

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

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FOR SHANGHAI.
THE first-class ship **URUQUAN**, having a good part of her cargo engaged, will leave in about three weeks from this for the above port, sailing at Amoy, should sufficient inducement be offered. For freight or passage, apply to
OSWALD, DISANDT & Co.
Victoria, 11th June, 1844.

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE fast-sailing barque **CHRISTINA**, Captain Primrose, having two-thirds of her cargo engaged, will be despatched for the above port, on 20th inst. For freight, apply to
DENT & Co.

MR. JOHN SMITH, of Macao, will receive advertisements and subscriptions for the *Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette*; he is also authorized to collect outstanding accounts due by the Macao subscribers. In future Mr. Smith will have a few extra numbers of each paper for sale. Price to subscribers 25 cents each, non-subscribers 1 rupee.
Victoria, 8th June, 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. Addenda 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 endorsed on the back.
Charters and General Powers of Attorney after forms prepared by Mr. Clitty.
Victoria, 7th March, 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 29 feet long, and a Patent Wire-rope, Copper and Wire-rope, also Europe and Manila Rope, Canvas Paint, Paint Oil, Flour, and Salt Provisions.
N. DUUS.
Hongkong, March, 20th 1844.

FOR SALE.—Chain Cables, from 1/2 to 1 inch, and Anchors from 1 to 20 cwt.
Apply to
N. DUUS.
Victoria, 21st May, 1844.

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

FOR SALE.—Manila Rum and Java Arrack in Cases of all sizes, Brandy in Hogheads, Sherry in Butts, Rhis. Gr. Casks and Octaves, Cape Madeira. Lisbon and Tinto in wood, Sherry, Genoa, 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
Also Port ditto ditto 10 Dollars ditto
Also Bottled Beer in Cases of 1/2 dozen, each 3 dollars ditto
Apply to John Ritson, at the Godowns of
HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.

FOR SALE.
PAINT BALANCE and Scales, weighing from three hundred to two thousand pounds each.
P. TOWNSEND.
Victoria, May 23rd, 1844.

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

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—Bally Rice, Biry, Dholl, Buffalo Hides, Coconut Oil, Beans, and Java Coffee, (of excellent quality)
JOHN BURD & Co.
Victoria, 8th, 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; ditto Top-gallant ditto, 38, 3 by 11 and 11 1/2; Sparker boom, 36, 6 by 3; Gib and Flying Jib booms, 34, 4 and 55, 10 by 8 1/2 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
Medhurst's Dictionary of the Hok-koon Dialect 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-Semensis 1 50
Collie's Translation of the Four Books 2 0
Premare's Notitia Linguae Sinicae 5 0
Rambles of the Emperor Ching-Tih, a Chinese tale, translated by Tsin-Shen, of the Anglo-Chinese College, Macao 5 0
Apply to the Rev. Dr. Legge, No. 1, Wellington Terrace.
May 17, 1844.

MANILA CIGARS
Superior Havana ditto
Manila Rope of all sizes
Navy and Pilot Bread in tins, 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, 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.

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

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

FOR SALE.—Pale and Brown Sherry
E. I. Madeira

FOR Hock (Graefenberg) Claret Champagne, and Cognac Brandy.
Apply at the Godowns of
W. & T. GEMMELL & CO.
Victoria, 17th May, 1844.

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

FOR SALE.
THE following Wines received ex Steam from Messrs. Sandeman, Forester and Co. London.
Fine old Pale and Brown Sherry } in wood and Fine old Madeira } bottles
Fine old Port }
Sauterne, Moselle, Burgundy and Champagne.
Apply to
LINDSAY & Co.
Macao, 1st 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. Bennet, Queen's Road.
Champagne
Vinegar
Cherry Cordial
Manilla Cereous
Stationery of all Sorts
Oil Table covers
Lemon Syrup
Black and Green Teas
Sperm Candles
Perry
Pickles, and Sauces of all descriptions
Pocket and Office Knives, Scissors
Table Cutlery, Breakfast and dinner Sets and other
Crocery 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.—English Copper, 20, 22, & 26 oz of a 32 cwt. Anchor, two Chain Cables, of 1 1/2 and 1 1/4 inch.
Apply to
JOHN BURD & CO.
Queen's Road, Victoria,
31st May

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*.

THE London Monthly Mail, 6th March 1844, for sale at the office of this paper.
Gazette office, 8th May, 1844.

RIPE PALE ALE.—The undersigned has just received a batch of really superior London Bottled Beer, and on sale at moderate prices.
JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 6th June, 1844.

CHARLES WEISS,
CHROMOMETER AND WATCHMAKER,
FROM LONDON AND GENEVA.
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.
Crawford'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 Chinmans 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 Bombay Creek in Blenheim Reach.

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

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

WANTED.—Army or Navy Bills on England.
Apply to
PHILLIPS, MOORE & CO.
18 Queen's Road.

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 Partnership existing between **DUROU, CARTER, & Co.** at Bombay, **DUROU, RICHMOND & Co.** at Liverpool, and ourselves in China, having expired by its own limitation on the 31st July last, we beg leave to announce, that in future, our business will be carried on here, under the firm of **DUROU, GRAY & Co.** at Bombay under the firm of **DUROU, HUNTER & Co.** and at Liverpool under the firm of **DUROU, DAVIDSON & Co.**
DIROU & Co.
Macao, 1st August, 1843.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned has this day disposed of his business to Mr. T. A. LANE. All persons indebted 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 ceased.
J. C. POWER.
Victoria, May 1, 1844.

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.

NOTICE.—Goods and merchandize of all descriptions received and carefully stored in spacious airy and secure Brick Godowns situated 18, and 50 Queen's Road upon moderate terms. Goods placed (except combustibles) in Godown 18, Queen's Road can be insured from risk of Fire. Goods received and sold on Commission.
N. DUUS.
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.

PHOENIX 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, she will be anchored off the wharf of Mr. N. Duns.
Apply on board or at the Godowns.
Cook on Delivery.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1844.

N. BOULLÉ has and offers for sale the following choice assortment of articles, viz:—Soups a la Julienne, Green Peas, in tin; Roast Mutton dressed with Green Peas; Roast Mutton, Partridge, aux Olives; Woodcock, aux Trufes; Salmis, aux Trufes; Lark aux Oignons; Sardines in large or small tin; and a variety of other kinds 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, 31st May.

WANTED, for the Ward Room of H.M.S. Agincourt, a Steward or Messman. For particulars apply on board.
P.S. None need apply who cannot give the most respectable references.
Victoria, May 20th, 1844.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the Friend of China.)

Sir—The number of respectable persons flocking to this colony, and the great difficulty at present existing of obtaining accommodation in the best hotel here, induce me to suggest, through the medium of your valuable print, the desirableness of establishing another hotel. I feel assured that if such were conducted by an Englishman of respectability it would receive ample support from the respectable portion of the community here.

I read some time since a most absurd advertisement in your paper, from some admirer of the Proprietor of the "Wanderer Hotel" (query, did he himself write the puff?) leading in extravagant terms the manner in which that hotel is conducted by its present proprietor.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think you will agree with me in thinking that the advertisement in question had much better be omitted—all such puff tend to injure the public rather than to benefit them.

I caught again with the "Friend of Truth" that Mr. Lopez, hotel as well conducted. Having resided there for some time, I can truly say that I felt perfectly disgusted with the cool assurance and extraordinary impudence of the proprietor, as also with the sneers, or rather the orgies, which the proprietor permits to be carried on nocturnally—I am, Mr. Editor, Your obedient servant,

ANTHURMING.

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. Non-advertisements will be received, until 3 O'Clock, on the evenings previous to publication, viz. Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Friend of China is regularly filed in London, by Mr. J. L. Stammers, Agent for the Colonial Papers, British and Foreign Newspaper and Advertising Agency Office, 18 Cornhill (opposite the Royal Exchange), who will receive any communications, orders and advertisements.

Table with columns: LATHEP DATES, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE. Rows: ENGLAND, AUSTRALIA, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, SYDNEY.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA, AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12th 1844.

A mail for Bombay, by H.M. steamer Driver, will close at the post-office on the 19th instant.

Her Majesty's steamer Pelican arrived from Chusan on the 10th. She will shortly sail for England.

On Sunday the Jidin arrived from Bombay, having on board the Honorable Chief Justice Hulme and family.

His Excellency, the Governor, has appointed R. Montgomery Martin, Esq., a member of the Legislative Council.

John Walter Hulme, Esq., Chief Justice of the Colony of Hongkong, has been appointed a member of the Legislative Council.

His Excellency the Governor and suite embarked in the frigate Castor yesterday morning. The Castor was taken in tow by Her Majesty's steamer Spiteful, and proceeded to the Bogue forts, where His Excellency will hold a conference with the Imperial Commissioner, Keying. His Excellency was accompanied by R. Montgomery Martin, Esq., Colonial Treasurer.

To-day Sir Henry Pottinger and suite embarked in Her Majesty's steamer Driver, also with the intention of visiting Keying. Sir Henry will sail for England about the 19th. Mr. Davis, it is said, will visit Canton before he returns to the Colony.

The April Mail may be looked for daily. Should it arrive before the 19th, there will be a favourable opportunity of answering letters by Her Majesty's steamer Driver to Bombay. It is quite possible that answers to London letters of the 4th April may be received from China by the beginning of September. Last year the ship Mor arrived in this harbour on the 10th of June in 31 days from Bombay, having the April mail on board. Should there have been a clipper on the point of sailing when the steamer from Suva reached Bombay, the mail may be considered due.

The treasure stolen from the opium-clipper Muggia was not all recovered; it appears the thieves made fast the bags to a line at certain distances between each, the line unfortunately broke after the bags were secured, with the exception of one, which is far over lost, being supposed to have sunk in the mud. We hear that one or more individuals have been arrested, and one at least will be punished. Nothing can extenuate an act of dishonesty, it must, however be admitted, that to ignorant men, whose perceptions of right and wrong are not clearly defined, the temptations to defraud their employers whilst engaged in this trade are strong.

Her Majesty's ship Cumbrin, Captain Chads, C.B., arrived from the north on Sunday. The Cumbrin was undamaged prior to her departure, but will soon return to England. On referring to the navy list, we find the Cumbrin rated 80 guns, mounting 1,600 tons, with a crew of 231, officers and men, 80 boys, and 60 marines. Captain Chads has seen much war-service,

which is thus briefly noticed in the Almanac—"H. D. Chads was midshipman of the Excelsior at the defence of Gaeta and capture of Capri; as lieutenant of the Iphigenia, assisted at the reduction of the Isle de Bourbon, and succeeded to the command of the storming party at the Isle de Pane, after the death of Lieutenant Norman; was captured after the unfortunate affair at Grand Port; and subsequently senior Lieutenant of the Java; and was captured after gallant action, by the American frigate Constitution, of superior force, in which her Captain (Lambert) was killed; commanded the Columbia at the reduction of Gaudaloupe in 1815; and was promoted to the rank of Captain for his services in the Boraee war while commanding the Arachne.

We have received an anonymous letter from a writer who subscribes himself Justitia; he takes exception at some of our remarks upon a better observance of the Sabbath, and appears to think we have treated the colonial Chaplain unfairly. As a general rule we do not admit anonymous letters. Where we do so, their number would be legion; at the same time our columns are open to every respectable person, who can write temperately and does not withhold his name. Communications addressed to the public through the medium of the press should always be penned in a spirit of truth, and no man who writes in such a spirit need be ashamed to confide his name to the Editor of a paper, who is responsible for its contents. In the present instance we can find no fault with Justitia's letter, and we so far break through our rules as to copy that part of it which refers to the Reverend Gentleman in question, and may be meant to convince ourselves.

"I cannot respond to your remarks upon the chaplain of this Colony, in any other way than that of disapprobation. With reference to him, your observations are misplaced. Those who know him well, can give you an opinion of the peculiar suitability of his appointment. He is deeply impressed with his responsibilities, and as anxious faithfully to discharge the duties they impose upon him. He need not be told what is his duty; he knows it, and, to his ability and strength, has performed it, and when enabled to re-enter upon his charge, time will show what, with the blessing of God, he will effect for this settlement. A public newspaper is not the place wherein to discuss his merits."

We perfectly concur with Justitia that a public paper is not the place to enter into minute discussion of the merits or demerits of gentlemen of this sacred profession; we are at the same time aware that everywhere it is the privilege of the press to observe the qualifications of those in office, whether lay or clerical, and temperately give their opinions of the same. The colonial Chaplain's piety and amiability we have never doubted; nor do we think such a conclusion can be drawn from our remarks on Saturday. We may have regretted that he does not possess that weight of character which age and experience gives; and that from want of confidence in himself, he may not have urged forward measures for the moral and religious improvement of the colony with all the energy which is desirable. If we were wrong in our opinion we deeply regret it, and sincerely hope that Justitia has more truly estimated the qualifications of his friend than we have done. Since the above was in type we have received a note from the Gentleman, who subscribes himself Justitia; that part of his letter which particularly bears upon the question being already before our readers, it is unnecessary to publish it in full.

A new era is about to dawn upon the newspaper literature of China. We publish the most prospectus of the Keokung Reformers and General Intelligencer, which, like Jupiter among the Nebulae, will cast all contemporary publications into obscurity. We hail the advent of this colossus of the press, and question not that it will bring forth a tyche of the talent and energy which must be at its disposal, among the savans of China and India, but in England herself, the Keokung Reformers will be consulted upon all important matters, such as a repeal of the Union or Imprisonment for Debt; the Friend of China, no longer nourished by the bountiful favors of a generous, and it may be too partial people, will pine away before the resplendent beams of the Keokung Reformers, and close its short career in poverty and shame, while more fortunate Register will only continue to exist, by striking its roots deep into the coffers of the Honorable Bannanjes.

The Great Unknown, under whose auspices the Keokung Reformers is to be ushered into life, accuses our respected friend of the Register and our humble selves, of writing nonsense;—we repudiate the charge, as a foul calumny, which could only have emanated from unprincipled Radicals, furious Republicans or bigoted Sectarians. We leave our contributors to speak for himself, and he will doubtless say something to the point. Nonsense indeed!—have we not for two years been zealously employed watching over the dawdling energies of this young and promising colony? and could we not, in the world of old men, assure that we have fought for the benefit of Apsara? I have we not for our fellow countrymen incurred the displeasure of Governor Magistrates, and Bannanjes; also acting Secretaries, political, financial, and domestic, not to speak of smaller magnates?

for this independence of feeling, this rigid adherence to the dictates of our own conscience have we not been tricked out of part of our business, and denied a payment of our just claims upon government by those who like locusts, would not only strip the young tree of every vestige of foliage, but deny the industrious spider a refuge to weave his net? For this independence of feeling; have we not incurred the displeasure of power greater than Governor's? Let the opium millions of our port answer the question. Twelve hundred dollars have been withdrawn annually from our receipts, in order to introduce the good firm iron our columns. After all these sacrifices of honour and honesty, that we should live to be called drivelling scribblers of nonsense. O shame upon the base ingratitude of our countrymen at Amoy. They must have hearts of iron not to feel for us. But we will make no appeal to their sympathies; we consort not with such outrageous characters.

We are constitutionally good natured, and pass over the affirmation "that we are a scandal to the name of printing," &c. When our embryo contemporary does burst upon our admiring gaze, in simple naught, he will disarm the censorious of all typographical objections, which in this part of the world are directed to avoid; and we sincerely trust that he will long live to wear the foolscap, in which appropriate attire he intends making his debut.

As an act of justice to Mr. Thom, we have been at some trouble in enquiring into the particulars of the late affair at Ningpo; this is the more called for, as at Chusan, as well as in this colony, there appears some difference of opinion as to the merits of the case.

The circumstances are briefly these, Looming, a Chinaman residing at Chusan, had given offence to the authorities of Ningpo, who forthwith officially demanded from the Chinese authorities of Chusan, delivery of his person; he was accordingly handed over, taken to Ningpo, and cast into prison. Looming, at the time of his being violently carried off from Chusan, owed an English merchant some money for goods; the party in question, fearful should anything happen to Looming, or losing the amount, wrote the Consul at Ningpo to have the man returned, the carrying him away being in contravention of the treaty formed between Great Britain and China. Mr. Thom, (who is in some way connected with Looming) demanded him up that he might be returned to Chusan, and the affair settled by the proper magistrates, offering at the same time to become security for his appearance there; this was refused, and there being strong reasons to believe the intention of the Mandarins to strangle the prisoner, the Consul placed two British seamen as guard over the prison for his protection, at the same time hoisting the British colours over it. When the Chinese authorities saw that the Consul was taking such resolute steps to protect Looming's life, they became alarmed, and delivered him over to the Consul, who returned him to Chusan.

From the most authentic information attainable, such appear to be the facts of the case. The question arises; was Mr. Thom justified in thus placing himself in direct opposition to the Chinese authorities, demanding from them a subject of China, accused of having committed flagrant offences against his native country? We think he was so justified, and that such will be the opinion of every unprejudiced person, after duly considering the merits of the case, and the official authority under which Mr. Thom acted.

It has been offered in extenuation of the conduct of the Chinese, that Looming was accused of having assisted the English during the late war. Of this we know nothing; but supposing he had been in the British pay (which we have not the slightest grounds for believing) what says the treaty with China upon this subject? The 6th Article of that treaty provides that "a full and entire amnesty be proclaimed by the Emperor, under his Imperial sign manual, and sent to all Chinese subjects, on account of their having held service, or intercourse with, or resided under the British Government or its officers." This stipulation of the treaty is a sufficient answer to any plea put forth by the Chinese, of Looming's having been a traitor to his country, and gave Mr. Thom ample authority to demand his immediate release.

It may be asserted by the Chinese, that Looming was seized for offences committed since signing the treaty of amity, and consequently that the 6th Article does not shield him from punishment for these offences. If the ground taken up, it will be found equally untenable; we refer to the supplementary treaty, Article 9th—provision that "Chinese felons seeking refuge at Hongkong or elsewhere a British ship, after the examination by British officers, and if sufficient proof of his guilt is elicited, then, and in that case, he shall be handed over to the Chinese Magistrates for punishment. In the present case, Looming was living under the protection of the British flag, from which he was forcibly withdrawn, without any appeal being made to the Magistrate, and in direct opposition to the proclamation published by His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, of date 11th November 1840. "It is hereby notified by this proclamation, that owing to his being considered objectionable to Chinese officers, shall reside on the Island of Chusan, within the jurisdiction of Her Britannic Majesty's Forces it has been arranged that the proper Mandarins of the Government of China are to be stationed on the adjoining Island of Tysooa, and all inhabitants

of the City of Tinghae and of the Island of Chusan are at perfect liberty to make their complaints and representations to the said Mandarins who will apply to the British Commanding Officer to secure the attendance of the defendants and witnesses and will decide on such reports and representations as may be brought before them, agreeable to the laws and usages of the Chinese Empire." This proclamation alone would be sufficiently binding upon Mr. Thom, to compel him to insist upon the man's release, even were the obligations, both of the treaty and supplementary treaty, not perfectly clear upon the subject. To take a case in point, suppose the police Magistrate were to cross over to Cowloon and there seize a person accused of having committed an offence against our laws without first having obtained the Mandarin's approval, who will reprobate his conduct more than his countrymen? We are satisfied there is not an Englishman in the colony who would not raise his voice, in disapproval of such an outrage. Yet Cowloon is not more under the laws of China than the indemnity is paid of England, until acted with that decision and courage which ought always to characterize the dealing of foreign agents with the Chinese. Had he temporized, or allowed them to procrastinate, the man's life would have been sacrificed, and probably an apology subsequently made for the mistake. We are of course in ignorance of His Excellency's opinion upon this subject, but feel convinced that he will approve of Mr. Thom's promptitude and determination to save the life of a fellow creature, who may have served the crown of Great Britain. No man in China knows better than Mr. Davis the necessity of dealing decidedly with the Chinese. If in this case, they had been permitted to infringe one item of the treaty, it would only have led to other attempts of a similar nature. It is much wiser to check such outrages at once, than to admit in any one instance, that it is impossible to know in what extent they may be carried. We have not formed our opinion hastily upon this question. The advices first received from the north were not very favorable to Mr. Thom, but we considered it a matter, in which, while only partially informed, we would neither be justified in advocating, with the mistaken zeal of a partisan, or of condemning, with a more reprehensible wish to find fault with those holding offices of trust.

It is worthy of note that Mr. Thom, placed as a guard over Looming, two seamen belonging to the merchant vessel Mantus; no man of war being on the station, and only one, if we err not, now on the coast of China, to the north of this island; whilst in Victoria harbour we have at present no fewer than eight persons lying.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION. It is hereby Notified that a Public Sale of Leases of Crown Lands will be held at the Land Office on Tuesday the 9th of July next at Noon. The Lots, Marine and Inland, will be marked out on the ground fourteen days prior to the day of Sale, and maps showing their position and size may be seen at the Land Office after the 10th instant. By Order, FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE, Colonial Secretary, Government House, Victoria, 8th June, 1844.

HONGKONG, AND SERRA TO ET APPEINO VICTORIA REGINE.

No. 13 of 1844. BY His Excellency JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS Esquire, Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Colony of Hongkong, and its dependencies, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hongkong.

Title. An Ordinance for the appointment and Regulation of Native Chinese Peace Officers (Pao-chang and Pao-kuai) within the Colony of Hongkong.

Enacted, that the Governor do appoint necessary number of Peace Officers. Whereas it is expedient to adopt, and preserve such Chinese Institutions as tend to the preservation of peace, and good order. Be it therefore enacted, by His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor to appoint such and so many native Chinese Peace Officers (superior and inferior Pao-chang and Pao-kuai) throughout the various districts, villages, and hamlets of the Colony of Hongkong, as he may deem expedient.

Officers to be elected by inhabitants subject to the approval of the Governor. And be it enacted, that the said Peace Officers shall be elected, and appointed, in the Office in such mode as His Excellency the Governor may determine by the Tabularies of the several towns, hamlets, districts, or divisions in the said Colony. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall render it compulsory on His said Excellency the Governor to appoint the persons so elected, or recommended for such Office, or to prevent him from appointing any other fit persons as he may deem expedient. Officers to be constables and to act in accordance with the laws of China. And be it enacted, that the said Peace Officers appointed (Pao-chang and Pao-kuai) shall have the same authorities, powers, and immunities (as are) usual of the Peace Officers of the Colony of Hongkong, and shall and exercise such power and authority, and shall be subject to be punished for neglect or duty, in like manner as hath been customary within

Commissioners of the Emperor of China. Provided always that no such Peace Officer shall have power to inflict any punishment whatsoever on any person, but to refer the same to the Magistrate to make Rules and Orders to conform thereto.

4.—And be it enacted, that the Chief Magistrate of Police, with the approval of the Governor in Council, shall make Rules and Regulations to be observed by the said Officers, and that the said Officers shall in all respects be under the control and conform to the orders of the said Chief Magistrate of Police and the Police Magistrate for their respective districts.

Officers guilty of misconduct liable to a fine of two hundred dollars.

5.—And be it enacted, that any such Officer as aforesaid, who shall be guilty of any disobedience of such Rules or Orders as aforesaid or of any neglect or misconduct in the execution or pretended execution of his duty, shall on conviction thereof before any Magistrate of Police forfeit a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, to be levied in a summary way according to the provisions of Ordinance No. 10 of 1844.

Officers to receive rewards for good conduct and warlike services.

6.—And be it enacted, that the said Officers so appointed, shall receive such occasional rewards for good conduct, and shall wear such Honorable Badges as their office, as may hereafter be appointed by His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, in token of their good conduct to be distinguished with distinction.

7.—And be it enacted, that if any such Officer as aforesaid shall be guilty of gross misconduct in his Office, he shall in addition to paying such fine as aforesaid be liable to be dismissed from his Office with such marks of ignominy as are customary in China, and His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong is hereby empowered to dismiss such officer, and to cause such marks of ignominy to be inflicted in a summary manner.

JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, Governor &c. &c.
Passed the Legislative Council, this 31st day of May, 1844.
A. E. SHELLEY, Clerk of the Legislative Council.
—Hongkong Register.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEWSPAPER.

THE KOOINGOO REFORMER AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCER.

As it has been generally admitted that the *Hongkong Gazette* and *Caution Register* have been both so wretchedly conducted, as to be a scandal to the name of printing, and to be deservedly styled, "a Nonsense in Folio," it is proposed, with a view of obtaining this great and melancholy deficit, to start on the first Monday in December next, a new weekly paper to be entitled the *Kooingoo Reformer and General Intelligence*.

Before entering into any detail on the subject we deem it expedient to give the most prominent points of the unqualified avowal of the particular principles which will stamp the future political character of the paper; and at once to declare its general scope and utility.

The *Kooingoo Reformer and General Intelligence* will be characterized by the advocacy of liberal principles, and the support of all such measures as are in any way calculated to insure the stability of the British Possessions, and to promote the property and welfare of the British Public in China.

With this object in view, the "Vote," "Vote by Ballot," and "Annual Parliaments," will meet with our warmest and most cordial support, are measures in our opinion best calculated to ensure these happy results; at the same time that the "Shamshoo Bill," the "Draining Bill," and the "Metropolitan Police Bill," will find the *Kooingoo Reformer and General Intelligence* ready to lift up its powerful Voice in defence of measures of such palpable salutary tendencies.

Whilst thus we fearlessly proclaim our political principles, we consider ourselves in duty bound candidly to express our unqualified disapprobation of any measure which tends to the proceedings of the Royal Agitator of Ireland.

With the Radicals of that stamp we disclaim all connexion, with men who are capable of rendering politics subservient to the development of popular commotion, and intestine anarchy, for purposes of individual aggrandizement and notoriety, we soon to be associated. We shun them as plagues afflicting with a dangerous Leprosy.

The present situation of China will engage our most serious attention, and the results likely to flow from our new relations with Great Britain will be fully considered and impartially canvassed. The long agitated Opium Question will be mooted, and its notorious character fully, publicly exposed.

The Editors of the *Kooingoo Reformer and General Intelligence* having entered into the necessary arrangements, will be regularly supplied by their numerous correspondents, in stationed in the different Quarters of the Globe, with the most recent and interesting intelligence that may transpire in those parts, to which they will add all the local news of any importance, of which *Kooingoo* may be the scene. The Fine Arts and sciences likewise will claim no inconsiderable portion of our care, whilst the *Kooingoo Reformer and General Intelligence* shall comprise the most complete body of the History and Philosophy of this Island ever yet published since the Creation.

Trade will engage our most watchful superintendance, and the British Commercial Interests will be most scrupulously guarded and upheld. All persons who are desirous to devote their talents to the support of this paper, by occasional contributions, are requested to send in their communications between the 10th and 25th days of each month, in an office, whose situation will be made known by public advertisements, where they will meet with all the attention and care they will merit.

To those who are occasionally seized with mental wanderings and lofty inspirations, we beg respectfully to announce the reservation of a Poet's Chair, into which they may, unobscuredly, pour their brilliant ideas and ethereal visions, now and then.

Advertisements will be received at our office during the intervals of publication, where they will be carefully attended to and punctually inserted.

The *Kooingoo Reformer and General Intelligence*, in order to ensure the merited obsequy cast upon our Contemporaries, the *Hongkong Gazette* and *Caution Register* will be issued in the form of a MANUSCRIPT.

It only now remains for the Editors to discharge the pleasant task of giving the Public the form in which they propose the Paper shall be ushered into existence.

The *Kooingoo Reformer and General Intelligence* will be issued on the first and third Monday of each month.

Four sides of a sheet of Foolscap.
1st side, 1st column, Advertisements.
1st side, 2nd column, Advertisements and Miscellaneous News.
2nd side, 1st column, Leading Article.
2nd side, 2nd column, Leading Article and Markets.
3rd side, 1st column, Naval and Military News.
4th side, 2nd column, Births, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

VIVAT REGINA.

[A CARD.]
M. HUME, Milliner and Dress Maker, begs to announce to the Ladies of Victoria, that she has commenced in the above business in all its branches, and hopes by assiduous attention to merit the approbation of the public.

Magistracy-areet, Victoria, Hongkong, June 10, 1844.
N.B.—An assortment of Ladies' Dresses, Colours, Babies' Robes, &c. &c. &c.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate their having in connection with MR WILLIAM RATHBONE, Jr., of Liverpool, formed a partnership for the transaction of a General Agency and Commission business at this Port, under the firm of Rathbone, Worthington & Co.
S. G. RATHBONE, JAMES WORTHINGTON.
Canton, June 1st, 1844.

NO Receipts for outstanding debts are valid unless signed by the Editor of this paper, or an accredited agent.

Gazette-office, 31st May.

CHINESE and TARTAR MANUSCRIPTS wanted to purchase. Apply at the office of the "Friend of China" Victoria, 8th June, 1844.

AGENTS for the "Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette"—MORRISON and Co. CALCUTTA—Hyde, Gardner & Co. SINGAPORE—R. Little, Esq. BOMBAY—W. Bell, Esq. LONDON—Woolsted & Castle. MACAO—John Smith, Esq.
The "Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette" is published every Wednesday and Saturday. Subscription—\$12, per annum payable in advance.

FOR SALE.
A SOUTH AMERICAN MILK COW. She is young and a good milkier. Also a few milk Cows. Apply to P. TOWNSEND.
June 10, 1844.

SIGNOR DALLE CASSE begs leave to acquaint the Public, that on account of the great disappointment expressed by many at his non-performance on Friday evening last, presents his apology now in the public papers.

On account of the great instability of the Pillar, he could not think of endangering his own and perhaps the lives of many others by his feats of strength, therefore is extremely sorry for what has taken place.

And another most serious accident, which took place a few nights ago, by the orang-outang being seized Signorina Anna's foot, and tore it in a shocking state, has produced a serious disappointment to him.

Due notice will be given of his next performance, when he sincerely trusts to give perfect satisfaction to the public at large.
L. DALLE CASSE.
Victoria, 9th June, 1844.

FOR SALE,
ALLSOP'S Calcutta Bottled Beer, a small batch warranted in the finest order; Chertis, highly esteemed Laffin, Chateau Margaux, Larose, P. de laud, and Hermitage, the finest quality Champagne, Hohlstein, Champagne Brandy, Malum Brown Sherry, and Cherry Cordia, all direct from first hands in Europe. Apply to F. H. TIDEMAN, At the Store of Messrs. Oswald, Dianant & Co. Victoria, 8th June, 1844.

SYGGE FOR SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Tenders will be received at this office until Friday, the 14th inst., inclusive, from such persons as may be desirous of purchasing about 1155 Tons of Spence Silver, now deposited in the Commissariat Chest at this place, where it may be seen on application to the Cashier.

The tenders are to state the price offered per ton weight, in Mexican or other Republican dollars and cents.
EDWARD PINE COFFIN, Com. Genl.
Commissariat, Victoria, June 10, 1844.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF Paintings, Prints, and Stationery, at P. TOWNSEND'S Auction Room, on Friday, the 13th instant, at 6 P.M.
Victoria, 11th June, 1844.

FOR SALE, on board the brig *Victoria*, a small black fresh Gum, Table Rice, Bass's Beer, Claret, Sheep and Preserved Butter in jars.

TO be sold by Public Auction, in a Godown on the premises of Messrs Fletcher, Larkins & Co., on a day hereafter to be mentioned.

The remainder of sundry invoices of Calcutta made Furniture, having been consigned to the late Firm of Elworthy and Dyer, consisting of Mahogany Pier Tables Marble Top Tenons Marble Chess Table Chiffoniers with Marble Tops Louis XIV. Grecian Couches Settee Couches Tete a Tete Couches Spring Couches Sofa Tables, Marble Tops Ladies' Easy Chairs and Music Stools, and Dressing Tables. Also several handsome Hanging and Table Lamps, &c. &c.

The above may be seen between this day and day of sale, by applying to Comptroller at Fletcher Larkins & Co's.
Victoria, 15th May, 1844.

PLEASURE BOAT "FANCY," FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will submit for sale, the beautiful fast sailing, copper fastened and coppered schooner rigged boat FANCY, 4 months old, built at Canton of the best materials, under the superintendance and for an experienced amateur, and sold only on account of her being too large for Mrs. P. TOWNSEND'S DIMENSIONS.

Length, 30 feet 5 inches breadth, 10 feet Depth, 4 feet With masts, sails and bare complex, iron ballast, one anchor and chain, the cabin neatly fitted with berths and lockers. Said boat is well worth the attention of any gentleman wishing a neat, handy, and fast yacht.

She can be seen at any time previous to the day of sale, by application to P. TOWNSEND, Auctioneer.

Sale to take place at the Auction Room, at 11 a.m., on the 20th inst.

Terms Cash, and the boat at the risk of the purchaser on the fall of the hammer.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES.
ON MONDAY next, 17th instant, will be sold by public sale, a quantity of Wines, in lots to suit purchasers, consisting of Port, Sherry, Claret, Champagne, Tokay, and other wines.

N.B.—Any parties having wine for sale on that day, will please send in masters on the day previous.

Sale to commence at 11 A.M. at the Sale-room of P. TOWNSEND, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE NEXT WEEK.—Furniture and Household Effects will be sold by JOHN SMITH, in his New Auction Room (formerly Mr. Scott's Godown, in St. Carole's Buildings), belonging to COMPTON DE RATTI-MENTON. For particulars will be published in handbills. Macao, 6th June, 1844.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
C. MARWICK begs most respectfully to inform the Merchants, Ship-owners, and the community of Hong Kong, that he will sell by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, an account of the concerned.

On Tuesday 25th June, 1844, at 12 o'clock noon, at Messrs. Fletcher, Larkins & Co.'s Godowns, that well-known fast-sailing Teak-built Schooner, called the "YONGE" GIBENE. The above schooner is well suited for a gentleman's yacht, being fitted in every respect for that purpose, with Patent Water-closets, Couches, and Tables, with every convenience.

She was built at Bombay in 1838, (rabbit built), and of the best Bombay Teak, she is coppered and copper-fastened throughout, the measurement is, 84 1/2 x 14 x 10 x 10 measurement. She will be sold as per inventory in Spanish dollars at 7x. 2c. and be at the risk of the purchaser as soon as knocked down.

TERMS OF SALE.
A deposit of 25 per cent to be paid at the fall of the hammer, the balance to be paid ten days from date of sale. Falling payment thereof, the 25 per cent will be forfeited, and the Schooner will be sold by Public Auction at the risk and expense of the first purchaser.

The papers will be handed over to the purchaser as soon as the money is paid.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY C. MARWICK, on Friday, 14th June, 1844, at 11 o'clock A.M., at the Godowns of Fletcher, Larkins & Co., having been consigned to the late firm of Elworthy & Dyer—Hundred and thirty-five Marble-topped Tea-Tables, Spring Couches, and other Tables, Settee Couches covered with green, crimson, and gold Tabouret, Adorable Chaises, Fashionable Mahogany Tete-a-tete Couches, Louis XIV. Grecian Couches, Mahogany Attack Stools, Fashionable Cloopatch Couches, Sofa-tables with round ends, and white marble top, Table Cases, Two Dressing Tables with Glass, One pair Fox-Glasses, Silver Glasses, Randomly gilt, French and Elizabethan Brackets in gilded walnut, maple, and bronze, Ribb three-light Chandeliers, Backs-winds in white-glass, and gold, Foot-stools gilt, and covered with tapestry and velvets, Watch-case, handsomely gilt in Dresden style.

Spaldrice Brasses, Rugs, and Foot-stool covers, Splendid Brass and Bronze Chandeliers.

TERMS OF SALE.
Cash before the lots are delivered.

FOR SALE.
BY Public Auction, The well-known substantial Brick Building, known as the "Britannia Bond," with ground of one hundred and five square feet, according to survey. Sale to take place on the premises, on the 14th June next, at noon precisely.

Terms of Sale:
Twenty-five per cent deposit on the fall of the hammer; the remainder payable in Ten Days, and the House and Premises to be delivered up Ten Days after the full payment of Sale.

For further particulars, apply to P. TOWNSEND, Auctioneer.

June 1st, 1844.

SALE OF PUBLIC STORES.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned articles will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Commissariat Store, on Wednesday the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, A.M., viz.:

Arrack, Coffee, Chocolate, Curry Stuff, Khut, Vinegar, Peas, Pepper, Country Soap, Matton Suet.

Also a number of empty Casks, Iron Hoops, Gunny Bags, Bottles, and empty boxes.

Further particulars may be known on application at this office during the usual hours of business.

EDWARD PINE COFFIN, Com. Genl.
Commissariat, Victoria, June 10, 1844.

NOTICE.
WILL be sold by Public Auction, on a day hereafter to be named, the schooner "Yonge Queen," now lying in the harbour, where she may be examined by intending purchasers.

The "Yonge Queen" was built at Bombay in 1838, of the best teak, rabbit built, measured 84 1/2 x 14 x 10, sails well, is completely fitted, and will be a most desirable purchase for river or coast trade.

For further particulars apply to FLETCHER, LARKINS & CO. Victoria, 1st June, 1844.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.
June 8th.—*Eleira*, Gething, Liverpool.
8th.—*Nad*, Cheyne, South Sea Islands.
9th.—*Julia*, Jones, Bombay.
9th.—*J.M.S. Cambrian*, Com. Chads, Chusan.
9th.—*H.M.S. Pelican*, Com. Justin.
10th.—*Countess of Durham*, Spittal, Whampoa.
10th.—*Heroine*, MacKenzie, Macao.
11th.—*Grand Turk*, Emery, Boston.
11th.—*Sarling*, Adamson, Whampoa.
11th.—*Petrel*, Rogers, Shanghai.

SAILED.
8th.—*Coryth*, Haslewood, Macao and Calcutta.
9th.—*Julia*, Jones, Whampoa.
10th.—*Mary*, Banbury, Peking, Whampoa.
10th.—*Camberland*, Major, Whampoa.
10th.—*Royal Saxon*, Crawford, do.
" — *H.M.S. Driver*, Com. Hayes, Bogue.
" — *H.M.S. Castor*, Graham, do.
" — *H.M.S. Spifling*, Com. Matland, do.

UNDER DEPART.
Countess of Durham, for London to-day.
H.M.S. Pelican, for England shortly.
H.M.S. Cambrian, for India shortly.
H.M.S. Driver, for Bombay on 20th inst.
H.M.S. Dido, for Singapore.
Heroine, for Bally.
Thomas Crisp and Eagle (Am) for Chusan and Shanghai to-day.
Christina, for Shanghai on 20th inst.
Nad, for Sea South Islands.

Passengers per *Nad*, Thomas Boyd Esq.; *Grand Turk*, Messrs. W. Oran, Oran, Williams, and Mr. George Fraser; *Julia*, Hon. J. W. Helme Chief Justice, Mrs. Hulme, two Misses Hulme Master, Hulme, Mrs. Jones, five Italian Missionary and two Chinese.

The *Grand Turk* touched at Anger 21st May, on 23rd boarded the British ship *Tapley* the Captain had died on the 5th May.

The *Eleira*, spoke the *Litheland* from China to Liverpool and the *Anna Eleira* from China to Bombay at Anger, 15th May; on 31st May the *Wanderer* from Singapore to Shanghai on Latitude 19, 42 N. Long. 109 E.

VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR.
Yonge Queen, 85, Hart, Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
Christina, 86, Pringle, Dem & Co.
Anna, 109, Lewis, C. W. Bowra.
Old England, 800, Bland, Macvicar & Co.
Liverpool, 959, M'Donovan, Fox, Rawson & Co.
Mischief, 104, Comew, Fox, Rawson & Co.
Janet, Dring, McVicar & Co.
Lady Barga, J. Burd & Co.
Janey Amberst, 430, Bruce, Jardine Matheson & Co.
Owego, White ditto
Victoria, 448, Potter, McVicar & Co.
Sydney, 508, McLeod, Jardine Matheson & Co.
England, 618, Kaye, Jardine Matheson & Co.
Uganda, 840, Kelso, R. Oswald.
Heroine, 320, Gething, Drom, Gray & Co.
Nad, Cheyne, M'Vicar & Co.
Julia, 705, Jones, Hajio Sabao
Countess of Durham, Spittal, M'Vicar & Co.
Heroine, M'Kenzie, John Burd & Co.
Sarling, Adamson, J. W. Bourne
Petrel, 90, Rogers, N. Dous

HAS MAJESTY'S SHIP.
Agencies, 78, Lord Admirals' Thomas Colbrant, G. C. B. Captain Hulse.
Atcham, 78, Captain Quin.—Hospital Ship.
H. M. S. *Dido*, 18, Captain Keppel, R.N.
H. C. Sir, *Prosperine*, Com. Hugh, R. M.
Commodore, Commodore Chads
Pelican, Commodore Justin.
H.M.L.S. *Cloppera*, 60 guns, Capt. Cecilia

BRITISH SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.
Orms (Dan), 200, Franklyn. W. H. Franklyn
Mason, 217, Phillips. D. Burjorje
Sovereign, 243, Main. R. J. Gilman
Regina, 276, Quinton. Dent & Co.
Grecian, 578, Watt. Lindsay & Co.
Maid of Athens, 217, Hews. Dent & Co.
Hibernides, 572, Melville. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Asia, 587, Smith. Holiday Wine & Co.
Caribbean, 572, Carter. ditto
Annie, 177, Potter. Holiday Wine & Co.
Cavendish, 536, Campbell, D. & M. Rustomjee
Ingala, 1321, Inneson, C. S. Comptex.
Mary Bannister, 536, Picken, Russel & Co.
Cumberland, Major Lindsay & Co.
Royal Saxon, 442, Crawford, Jamieson, How & Co.

LOADING AT WHAMPOA.
 Str H. Hampton, 346, Boulton.
 Grecian, Great Britain

BRITISH VESSELS AT MACAO.
 Linned, 100, John Smith
 Corsair, Fraser, Rustomjee & Co.
 Syed Khan, Roper. Hulton

Arcturion, 420, Mitty. MacVicar & Co.
Black, 140, Lloyd. Dadaboy Burjorje.
Fry Barbados, 139, Warron. A. Griffin
Mill of the West, 140, Walker, Captain Walker
Madras, 534, Slack. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Royalist, 140, Lees. Boustead & Co.
Admiral Moore, 302, M. Knight Fox, Rawson & Co.
Isabella Thomson, Kitten
Ernaad, 594, Field. D. M. Russomjee & Co.
A. Anderson, 499, Spang. MacVicar & Co.
Hermad, Eyle. MacVicar & Co.
Godness, Lovring. MacVicar & Co.
Posidone, 392, Valentine. Dent & Co.

AMERICAN AT WHAMPOA AND MACAO.
 U.S.F. *Brandyne*, Commodore Parker
 U. S. *Corvette*, St. Louis, Capt. Keith.
 U. S. brig *Perry*, Tilton.
 Conroy, Towne.
Lark, 287, Tibbits. Nye Parkins & Co.

PORTUGUESE.

H.M.F. *Tejo*, Da Val.
Alfonso Sanchez, A. J. de Miranda.
Genoveva, Lang. P. J. S. Loureiro
Onze Março, Rivolt

SWEDISH.

Hindoo, Gramsberg. Russel & Co.

DUTCH.

Vrieden, Bakema. Reynvann & Co.
 General Chas. Pace. Russel & Co.
Sumatra, Crawford, Fletcher, Darkins & Co.

ARRIVALS AT ST. HELENA, FROM CHINA, TO THE 5TH FEBRUARY.

Dec. 31, *Eliza*, in 77 days; *Quentin Leitch*, in 88 days; *Jan. 1*, *Aden*, in 71 days; *10*, *Dumfries* in 85 days; *17*, *Mary* in 80 days; *Sappho* in 75 days; *20th*, *Mary Catherine* in 81 days; *23*, *Passenger*, in 70 days; *Claudius* in 80 days; *31*, *Euphrates* in 70 days; *Mary Ann* in 78 days; *Feb. 2*, *Viscount Sandon* in 66 days; *Juhet* in 79 days; *3*, *Walker* in 70 days.

MANILA SHIPPING.

Arrivals—*May 13*, ship *Messager*, from Singapore in 24 days; *19*, Spanish brig *Sultra*, from Amoy in 9 days; ship *Rookley*, from Macao in 18 days.

Sailed—*May 20*, English ship *Boncoolen*, for Coves; Spanish schooner *Armeny*, for Macao; *22*, Spanish brig *Narciso*, for Amoy; *24*, American barque *Convoy*, for Macao; English brig *Arab*, for London.

Leading American ship *Chicora*, for China; *Strat*, for Boston; Spanish brig *Bilbao*, for China; British brig *Fortescue*, for London; schooner *Cheerful*, for Sydney; *champan Sulong*, for Macao; Spanish brig *Sil*, for China; Danish brig *Frien*, for Coves; Spanish brig *Flecher*, for Singapore; British barque *Lord Petre*, for China; Robert Fulton, for Philadelphia; Spanish brig *Maria*, for China; British brig *Stonkton*, ditto; Spanish ship *Colon*, for Cadiz; *Charlotte*, for Boston.

ARRIVAL AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

March 19—brig *Hector*, from Canton to Halifax, Nova Scotia.

INDIAN OCEAN.—REEFS OFF RODRIGUES.

(From the *Mauritius Price Current*, Feb 21st.)
 His Excellency the Governor directs that the accompanying copy of a letter from Captain Sir John Marshall, of Her Majesty's Ship *Isis*, to Rear Admiral the respectable Jocelyn Percy, Commander in Chief on the Cape Station relative to the extent of the Reefs off the South side of the Island of Rodrigues, may be published for general information.

Colonial Secretary Office, 13th February 1844.
 GEO. F. DICK, Colonial Secretary.
 Her Majesty's Ship *Isis*.

Port Louis, 10th November, 1838.
 Sir,—Two British Merchant ships of considerable tonnage the *Queen Victoria* & the *Oxford*, having been wrecked on the coral reefs off the South side of the Island of Rodrigues, within the last seven months, and the Masters of these vessels with their officers and crews having in their Protasts declared on oath, that the said reefs extend from 13 to 15 miles from the Island, whilst hydrographic authorities confine their limits within 5 or 6 miles, this difference in their positions, if correct, would subject our commercial marine to considerable danger, particularly as a large number of ships still Rodriguez on their way from India to Mauritius and England.

I considered the subject of sufficient importance to submit to Your Excellency the expediency of my proceeding there in Her Majesty's Ship *Isis*, under my command, for the purpose of ascertaining the actual position of these reefs and accordingly proceeded from Port Louis on the 12th October and arrived at Rodrigues on the 19th, where, assisted by my officers, I carefully examined the reefs extending from Flat Island on the South

side of Rodrigues round the West end to Booby Island, on the North side, and in no part does the reef extend beyond 5 and 6 miles.
 Ships are recommended to pass to leeward of the Island, giving the North West part of the reef a good berth.

I have, etc.
 (Signed) J. MARSHALL, Captain.
 Commander in Chief, etc. Cape Station.

The barque *Cove*, Capt. W. H. Palmer, from the Mauritius, bound to London, and which put into Table Bay on the 14th inst. in a leaky state is discharging her cargo.

THE FRENCH EMBASSY TO CHINA.—Advices from Rio, received by the last arrivals, state the arrival in that port of the expedition destined to China, having on board the Ambassador to the Court of Peking.—The vessels consist of H.M.C.M. frigate *L'Africain*, of 40 guns, and corvette *La Victorieuse*, of 23 guns, they intended to touch at Table Bay, and were to sail on the 20th of last month.

Report from the log of the schooner *Anna*, "At 7.30 a. m. on the 21st Feb. anchored off the Bell Buoy, at noon, blowing a gale of wind, at 9 p. m. an American whaler parted with her anchor and became a total wreck at 9.30. The *Herald* Merchant, with a number of coolies went on shore in Tombo Bay; and the brig *Mary Alice*, of Liverpool, struck on the reef and lost her rudder: at 3.45, the *Ann*, parted, and drifted on the rocks, blowing at the time a hurricane, since got off."

The bark *Graham*, Captain Mitchell, from Calcutta, reports having sprung a leak on the 12th January: she experienced a heavy gale of wind on the 27th, in lat. 14. 0' S. and long. 85. 0' E., commencing from N.W. and continuing by S. The leak increased to 3 inches in an hour. About 1,009 bags of rice were on board.—*Mauritius Price Current*, Feb 21st.

The bark *City of Palaces*, experienced a strong gale of wind, from the 22nd, to 20th January, in lat. 50° 0' S., and long. 84° E., lat. 10° 0' S., and long. 83° 0' E.—*Ibid.*

MANILA PRICES CURRENT, 26th MAY.
 Sugar, white, per picul, \$4 3 to \$4 5; second quality, \$3 3 to \$3 4; brown, \$2 6 to \$2 8; *Zobu*, \$2 1 to \$2 4; *Rum*, per gallon, \$0 2 6 to \$0 3; *Rice*, per caran, \$14 to \$2; *cargo*, \$1 2 to \$1 3; *Cigars* No. 3, \$5; No. 4, \$6 0; No. 5, \$6 2; in demand.

COLONIAL POLICY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

SECTION I.
 THE Colonies of England are so distributed in their position, so varied in their nature, so vast in their extent, so diversified in their products, and so anomalous in their population, that it is very difficult to form a classified view of them in any manner except geographically, in reference to their territorial position in each quarter of the globe, as shown on the statistical chart of all the Colonies, given with the work.

If classed in reference to their position in the torrid or temperate zones, an imperfect idea is afforded of their capabilities, as elevation above the sea materially alters the products of the soil. Moreover, some colonies have part of their territory on the verge of the tropical (as Australasia), others pass from the torrid into the temperate zone (Hindustan) and others from the temperate almost into the frigid zone (the Canadas).

To divide them according to their acquisition by conquest, cession, or colonization, would be nugatory, as the fortune of war has been the principal means by which almost all our present possessions have been acquired: Australasia, some parts of North America.

To divide them according to territorial importance, commercial value, or maritime utility, is the most practical mode of demonstrating their intrinsic worth, but this classification is also very difficult, as a colony may be possessed of all the three advantages, as British India; of the two former, as British Guyana; of the two latter, as Gibraltar. These three classes may be thus illustrated, and an inference may then be readily drawn how far a colony belongs to one or more of the divisions specified.

I. **Territorial.**—British India contains upwards of half a million square miles, peopled by 100,000,000 British subjects; its territorial importance, in reference to the opinions elsewhere expressed, is therefore clear.

The commerce of India though yet in its infancy, amounts to upwards of £20,000,000 sterling annually. Its maritime utility consist in the quantity of shipping employed by the settlements, the excellent harbours of Calcutta, Bombay, Cochin, Trincomalee, Cally, Penang, Swat, Malacca, Singapore, &c., along in extent of 6000 miles of sea coast, with the navigation of the Ganges, Burmahpooter, and Indus, in the number of excellent native seamen employed on its shores, and in the cheap and abundant materials and resources afforded for ship-building.

II. **Commercial value.**—Guyana possesses 100,000 square miles on the South American Main, watered by several noble rivers, containing a large fertile area capable of supporting several millions of inhabitants, and now enjoying a valuable commerce to the extent of £3,000,000 annually, which is capable of considerable increase in different products.

III. **Maritime utility.**—Gibraltar (as before remarked) offers an illustration of a politically-maritime position, combined with commercial advantages. Its position at the entrance of the Mediterranean, from the Atlantic, enables England to maintain a commanding political influence in the South and East of Europe, in Asia Minor, Egypt, &c.; while its contiguous to the Spanish, French, and Moorish territories, admirably adapts it as a depot for the sale of British goods.

With this preliminary explanation, we may proceed to classify the colonies, in reference to the foregoing heads.

Of territorial importance, commercial value, and maritime utility.
 Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Ultra Gangetic territories, Ceylon, Malacca, New South Wales, Van

Diemen's Land, Cape of Good Hope, Cananda (Lower), Nova Scotia, Jamaica, and Trinidad.
Of territorial importance and commercial value.
 Cananda (Upper) New Brunswick, British Guyana (comprising Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice), and Honduras.

Of commercial value, and maritime utility.
 Cape Breton Isle, Newfoundland, Mauritius, Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands.

Territorial importance.
 Swan River, South Australia, and the other parts of New Holland not before specified.

Commercial value.
 Prince Edward Isle, Barbadoes, St. Vincent's, Grenada, Tobago, Antigua, Dominica, St. Christopher, St. Lucia, Nevis, Montserrat, Anguilla, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, St. Paul, St. Thomas, Cape Coast Castle and Accra, and Hudson Bay territories.

Maritime utility and political consideration.
 The Bahamas, the Bermudes, the Virgin Isles, the Falkland Isles, the Seychelles, Norfolk Island, St. Helena, Ascension, Heligoland, the Norman Isles, and Isle of Man.

This classification, though the least exceptionable, is still imperfect, for it is evident that the West India Islands of St. Vincent's, St. Lucia, &c. and the other settlements under the same head, are of maritime utility, as well as commercial value, by affording protection to our trade and encouragement to our navy;—in like manner Barbadoes, Prince Edward Isle, &c. are of territorial importance from the richness of their soil, and the products they yield, while some colonies that are now considered of territorial importance alone, as the various settlements of New Holland, &c. are becoming daily of increased commercial value and maritime utility.

The main object, however, in view, is to show the varied nature of our colonies,—how nearly they are in every point of view,—and how valuable even a barren rock, in the midst of the ocean, may be to a commercial nation like England.

These points will be further exemplified in the chapters on Commerce and Finance, and in the other parts of this work.

If we look to the territorial extent of the Colonies we shall not be less surprised than at their number varied nature, and position. In are a they occupy in Asia, Square miles . . . 550,000
 West Indies . . . 13,000
 North America, excluding Hudson Bay territory of 370,000 sq. miles . . . 435,000
 South America, including British Guyana and Honduras and Falkland Isles . . . 175,000
 Africa, South and East . . . 200,000
 Africa, West . . . 50,000
 Australia . . . 500,000
 Europe . . . 1,500
 Total . . . 1,414,500

Or Acres . . . 1,225,200 000
 and let it be remembered that the far greater part is a fertile and, in a large proportion, a cultivated territory.

In the preceding arrangement, I place all the possessions under the government of the East India Company, together with Ceylon, Penang, Malacca and Singapore, under Asia; the West India Islands and the Bermudes, under the West Indies; Demerara, Essequibo, Berbice, Honduras, and the Falkland Isles, under South America; the Canadas (Upper and Lower) Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Isle, Newfoundland, and the Hudson Bay territories, under North America; the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Mauritius, and Seychelles, under Southern and Eastern Africa; Sierra Leone, the Grenada, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, St. Helena, and Ascension, under Western Africa; New South Wales Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, Swan River and Norfolk Island, under Australasia; and Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Cephalonia, Ithaca, Zante, Paxo, Santa Moura, and Cerigo, the Norman Isles, the Isle of Man and Heligoland, under Europe.

Thus we perceive that in each hemisphere, under every zone, and beneath various climates, England is ever present—holding the strongest points, enjoying the richest territories, and diffusing her influence to the uttermost extremities of the earth.

SECTION II.

Among the numerous advantages of England's foreign possessions, not the least valuable is the diversified products which her colonies yield, thus rendering her independent of the whole world for necessities, luxuries, or those raw materials on which our manufacturing prosperity so much depends.

The geographical position of the colonies almost sufficiently indicate the products which they either now yield or are capable of yielding: sugar, coffee, cacao, cotton, silk, Opium, cinnamon, ginger, pimento, peppers, and all the spices, indigo, arrack, rum, Rice, preserved fruits, gums, dye stuffs, drugs, &c. &c. are the produce of her Antio, Asia, India, South America, and African possessions; timber, corn, oil, fax, fish, furs, resins, coal, and oil of North America; wool, whalebone and oil, spermaceti, hemp, wood, skins, bark, coal, &c. of Australasia; wine, brandy, dried fruits, fish, wool, silks, horns, hides, tallow, ambergris, grain, and oil of South Africa; gold, dust, ivory, teak, rice, drugs, gums, dye, stuffs, skins, and spices of West Africa; and olive oil, currants, wine, grain, &c. of the European possessions.

When the intelligent mind reflects on this vast abundance of riches within the limits of the British Empire, of which indeed the preceding list offers but a faint image, there is ample reason to rejoice at the high and independent position which England is enabled to take among the various nations which surround her.

SECTION III.

The numerous, active, and skilful population which inhabit the colonies is also deserving of attention. Their aggregate amount is shewn in the chart prefixed to this work, but it would require

several volumes to demonstrate their varied characters, manners, religion &c. A few observations on the subject will not however, be irrelevant, as they may tend to prove how at present the very diversity of the population is of great service to England independent of numbers, pursuits, or feelings towards the parent state, by its existing efficiency towards maintaining the integrity of the empire.

In making this remark however, I would not wish it to be inferred that I advocate the doctrine *divide et impera*; there may be states of society that require the adoption of such political expedients, but I do not allude to those who have the diversity of the British Empire as advantageous in principle or in its ultimate results; I wish merely to indicate that where a vast mass of people are under subjection to a distant governing power, their very homogeneity would be a dangerous instrument in the hands of any demagogue to incite them to rebellion against the parent country before reason and conviction had assumed the place of passion and prejudice. That however which may be a bond of union in the beginning, will, if not sedulously watched and guarded against, be a source of disaffection and separation in the end.

The British possessions in India alone, & on the continent of Asia, under the presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, contain one hundred million of British subjects.

I say British subjects, for the inhabitants under the joint government of the East India Company, and of the Board of Control, owe the same fealty to the British Crown, and are entitled to the same protection, as if they were born and living within the precincts of England. The vast population now referred to is more diversified in character, colour, manners, language, religion, and feelings than the inhabitants of the whole continent of Europe, whose numbers scarcely equal the citizens and tributaries of our possessions on the peninsula of Hindostan. Some are bold and warlike, others timid and peaceful;—some of a light olive complexion, with Roman noses, and dark flowing hair, others of a negro tint and appearance;—some with a polished language, others using a barbarous jargon;—some Montheists, others sunk in the grossest idolatry;—some generous and confident, others treacherous and distrustful; in short British India presents a very remarkable instance of variety in the human race.

In the West Indies and South America there are nearly 1,000,000 of British subjects, of whom a large portion are African negroes and their descendants,—a lesser part whites,—and a considerable section, mulattoes, or the descendants of the white and coloured races.

These three classes of negroes, whites, and their descendants, although enjoying a similarity of language, (for the most part) of institutions, manners, and customs, are sufficiently distinguished from each other to render their diversity a present bond of union to Great Britain.

In North America England has upwards of one million and a quarter of British Subjects, all Europeans and their descendants, widely home, and attached to their father-land by the strongest ties which can unite human beings together, namely, a common origin or national consanguinity, and an identity language, manners, religion, and feelings. The Canadians of French extraction, in Lower Canada, can scarcely in the aggregate be considered an exception to the above general statement; but a wise government will either subdue any opposite feelings, or filling in that, turn their antipathies to the advantage of the parent state.

Africa,—Southern, Eastern and Western,—has as yet but a scanty population, compared with the extent of fertile territory. Our Southern possessions at the Cape of Good Hope are the most densely peopled, and about 150,000 English, Dutch, Negroes, Hotentots, and Kaffirs, are comprised within the precincts of the British Empire. Our other possessions in Africa, on the Continent, and on the adjacent Islands, amount to about 120,000 of an equally varied and mixed race: so that, in round numbers, we have upwards of a quarter of a million of subjects on the shores of that vast and formerly renowned quarter of the globe.

Australasia presents to our view a rising empire, peopled for the greater part from the refuse of our gaols and prison houses, and within the brief space of half a century, since its establishment, has become a settlement, containing an active, industrious class of Europeans and their descendants whose numbers, to the extent of about 150,000 add power, wealth and honour, to the mother country; while the different settlements now forming on the great southern land and its adjacent coasts, hold out the prospect of a rapid and valuable addition to the mere physical strength of the empire. In Ceylon and in our other islands in the eastern hemisphere, upwards of a million of coloured, but comparatively civilized people, claim and enjoy the privileges of British colonies.

In Gibraltar, Malta, the Ionian Islands, the Norman Isles, Heligoland and the Isle of Man, England has nearly half a million European subjects of various manners, languages, religions, and feelings, entirely unrepresented in the Imperial Parliament, and to all intents and purposes ranking as colonists of Great Britain.

What an immense empire does the foregoing brief sketch offer to the view of the philanthropist, the statesman, and the merchant! It would require a widely extended space to convey even a faint idea of so diversified a population, amounting in the whole empire (embracing the 88,000,000 in England, Ireland, and Scotland), to upwards of one hundred and thirty millions of souls, subject to the dominion of the British crown, and for every practicable good, enjoying generally all the immunities of English citizens.

(To be continued.)

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