poor man's property and person—added to this the power of life and death, and it would suit the most despotic country that disgraces the annals of history.

We had intended taking up other clauses, also the omission of a table of fees; but the first article



**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 Bells, 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. LATTY.**  
Chromometer and Watch Maker.  
Upper part of Mr. Pain's new store Queens Road opposite to Chinams Hong.  
Hongkong, 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.

Macao, 31st August, 1843.

**NOTICE.**—Goods and merchandise of all descriptions received and carefully stored in spacious airy and secure Brick 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.  
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.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1843.

**ON SALE.**—Beer in Wood and Bottles just arrived.  
Apply to **N. DUUS.**  
Victoria, April 26th, 1844 18 Queen's Road

**NOTICE.**  
The interest and responsibility of **M. William R. Lejeune**, 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 Curks,  
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, 3,50 per barrel, &c. &c.  
**DICKENS & Co.**  
Victoria, Hongkong, 12th April, 1844.

**NOTICE.**—The Copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of **Disandt and Tiedeman** has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

**DAN. DISANDT.**  
**F. H. TIEDEMAN.**  
Victoria, 20th April, 1844.

With reference to the above, the business will for the future be conducted under the style of  
**OSWALD, DISANDT & CO.**

**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
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.

Victoria, 5th March, 1844.

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

Victoria, 7th March, 1844.

**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.**—Manila Rum and Java Arrack in Casks of all sizes, Brandy in Hogsheds, Sherry in Butts, Hhds. Qr. Casks and Octaves, Cape Madeira, Lisbon and Tinto in wood, Sherry, Port, Madeira, Claret, Cherry Brandy Cognac, Gin in Boxes of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 doz Cases all of superior quality.  
Apply to **N. DUUS.**  
Victoria, February 16th 1844. 18 Queen's Road.

**FOR SALE.**—Riga Spars, for Top and Topgallant Masts and Yards, and Deal Planks, from 1 to 1 1/2 inch x 7, and from 1 1/2 to 29 feet long, and a Patent Windlass, Capstan and Winch, also Europe and Manila Rope, Canyass Paint, Paint Oil, Flour, and Salt Provisions.  
**N. DUUS.**  
Hongkong, March, 20th 1844.

**FOR SALE.**—Two large Bungalows, eligibly 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.

**PATENT BALANCES 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.**

**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, Canyass, Rope, Twine, Blocks, Paints and Oils, Varnish, and every description of Stores for Ship and Cabin use.  
Danish Schooner Ormen. **W. H. FRANKLYN.**  
Whampoa, March 20th, 1844.

**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, Liqueurs,  
Superior No. 3, Manila Cigars,  
Do. No. 4, do. do.  
Do. Sperm Candles,  
Do. Butter.  
Victoria, 19th April, 1844.


**FOR SALE.**

 The well known fast sailing Schooner "Spec", of 105 Tons burthen, O. M. For Particulars apply to  
**CHAS. W. MURRAY.**  
**JOHS. LEFFLER.**  
Macao, 27th April, 1844.

**FOR SALE.**

 THE first sailing Schooner "Black Dog", 142 Tons new } Measurement, carries a  
177, old } large Cargo, and could be sent to Sea at an hour's notice.  
Apply to  
**GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.**  
Hongkong, 29th April, 1844.

**FOR SALE.**

 THE Clipper built Barque "Mischief", Register 232 tons, O.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.

**DR. RAMSAY,**  
**MEMBER** of the Royal College of Surgeons London, "Waterloo Hotel."  
Victoria, 17th April, 1844.

**TO BE SOLD, PRICE 30 DOLLARS.**  
(THE property of a Gentleman, about going to England) a live months old pup, out of a thorough bred Scotch terrier, by an English bulldog: to be seen at the **WATERLOO HOTEL.**  
Hongkong, April 23rd, 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 received ex *Flam* from Messrs. Sandeman Forster and Co. London.  
Fine old Pale and Brown Sherry }  
Fine old Madeira } In wood and bottle  
Fine old Port }  
Sauterne, Moselle, Burgundy and Champagne  
Apply to **LINDSAY & Co.**  
Macao, 1 January, 1844.

**WHAMPOA HOSPITAL.**  
**FOR** the greater convenience of Vessels lying in the Whampoa and Benlhen reaches, the Hospital Vessel is moored off the Bombay Creek.  
**M. O'SULLIVAN** and **J. MANDALL.**  
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 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. Duns.  
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.

**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. Addende 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. 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 Schrepenburg Esq.  
**SINGAPORE:** R. Little Esq.  
**CALCUTTA:** Messrs. T. 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.

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GAZETTE PRINTING OFFICE, QUEEN'S  
ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MAY.	ARRIVED.	1844.
1st	Christina, Primrose, Glasgow.	
	Black Dog, Loyd, Macao.	
3rd	Omega, White, West Coast.	
	Anna, Lewis, Macao.	
	Brooksy, Thomson, from Wampoa.	

MAY.	SAILED.	1844.
1st	Hope, Crawford, Macao.	

UNDER DESPATCH.  
Omega, White, for East Coast, shortly.  
Aulac, Vaux, Singapore and Calcutta, to-day.  
Kelpie (from Macao) " shortly.

REPORTS.  
The Christina, signalized in the Straits of Sunda a clipper schooner, bearing Jardine's flag, name could not be made out. Touched at Bali Badong 18th March; left loading for China the Lady Amherst, touched at Auligne Bay for water.  
The Hon. Co's Sir. Proserpine went out yesterday in search of Pirates, and returned this morning.

VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR.

NAMES.	TONS.	MASTER.	CONSIGNEES.
Eagle (Am)	335	Sherman	Russell & Co.
Warlock	208	Jauncey	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Yonge	85	Hart	C. W. Bowra.
Quena	—	—	—
Starling	—	Adamson	—
Palmyra	394	Campbell	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Urgent	275	Goodwin	Turner & Co.
Thos. Murray	409	Graham	Fox Rawson & Co.
Westminster	610	Micheie	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Countess of Durham	210	Spittal	McVicar, & Co.
Royalist	140	Lees	E. Boastead & Co.
E. Boastead	483	Arnould	—
Relpie	—	Sime	M. Dear & Co.
Hope	480	Erawford	J. M. & Co.
Christina	351	Primrose	Dent & Co.
Black Dog	140	Lloyd Gibb	Livingstone & Co.
Omega	—	White	J. M. & Co.
Anna	109	Lewis	C. W. Bowra.
Brooklyb	514	Thomson	M. Macvicar & Co.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

Agincourt, 72, Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane  
K. C. B. Cap. Bruce.  
"Minden," 72, Captain Quin—Hospital Ship.  
H. M. S. Frigate Vixen Commander Gifford R. N.  
H. C. Sir. Proserpine Com. Hough. R. N.

BRITISH SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

SHIPS.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	AGENTS.
Omeau (Dan)	200	Franklyn	W. H. Franklyn
Mischief	191	Comew	Fox Rawson & Co.
Gondolier	343	Oliver	Holliday Wise & Co.
Marion	412	Emery	Lindsay, & Co.
Wm. Hyde	533	Stewart	Benjamin Scare.
Victoria	—	Pierce	Nacado
Chance	552	Roby	Robert Edwards.

AMERICAN AT WHAMPOA, AND MACAO.

Cynthia 374 Bryant Cap. Bryant  
U. S. S. Brandywine, 64 Guns Com. Parker.

BRITISH VESSELS AT MACAO.

SHIPS.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	AGENTS.
Fortitude	640	Buckham	Lindsay & Co.
Lennit	100	—	John Smith
Anglena	—	Lane	—
Goddess	171	Lovering	Russell & Co.
Corsair	—	Fraser	Rustonjee & Co.
Island Queen	—	Priestman	Dent & Co.
Edward	—	Doig	Russel & Co.
Robinson	—	—	—
Royalist	140	Lees	Boustead & Co.
Audax	308	Vaux	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Black Dog	—	Lloyd	Gibb Livingstone & Co.
Cacique	150	Eldred	N. Duus

PORTUGUESE.

H. M. F. Tejo	—	Da Valle	—
Angelica	—	Sanchez	A. J. de Miranda.
Genovoa	—	Lanca	P. J. S. Loureiro
Onze Março	—	Rivott	—

FRENCH.

H. M. L. S.	—	60 Guns	Capt. Cecille
Cleopatra	—	Bernard	J. A. Durran
Joseph	—	—	—
H. M. L. S.	—	82 Guns	Capt. Duplan
Alomane	—	—	—
Emilie	—	—	—

SPANISH.

Espananza	—	Ahuga	Pde. las Heras.
Ginita	—	Salado	J. Salado.

LATEST DATES.

ENGLAND	DATE.	DESTINATION.	DATE.
ENGLAND	Jan. 6	SINGAPORE	April 4
UNITED STATES	Dec. 9	JAVA	Mar. 15
CALCUTTA	Mar. 9	MANILA	April 17
BOMBAY	—	CHUSAN	April 8
SYDNEY	Jan. 6	SHANGHAI	" 6
		AMOI	"

CANTON PRICES CURRENT.

29TH APRIL, 1844.

IMPORTS.—DUTY PAID			
Ale (best brands)	\$30 0	\$835 0	0 per hhd.
Amber	10 0	11 0	0 per catty
Betel Nut	4 0	0	0 per picul
Stock small,	—	—	—
Canvass—Eng. & Scotch	8 0	9 0	0 per bolt
Cochineal	130 0	0	0 per picul
Copper, sheathing	32 0	0	0
S. Am	30 0	0	0
Cordage, European	8 0	9 0	0
COTTO N, Bombay, sh. ps. Ts. 4	2	6	8
Madras	8	2	0
No market for either	—	—	—
Bengal	7 0	8 5	0
Bonnet \$8 5c	—	—	—

COTTON GOODS.			
White Shirtings, 40 yds x 36 in	3 50	3 80	0 per piece
Cash Teas, 30 cents more	—	—	—
Grey ditto	2 70	3 5	0
Dull	—	—	—
Yarn, Nos. 18 to 30	22 0	24 0	0 per picul
No enquiry	—	—	—
Chintz Furniture	2 50	4 0	0 per piece
Stock large; little doing	—	—	—

METALS.			
Tin, Banca	10 50	0	0 per picul
Plates	7 0	7 25	0 per box
Stock large	—	—	—
Iron, Nail	2 18	0	0 per picul
Hoop	2 70	0	0
Bar	2 10	0	0
Iron—Dull; no demand	—	—	—
Steel	0	0	0
No market	—	—	—
Lead Pig	4 75	4 80	0
Dull; no demand	—	—	—
Quicksilver	120 0	0	0

OPIMUM, Patna, new	6 00	6 05	0 per ches
" old	6 85	7 00	0
" Benares, new	5 75	0	0
" old	0	0	0
" None	—	—	—
" Malwa, new	6 80	6 85	0
" old	0	0	0
" None	—	—	—
OPIMUM, Turkey	0	0	0 per picul
Pepper	5 50	6 0	0
Saleable at prices quoted.	—	—	—
Rice, cargo quality	1 60	0	0
Fair demand.	—	—	—
Rattans	4 0	4 25	0
Sandalwood, Malabar	11 0	13 0	0
" Timor, & S. S. Isl. 4	0	7 0	0
Little enquired after.	—	—	—

WOOLLENS.			
Spanish Stripes	1 25	1 35	0 per yard
Long Ells, scarlet	8 80	9 0	0 per piece
" assorted	8 0	8 10	0
Cash prices—Tea 15 per cent. more	—	—	—
Camlets, English	25 0	28 0	0 pr 141 in
Dull	—	—	—
" Dutch	26 0	27 0	0
No enquiry	—	—	—

EXPORTS.—ON BOARD.

Alum	Market bare.	—	—
Anniseed	9 20	0	0
Camphor	27 0	0	0
Several lots in the market.	—	—	—
Cassia	9 0	9 25	0
" Buds	17 0	18 0	0
China Roots	3 50	0	0
Galangal	2 20	0	0
Musk	80 0	0	0 per catty
Rhubarb	25 0	45 0	0 per picul
Sence; of good quality.	—	—	—

RAW SILK.			
Tsudee	480 0	515 0	0
Taysaan	0	0	0
Canton	0	0	0
Stock small	—	—	—

TEA.			
Congou	Ts. 14 0	24 0	0
Caper	12 5	14 0	0
Souchong	15 0	20 0	0
Orange Pekoe, plain	25 0	29 0	0
These prices are being demanded for second crop Teas	—	—	—
this cannot be paid, and the Teas will be used on the spot.	—	—	—
scented 30 0	39 0	0	0
None	—	—	—
Twankay	18 0	24 0	0
Few left. No fair	—	—	—
Hyson	34 0	79 0	0
Scarcely any left; prices exorbitant.	—	—	—
Young Hyson	30 0	54 0	0
Hyson Skin	15 0	32 0	0
Gunpowder	48 0	70 0	0
Imperial	40 0	67 0	0

Of Gunpowder and Imperial there are no fresh left.  
Canton made ones will be ready in a month  
About 14 or 15 clogs of the best Congou 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	8,047,476
Black	26,074,674
Total	44,122,150

COTTON REPORT

Canton, April 1st to 30th, 1844.	Deliveries.	Stock.
Twist	bales . . . . . 1,146	5,021
American, bales	2,320	544
Bombay, "	12,317	82,142
Bengal, "	3,089	7,715
Madras, "	2,293	20,311
Total	20,019	111,212
Ship William Hyde included.	—	—

PRICES OF BULLION

Sycee Silver, large, 3 per cent. premium	
small, 1 to 2 ditto	
Spanish Dollars, Ferdinand, par	
Republic ditto, 3 per cent. discount	
Very scarce	
Canton, 15th March, 1844.	

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months sight, 4s. 4d.  
H. M. Plenipotentiary on the Bengal Govt., 30 days, 222 Rs for 100 Republican 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 R.  
To Out-ports, 10s. per ton additional.

NARRATIVE OF THE BORNEO

EXPEDITION.

We arrived off the mouth of the river Coti on the 12th of January, 1844, in the brig Anna, H. Lewis, and the schooner Yonge Quena, A. Hart, having on board the Hon. J. Erskine Murray. Having next day spoke two prons, they agreed to pilot us in if we would follow them, which we did about thirteen miles up, when we obtained a man who agreed to pilot us up to Tongarron. We worked up to a little way below Semmirendan, where the effects of the flood tide left us, and we had a constant current of four or five miles an hour against us (about fifty miles from the sea). We warped up to the town, where we arrived on the evening of the 26th. Next morning, accordingly, at their earnest request, the brig fired a salute of seven guns, in honor of Muneco Boomo, the Chief of the Bugis, and son-in-law of the Sultan; they returned the salute with the same number. The same evening we warped up to a little above the town, where, having a fair wind, we made sail. The pilot left us at Semmirendan, leaving in the Shubandara boat, and by his orders, and we never saw him near the ships again.

Except the first few miles above Semmirendan, we had to warp the whole way to Tongarron, against a strong current, a distance of about thirty-three miles. The schooner arrived there on the 2nd February, and the brig next day. On the 5th we visited the Sultan, Mr. Murray being accompanied by the Captains and the other officers of the vessels; before landing both vessels fired a salute of fifteen guns, which they returned; the Sultan having been informed of our intention the evening previous. We found the Sultan seated in a large room, with his principal officers, and about two thousand armed natives seated around. He said he was very glad to see us, and when Mr. Murray said we had come to make friends with him, and establish a trade with that place and our ports, he expressed great satisfaction. After an interview of about three hours, we left, having first partaken of some refreshments.

(Whilst lying below Tongarron, we were visited by two Chinamen, who stated that they had had great difficulty in getting off to us; that they were detained there along with many others of different nations—Europeans and others; that we must be very careful, or they would take the first opportunity of attacking us in the night; and that we must be ready at all times. We afterwards saw the same men come down from the Sultan's with an armed escort, and were told by a boy that the Sultan had put them to death.)

Next day, Mr. Murray and Captain Lewis went to the Sultan's, with the interpreter, and had a more private interview with the Sultan and his Council, whom the Sultan said he should be happy to trade with English vessels, at Tongarron, and meet Mr. Murray's views. He was next day to say whether he would permit Mr. Murray to remain there. On my going on shore for the answer, he said he had not decided, but would send off the answer in the afternoon, which he did; it was to the effect that he should be happy to trade with him, but could not permit him to reside there.

Thinking that they might not have understood his offers, he had them written out, being to the effect— "That if the Sultan would grant him a piece of land, and means to build a house, and the sole privilege of running steamers on the rivers, he would bring English and Chinese produce there, and such articles as the Sultan and Rajahs might want, paying a fixed duty to the Sultan of ten per cent. on all goods so imported." The above was written in Malay, and taken on shore by Captain Lewis and myself, and read in our presence to the Sultan. Next morning he re-

turned the same answer as before, stating that if Mr. Murray would return with articles for sale, he would be happy to trade with him. Masters, therefore, of all the articles on board the brig were sent on shore, at which they seemed surprised, not being aware that we had any cargo; but these were returned in an hour or so, with a message that those things were not bought there, but that we might try them at Semmirindan; though amongst the articles were tobacco and salt—two articles in great demand there, and boats laden with these articles, from this place to the interior, which is very populous, were constantly passing us.

During the last few days, the natives had been very busy planting guns to bear on us from all parts of the town, where it was possible to place them. Large boats full of men, and carrying guns, were passing constantly betwixt the town and the large island below us, distant from the brig about three or four hundred yards, apparently fortifying it. Mr. Murray seeing their preparations, and knowing that there were places on the river where we would be much exposed, and where we had no doubt that they had placed guns, and also at Semmirindan, a populous town, with numerous made considerable battery of very heavy guns, if zincs Percuss, and that the people with whom he might have to contend were noted for their skill, cruelty and bravery—taking these things into consideration, he addressed a letter to the Captains, Officers, &c., in the brig and schooner, that for our safety, and that of the crews, he was going to demand hostages for our safe conduct out of the river, the propriety of which proceeding we all saw, and signed the letter to that effect. This was also stated to the crews; and to let them know what they might expect, the murders of Major Muller, a Dutch Officer, and his party of twenty-five soldiers, and that of Captain Gravesome (an Englishman), and his crew, at this place, by the present Sultan, reading the account as published in the *Singapore Chronicle*, by Mr. Dalton, who was detained in this place, and only escaped by stratagem.

The same night, about 1, a.m. they made an attempt to board the schooner, but were discovered, and the alarm given, though not until they were within a few yards of us, owing to the dense fog. Some boats were seen from the brig, but nothing further occurred, they seeing that we were prepared. The men remained at their quarters the rest of the night. Next morning a native, under the pretence of selling two fowls, asked us if we had been attacked or frightened during the night, as some bad men up the river were the parties who had attempted it.

About 8, a.m., Mr. Murray sent a letter to the Sultan, with the request for hostages, and stating, that if they were not sent in half an hour, he would fire over his house; and if they intended sending them, they must come in a boat bearing a white flag. Thinking he might want time for deliberation, Mr. Murray waited until a quarter past 10, a.m., when the first gun was fired from the schooner; in a short time another, when, instead of hostages, they fired upon us—firing from all parts of the town, and from numerous boats; the shots very well directed. The firing now brisk on both sides, and a number of boats, evidently prepared for the purpose, with a large square place in the centre, built of logs, so as to protect those that fired, as well as the paddlers, now made their appearance, making for the island, where, protected by the brush, they opened a raking fire on the brig and schooner. They also planted guns on a small island betwixt the brig and the main island, keeping up a brisk fire of grape and musquetry, killing one and wounding others, their places being supplied by others of the natives, as fast as they were driven from the island, or killed by the brisk fire from the brig's gun on the poop, manned entirely by the officers and volunteers (Mr. Hart, Mr. Abrahams, Mr. Marzette, Mr. Royce, under the command of Mr. Mc Nally), and the schooner's stern guns, which were at last got to bear on them. But finding that

the fire from the town and the boats was too much for us, and that the boats were closing in to board, and having now a fair wind, it was determined to slip our cables and make sail, which we did, passing on the opposite side of the island to which we came up, and different from what they expected we would have taken, and thus escaped the batteries they had evidently built on that side, though we were fired at from every house and place it was possible to place a gun, either on the island or main. The boats now tried to reach the end of the island before us, but did not succeed, we being favoured by the breeze.

It was now our endeavour to reach the sea as soon as possible, without giving them a chance to board; though it seemed nearly impossible, having eighty miles of river before us—several dangerous places to pass, as regarded the water; as well as Semmirindan, whose situation for defence and offence is remarkably good; and further, we knew that, if the wind did not fail, it would be foul in some of the reaches.

The boats, to the number at least one hundred and twenty, carrying one hundred men in some, now pursued us closely, and opened a brisk fire on us from every point where they could be protected by the bush; and we were also fired at from numerous points on the banks, from amongst the jungle, and with large guns too, where we least expected it. A brisk fire was kept up on the boats at every opportunity, and several destroyed—though none were fired at unless they fired first, or houses touched that did not fire on us from them. The wind being now foul, the brig in tacking unfortunately got into eddy, when the boats, taking the opportunity, opened a very brisk fire on her; but Capt. Hart, in the schooner, running back amongst them, gave the brig time to get out, though unfortunately she shortly afterwards got in the bush (the water the whole way up being very deep to the edge, and the trees projecting over), when the fire again from the boats was tremendous, firing grape and musquetry, they being protected by a point quite near, wounding Mr. Mc Nally, whilst pointing his gun, very severely, though fortunately not until she was nearly off, so well directed and incessant was the fire from his gun, whilst under his command. The boats being immediately manned by volunteers, she was towed off; whilst a well directed fire from those on board kept the Natives at a distance, though it was their evident intention to have boarded her then.

The wind having failed, and the night coming on, it was determined to lash the vessels together, so that in case they should attempt to board in the night, we would be better able to defend our selves; for we were perfectly aware, that if they once obtained a footing on our decks, we would have been unable, from their numbers, to have driven them back; and once in their hands, we knew our fate. Lashed together, we silently dropped down with the tide; our lights all covered, so that they might not have a mark. We still had Semmirindan to pass, not knowing what our reception might be, knowing as we did her means of annoyance, from the heights and nature of the river. We arrived there about half past eight p.m., when we found that they had provided for us passing in the dark, by lighting large fires on the opposite side of the river to where the guns were placed, so that when we obscured the light they immediately fired, and with very heavy metal too. The fire of Semmirindan was not returned; we passed in perfect silence. This, and numerous other preparations, evidently, showed that they never meant us to have left the river from our first entrance.

After leaving Semmirindan we dropped down until we felt the effects of the flood tide, when we anchored, still lashed together, watching the boats, that several times attempted to close in. At daylight we weighed; the boats firing at us from a point above; but having a fair wind, we made sail, followed by the boats, until we reached that part of the river where the bar is situated, about thirteen miles from the sea; here we had to anchor in one of the four branches into which the river divides, separated from each other by narrow islands covered

with jungle. Capt. Hart went in his boat to sound, but found it would be some hours before we would be able to cross. The boats now took advantage of a point above us, and opened a well directed brisk fire upon us, raking both vessels, cutting up the rigging, and repeatedly hulling the brig. It was so severe, that one time Capt. Lewis allowed no one on the poop but himself; the poop gun being of no use. Boats were arriving in great numbers every minute, and crossing over out of our fire, with the evident intention of passing down one of the other reaches, and attacking us from the rear. Seeing this, it was decided to move a little further down, so that we could prevent them rounding the point; at the same time compel those boats above us to come out, at least when they fired. In a short time, as we expected, the boats came to the point near a beam of us, though not as they expected, in our rear, and received such a severe fire of grape and musquetry, as compelled them to retreat; but they soon returned with fresh boats, opening a brisk fire of grape and musquetry on us, but it was so warmly returned by both vessels, that they were never able to round the point.

It was here, during this heavy cross fire, that Mr. Murray was killed; he was shot through the heart by a grape shot, whilst pointing the schooner's mid ship gun. Two men, volunteers, came in the schooner's boat for me, in spite of the heavy fire; but he had expired almost instantaneously; the expression of "My God" was all he ever uttered. During the whole of the action he was very active, going from gun to gun, and encouraging the men, who certainly behaved most bravely, standing to their guns though much exposed, in the hottest fires—returning their shots with a cheer—always ready to do anything, though they had had nothing to eat but biscuit during the action.

The firing from the boats now slackened, it being the first time that we had been able to get them within the range of grape and musquetry, and seeing they felt it, their guns being long, and carrying a great distance remarkably correctly. After about seven hours' hard firing at our anchors, Mr. Garrett, chief officer of the schooner, with the brig's long boat, and a crew of volunteers, laid out a warp over the bar, when both vessels lashed together and warped over the bar. Though we grounded several times, yet with a fair wind we got over safely, and made all sail for the sea, which we could see about thirteen miles distant, still pursued by the boats, who kept firing at us until we made a good offing about 8 p.m., when they fired their last shot, about thirty-four hours after the first. The brig having fired alone seven hundred and twenty rounds during the action. We now made all sail for the Dutch port of Manado, to refit, &c. Mr. Murray was interred in his own flag on the morning of the 18th of February, at sea.

The above is the simple and correct account of all that occurred, from our entrance until our leaving the river Coti; of the death of our lamented leader, and of our really wonderful escape out of this nest of pirates. Nor do any of us look back on the scenes through which we passed, without thinking of the conduct of our commanders, Mr. Murray, Capt. A. Hart, and Capt. H. Lewis, and feeling that respect for their abilities, bravery, and coolness, which brought us out of so much danger and difficulty. Nor that of the other officers and gentlemen of the expedition, who did their duty in the most dangerous situations.

From my being in both vessels during the action, and intimately acquainted, through Mr. Murray, of all that occurred, both before and during our stay in the Coti, and when not engaged with the wounded, passing my time in assisting on deck, and thus being able to see more of what passed than a person confined to one place and one vessel is the reason why I have taken the task of writing this upon me.

WILLIAM SÆEL,  
Surgeon to the Expedition.