

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

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FOR CHUSAN & SHANGHAI
THE A 1 schooner THOMAS CRISP, Captain J. M. Metcalf, will leave for the above ports on the 10th proximo, the greatest part of her cargo being engaged, measurement goods only can be taken. For freight only apply to
N. DUUS,
18, Queen's Road
Victoria, May 27, 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. Attend to the sailing directions for the coast of China, brought up to February 1844 from the surveys of Captain Collinson R. N. Blank forms of Ships articles, prepared according to the existing law relative to Merchant Seamen, and an Abstract of the Merchant Seamen's Act introduced on the back. Charterparties and General Powers of Attorney also forms prepared by Mr. Chitty.
Victoria, 7th March, 1844.

JUST Received, and for sale by the Under- signed:
English Bottled Ale, \$3
London Porter, 3
San Julian Claret, 6
Superior Brown Sherry, 8
Elite Pale ditto, 8
15 lb. tin Biscuits, 8
Apply to
DICKENS & CO.
May 28, 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 13, to 29 foot long, and a Patent Windlass, Capstan and Winch, the Europe and Manila Ropes, Canvas Paint, Paint Oil, Flour, and Salt Provisions.
N. DUUS.
Hongkong, March, 20th 1844.

FOR SALE—Chain Cables, from 3 to 4 inch, and Anchors from 1 to 20 cwt.
Apply to
N. DUUS.
Victoria, 21st May, 1844.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Under- signed,
A Coppered Longboat, with Masts, Sails, &c.
Also,
A Four-oared Jollyboat,
N. DUUS.
Victoria, 21st May, 1844.

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

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

FOR SALE
SUPERIOR SHERRY in cases of 3 dozen, each 10 dollars per dozen
Ditto Port ditto ditto 10 dollars ditto
English Bottled Beer in Cases of 8 dozen, each 3 dollars ditto
Apply to John Ritson, at the Godowns of
HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.

FOR SALE
PATENT BALANCES and Scales, weighing from three hundred to two thousand pounds each, by
P. TOWNSEND.
Victoria, May 28th, 1844.

FOR SALE—At the Godowns of Messrs Fox, Rawson & Co., a quantity of Burton Ale in Hids. from Worthington and Robinson, ex "The Biddy".
Hongkong, 27th March, 1844.

JUST RECEIVED—A few casks of assorted Nails, American Crankers, Cutler's Superior Claret, San Julian Champagne Cider, Superior French Cognac, Herrings, in barrels, Sardines in tins, Pickles, Allspice Ale, Porter, &c. &c. for sale by
DICKENS & Co.
May 28th, 1844.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Under- signed—Eight Bbls. of No. 1, No. 2, Buffalo Raisins, Crackers, Oils, Apples, and Java Coffee, of excellent quality.
Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
Victoria, 4th June 1844.

FOR SALE
A LOT of ready-made Spars, fit for vessels of three and four hundred tons, complete with iron-work sheaves, &c. viz.—Main and Fore- yards, 48 feet by 12 and 13 inch; duto Top-gallant ditto, 38, 8 by 11 and 11; Sparker-booms, 38, 6 by 3; Gib and Flying Jib-booms, 34, 4 and 55, 10 by 6 and 10; Gaff, 26 by 7; Top and Top-gallant Masts, and other spars.
JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 11th May, 1844.

FOR SALE
MEDHURST'S Chinese and English Dictionary. Price \$11 0
Dialect of the Dictionary of the Hok-keen 10 0
Medhurst's Comparative Vocabulary of the Chinese, Korean, and Japanese Languages 2 0
Medhurst's Dictionary of the Favoring Dialect of the Formosan Language 2 0
Medhurst's China, its State & Prospects 2 25
Notices on Chinese Grammar, by Philo- semis 1 50
Collie's Translation of the Four Books 2 0
Prenant's Nottin Lingua S sine 5 0
Rambles of the Emperor Ching-Tih, a Chinese tale, translated by Tsin-Shen, of the Anglo-Chinese College, Ma- lacca 6 0
Apply to the Rev. Dr. Legge, No. 1, Well- ington Terrace.
May 17, 1844.

MANILA CIGARS
Superior Havana ditto
Manila Rope of all sizes
Navy and Pilot Bread in tines, for sale by
BUSH, HALSTED & CO.
Victoria, May 18, 1844.

FOR SALE—One large Bungalow, 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, 13th 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. Cognac, Liqueurs,
Superior No. 3, Manila Cigars,
Do. No. 4, do. do.,
Do. Sperm Candles,
Do. Butter.
Victoria, 19th April, 1844.

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

FOR SALE—From 16 to 32 oz. Sheathing Copper, and Nails, Bolts, Rings, Best Bights and Spikes. Also, Canvas, from No. 1 to 6.
Apply at the Godowns of
W. & J. GEMMELL & CO.
Victoria, 17th May, 1844.

FOR SALE—Pale and Brown Sherry
E. I. Madeira
Port
Hock (Graefenberg)
Claret
Champagne, and
Cognac Brandy.
Apply at the Godowns of
W. & J. GEMMELL & CO.
Victoria, 17th May, 1844.

PHILLIPS MOORE & Co.
BEG to announce that they have taken part of the Godowns of Mr. Dous, 18 Queen's Road, where they have on sale the following goods:—Cutlery, Ironmongery, Locks of all kinds, Nails, Gunpowder's Tools, Fire Grates, and Best Sheffield Plated Goods, German Silver, and British Plates, Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps, Shot Balls, Telescopes and Spectacles, Table Lamps, Saddlery, Tricobles, Gold and Silver Watches, and Clocks in great variety, Gold and Silver Watch Guards, Musical Boxes, Accordions of all descriptions, nut and pialu Glass, and a variety of Fancy and other Goods.

FOR SALE
THE following Wines received ex "Ara" from Messrs. Soudanier, Forster and Co. London.
First-aid Pale and Brown Sherry } in wood and
Flawed old Madeira } bottles
First-aid Port }
Sauterne, Moselle, Burgundy and Champagne }
Apply to
LENSAY & Co.
Macao, 1 January, 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.

NEW STORE
JUST received and now open and for sale by the undersigned at the store formerly occupied by J. W. Bunnet, Queen's Road.
Champagne
Sherry
Claret
Port
Brandy
Ale
Porter
Cider
Perry
Pickles, and Sauces of all descriptions
Pocket and Office knives, Scissors
Table Cutlery, Breakfast and dinner Sets and other
Crockery ware
Cheese, Ham, Perfumery
Glass ware of all descriptions
Glees and Ladies' Cotton Hose and
Various other articles.
ROBT LOWRIE.
Victoria, 5th March, 1844.

FOR SALE—English Copper, 20, 22, & 29 oz. A 32 cwt. Anchor, two Chain Cables, of 11 and 14 inch.
Apply to
JOHN BURD & CO.
Queen's Road, Victoria,
31st May.

FOR SALE
A PIANO-FORTE, by Broadwood, lately from England.
Apply to
MEWEN & Co.
Oswald's Row,
Victoria, June 4th, 1844.

FOR SALE
A FEW BAGS BENGAL GRAM just arrived
Apply to
N. DUUS,
18, Queen's Road.
Victoria, May 31, 1844.

FOR SALE—Bottled Beer, first quality, on board the ship Liverpool.
CHARLES WEISS,
CHRONOMETER AND WATCHMAKER,
FROM LONDON AND GENOVA.
SOLICITS the patronage of the Community of Hongkong. All kinds of repairs, musical boxes, &c., executed upon the best principles. English, French, and common glasses in great variety.
Oswald's Hill, opposite
Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co.
Victoria, 24th May, 1844.

LATTEY & CO.
Chronometer and Watch Makers,
Upper part of Mr. Pain's new store, Queen's Road, opposite to Chinans Hong,
Hongkong, 1st June, 1844.

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

IF B. 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.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of A. L. William R. Lejet, and Mr. William Company, in our haste have ceased; and Mr. Nathaniel Kingman, 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 Kingman, William A. Lawrence, and William Moore.
WETMORE & Co.
Canton, 16th March, 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert H. Forbes, Russell Sturge and Edward King retire from our Firm, and that Paul S. Forbes, Edward Debois, and William H. King are admitted partners therein.
RUSSELL & Co.
Canton, 1st June, 1844.

DR. RICHARD JONES has removed from Magistrate street to the house occupied by Mr. James Welch, Chemist and Druggist, where he will continue to practise his profession.
May 30th, 1844.

THE Copartnership existing between DROM, CURRY & Co., at Bombay, DROM, RECH- mon & 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 DROM, GRAY & Co., at Bombay under the firm of DROM, HUNTER & Co.; and at Liverpool under the firm of DROM, DAVIDSON & Co.
Macao, 1st August, 1843. DROM & Co.

NOTICE
THE undersigned has this day disposed of his business to M. T. A. LANE. All persons in- debted are earnestly requested to liquidate their accounts to the 30th April as early as possible, to enable him to close his books, at which date his interest in the business ceases.
J. C. POWER.
Victoria, May 1, 1844.

NOTICE—The undersigned is authorized by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of H. Ma- jesty'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.

NOTICE—Goods and merchandise of all descrip- tions received and carefully stored in spacious airy and secure Brick Godowns situated 18, and 56 Queen's Road upon moderate terms.
Goods placed [except combustibles] in Godown 18, (whose Roof 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.

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, 23d 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, 23d April, 1844.

STORAGE may be obtained in dry, secure, and insurable Godowns.
Apply to HENRY HUMPHREYS & Co.
13 Queen's Road,
24th 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. OSULLIVAN 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, and will be anchored off the wharf of Mr. N. Duus.
Apply on board or at the Godowns,
Ough on Delivery.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1844.

N. BOULLE has and offers for sale the follow- ing choice assortment of articles, viz.— Soup in a Julienne; Green Peas, in tins; Roast Veal dressed with Green Peas; Roast Mutton, Partridge, aux Olives; Woodcock, aux Trufes, Ships, aux Trufes; Lamb aux Choux; Sardines in large or small tins; and a variety of other articles of French Preserved Meats. The above articles have just arrived, and are in the best condition.
Queen's Road, Victoria, May 27, 1844.

CLERK WANTED,
A STEADY and industrious Lad, who writes a fair hand. Apply to the Editor, Gazette-office, 21st May.

WANTED, for the Ward Room of H.M.S. "Aphrodite," an Edward or Messian. For par- ticulars apply on board.
P.S. None need apply who cannot give the most respectable references.
Victoria, May 28th, 1844.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the Friend of China.)

Sir—Will you have the goodness to insert in your valuable journal, an account of a Cricket Match, between our Garrison and Navy. The challenge came from the Navy, to come off the first opportunity; fortunately the 1st of April (the day after the challenge was given) was sufficiently fine to allow the match to be played out, and terminated, much to our astonishment, in the naval eleven coming off victorious by thirty runs. The day, April 1st, opened very inauspiciously; cloudy, with frequent showers; towards ten o'clock it cleared up, and a better day could not have been for the occasion. Neither party were able to form any judgment of their adversaries play, cricketing having only just commenced. Heis were offered 6 to 1 on the Army and taken. The Navy teased for things and lost, and were obliged to go in first. The following is an account of the sides, &c., &c.

FIRST INNINGS.—NAVY.

Table with columns: Names, Runs. Includes: Lieut. Campbell, b. by Mainwaring 2; Hon. F. Foley, a. by Haythorne 2; Lieut. White, Polcan, a. Haythorne 6; Mr. Murray, c. by Farrer 0; Lieut. Ballard, b. by Graham 25; Mr. Doling, b. by Graham 8; Mr. Stokes, b. by Graham 33; Lieut. Palmer, run out by Haythorne 2; Mr. Williams, Medusa, not out 15; Mr. Bullmore, b. by Graham 1; Mr. Shaw, b. by Graham 1; Byles 1; Wide Balls 1.

Total, 109

Umpire for Navy, Mr. Skeel, Marine Magistrate. Ditto for Garrison, Mr. Ward, Cambrian.

SECOND INNINGS.

Table with columns: Names, Runs. Includes: Lieut. Campbell, c. by Farrer 0; Hon. F. Foley, b. by Mainwaring 0; Lieut. White, c. by Graham 3; Mr. Murray, c. by Farrer 0; Lieut. Ballard, b. by Graham 9; Mr. Colling, b. by Mainwaring 0; Mr. Stokes, b. by Graham 9; Lieut. Palmer, b. by Mainwaring 1; Mr. Williams, not out 2; Mr. Bullmore, c. by Graham 1; Mr. Shaw, b. by Mainwaring 3.

Total, 30

First Innings, 109

Total, 139

FIRST INNINGS.—GARRISON.

Table with columns: Names, Runs. Includes: Lieut. Haythorne, Staff, b. by Shaw 12; Lieut. Mainwaring, 2 M.N.I., b. Stokes 12; Lieut. Farrer, 1st M.N.I., b. Shaw 16; Lieut. Hicks, 1st M.N.I., c. by Foley 13; Lieut. R. Shaw, 2 M.N.I., b. Shaw 3; Lieut. A. Shaw, 2 M.N.I., b. Stokes 9; Mr. James, 18th L.I., c. by Shaw 0; Mr. Graham, 18th L.I., c. by Shaw 2; Capt. Beck, 2 M.N.I., b. by Stokes 10; Capt. Begun, 2 M.N.I., not out 2; Lieut. Burroughs, 2 M.N.I., b. by Shaw 0; Byles 1.

Total, 80

SECOND INNINGS.

Table with columns: Names, Runs. Includes: Lieut. Haythorne, c. by Ballard 2; Lieut. Mainwaring, b. by Shaw 0; Lieut. Farrer, b. by Shaw 1; Lieut. Hicks, b. by Shaw 6; Lieut. R. Shaw, b. by Stokes 1; Lieut. A. Shaw, b. by Shaw 11; Mr. James, b. by Stokes 1; Mr. Graham, b. by Shaw 11; Capt. Beck, b. by Shaw 6; Capt. Begun, not out 1; Lieut. Burroughs, b. by Whyte 6; Byles 1; Wide Balls 1.

Total, 39

First Innings, 80

Total Garrison, 119

Total Navy, 139

Majority for Navy, 20

The weather has been very rainy since. A return match is to take place the first fine weather. By inserting this account in your paper, you will oblige,

A CONSTANT READER.

Chusan, 7th April, 1844.

(To the Editor of the Friend of China.)

Sir,—Permit me to make a few remarks on the Coroner's Inquest which was held on board of H. M. S. "Minden" on Sunday last, and also on the subsequent proceeding on the part of the Chief Magistrate of Hongkong. It is currently reported that the Coroner's Jury, who were some of them persons of the greatest influence and respectability here, found a verdict of "Accidental death," relying partly on the evidence of one of the witnesses, who was I understand the Chief Mate of the American Brig "Engle," and principally on the evidence of the Medical witness (the Surgeon of the "Minden") who expressly stated his opinion that death was the consequence of a fall and not of a blow, and his opinion was founded on his having made a post mortem examination of the body, and therefore there could possibly be no mistake, as there were no signs whatever of a blow, which must have been very apparent had the man been struck on the head by a handspike as was reported.—It appears that the jury were well satisfied as to the nature of the case (though they had fully expected before hearing the evidence that they would have to return a verdict of Manslaughter, or if not Willful Murder) that they unanimously brought in a verdict of "Accidental death," and they have also reported to be that when the Coroner should have reported to the Government the result of the inquiry, that the Chief Mate of the old England then in custody of the Chief Magistrate, on a charge of having been the cause of the man's death, would have

been immediately released.—The case however it appears was quite different.—The Chief Magistrate, no doubt in his zeal for the public service, thinking that he might as well appear in a case against the Coroner and stay for an hour, detained the prisoner in his custody; and, without paying any regard to the Coroner's Inquest, and the verdict returned which clearly acquitted the prisoner of the charge against him, proceeded to resume the examination, which had been only interrupted by the Inquest, and it was only on Wednesday that the Prisoner was discharged, after the whole of the "evidence taken for no earthly use whatever and not doubt the Chief Magistrate has not let the man off without taking Bail.—This conduct on the Chief Magistrate's part is undoubtedly deserving of the severest censure.—How he could possibly take upon himself to act as he did is quite beyond my comprehension.—He surely is not such a novice in the common course of proceedings, as not to know that a Coroner's Jury is equivalent to a grand Jury, and their finding is just the same as the finding of a grand Jury.—How therefore a Magistrate can presume to interpose his authority between a Coroner's Court and a Court of Oyer and Terminer it is difficult to imagine. Almost every person at all conversant with the practice of Courts would have said, that after a verdict of a Coroner's Jury, acquitting a prisoner, a Magistrate has or can have nothing further to do in the matter, any more than to release the prisoner forthwith.—This thing however occurs to me, that if a Chief Magistrate is to be allowed to act as our present one has in this instance, a Coroner is quite unnecessary in the Colony; and if he must hold a court and have a Jury of 12 Men, that Court will be subject to the would-be superior jurisdiction of a Police Magistrate with merely a Police officer and no Jury.—In other words a court of record will be inferior to a Police Court.—What the Judge will say I don't know; but no doubt if it should come to his ears, the Chief Magistrate will be talked to, and at the same time may have an action brought against him for false imprisonment. It is to be hoped however that the matter may be allowed to pass over for this once, it having been an error of judgment, but a repetition would meet with severe reprehension, and the consequences might be ruinous.—It is a great pity that the Chief Magistrate has no one to whom to apply for advice how to act in these cases, as no doubt he acts according to the best of his judgment. Let it be hoped that in future he will not fail to ascertain how far he is justified in passing a matter before he enters upon it benighted.—

PRO ET CON.

Dear Sir,—It is with regret, after so much has been said of the Department, that I have to call your attention to the Post Office; but the excessive inconvenience caused through the mismanagement of it, with the exorbitant and increasing number of letters, has led me to think that I trust His Excellency the Governor will see fit to stop this improper and oppressive system without further delay.

On the 3rd, the Steamer arrived from the North, at 7 a.m. at 11 I sent to the Post Office, and at 4 p.m. sent my Letters, after waiting 9 hours, and the detention of the Coolie 3 hours, thus leaving but one hour to advise my friend and forward Letters to Macao and Canton; on receipt of the Letters I found myself charged with 800 letters, on reference to the Post Master himself, he could only make the charge for 100, being an overcharge of 700 on this small amount of mail, I should say something of the nature of daily overcharge, and if a Letter is sent to the Post Master pointing out the overcharge, it is either returned unopened, or some insulting reply "sentenced" across the face, and the mail is not returned.

It is bad enough to have quite to put up with any department in such a state as this; but to receive insidiously and abuse if you venture to point out error, or make a complaint, I certainly think it a Government department, and in addition I did not get some of my Letters, I next day, and which are invariably the case, never getting all my Letters, and some being delayed for several days.

The day before the Steamer "Vixen" left for Macao, at 4 p.m. I saw a circular from the Post Master, stating, the Mail would close at 6 p.m. shortly after, receiving a packet of Letters intended for the 1st of the month, and the Post Office, when, about 4 past 6, the Coolie returned, with the Letters without any answer, consequently my Letters did not get forward, the reason why perhaps the Deputy Post Master can tell.

Are people to be treated in this way, Mr. Editor, because Mr. Seales, totally unacquainted with the duties of his Office, requires so much time to receive letters, that if a few persons are at the window the same moment, the letters are given; he cannot take in time to be shut out of the mail, to enable him to close the office at the exact time, that he may get his dinner? In two hours, Mr. Editor, the letters are given for mercantile houses to write and close their despatches; for Mr. Seales appears to think it not necessary to give more time, very few of his circulars being sent until the afternoon, and some until the next day. One circular since has been given me at six minutes past four, the mail being closed next morning at 10 a.m.; by what opportunity Mr. Seales only knows, for it was not inserted on the circular.

Would think to your notice also, the defective state of the letters; the address frequently being a. covered with figures, some scratched or smudged out, and the Hongkong postmark, frequently on both sides, and well witnessed, that it is difficult to find out the proper charge, and address on the letter.

As you remark, Mr. Editor, the community here are long suffering, but with the universal discontent and dissatisfaction against that gentleman. I certainly hope that our respected Governor will interfere for the protection of the public from the idle demands of the Postmaster. A man in his office at home, carrying on the business in a manner, and with so many just complaints, and extorting such shameful and abusive charges, would not, I will venture to say, exist in any office, and on his dismissal, would be a good chance of being brought before the Coroner, to answer to a charge of willful extortion. Mr. Seales seems to think very little of it, and that his blotting system is quite good enough for the place.

VERBUT.

Victoria, 7th June, 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-payment, will pay in advance. New advertisements will be received, until 4 O'clock on the evenings previous to publication, viz. Tuesday and Friday.

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, 15 Cornhill (opposite the Royal Exchange), who will receive any communications, orders and advertisements.

Table with columns: ENGLAND, UNITED STATES, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, SYDNEY, LATEST DATES, SINGAPORE, JAVA, MANILA, CEBUAN, SHANGHAI, AMOY.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA, AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 8th 1844.

On Thursday, His Excellency, the Governor visited Sir Thomas Cochrane's flag ship the Agincourt; he was received with the honours due to his rank.

It is rumored that His Excellency will shortly proceed to Macao, on purpose to have an interview with the Imperial Commissioner Kowing. Sir Henry Pottinger will also, it is believed, visit Kowing at Macao, previous to embarking for England.

The Surveyor General, we hear, returns to England on sick certificate. His health is supposed to be considerably impaired, by exposure to the deleterious influences of this climate, in the prosecution of his arduous duties.

The premises of Messrs. Hughson, Calder & Co. have been rented for a temporary Court House. His Honor the Chief Judge may be daily expected from Bombay in the ship Jubin.

The Calcutta Englishman, contains an absurd report that Sir William Parker had been deputed by the Emperor of China to treat with the Governor General of India for a total suppression of the growth of the poppy in the Company's territories, the Company receiving from China an annual payment as compensation. There are two sufficient reasons for disbelieving this report. First, the Chinese are not so foolish as to pay India the large tribute which would be exacted as an equivalent for the loss of this important item of revenue, and second, suppose they were inclined enough to make such a proposal, Sir William Parker, would not be the man they would choose for such a delicate negotiation.

The Opium question is one beset with difficulties, viewed morally, financially, and commercially; and any change in its present organization will require the most serious consideration of the British Legislature.

On the arrival of Messrs. Jardine, Mathison & Co.'s opium clipper Magpie from the west coast, a case of treasure was missing valued at about £1,000 sterling. A few days afterwards as the crew were leaving up the ledge, being about to start for another cruise on the coast, they brought over to me the missing coin. It had been dropped overboard with a line made fast to an oar, or kept in from sinking too deep into the mud. No doubt, had the Magpie proceeded to sea, there would have been a loss of the respectable firm to whom the treasure belonged, upon their almost providential escape from a serious pecuniary loss, and trust those in charge of their vessels engaged in the illicit trade, will be more vigilant in protecting the property of their employers.

Our correspondent at Canton informs us that there is no abatement in the dislike (hatred) felt by the lower classes of the Chinese in that city to foreigners. The late affair of the American flag-staff, when to please the rabble the gilt arrow at its summit was taken down, shows strongly the antipathy which is felt towards all strangers. The religious scruples which demanded the absence of the arrow is very apropos! The destruction of the flag-staff itself being afterwards attempted, and only prevented by the courage of a few American merchants, who drove the cowardly mob before them like sheep.

It is rather singular that in the north, where the inhabitants really suffered by the deprivations of our troops during the war, this dislike is not evinced in any degree approaching to what it is in Canton. In Canton the very worst of the population of the empire appear to have congregated, and a continuation of those insults, which for two hundred years they have been allowed to heap upon foreigners, will now gradually drive trade from the port.

In Canton the foreign trade has been long established, and it is always a matter of difficulty and time before commerce can be diverged from a formed channel. As a port, however, apart from being the residence of the wealthy buyers, it offers no inducement which would constrain foreigners to give it a preference. Though the great mart for imports, other parts of the country; also, the most fertile and silks, they are brought from a distance. Now that foreign merchants can open houses in the very centre of the districts where tea and silk is cultivated—there sell their goods with as much ease as in Canton, as the same time being without being subjected to the insults of a blackguard rabble, they will gradually but surely increase their operations with the north, and diminish them with the south of China. We hear of an organized band of upwards

of twenty thousand men in the city of Canton, who avowed intention is to sack the foreign factories whenever an opportunity offers. This is no secret among the foreign residents who have already had frequently experienced the malignancy of a Canton mob. Unquestionably the mandarins will endeavour to check any demonstration of hostility, but in the event of this—many of whom are raised by incompetent hands—they will find it impossible to preserve the factories from the predatory attacks of robbers. The presence of a man-of-war at Whampoa is a great protection, as was experienced during the riots consequent upon the fires last winter, when the men of the Duke were so serviceable in saving British property if not life itself, from the larders, who congregated like locusts round the burning houses. Even this protection cannot always be relied upon. The gallant Admiral on this station talks such peculiar views upon professional matters, that he cannot be depended upon as affording the slightest degree of protection to his countrymen in any port of China. Now, that the hurricane season is coming on, were we told that the fleet had orders for a two months' cruise in the China sea, with a view of stretching their rigging, and testing their spars, we would not for any reason be astonished. After all the drilling to which it has been subjected, the more familiar tackle will be strange to him, and it might require a gale or two before he can reef or furl with his former alacrity.

At the risk of being accused of meddling with matters which do not belong to us, we again take notice of the disregard which is paid to the Sabbath by a large portion of the European population of this colony. We do not profess in our individual capacity to be better or holier than our neighbours, and we would rejoice to see another, whose sacred duty would be a sufficient reason for his doing so, raise his voice, not alone in the pulpit, but out of it, in opposition to those who do not make the Sabbath a day of rest themselves, nor allow those under their control to obey the commandment which says, "on the seventh day thou shalt do no manner of work, thou nor thy man servant, nor thy maid servant."

We would not invidiously point out who are most conscientious, not alone in breaking his holy ordinances themselves, but in compelling others to do the same, though the fact of vessels transhipping cargo for the coast, with the usual accompaniment of song and cheering is within the range of our own observation. From the very house which has been built for the worship of God, hundreds of labourers may be seen actively employed cutting and leveling the hills, under the employment of government; the sound of their voices, idle glee, mingling with the voice of him who is expounding the doctrines of Christianity, or exhorting his hearers to obey the commandments of God. We do not view the wild and charitable doctrines of the Christian religion with the stern eye of the prejudiced but sincere patriot, we know that it is impossible for man to fix his mind exclusively upon religious subjects for one entire day, and we do not think that the cheerful and profitable conversation of a friend, or the contemplative enjoyment of healthful exercise, are opposite to the command of the Supreme Being. In this matter every man's conscience, may be his best guide; but is there one among the nominal worshippers of God, who is in ignorance of the commandment which forbids all manner of work on the seventh day? The beneficent intelligence from whom this commandment emanated extended it even to the brute creation—in this colony we do not extend its influence to our fellow man; to them the Sabbath brings no cessation from toil, and the precepts which their Christian teachers endeavour to instill into their minds, they cannot open their eyes without seeing broken by those who call themselves Christians. No laws can ever make men religious; nor does it come within the province of government to compel attendance at Church or any other christian duty; but it is unquestionably the privilege, as well as the duty, of every Christian government to compel some observance of the Sabbath, in so far as a total cessation from labour can induce men to do so.

We would not in the slightest degree censure the conduct of the Reverend gentleman who ministers to the spiritual wants of the colonists, as Chaplain appointed and paid by the British government. Were it necessary to find an excuse for any suppositions neglect of his ministerial duties, the delicate state of his health might shield him from all blame; we would however express our regret that an officer and more influential person had not been appointed to the honourable and sacred office of Colonial Chaplain. The confidence which experience, and deep study of the sacred book bestows, cannot be expected in youth, however great the promise of its middle and old age. We cannot look upon the duties of the Colonial Chaplain, as merely consisting in a weekly discourse to those who may meet him on the seventh day of the week in a public place of worship; this is in itself good; but the example and the exhortations of the man of God, in the private walks of life, as it means through which success in piety is to be secured, are usually obtained. There are very few fields thrown open to him, as a wide field of cultivation, but in China, as in the best of the best, also among his own countrymen. And there are few places where it is more necessary to have an energetic, shining, and decided character as Government Chaplain.

THE ARMY.—The open mutiny of five Regiments and of the 47th Madras Regiment at Bombay, has naturally excited in a just manner the Army generally is not in that state of subordination, which it is so necessary to maintain. Many are disposed to trace the mutinous spirit which has been manifested, to a growing dislike of our service in the troops, and not to the single circumstance of a reduction, real or supposed, in the allowance of the troops quartered in Seinde. They endeavour to account for this discontent by reference to a variety of circumstances, through which the position of the Native soldier has been deteriorated; which, though trivial in themselves, have combined to produce a deep and unfavourable impression on his mind; and they view the immediate cause of this revolt only as the spark which has set on fire the mine, which has for some time been gradually forming at each Presidency. But to judge of the correctness of this conclusion, we must consider the state of three Presidencies as three distinct and unconnected bodies; for as they have no opportunities of correspondences owing to diversity of language, they cannot be supposed to be actuated by any community of feeling. The only instance of dissatisfaction manifested by the Bengal troops is that of Ferropore, which has brought on the present discussions. No symptom of uneasiness has previously been exhibited which would have led to a suspicion that the Army at this Presidency was not in a sound and healthy state. The Bombay Journalists are wont to boast of the high spirit of discipline and devotedness, which distinguishes the Native soldiers at this Presidency, who are ready to march, unconditionally, to any place or country. The Madras Army, on the contrary, is represented as in a feverish state, deficient in discipline and in military spirit, and ready to question that to their orders. This description of the Madras troops, is corroborated by the concurrent voice of nearly all who have any knowledge of the subject. It is regarded as a fact on which to reason, not as a hypothesis to be established; and several writers have endeavoured within the last month or two, to account for it. The subject has been fully discussed by the Madras Spectator in his papers of the 9th and 30th of March, and in our present number we publish a letter on the same subject from a veteran officer whose long military experience entitles his opinion to much consideration. Yet the cause to which it is ascribed by the one, is strenuously repudiated by the other. Our correspondent asserts that the discontented state of the Madras Army is to be traced to the gradual deterioration of its pay and allowances. The Madras Spectator, on the other hand, shows by a reference to facts and figures, that the pay of the troops has been gradually improved, and that they are much better off at the present time in point of allowances than in times past, when they were subject to more harassing duties. The following is his statement of the pay of the Madras soldier and Native officer at different periods.

1830.		8 12 0
Do.	Do.	2 5 4
1844.		11 1 4
Do.	Do.	12 0 0
Do.	Do.	5 0 0
1799.		17 0 0
Sepey, Universal	Pay	5 8 0
Ratio	Batta	3 7 0
1800.		8 15 0
Do.	Do.	7 0 0
Do.	Do.	2 6 4
1830.		9 5 4
Do.	Do.	7 0 0
Do.	Do.	2 5 4
1844.		9 5 4
Do.	Third Class	7 0 0
	Batta	1 8 0
1800.		8 8 0
Do.	Do.	8 0 0
Do.	Do.	1 8 0
1830.		9 8 0
Do.	Do.	9 0 0
Do.	Do.	1 8 0
1844.		10 8 0

Friend of India.
 * We have calculated the batta of the first and second class Sepoys as it will be hereafter, when all who enlisted before the 1st of May 1837 shall have passed out of the Army. The present 1st and 2d class incumbents, receive of course their old field allowance of R. 5 A. 4 P.

LOSS OF THE COLUMBINE.
 We regret to report the loss of the *Columbine* schooner, from Penang, particulars of which have been kindly furnished us from private letters in the possession of the consignees and owners, the following are extracts:—

"We left Penang three weeks ago to-day, and after a very pleasant and fine weather run of 12 days found ourselves on a Saturday evening, five miles from the Sand heads; at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning we saw a Pilot Boat, and received on board a pilot, to bring the vessel up. We made sail with a fine breeze, and ran up the Channel passing the upper Floating Light about half past eight in the evening. We brought the light to bear successively S. W. by S. and then S. S. W. and then at S. W. by N. about half an hour; after which time 2 anchors were let go by order of the Pilot; as the flood-tide made however, she floated, and we found she made no water; but as we knew, that she would ground on the ebb, and might, perhaps, either go to pieces or turn over, the boats were got safely over, to save our lives in case of need.

"As this light was only five or six miles to the southwestward of us, it was determined, after consultation, that Captain Townsend had better take the gig and the passengers, and as many people as could be stowed, and endeavour to reach this vessel where after putting us on board, he might obtain assistance and return, leaving the schooner in charge, of course, of the Pilot and first officer;—this was done, and we started at half past 12 with the first of the ebb, 12 miles in the gulf. We encountered an awful sea coming with the S. W. wind against the ebb-tide, and after 4 hours of imminent danger, we succeeded in reaching this craft; I confess almost contrary to my expectations, for certainly during two hours, I expected every moment to see the boat swamped, and how she lived, heavily loaded as she was, is a miracle to me. Mr. Mendham, the officer in command here, dispatched one boat immediately and another shortly afterwards—they returned in the afternoon. The boats brought back a portion of the crew and again started, one in charge of the 2d mate of this vessel, the other in charge of Mr. Pennington. A Pilot we found here, the latter was swamped about a mile from this vessel, and after turning over 4 times, the people, with the exception of a poor lascar, were saved by the other boat—of course they returned; and, perhaps fortunately, for the weather turned bad, so much so as to have determined the Pilot to leave the *Columbine*, which he did with the chief mate and all the people about 5 o'clock, they succeeded with great exertions in reaching here where they are all arrived safely. When they left the vessel the Pilot expected she could not hold on through the ebb-tide, having the water above the cabin deck, and bumping heavily, as the weather was bad. This morning, however, we see her bright and two boats are again gone to endeavour to save any treasure. The spot on which she is wrecked is the head of Sauger-Sand, and she lies about N. E. of the Upper floating light, distant about 5 miles. A portion of the mails are saved.

"About 16 boxes of treasure were fished up yesterday and put on deck; all this, I have little doubt, will be saved, but the remainder, I very much fear will not, as there will be no getting at it now her hold is full of water. Captain Townsend is most active in his endeavours, or nothing would have been saved, and it gives me pleasure to say, that he is well seconded by Mr. Cole, his first officer—in fact all hands behaved well."

Englishman, April 19.
 Singapore, 24th April, 1844

To J. B. Escre, My Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure to say, I have this day, thank God, and as a consequence, the particulars of my voyage I have the pleasure to inform you, that I on January last I left Calcutta for Europe. I was by the *Rescue* Madras, and is a splendid vessel, and every thing from Calcutta to Southampton went so smoothly, the table was good, we had good wines, and

every thing in first rate style; even the passage across the desert, down the Nile, and on the canal, was comfortable. We had English coachmen to drive us through the desert, the stations attended by English women, clean and well provided; on the Nile, and canal, we were provisioned by Mr. Rey, who paid proper attention that every thing should be clean, and comfortable, but on my return every thing was the reverse. I forgot to tell you that I was grossly imposed upon, by the agent of the Steamer in Calcutta; I selected a cabin for myself (being an invalid), for my two sons, one a grown up lad, the other twelve years only; my grandson six years old and a native servant; I told the agent I had no pretensions to pay less than others, but did not like to be imposed upon, and pay more than the usual passage, he assured me that he had to attend to his regulations, and accordingly could not take me for less than £500 including all expenses as far as South-amp-ton, in consequence of which I paid that sum full a fortnight before I started, but what was my surprise when on board, to find that Mr. N. his sister-in-law (a grown up lady) two children and a native servant had paid £500, having a comfortable cabin (better than mine) and a cabin for himself—now judge, who had the best bargain, and was best off, decidedly Mr. N. and the most singular thing is, that I asked the Agent, if I were to take two small cabins for myself and children, whether the passage would be cheaper, he said it not.

"I took my passage back at Malin, and paid for myself and native servant to Alexandria £24 10— I have nothing to complain of on board of the Great Liverpool, I was comfortable and the table and wines were good. I paid at Alexandria for myself and servant £25 to Suez besides £2 for extra baggage; you cannot imagine how filthy and disgusting was our scanty and miserable food. Only conceive a sort of roasted fowls in a crater, on the tops of the boats, without any cover, and exposed to everything disgusting, not from our Cigar smokers, but more from the dirty Arab's, the sight was so disgusting, that a stomach less delicate than mine, would rather starve, than receive such dirty food. The transit was equally bad, we were driven by Arabs, of which they know nothing, and the consequence was, that some of the vans were capsize, some of the ladies had black eyes and not a little burning, and I was once obliged to walk four miles, as the horses would not start,—so it was no go!

"For economy's sake, the stations are now managed by Arabs, and this people have such a tendency to dirtiness, that the rooms, and every thing else were swimming in their element. We had Irish stew all the way. I wonder how they have taken such a fancy to this dish, perhaps on account of the easy cooking. I do not dislike it, when abundant, clean, and properly cooked, but this was not the case.

"At Suez I found the *Hindostan*, and you will hardly believe that I was again obliged to submit to the greatest imposition; the Parser made me pay down for my Passage, and for my native servant, from Suez to Calcutta, the exorbitant sum of £173, and for this miserable dark cabin, rejected by every other passenger, without light and air, a single berth and sofa, the being half an inch high, and only eight inches lower, and was only fit for a child or any one that had lost his legs. The fare was in friendly;—the Claret sour, the Sherry muddy and bad, Brandy and Gin, the worst that could be had, and the last with a strong taste of Turpentine. I forgot to tell you that the Soda Water, was finished before we got to Ceylon, and although I only took two glasses of it daily, I felt uncomfortable without it, but what could I do but have patience, but the Tea, beer, good, I could have managed, more or less, but unfortunately it was so bad, that from the 2nd day I never tasted it again; I saw a native milking the Cows one day with not very clean hands, in a dirty tin pot, and the worst of all, a Cow that had nothing more on her back, than skin and bones, and so sickly in the bargain that she died two or three days after, how could such dirty stuff be given to Passengers that pay so high for their passage? My natural breakfast roll with butter, a little Jam, and a glass of Water, at last I was obliged to live on biscuit, I was so disgusted on observing the Baker one day, with a very dirty Shirt cleaning the rolls, that I could not taste them any more.

"The Passengers being more than there were seats for in the saloon, about ten or twelve of them were cast upon the deck, where their meals arrived generally cold; in any other part of the world, the Captain or Parser should in duty bound, apologize for it, and should have said 'Gentlemen this is not room for the whole of you in the saloon therefore if you wish some of the Gentlemen below will take it by turns, and you will go down,' this would have smoothed our feelings we paid as much (if not more than other passengers) it is a hard case to be treated, and cast away like dogs. Here is the end of my Journey, and after this I am confident you would not like much the overland route, if you had any choice."

ONE OF THE PASSENGERS.
 P. S. After being on board some time I ascertained that some of the Passengers from Suez only paid £102 for their passage to Calcutta, having a cabin to themselves and no doubt better than mine, and to make me pay for myself £162. Is it not gross imposition?—Singapore Free Press

CANTON PRICES CURRENT.
 5TH JUNE, 1844.

Imports.—Duties Paid.	
Alc (best brands)	830 0 0 0 per hid
Amber	10 0 0 11 0 per cent
Beta Nut	5 0 0 0 per picul
Amber—Eng and	8 0 0 0 per hid
Scotch	180 0 0 0 per picul
Cochinall	32 0 0 0 9 "
Copper, sheathing	90 0 0 0 0 "
Do S.A.M.	20 0 0 0 0 "
Corriage, European	5 0 0 0 0 "
COTTON, Bombay	5 2 2 2 2 "
all per	100 0 0 0 0 "
Do About 6000 Bales have been sold by shopmen at prices quoted.	
Madras	7 0 0 0 0 "
Bengal	11 0 0 0 0 "
No demand.	

COTTON GOODS.

White Shirtings, 40	3 30	3 50	per piece
Grey ditto ditto, 2 50	3 10		
Saleable.			
Yarn, Nos 18 to 30, 23 0	24 50		per picul
Stock heavy.			
Chintz, French, 2 0	4 0		per piece
No demand; fearful stock.			

METALS.

Tin, Banca	19 0	25 0	per picul
Plates	0 0	6 25	per box
Iron, Nail	2 20	0 0	per picul
Hoop	2 30	0 0	
Bar	2 20	0 0	
Stock unprecedentedly large			
Steel	4 0	4 50	
Nominal. Large Stock			
Lead Pig	4 75	4 80	
More enquiry			
Quicksilver	120 0	0 0	
Opium, Patna, new, 680	600 0	600 0	per chest
" old, 665	600 0	700 0	
" Benares, new, 650	655 0	655 0	
" old, 0	0 0	0 0	
" Malwa, new, 655	670 0	670 0	
" old, 0	0 0	0 0	

WOOLLENS.

Spanish Stripes	1 15	4 35	per yard
Long Ellis, scarlet	3 0	0 0	per piece
" assorted	8 40	8 80	
Love Brax.—Considerable sales of goods ascertained, containing a large proportion of purple.			
Cambis, English	2 4	3 2	per 14 1/2 in
Allarge sale of Lancashire at 24.			
Dacca	3 0	3 7 0	

EXPORTS.—ON BOARD.

Alum	81 75	0 0	per picul
Amiswood	9 0	0 0	
Cannophor	17 0	20 0	
Cassia	8 25	8 80	
" Buds	15 0	0 0	
China Roots	2 50	0 0	
Galaughal	2 20	0 0	
Musk	90 0	0 0	per party
Rhubarb	30 0	80 0	per picul
RAW SILK			
Barbon	505 0	595 0	
No stock.			
Thyssonil	0 0	0 0	
Canton	280 0	350 0	

TEA.

Congou	112 0	18 0	
Caper	12 0	13 0	
Souchong	15 0	18 0	
Orange Pekoe, plain	22 0	23 0	
Two chests of new down, for which 12 taels is asked.			
" scented, 0	0 0	0 0	
None.			
Twankey	17 0	24 0	
Hyson	34 0	50 0	
Young Hyson	30 0	52 0	
Hyson Skin	15 0	32 0	
Gunpowder	43 0	70 0	
Imperial	40 0	67 0	

EXPORT OF TEAS TO DATE.
 1st July, 1843 to 31st May, 1844.

Eleven months.	
Congou	36,761,915
Caper	491,377
Souchong	1,554,408
Hung Muey	275,827
Dokor	453,227
Orange Pekoe, 1,048,228	
Sorts,	53,320
	40,635,578
Hyson,	1,248,359
Young Hyson, 1,405,520	
Hyson Skin, 528,865	
Twankey,	3,651,059
Imperial,	558,219
Gunpowder,	1,231,748
	9,513,770
Total,	49,249,348

Grecian, London, Bank, 369,282
 G. o., 1,000
 Total, 40,610,640

COTTON REPORT.
 Canton, May 1st to 31st, 1844.

Deliveries.	Stock.
Twist, bales	1,140
American, bales	468
Bengal,	10,483
Madras,	499
	8,600
	3,579
	17,932
T B	15,528
Ship Register	165,898
PR	25,000
BS OF BULLION.	
Sycee Silver, 1/2	3 per cent. premium
Spanish Dollar	1/2 to 2/10
Gold, 8 per cent. for silver	
Republican ditto	4 per cent. discount
Very scarce	

CHANGE.
 Bills on London 1 month sight, 4s. 4d.
 H.M. Plenipotentiary the Hongkong, closed.
 Court of Directors, closed on 5th, 50 sh.
 Bills, offered at 1100. Difficult.
 Private Bills on Bengal at 60 days.
FREE GIFT.
 To London or Liverpool, 6s. per cent. of 50.
 To Out-ports, 10s. per cent. additional.
 Edited and Published by F. G. B. at the Office of the Friend of China and Hong Kong, No. 10, Queen's Road, Singapore, 1844.

* We have taken the year 1836, as an example of the state which prevailed at the close of the alterations in 1837.