

# THE FRIEND AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

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**FOR CHUSAN.**

The Bark Sovereign will be dispatched for the above Port, in about ten days, and will take Freight for Amoy, Ningpo, or Shanghai, should sufficient inducement be offered.

Apply to **R. J. GILMAN,** Canton, or **J. JARVIE,** Hongkong or Macao, Canton, 30th April, 1844.

**FOR SALE.**

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

**FOR SALE.**

The fast sailing Schooner "Black Dog" (143 Tons new) Measurement 137 1/2. Apply to **GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.** Hongkong, 29th April, 1844.

**FOR SALE.**

The Clipper built Barque "Minister," Register 252 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.

**FOR CHUSAN & SHANGHAI.**

Positively to sail on the 15th inst. The clipper brig EAGLE, Captain Shearman, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail as above. For freight or passage apply to **BUSH, HALSTED & CO.** Victoria, May 7th, 1844.

**IMPRADORE'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.**

Addenda to the sailing directions for the coast of China, brought up to February 1844 from the Voyages of Captain Collinson, R. N. Blank forms Ship articles, prepared according to the existing law relative to Merchant Seamen, and a list of the Merchant Seamen's Act indorsed on the back. Charterparties and General Powers of Attorney forms prepared by Mr. Chitty. Victoria, 7th March, 1844.

**FOR SALE.—The under Wines just received from Alexander Bland 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 Foam from Messrs. Sandeman Fox and Co. London. (Black Pale and Brown Sherry) In wood and in the old Madeira bottles. Champagne, Moselle, Burgundy and Champagne. Apply to **LINDSAY & Co.** Macao, 1st January, 1844.

**JUST received, a quantity of Superior Wines.**

Also a quantity of Allsopp's Pale Ale. Apply to **DICKENS & CO** Hongkong, 28th April, 1844.

**JUST received and for sale by the undersigned.**

Good Dutch Butter, Fresh Sardines, Do. Salmon, French Velvet Corks, Belland's Telescopes, A large stock of Cut Crystal Glass Dessert Sets, Tea Sets, Do. Cumberland Hams, Do. Fine Pale and Brown Sherry, Do. Pale Brandy, in dozen cases, Do. do. do. Do. Moselle, Sauterne, Champagne, Cider, Cherry Brandy, Do. do. American Flour 250 lbs per barrel, &c. &c. **DICKENS & Co.** Hongkong, 13th April, 1844.

**THE Best in Wood and Bottle for Sale at this Office.**

Apply to **D. DUUS,** 18 Queen's Road, Victoria, 15th April, 1844.

**FOR SALE.—Riga Spars, for Top and Top-gallant Masts and Yards, and Deal Planks, from 1 to 14 inch x 7, and from 12, to 20 feet long, and a Patent Windlass, Capstan and Winch, also Europe and Madia Rope, Canvas Paint, Paint Oil, Flour, and Salt Provisions.** N. DUUS. Hongkong, March, 20th 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 Candelsticks, Plated Ware, &c. P. TOWNSEND. Victoria, 7th March, 1844.

**NEW STORE.** JUST received and now open for sale by the undersigned at the store formerly occupied by J. W. Bennet, Queen's Road. Champagne, Claret, Cherry Cordial, Maada Cherous, Stationery of all Sorts, Oil Table covers, Lemon Syrup, Black and Green Teas, Cider, Sperm Candles, Pickles, and Sauces of all descriptions, Pocket and Office knives, Scissors, Table Cutlery, Breakfast and dinner Sets and other Crockery ware, Cheese, Hams, Perfumery, Glass ware of all descriptions, Gentlemen and Ladies' Cotton Hose and Various other articles. **ROBT LOWRIE,** Victoria, 5th March, 1844.

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

**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 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, Claret, Ollman's Stores, Freshwax, Flour, Dutch, Tex, Raisin, Canvas, Rope, Twine, Blocks, Paints and Oils, Varnish, and every description of Stores for Ship and Cabin use. Danish Schooner Ormsa. W. H. FRANKLYN. Whampoa, 30th April, 1844.

**SHEATHING Copper, 16 to 24 oz., with nails.** Sheet Lead, &c. At the Godown of **HENRY HUMPHREYS & Co.** 18 Queen's Road, 24th April, 1844.

**FOR SALE.—Ripe Ale, Pale and Brown Sherry, Port, Claret, Sauterne, and other light Wines; Brandy, Rum, Holland, Cider, No. 3, Cherous, Hardware and Saddlery of superior kind; Bass, Bandanna and Fatha Twisting; also Iron Glass, &c. &c.** Apply to **J. C. POWER,** Victoria, 30th April, 1844.

**FOR SALE.—AT the Godown of Messrs Fox Rawson & Co., a quantity of Burton Ale in Hales, from Washington and Robinson, &c. &c.** Apply to **J. C. POWER,** Hongkong, 28th March, 1844.

**FOR SALE.—Superior Quality and Fine French Cognac, of all kinds, Brandy in Bottles, Champagne, Sherry in Bottles, Cider, and other Wines, also Champagne, Sauterne, Brandy, Cognac, &c. &c. all of superior quality.** Apply to **D. DUUS,** 18 Queen's Road, Victoria, February 18th 1844.

**FOR SALE.** A VARIETY OF JEWELLERY, consisting of Gold Neck Chains, Barrings, Brooches, Pins, Bracelets, Watch Keys, &c., &c. **F. FUNCK,** Opposite the Commissariat. Victoria, 8th April.

**FOR SALE.** TWO Handsome Four-wheeled Trotting Buggies, with harness complete. Price \$225 each, by **P. TOWNSEND.**

**THE London Monthly Mail, 5th March 1844, for sale at the office of this paper.** Gazette office, 8th May, 1844.

**PHILLIPS MOORE & Co.** BEG to announce that they have taken part of the Godowns of Mr. Duus, 18 Queen's Road, and have just landed from the Bangalore, a large Cargo, consisting of all descriptions of Cutlery, Ironmongery, Locks of all kinds, Nails, Carpenters' Tools, Fine Grates, and Best Sheffield Plated Goods, German Silver, and British Plates, Guns, Pistols, Firelocks, Percussion Caps, Shot Belts, Trenchknives, and Spectacles, Table Lamps, Saddlery, Umbrellas, Gold and Silver Watches, and Clocks in great variety, Gold and Silver Watch Glands, Musical Boxes, Accordions of all descriptions, cut and plain Glass, and a variety of fancy and other Goods. Hongkong, February, 19th 1844.

**JAMES WELCH,** CHEMIST, Druggist, &c., &c., &c., Queen's Road, Victoria.

**RETURNS his most grateful thanks to the Officers of H. M. Navy, the Military, Masters of Merchant Vessels, and the public of Victoria, for the very liberal support he has experienced since his commencement in business, and to inform them that he has lately made considerable additions to his Stock of Medicines, Perfumery, Ollman's Stores, &c., &c. He further assures them, that any commands with which he may be entrusted, in the preparation of Prescriptions, refilling Medicine Chests, &c., will be most faithfully attended to. 1st January, 1844.**

**MR. LATTEY,** Chronometer and Watch Maker, Upper part of Mr. Pain's new store, Queen's Road, opposite to Chinamen Hong, Hongkong, 1844.

**JUST J. BEG** 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, Laprak at No. 1 Wellington Terrace, Macao, April 16th, 1844.

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

**L. E. CHRISTOPHER** begs to announce that he has removed to the bungalows situated near the Rev. Mr. Bridgeman's, where he has splendid furnished apartments for two respectable lodgers, with board, &c., &c. Victoria, 7th May, 1844.

**THE Partnership existing between Messrs Chapman & Co. in Hongkong, between Chapman & Co. of Liverpool, and Messrs Chapman & Co. having expired by the dissolution of the 31st July last, we beg to announce, that in future, any business will be carried on here, under the firm of Messrs Chapman & Co. in Hongkong, under the firm of Messrs Chapman & Co. and at Liverpool, under the firm of Messrs Chapman & Co.** **DIROM & Co.** Macao, 1st August, 1844.

**MR. DICKENS** begs to inform the Public that **MR. ST. GEORGE** has passed his 14th birthday, and that the firm will be carried on under the style of **DICKENS & CO.** Hongkong, 13th April, 1844.

**MR. DICKENS** begs to announce that he has just received a quantity of the following Goods, and is prepared to receive orders for the same, and to deliver the same, as follows:—Superior Quality and Fine French Cognac, of all kinds, Brandy in Bottles, Champagne, Sherry in Bottles, Cider, and other Wines, also Champagne, Sauterne, Brandy, Cognac, &c. &c. all of superior quality. Apply to **D. DUUS,** 18 Queen's Road, Victoria, February 18th 1844.

**NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of M. William R. Loebe, and Mr. William Cooper, in our house have ceased; and Mr. Nathaniel Kinman, Mr. William A. Lawrence, and Mr. William Moore, have been admitted partners therein, their interest commencing on the 1st February last. Our Firm now consists of W. S. Wetmore, of New York; Samuel Wetmore, Junr., Nathaniel Kinman, William A. Lawrence, and William Moore. WETMORE & Co. Canton, 15th March, 1844.**

**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.**

**NOTICE.—The undersigned is authorized by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of H. M. 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 insurable Godowns.** Apply to **HENRY HUMPHREYS & Co.** 18 Queen's Road, 24th April, 1844.

**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.** JNO. SMITH, in returning his best thanks to his Patrons and Friends, for the very liberal support he has experienced, before and since, he, with the Foreign community, quitted Canton; he now begs to inform them and the Public, that he will, in connexion with his Macao business, be COMMISSIONER AGENT and AUCTIONEER open, in all this month, a branch of his Establishment in Canton, in the premises formerly occupied by the late firm of Mackintosh and Smith, No. 3, Imperial Hong, and hopes to merit a continuance of their support. **JNO. SMITH.** Macao, 4th May, 1844.

**NOTICE.** ALL Persons having claims against the Mess of the 41st Regt. M.N.I., are requested to send them in without delay. Mess House 41st Regt., M.N.I., Victoria, Hongkong, 5th May, 1844.

**GLOBE INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.** THE undersigned having been appointed Agent in China for the above office, is ready to grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay and China. **A. A. DE MELLO.** Macao, 29th April, 1844.

**PHENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.** THE undersigned continues to issue Policies for the above Company, payable in London, Bombay, Calcutta and China. **A. A. DE MELLO.** Macao, 29th April, 1844.

**WHAMPOA HOSPITAL.** FOR the greater convenience of Vessels lying in the Whampoa and Blenheim reaches, the Hospital Vessel is moored off the Bombay Creek. **M. O'BULLIVAN and J. MANDALL,** Members of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, Resident Surgeons. Whampoa, 5th February, 1844.

**WATERBURY.** Captains and Agents of ships are respectfully informed that a Boat has been fitted with Cables and a Force Pump for the discharge of Water to the Shipping in Harbour, and will be placed at the service of Mr. N. Duus. Apply on board at the Godown. **WATERBURY.** Hongkong, 4th March, 1844.

**NOTICE.** THE undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has just received a quantity of the following Goods, and is prepared to receive orders for the same, and to deliver the same, as follows:—Superior Quality and Fine French Cognac, of all kinds, Brandy in Bottles, Champagne, Sherry in Bottles, Cider, and other Wines, also Champagne, Sauterne, Brandy, Cognac, &c. &c. all of superior quality. Apply to **D. DUUS,** 18 Queen's Road, Victoria, February 18th 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. Tuesdays and Fridays.

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

LATEST DATES.

Table with columns for location (England, United States, Calcutta, Bombay, Sydney) and dates for Singapore, Java, Penang, Cebu, and Amoy.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA, AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15th 1841.

During the earlier days of this paper, and whilst under a different management, the necessity of a reduction of the duty on teas was frequently and earnestly advocated. We are glad to perceive the importance of this measure has at length attracted the attention of influential parties in England. The city articles of the Times of the 9th and 11th November refer to this subject, stating that some remarks which were copied from an Indian paper, had made considerable sensation, and that the plans there proposed were practicable and called for. These statements copied by the Times from the Indian paper, are substantially the same as those published by the Editor of this paper, at the period referred to.

The necessity for this reduction is daily becoming more evident. The increased consumption of British goods in China must be met by a corresponding export; hitherto, with the exception of tea and silk, China has been unable to furnish other articles to any amount, suitable to the English market, and so far as is now known, it is with these commodities the enormous imports from England and India must be paid. The opium trade is draining the bottom out of the country, and the American bills on London, which have long afforded a safe refuge, are decreasing—the Americans finding that their own manufactured cottons yield a handsome profit, will send goods to procure their tea cargoes, in former years the greater portion were purchased with Baring's credits.

That China will in the course of time be an outlet for a very large quantity of the staples of British manufacture, is undoubted. But the question now is, how is she to pay for them? With the enormous drain upon her in the shape of compensation money, and the heavy annual burden of some twenty million of dollars for opium, all paid in specie, unless there are mines in the interior, of which Europeans are in ignorance, a few years will drain the greater part of the silver out of the country, and raise the value of the remaining to a fabulous value. Even now, in Canton, the sales are in many instances made in exchange for inferior teas, the price of the article sold being merely nominal, as it is impossible to calculate upon what these teas may realize in the English market.

China cannot pay for her purchases in specie, neither can we take a sufficient quantity of teas and silk, according to the present consumption in Great Britain, to balance the account. It is not improbable, when the Chinese discover this, that a limit will be put to the cultivation of the tea plant; and as we must have a certain quantity annually, we will be obliged to pay a much longer price than we now do. The habit of tea drinking is so confirmed in England, that it will be indulged in by those who have the means at any price. In a commercial view, the consequence of the present high value will be a limitation of the shipments to China of manufactured goods, and also of the import of tea, from China; such teas as are imported, being purchased at much higher rates than are now paid. The revenue also will suffer severely by any decrease in this heavily taxed article, and the lower classes will be deprived of a healthful and agreeable beverage.

The present revenue derived from tea is rated at £8,228,125, being a duty of 2½d 2d per lb. on 35,000,000 lbs. It is calculated however that by reducing the duty to 1s per lb., the consumption would be raised to 65,000,000 lbs. There appears little cause to doubt the correctness of this statement. There are thousands in the United Kingdom who, could they purchase good black tea at two shillings and six pence per lb., would consume annually four or five lbs., who now do not consume one. We have evidence in truth of this statement the case of New South Wales, where, in 1841, with a population of 130,000, of whom nearly 20,000 were convicts, and the greater part of the 110,000 free men, agricultural servants, and laborers, the consumption of tea per head, including man woman and child, was 2½ lbs. In the United Kingdom it is not 1½ lbs. The taste of the lower classes for tea, when brought within their reach, by this fact is satisfactorily proved. In Sydney where tea can be purchased for 1s 6d per lb., the individual consumption annually is 4½ lbs.—in England where it cannot be purchased under 3s 6d, the consumption is less than 1½

lbs. This is a striking fact, and it must be kept in remembrance, that the same people inhabit both countries, the greater part of the present inhabitants of New South Wales having emigrated from Great Britain within the previous fifteen years. It might not be prudent to tamper with such an important item of the national revenue as £4,000,000; but it is a matter that will admit of discussion, whether, if the duty on tea was reduced to 6d per lb., the revenue would not be increased. In the case of coffee, the advantages of a low duty have been well tested. In 1844, when the duty was 1s per lb., the quantity entered for home consumption was 7,993,041 lbs., yielding a revenue of £407,544, 4s 3d. In that year (1824) the duty was reduced to 6d, and we find in 1831, the consumption increased to 25,740,027 lbs., giving a revenue of £583,751.

The writers already referred to have calculated the quantity entered for home consumption upon the reduced duty, at 65,000,000 lbs., the duty upon which would be £500,000 less than that derived from the present rate. This reduction it is proposed to counterbalance by admitting foreign sugar at the duty of 30s per cwt: and 5 per cent, which means the deficiency would be more than made good, as the duty on the additional quantity of sugar referred to for 30,000,000 lbs. of tea, would not be less than £633,000.

We would never advocate any approach to an equalization of the duties on British plantation, and foreign (slave grown) sugar. It is impossible in any British colony to make sugar so cheap as the Brazilians do, who have an abundant supply of slave labourers. Every year makes it more evident, that it is to her own colonies England must look for markets for her productions; if such as the case, she must reciprocate the favor, by giving colonial produce a preference in the home market. This appears to be well understood by modern politicians, and hence the equalization on east and west India sugar, and rum, the reduction in duty on East India coffee, Canadian wheat, &c., &c., all of which give satisfactory evidence that our present rulers are aware of the necessity of protecting colonial interests.

A reduction of the duty on colonial grown sugar would equally well answer the purposes of revenue, for although at present the crop is nearly all consumed in the United Kingdom, it is well known that in Bengal alone, with a little encouragement, two or three hundred thousand tons could be made annually, giving employment to a couple of hundred large ships. The cultivation of Bengal Sugar, for the last fifteen years, has increased in a wonderful degree. In 1830 we find the importations to Great Britain 10,600 tons, in 1840 upwards of 50,000 tons. We have no return for the last three years to refer to, but are satisfied, that for 1843, the Sugar shipped from Bengal to England would not be far short of 100,000 tons, or about one third of the total consumption of the United Kingdom. Whatever demand there may be for a larger supply of sugar, in consequence of a reduction in the duty on tea, India can meet that demand, without our fostering the slave trade, with one hand, by purchasing the produce of its blood-extorted labor, while with the other hand we strain every nerve to put a stop to the iniquitous traffic.

With due encouragement, all the demands of England, for produce, or raw material for manufacture, can be supplied by her own colonies, with the exception of tea and the finest descriptions of cotton wool; for the first of these we now send more than a sufficiency of manufactured goods for an exchange; it therefore behoves the British government to wisely encourage a reciprocity of trade, by reducing the duty on tea, which in China can be raised to any extent, and the consumption of which in England might readily be more than doubled. We might introduce other reasons of a more philanthropic nature, to prove the desirability of placing this herb within the reach of all classes of the community. Its use appears to be now a natural taste in England, and will undoubtedly in a great measure supplant the appetite for beer or spirituous liquors.

Ireland before and after the Union By R. Montgomery Martin, Esq., Author of The History of the British Colonies, &c.

Mr. Martin, the well known Author of British Colonial History, and other valuable statistical works, has happily chosen Ireland, for her suppositions grievances, for a further exercise of his extraordinary talents for research and minute investigation. Mr. Martin is eminently qualified for the arduous task he imposed upon himself, namely that of proving, by incontrovertible statistical evidence, that, Ireland, in her shipping, commerce, and manufactures, has not suffered by the Union with Great Britain; on the contrary, Ireland has benefited in every respect by that union.

This may be looked upon as one of the most useful works that has issued from the press for many years. The denunciations of Mr. O'Connell against the British Government, for tyrannical treatment of Ireland—his plausible statements of the sufferings of his country, and eloquent appeals to our feelings, may at times induce the best historical reader, and most dispassionate reasoner, to doubt the correctness of his own judgment. Among the young and thoughtless thousands are led away by even pursuing these eloquent appeals to the feelings and passions of man.—A few garbled statements are set forth as incontrovertible facts, and individual grievances are magnified into a general and grand national oppression—growing

pictures are drawn of the happy state of Ireland before the union, or at an earlier period, during her semi-barbarous existence, at the conquest by Henry II. Poetical sketches are given of what Ireland may yet be relieved from Saxon bondage and oppression. If, in England, the mere reading of these appeals (false as they are), bias and warp the judgment of the ignorant or thoughtless, we may imagine their influence over the tumultuous feelings of the Irish peasantry, to whom they are oracularly delivered. They pass uncontradicted, sinking deep into the hearts of an excitable people, and leading to a thousand outrages.

Mr. Martin does not enter the arena as the political partisan of any particular party. He takes up the question as one of general and national importance, not any special sectional or any one cause of complaint; but he grapples with it in all its bearings, proving to every impartial reader, that the melancholy state of Ireland, is not attributable to the connection with England; that Ireland before the conquest of 1172, was in a state of barbarism, suffering from the ravages of the Danes and Norwegians, but still more from the bloody feuds of the petty princes among whom the country was divided;—that since the conquest, nearly 700 years ago, until the present day, every effort has been used by Great Britain to civilize and ameliorate the condition of the peasantry of Ireland;—that at different periods in the history, although the motto was then as now "no bloodshed, no personal violence, loyalty to the sovereign," the most savage atrocities were committed, thousands of Protestants being put to the sword by an ignorant and infuriated people, led on by the Ministers of God.

If at times it has been found absolutely necessary to coerce the lawless inhabitants, and treat them as a conquered people, it was the inevitable result of their own evil actions. During the long period of 700 years, a corrupt priesthood, only acknowledging themselves responsible to the head of their church, in a foreign country, have been permitted to hold the minds of the ignorant and uneducated in perpetual bondage, and to alienate their affections from their lawful sovereign. Among no other people has this hereditary hatred been retained for such a long term of years, and it can only be accounted for by the influence which the priesthood ever have over ignorant minds.

Mr. Martin writes lucidly and temperately, taking up and refuting the declamatory harangues of the Repeaters, not with mere assertions, but with statistical documentary evidence. This work ought to be in the library of every man who takes an interest in Ireland, or who would be informed of the state of affairs in his native country. There is an appearance of truth in the plain statistical statements, and references to historians contemporaneous to the periods at which the several events discussed occurred, which bear down all the sophistical orations of the most powerful declaimers.

The late Marquis of Wellesley's attestation, that Mr. Martin is better informed on the interesting subject of Ireland (more particularly on the operation and result of her Legislative union with Great Britain), than any other person he had ever conversed with, would almost guarantee the fact, were the work not addressed to the public, who, we are satisfied, will coincide in our opinion, that it is one of the most valuable statistical historical works that has appeared for many years.

We give the following extract, showing the state of Ireland before the conquest, and will occasionally publish a few others, each forming an interesting historical sketch.

ANTIQUITY AND ANCIENT STATE OF IRELAND.

—Of the aborigines of Erin we know as little certain as we do of the early inhabitants of Albion; but national pride has been strained to the utmost limit to display antiquity of descent. Ossina, a niece of Noah, is said to have emigrated thither with a large retinue previous to the Deluge; this honor is, however, ascribed to Ossina by some, who contend that the first colonizer was Partholan, a descendant of Japhet, who in the year of the world 1950, on the dispersion of the presumptuous builders of the Tower of Babel, sought refuge with his followers in the Emerald Isle, after being expelled from Greece! To the descendants of Shem, who refused to coalesce with the cursed posterity of Ham, the merit of discovering Ireland is also assigned; while others contend that the excreted children of Ham, under the name of Fenonians, came from Africa to Ireland, A. M. 2400, the colony of the posterity of Japhet is also said to have arrived there from the Baxine, and to have forcibly contended for the dominion of the island during four centuries with the wicked Fenonians. The latter, although finally successful, were themselves destroyed, after many bloody contests, by the renowned Fir-bogs, from Belgium, A. M. 2503; and these again, after retaining their conquests several years, were beaten in turn (A. M. 2541) by the Celtic Danonians, who, in the year of the world, after slaying many thousand Fir-bogs, including their monarch, drove the remnant to the Isles of Man and Hebrides, and remained masters of Ireland for more than two centuries. Then came the Milesians, a celebrated race, who quitting Egypt and Phenicia for the embiguation of Spain, became the rulers of Ireland, after many sanguinary contests with the Danonians (A. M. 2789).

From this period, and for the greater part of a century, the island was kept in a state of constant excitement by invasions of the Bithynians, Gauls, Danes, Picts, &c., and by never-ending dissensions among the rulers; for, of 178 monarchs of the Milesian colony, from Heber and Hyemnon down to Roderick O'Connor (who was slain by the English, A. M. 1176), only twenty died natural deaths; every other monarch was foully murdered and succeeded by their assassins,

and seventy-one were slain in battle. The most ferocious or the subtlest man was nominally ruler of the whole island; then there were four or five provincial kings or rulers beneath him, as well as innumerable groups of petty chieftains, hating each other, but professing fealty to the monarch above them; and, last of all, came the mass of the people, in a state of brutal servitude. The condition of society under such a régime may easily be imagined. No man (says Sir John Davis, the historian), could enjoy his life, wife, lands, or goods in safety, if a mightier man than himself had an appetite for them; and the weak had no remedy against the stronger. Common rapaciousness of wives, promiscuous generation of children, neglect of lawful matrimony; a "coigne and liege," "coastings," or visitations, by men on his tenants; "gavelkind," by which, when one individual of a family died, the possessions, real and personal, of the whole spot were put into a hotch-pot (as the lawyers call it), and divided among the whole members of a clan, legitimate and illegitimate; these customs, among many others equally unenriched, which the Brehon laws tolerate display, one of which ordained that murder was committable in a variety of ways, and the penalty to be levied according to the rank of the murderer, all sufficiently attest the barbarous which pervaded Ireland on the landing of Henry II. at Waterford, in October, A. M. 1172. Indeed every Irish historian, however partial to his native land, admits that, previous to the arrival of Strongbow, Ireland was an *Aceldama*—a horrible field of blood!

We publish the literal translation of a letter received from an intelligent Chinese correspondent at Shanghai. This letter may be looked upon somewhat in the light of a literary curiosity; but it is of far greater consequence. We have every reason to believe, that the commercial information it contains, is of the most correct description, and well worth an attentive perusal by shippers to that market.

SHANGHAI, APRIL 25th, 1841.

Since separating from you face to face it has been about a month, and the new year has ushered in. Though at a distance, I wish you, rising up, sitting down, great and settled felicity. At the beginning of the second moon 12th to 29th March I received your communication from the residence of De Mak Lo, an hour's distance from the wharf, safely come in to Canton, which caused me great and quiet of mind. Of the merchant vessels that anchored at Shanghai during the first moon (latter part of February and first of March) No. 12 was O'me, No. 13, Mun Keet. After the 24th of the 1st moon, there was also one from your honorable territory (Canton), Un To Chin No. 14. During the first of the second moon, a Manilla ship entered the port, just without the (mouth of the streams); there are together five ships. The name of the Manilla ship is San Lick, and the cargo which she brings consists of such as, mar, shark's fins, birds' nests, longcloth, camlets, woollens, and wool materials and the like. The visiting merchants from the various places have not yet arrived here, therefore a limited amount of goods only had been disposed of. In the end of the first moon the market was opened, and trade carried on. Long Cloth and Broad Cloth very easily got rid of (but slow). The price of Broad Cloth middling; Long Cloth better by one-fourth. Large quantities of country tea are sold, and the prices are not high. Raw Silk, from Hoo Kwang, is of such high price that no man buys. As for the rest, medicines, brass utensils, provisions and miscellaneous goods there is positively nothing constant or settled, throughout the trade of the market in those things there seems to be but little doing, and I cannot presume hastily to send you faithful reports (as a port faithfully). I am uncertain as to the time of your sailing up here. At present you may bring mixed grey shirtings and bleached white cloth, and if the latter be wide, and the price at quality (best) can be really dissolved (disposed of). Again, you have new fashioned foreign printed calicoes, single pieces of glazed sarice chintzes, handkerchiefs, broad cloths, drills (chang man poo), foreign tin, lead and iron, raw cotton, foreign rice, various kinds of foreign wood and fragrant materials, various pieces of glass, clocks and watches, these also are saleable.

At present see the price current for the various kinds of goods here. Although I have been unattentive to the market prices, yet the prices in the market are not unlike morning and evening (the touting). I hope your great talents will enable you to weigh and measure (the details) and in your own mind be able to decide what your hand ought to do in order to lay hold upon the highest profit. To present I am in the house of Yung Wo and with him manage affairs accordingly, everything being quiet and no confusion. The floor I will not order, but wait for your commands and hastily write for your information, and respectful compliments to you, respectively. Bow. In the family of Chin Fuh there is joy, an additional son having been born in the middle of the first moon, and he desires me to transmit the information.

PRICE CURRENT OF VARIOUS GOODS

- Bech de mar, best, 925 to 926; middling, 917 to 920
Birds' Nests, best, 940; middling, 937 to 938
Fish Tins, best, 935 to 936; middling, 937 to 938
Fish Bells, small fakes, 840; thick 834 to 835
Deer's Sinews, 330
Oow's Hores, white, 810; black, 84 to 85
Sowwood, Spanwood, two tacks, 8 a 2 mace
Redwood, two hals, 5 or 3 mace
Blackwood (Ebony), one (pel. 7 or 8 mace
Foreign Tin and Dapple Brass, each 9 20 Cu.
Foreign Lead, purchased by Wa Ke at 95 to 100 Cu.
Burm Japanea, about 80
Burm Sticks (Cloves), best 836 to 87
Burm Sticks, 310
Eragrant Wood (Sandal wood), 818 to 820
Campher, 935 to 84
Bh Seeds, 933 to 84
Nutmegs, best, 100 to 170; second quality, 100 to 130
Evidant, 93 to 8

Black Pepper, Siam 37, Shih leo 83  
Canton, 85 to 6  
Cup long, 89, 70, and 80  
Crown Cow Hides, 84; Hainam cured Hides, 88  
to 9  
Hides 81 50 to 2  
Russian Blue, from Manila, 87 to 8  
Glass, paper, 81 2 to 13  
Glass, 81 and upwards  
Glass Cloth, homony wrought coarse, 83; fine,  
and upwards  
Cotton Cloth, 18 yards, 825, 25, 24  
Cotton Wood, 87, 8, 10  
White Bleached Longcloth, 83 80 to 4  
Shirting, about 83 10  
Muslins, 82 to 30  
Long Ellis, best upwards of 89, second above 8  
Billings of 38 yards, about 84  
Canton White Sugar, 3 tials and upwards  
Canton Candy, best, 3 tials 2 or 3 mace  
White Sugar Candy, 2 tials 4 or 5 mace  
Green Raw Cotton, first quality, 81 4, second 12  
to 13  
Of Broad Cloth, Sky Blue, and Deep Red, it  
will not be proper to arrange for much  
Of Foreign Cotton Prints, the new and handsome  
ones are desirable; but they must not be mixed  
with starch or wax. High prices can be had for  
very shirtings, Drillings, and Handkerchiefs  
and bring plenty of foreign Rice, Gun-  
Cotton, Foreign Fireworks, and good articles  
ingenious workmanship.

We feel great pleasure in giving local  
ability to a paragraph from an Edinburgh  
paper, which reflects much honour upon a  
citizen well known to the British  
community of China. Such instances of rectitude and  
moral feelings, of the true stamp, tend to  
use our estimate of humanity; and amidst the  
any instances of selfish depravity, or utter  
surrender of the rights of others, by those who  
all themselves honorable men, which are  
needed, in our intercourse with the world,  
appealing to hear of such a just and truly  
valuable action as that referred to.

INSTANCE OF HIGHLY HONOURABLE CONDUCT.  
The public of this city, and especially the  
members of the legal profession, will no doubt remember  
a protracted and expensive litigation that took  
place a few years since between Messrs. Gye and  
Co., of London, and Mr. Samuel James Hallam,  
a dealer in Edinburgh; the result of which  
prejudicial ruin to all the parties concerned,  
and friends of Mr. Hallam, wishing to re-establish  
him in business in Edinburgh, after the termina-  
tion of his legal troubles, subscribed about 10,000  
pounds to make a fresh start, which he did  
in Prince's-street, assuming at the same time a  
new person as a partner. This business was  
secretly conducted for some time under the  
name of Hallam, Spence, and Co., but from causes  
it is needless to advert to here, it did not prosper,  
and was eventually abandoned, with a loss to Mr.  
Hallam's associates of 7000 l. The 91, of  
whom they justly gave him and his partner  
a discharge in full. Mr. Hallam thus obtained a  
very respectable appointment in Canton, as in-  
pector of tea for a branch or connexion of the  
Canton house of Messrs. Baring, Brothers, and Co.,  
at Canton. There he has been but a short time,  
and he is about to be recalled to assist in being the  
amount of his savings up to the date of recall,  
the sum of 8000 l. To repay, with in-  
terest, the money advanced, advanced by his friends  
the firm of Hallam, Spence, and Co., of Edin-  
burgh. The money was on Monday evening, last  
paid to the respective parties by Mr. H. C.  
Stuart, of Princes-street; on which occasion, we  
were happy to, it was resolved unanimously by  
present, to pay over the interest to a committee  
of persons, who were instructed to purchase,  
and to send without delay, a suitable testimonial, to be  
sent without delay, to Mr. Hallam, in China,  
accompanied with a letter expressing the sense they  
entertain of his highly honourable conduct, which  
is also signed by each of the parties present.

On Monday last an inquest was held  
before Mr. Parncomb, Coroner, on the body of a  
Chinese labourer, who was killed by being buried  
under a pile of earth. From the evidence it appeared  
that he had been buried on Saturday last,  
and the accidental falling of a slip of earth, at  
the foot of the Hill, and the jury returned a verdict  
accordingly.

The following Appointments and Notifica-  
tions appear in the Government Gazette of  
Monday.  
His Excellency the Governor in pursuance  
of the instructions from Her Majesty's Government  
has been pleased to appoint the Honourable  
WILLIAM ADOLPHUS BRUCE to be  
Assistant Secretary of Hongkong and he has  
taken the oath accordingly.  
By Order,  
FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE,  
Government House, Hongkong,  
May 10th, 1844.

His Excellency the Governor in compliance  
with the instructions from Her Majesty's Govern-  
ment has been pleased to appoint ROBERT  
MARTIN, Esq., to be Treasurer of the  
Colony of Hongkong and he has been  
sworn accordingly.  
By Order,  
FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE,  
Government House, Hongkong,  
May 10th, 1844.

His Excellency the Governor in compliance  
with the instructions from Her Majesty's Govern-  
ment has been pleased to appoint  
SIR JOHN STUART, Esq., to be Registrar of  
the Court of Hongkong and he has been  
sworn accordingly.  
By Order,  
FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE,  
Government House, Hongkong,  
May 10th, 1844.

His Excellency the Governor in compliance  
with the instructions from Her Majesty's Govern-  
ment has been pleased to appoint  
SIR JOHN STUART, Esq., to be Registrar of  
the Court of Hongkong and he has been  
sworn accordingly.  
By Order,  
FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE,  
Government House, Hongkong,  
May 10th, 1844.

His Excellency the Governor in Council  
has been pleased to grant leave of absence on  
sick certificate to ALEXANDER GORDON, Esq.,  
Land Officer, for fourteen days from the 8th  
instant.  
By Order,  
FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE,  
Government House, Hongkong,  
May 10th, 1844.

His Excellency the Governor in Council  
has been pleased to grant leave of absence on  
sick certificate to RICHARD BURGASS, Esq.,  
Legal Adviser to Government and Clerk of  
the Legislative Council, for ten days from the  
9th instant.  
By Order,  
FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE,  
Government House, Hongkong,  
May 10th, 1844.

His Excellency the Governor in Council  
has been pleased to appoint CHARLES ST.  
GONON CLAVIER, Esq., to act as Land Sur-  
veyor, during the absence of A. T. GONON,  
Esq., on sick certificate, or until further notice.  
By Order,  
FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE,  
Government House, Hongkong,  
May 10th, 1844.

The Budget of the Dutch East Indies for the  
year 1843 was published on the 15th, and from  
this it appears that the expenditure in India has  
been—  
Estimated at (in copper) 60,919,331  
and the revenue in India (copper) 50,760,767  
so that in India there is a deficit of 9,558,614  
The Indian income in the mother  
country by the sale of produce, &c.  
amounts to (in silver) 28,933,700  
and the Indian expense in the  
mother country 18,126,988  
Surplus 10,806,712  
From this must be deducted the  
above deficit of 9,558,614 florins in  
copper, being in silver 8,445,233  
so that the surplus will probably be 2,361,450  
The estimates for the colony of Surinam give  
an equal sum for revenue and expenditure. All  
the other colonies show a deficit, which must be  
covered by the Indian revenue.

A very important meeting took place at Char-  
lemont-house, Dublin, on 18th January, the Duke  
of Leinster in the chair. There were upwards of  
50 persons present, among whom were the Mar-  
quis of Clanricarde, Marquis of Kildare, Earl of  
Down, Viscount Acheson; Lord Stuart De  
Dunelm; Sir T. Gassard; Sir P. Nugent; Sir  
J. Burgh; Sir V. Blake; Sir J. Power; Dublin;  
Mr. J. Power, M.P.; Mr. R. Archibald, M.P.;  
Mr. M. Corbally, M.P.; Mr. T. Wynn, M.P.;  
Right Hon. A. R. Blake; Mr. G. Roe; Mr. T.  
Hutton; Mr. W. Murphy; Mr. P. Purcell;  
Mr. S. Alair; Mr. O'Brien; Hon. C. French;  
Mr. S. Dickson; Mr. L. Crosswhite; Mr. J.  
Stook, M.P.; Mr. J. H. Talbot; Hon. Col. South-  
well; Mr. C. E. Roberts; Mr. F. Ponsonby, &c.  
After several motions and gentlemen had  
spoken, a motion was agreed on, in order to de-  
monstrate to the Legislature the various im-  
portances which preceded and produced the present  
excitement in Ireland; particularly to the present  
measure of corporate reform—of electoral  
rights—of inadequate representation, and, above  
all, and before all, the monster church grievances.  
Mr. Nicholas Maher, a "repeater," has offered  
himself as a candidate for the representation of  
the county of Tipperary.—A man, named Molony,  
an auctioneer, formerly residing in Belvedere,  
forgot a draught for 1200, containing beer and soft-  
ened his escape to America. Whilst there he  
learned that he was heir to 60,000 l. in dis-  
pute in Ireland. He had the hardihood to  
return, made good his claim, was immediately after  
wards arrested, was tried in the Commission Court,  
Dublin, last week, convicted of forgery, and sen-  
tenced to seven years' transportation. The treasure  
is, of course, confiscated to the Crown.—One day  
during the progress of the State Trials, the Head  
Speaker of the House who has exhibited through-  
out the Government prosecutions a fervent anxi-  
ety for the honours of martyrdom, having com-  
menced a conversation with a person near him in  
the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench in a some-  
what louder tone than ordinary, during a discus-  
sion between the counsel for the Crown and the  
travellers, the Attorney-General across the table  
exclaimed "I tell you what, Mr. Steele, if you  
don't make less noise, I protest I shall strike your  
name out of the indictment." The great Agri-  
culturer's benchman instantly dropped the colloquy  
with a profound bow, amidst a roar of laughter.  
Mr. Steele, some months ago, intimated to the  
Crown Solicitor that if his name was left out of  
the indictment he should demand satisfaction from  
either him or the Attorney-General.

The last of the Stuarts still lives at Tweedmouth,  
having completed his 115th year at Christmas, 1843.  
His father, Gen. J. Stuart, was a cousin of Prince  
Charles the Pretender. His grandmother was the  
Lady of Ards, well known in the old Scotch  
song. James Stuart saw those memorable battles  
during the rebellion of 1745, Protonotary and  
Chancellor, and has spoken, and partaken of wine  
with the Pretender. He served on the side of the  
Royals in the American war and was of the  
battle of Quebec. He served on board a man-of-  
war for many years, under Adm. Rodney and  
Hood. He has been five times married, and now  
lives with a fifth wife, 75 years younger than him-  
self. He has had by his second wife 27 children,  
two of them in India, two at Trifalgar, one at  
Waterloo, and two at Algiers. For nearly sixty  
years he has travelled in the Border districts as a  
wandering minstrel, playing on a fiddle, but he  
never asked alms from any one.

Mr. J. Matheson, M.P., has purchased from the  
family of Semforth the princely property of the  
Lewis, one of the largest islands in the Hebrides,  
with a population of about 15,000, and included in  
the county of Ross. The purchase-money was  
100,000.—Mr. R. Graham has succeeded to the  
late Lord Lynedoch's property.

Mr. Dyce Sombre has lately been presented to  
the French Court, glittering in diamonds and  
gold. It appears that he obtained access to the  
circle by means altogether unknown to the offi-  
cials who had the direction of the ceremony, and  
which they have not yet been able to make out.

The East India Company having paid over to  
Chelsea Hospital the amount of the unclaimed  
share of prize-money on account of her Majesty's  
troops on the Bengal establishment which served  
with the army under command of Major-Gen. Sir  
Archibald Campbell at the captures made in the  
Burmese territories—viz. the 13th, 38th, 44th,  
47th Regts.—the same are now in the care of  
payment at the Secretary's office at the Royal  
College.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.  
May 13th.—Ardsair, M'Intyre, from Bombay.  
Passenger: J. Kaufman, Esq.  
14.—Scallion (Am), Woodbury, from Whampoa  
Passengers, Dr. O'Sullivan and Dr. Barton.  
14.—Kelpie, Sims, from Macao.  
14.—Alexander Baring, Hale, from London.

SAILED.  
May 12.—H.M. steamer Driver, for Amoy and  
and Chusan.  
13.—Ardsair, M'Intyre, for Macao.

UNDER DESPATCH.  
Eagle, Sherman, for Chu an, soon.  
Christina, Primrose, for Amoy and Shanghai, soon.  
Kelpie, on or about 18th inst.

Passengers per Grecian (omitted in our list)—  
Lieut. Paterson, R.A., Lieutenant Mason, 18th R.I.  
Messrs. Wise and Leslie.  
The Ardsair spoke the Maid of Athens on the  
30th April, lat. 11° 5' off Palo Celest, de China, on  
30th April, lat. 2° 30' N., long. 109° 17' E.

The Alexander Baring touched at the Cape 21st  
February. Spoke the Henry Pratt, the Circasian  
and the Oriental in Jasper straits 22nd April;  
the Bombay Castle off West island, on 26th April;  
and the Admiral Mordaunt from Bah and China, on  
30th April, lat. 2° 30' N., long. 109° 17' E.

VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR.

Eagle (Am) 335, Sherman, Russell & Co.  
Young Queen, 88, Hart, Fletcher, Larkins & Co.  
Starling, Admison, C. W. Bowden.  
Flemingston, 610, Michie, Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
Messrs. Wise and Leslie.  
Christina, 35, Thomson, Dent & Co.  
Black Dog, 140, Lloyd, Gibb, Livingstone & Co.  
Anna, 109, Lewis, Fletcher, Larkins & Co.  
Harlequin, Oliver, Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
Ariel, Gibbings, Dent & Co.  
Petrol, Macfarlane, Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
Cacique, 150, Eldred, N. Duus.  
Flourist, 530, Huggart, Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
Thomas Crisp 175, Metcalf, Gibb, Livingstone & Co.  
Kelpie, Sims, on or about 18th inst.  
Alexander Baring, 600, Hale, Russell & Co.  
Grecian, 578, Wall, Lindsay & Co.  
Scallion, Am, 120, Woodbury, Bush, Haldesl&Co

HAR MASTERY'S SHIPS.

Agincourt, 72, Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane,  
& C. B., Captain Sir  
Minden, 74, Captain Guin.—Hospital Ship.  
Caster, Captain Graham  
H. C. Str. Proserpine, Com. Hoogh, R. N.  
H. M. Str. Spitfire, Commander Maitland  
U.S.S. Brandywine, Commodore Parker

BRITISH SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Ormeau (Dan), 200, Franklyn, W. H. Franklyn  
Mitchell, 101, Connew, Fox, Rawson & Co.  
Marmion, 412, Emery, Lindsay, & Co.  
Jm. Hyde, 538, Stewart, Benjamin Sears,  
Victoria, Pierce, Nacado.  
Chance, 552, Roby, Turner & Co.  
Z. Houtead, 488, Arnold, W. & T. Gemmel & Co.  
Pandora, 287, O'Leary, Holiday, Wise & Co.  
Palmira, 804, Campbell, Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
Thomas Lowry, 409, Graham, Fox Lawson & Co.  
Edward Robinson, Dolg, Russel & Co.  
Julian, Moore  
Susan Mitchell  
Urgent, Godwin, Turner & Co.

AMERICAN AT WHAMPOA, AND MACAO.

Cynthia, 374, Bryant, Captain Bryant

BRITISH VESSELS AT MACAO.

Lizart, 100, John Bullik  
Goldies, 171, Levering, Russell & Co.  
Corcor, Francis, Rastomies & Co.  
Royalist, 149, Lewis, E. Bonstead & Co.  
Hoye, 480 Crawford, Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
Syed Khan, Hope, Hudson  
Audea, 208, Vaux, Jardine Matheson & Co.  
Sovereign, 248, Main, R. J. Gilman  
Ardsair, 440, M'Intyre, Mac Vean & Co.  
Maiden, 247, Phillips, D. Burjorje

PORTUGUESE.

H.M.E. Tago, Da Valle  
Angelica, Sanchez, A. J. de Miranda.  
Goncalves, Lanza, P. J. S. Loureiro  
Ossa Maro, Rivett  
Amazda, Lima, J. V. Jorge

SPANISH.

H.M.L.S. Cleopatra, 60 guns, Capt. Cecilia  
H.M.L.S. Alenara, 32 guns, Capt. Duplan.  
Emilia.  
Cometa, Pardo

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at this office, until  
Saturday the 15th instant, from such persons  
as may be willing to contract for the supply of Six  
Thousand Pounds of Leaf Tobacco, for the use of  
the Native Troops to be disbanded, for the use of  
the Commissariat Stores, free of all duties, within four  
days from the date of agreement. It is requested  
that samples may be sent with the Tenders.  
Further information may be obtained at this  
office if required.  
EDWARD PINE COFFIN,  
Com. Gen.  
Commissariat,  
Victoria, 14th May, 1844.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE attention of the Public is called to the ex-  
tensive sale of Cut Glass Ware and Perfumery  
on Wednesday next, at the Sale Rooms of  
P. TOWNSEND.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH will sell to the highest bidder,  
on Friday, the 17th instant, (to close com-  
mission), Plated Bread-baskets, Wares, Butter  
Urns, and Saltcellars; Porcelain Inkstands,  
Mantepeices; a variety of Children's Toys,  
Wax-dolls, Silk and Cotton Parasols; a small lot  
of Canvas, and Striped Dimity; small Carpets  
and Rugs; Bull's Eyes, of sizes; Cut Rummers,  
Manila and Eelt Hats, Chinese Razors, Jack  
and Pocket-knives, Scissors, Sheep and Spear-knives,  
Hammers, and Hoes, Choppers, Hooks, Chains,  
Trowels, Files, Saws, &c.; a splendid collection  
of Plain and Coloured Prints, in handsome frames:  
Wellington and Staff, Young English Fox-hunters,  
Caldwell's Steeple Chase, Leicestershire Fox-hunt,  
Steam Ships, David Mori, Peninsular and other  
Battles, Bagbells's Hall, Corsicrip, Veteran,  
Ruiniers, Eaglons's Hoop, Queen and Prince  
Albert, Wonder of Windsor, Latest Political Char-  
acteratures, Coloured Heads, &c.; Drawing Pencils,  
Travelling Cases, Bronze Table Clocks, Tusse  
Paper, Blotting Cases, of sizes, one diagonal  
Reflector, India Rubber, Blank Envelopes, Crayon  
Pencils, Pocket Penholders, Steel Pens, Gilt  
Nec Chains and Ear-rings, Preserved Meats, and  
a variety of other articles,  
Orders will be faithfully executed.  
Macao, 11th May, 1844.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

I HAVE been living with Mr. Lopes, at the  
"Waterloo Hotel," since he first opened it, and  
found every thing conducted in such good taste,  
that I cannot refrain from expressing my thanks  
publicly to Mr. Lopes for the pleasant time, for  
his moderate charges, and I wish that he may  
meet with that patronage he so highly deserves.  
A FRIEND OF TRUTH,  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1844.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CLERK who has been employed in that capacity  
some time in the Colony, is desirous of  
obtaining employment; he can give satisfactory  
references to leaving his late employer, and has no  
objection to go to any part of China.  
Apply at this office by letter, post-paid, to F. Z.  
May 14, 1844.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED for the Wardroom Mess of Her  
Majesty's Ship Minden, a Cook. For particu-  
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