

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

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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 instant. 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 10th, 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 indorsed on the back.
Charter-parties and General Powers of Attorney after forms prepared by Mr. Chilly.
Victoria, 7th March, 1844.

FOR SALE—Riga Spars, for Top and Top-gallant Masts and Yards, and Deal Planks, from 1 to 1 1/2 inch x 7, and from 1 1/2 to 29 feet long, and a Patent Windlass, Capstan and Winch, also Europe and Manila Rope, 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. 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, Hds., Gr. Casks and Octaves, Cap. Madeira, Lisbon and Tinto in wood, Sherry, Port, Madeira, Claret, Cherry Brandy Cognac, Gin in Boxes of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 doz Cases all of superior quality.
Apply to
N. DUUS.
18 Queen's Road.
Victoria, February 10th 1844.

ON SALE—Beer in Wood and Bottles just arrived.
Apply to
N. DUUS.
Victoria, April 20th, 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 3 dozen, each 3 dollars ditto
Apply to John Risson, 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 25th, 1844.

FOR SALE—AT the Godowns of Messrs Fox Rawson & Co., a quantity of Burton Ale in Hds, from Worthington and Robinson, ex "John Bobby".
Hongkong, 27th March, 1844.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned—Baly Rice, Paddy, Dholl, Buffalo Hide, Coconut Oil, Cocoanuts, and Java Coffee, (of excellent quality) Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
Victoria, 4th, June 1844.

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

FOR SALE.

MEDHURST'S Chinese and English Dictionary, Price \$11 0
Medhurst's Dictionary of the Hokkaido Dialect 10 0
Medhurst's Comparative Vocabulary of the Chinese, Korean, and Japanese Languages 2 0
Medhurst's Dictionary of the Favorlang Dialect of the Formosan Language 2 0
Medhurst's China, its State & Prospects Notices on Chinese Grammar, by Philo-Semensis 1 25
Collie's Translation of the Four Books 2 0
Premare's Notitia Lingua Sinica 5 0
Rambles of the Emperor Ching-Tih, a Chinese tale, translated by Tsin-Sheu, of the Anglo-Chinese College, Macao 5 0
Apply to the Rev. Dr. Legge, No. 1, Wellington Terrace.
May 17, 1844.

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

FOR SALE—At the Hotel of Mr. J. J. LOPES, viz:
Fine Claret, Do Port,
Do Brandy, Do Portlet,
Do Champagne, Do Sherry,
Do Cheese, Liqueurs,
Superior No. 3, Manila Cigars,
Do No. 4, do do,
Do Sperma Candles,
Do Butter.
Victoria, 19th April, 1844.

SHRATHING 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. Shrathing 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.

PHILLIPS MOORE & Co. have taken part of the Godowns of Mr. Duus, 18 Queen's Road, where they have on sale the following goods:—Cutlery, Ironmongery, Locks of all kinds, Nails, Carpenters' Tools, Fire Grates, and Best Sheffield Plated Goods, German Silver, and British Plate, Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps, Shot Belts, Telescopes and Spectacles, Table Lamps, Saddlery, Umbrellas, Gold and Silver Watchcases, 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.

NEW STORE
JUST received and now open and for sale by the undersigned at the store formerly occupied by J. W. Bennett, Queen's Road.
Champagne
Claret
Cherry Cordial
Sherry
Port
Brandy
Ale
Lemon Syrup
Porter
Older
Peery
Pickles, and Sauces of all descriptions
Pocket and Office knives, Sewing
Table Cutlery, Breakfast and dinner Sets and other
Crockery ware
Cheeses, Hams, Perfumery
Glass ware of all descriptions
Gentlemen and Ladies' Cotton Hose and
Various other articles.
ROBT LOWRIE.
Victoria, 6th March, 1844.

FOR SALE—English Copper, 20, 22, & 26 oz. 18 & 22 cwt. Anvils, two Chain Cables, of 1 1/2 and 1 1/4 inch.
Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
Queen's Road, Victoria,
5th May.

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

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

FOR SALE
A SOUTH American Milch Cow. She is young and a good milker. Also a few milch Goats. Apply to
P. TOWNSEND.
June 10, 1844.

FOR SALE
ALLSOP'S Oculata Bottled Beer, a small batch warranted in the finest order; Claret, highly esteemed Liffite, Chateau Margaux, Laroze, P. de Sauternes, and Hermitage, of the finest quality Champagne, Fohelmer, Champagne Brandy, Madras Brandy Sherry, and Cherry Cordial, all direct from first hands in Europe. Apply to
F. H. TIEMEMAN.
At the Stores of Messrs. Oswald, Disandt & Co
Victoria, 6th June, 1844.

CHARLES WEISS,
CHRONOMETER 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.
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 Chiuans Hong.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1844.

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

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of M. William R. Leje, 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. Wetmore, of New York; Samuel Wetmore, Junr., Nathaniel Kinsman, William A. Lawrence, and William Moore.
WETMORE & Co.
Canton, 15th March, 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Robert B. Forbes, Russell Burgess, and Edward King retire from our Firm, and that Paul B. Forbes, Edward Deland, 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.

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.

NOTICE
NO Receipts for outstanding debts are valid unless signed by the Editor of this paper, or an accredited agent.
Gazette office, 5th May.

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

DR. RICHARD JONES has removed from Magistacy-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 DIROM, CARTER, & Co., at Bombay, DIROM, RICHMOND & Co., at Liverpool, and ourselves in China, having expired by its own limitation on the 31st July last, we beg leave to announce, that in future, our business will be carried on here, under the firm of DIROM, GRAV & Co.; at Bombay under the firm of DIROM, HOWER & Co.; and at Liverpool under the firm of DIROM, DAVISON & Co.
DIROM & 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. 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 56 Queens Road upon moderate terms.
Goods placed [except combustibles] in Godown 18, Queen's Road can be insured from risk of Fire. Apply to
N. DUUS.
Goods received and sold on Commission.
18 Queen's Road,
Victoria, November, 1st 1843.

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, who will be anchored off the wharf of Mr. N. Duus.
Apply on board or at the Godowns.
Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1844.

N. BOULLE has had offers for sale the following choice assortment of articles, viz. —
Soups à la Julienne; Green Peas; à la Reine; Veal dressed with Green Peas; Roast Mutton, Partridges, aux Olives; Woodcock, aux Truffes; Snipe, aux Truffes; Lettuce aux Choux; Sardines in large or small tins; 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, 5th May.

WANTED, for the Ward Room of H.M.S. Agassiz, 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.)

DEAR SIR,—I, for one, most heartily sympathize with you in your indignation at the way the Christian Sabbath is desecrated by foreign residents at Hongkong every Lord's day, the more conscientiously disposed are disturbed and harassed by the clink of dollars and the sound of the hammers, under the direction of men, who, if in native land, would not dare to be guilty of such infidel procedure, nor from principle perhaps (for their manner of life shows that their principles are), but through fear of public opinion. Some of these persons when spoken to on this subject, say, that their houses are builded and repaired on Sundays as well as on other days, because they have nothing to do with the belief of the Chinese workmen, who know nothing of a Christian Sabbath. This is taking an entirely mistaken view of the Divine Law touching the Sabbath, for the command includes every description of workmen, and also a man's animals, even the stranger that is within his gate. Every man, therefore, who allows or permits his houses to be erected or repaired, or permits any kind of work, except of necessity to be done on his premises, whether by Chinese or others, violates Jehovah's command, and must meet the fearful penalty of such violation.

Since I have been at Hongkong, I have had seven good and substantial houses erected by Chinese, and every Lord's Day all work ceased, although there would be sometimes as many as sixty workmen engaged at a time. I have usually explained the matter to them in the beginning, and have had no difficulty since, not even grumbling. I can prove that my buildings have been well put up, and much cheaper than any other buildings in the colony, and what is more, they have been put up as quickly. When I first came to Hongkong, I mentioned to a Sabbath breaking foreigner who was building, my determination to have no work done on the Sabbath. He was astonished, and replied, "Well! you will get no buildings erected." "Then," said I, "I will erect none, rather than touch the Sabbath!" Perfect and satisfactory success has attended my uniform determination and usage on this subject. My name is with you, Mr. Editor, proof is at hand, the buildings will show for themselves, and the contractor lives in the colony. I recommended this contractor on one occasion to Government, they agreed with him for seven hundred dollars less than any other contractor that could be found. The building was needed in the shortest haste, in order to store away goods then on board a vessel which the Government announced monthly sale. He went to work, finished it within a shorter time than other contractors had offered; it passed a committee of inspection appointed by Lord Saltoun, and not one stroke of work was done to it on any Sabbath. Now these are stubborn facts, which the hardiest are defied to gainsay. My advice is—do no work yourself on the Sabbath, nor have any done by others, and it will be better for you in this life, and especially that which is to come.—Yours, &c.

KNOX.

NOTICE.

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

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

Table with 4 columns: Country, Date, City, Date. Includes entries for England, United States, Calcutta, Bombay, and Sydney.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 15th 1844.

We have been requested by Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane to intimate, that shortly after the return of His Excellency the Governor, an opportunity will offer for sending a mail to Amoy, Chusan, and the other northern ports.

His Excellency, Mr. Davis, returned in the *Caster* yesterday. We understand his interview with the Imperial Commissioner, Keying, was highly satisfactory; of course we are in ignorance of the particulars, though it is no secret that the Government of China feels pleased at the appointment of a Plenipotentiary who is so intimately acquainted with their language, laws, and customs, as the accomplished author of the only really good work that has been written on China.

Keying, Wong, and suite visited the *Caster* on Thursday; they were entertained on board by Captain Grahame with all the hospitality which characterises the true English sailor and Gentleman.

We anticipate the most happy results from the friendly feelings mutually entertained by the representatives of China and Great Britain, and believe that the peace happily concluded by His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger will be consolidated by his successor, Mr. Davis.

We regret to hear that there is a considerable degree of sickness among the troops, especially in the 4th M. N. I., of whom no fewer

than one fifth are unfit for duty. The mat houses in which the Sepoys are quartered would well account for sickness, even in a healthy climate; here, where it is only with the utmost attention to diet, protection from the sun, and cool dry apartments that we are comparatively secure from fevers, it cannot be a matter of astonishment that even the natives of India, so housed, are falling victims to the climate. It might have been expected that the melancholy mortality of the summer would have impressed upon government the necessity of providing better accommodations for the troops before another sickly season came round. Such has not been the case, at least so far as the Indian troops are concerned, not before a few months pass over, numbers may fall victims to this species of government homicide.

We are perfectly satisfied that the Commander of the Forces will do all that in him lies to protect the health of the troops, but it is impossible to prevent a great mortality, so long as they live in such hovels, and as a question of humanity, it is worthy the Major General's consideration whether, under the circumstances, he would not be warranted in chartering some of the numerous hulks in the Chinese waters, and fitting them up as barracks for the soldiers, until the healthy season comes round, or decent accommodation is afforded on shore.

It is now well known that, in a few days, His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger will bid a final farewell to the shores of China. To Sir Henry himself, the prospect of revisiting his native land, while his fame is still fresh on the minds of the people, must be highly gratifying. Three years ago he was only known to the world acquainted with the history of our Indian possessions; his fame may then be said to have been purely local; now his name is familiar to the entire civilized world, and is secured immortality in the pages of national history.

We would not detract from Sir Henry Pottinger's fame, by saying he has been a fortunate man, in the usual acceptation of the term; true he has been the Architect of his own fortune; but he has built it up by long service and much danger and toil. Like many other distinguished individuals, he entered the Honorable Company's service, at an early age, with no other recommendations than character and education. His talents, happily, were duly appreciated by those under whom he served, and he was soon distinguished by the marked approbation of some of the first men in India. The late Sir John Malcolm, we believe, was the first and truest of His Excellency's early friends, and was instrumental in some degree to his future success. Sir Henry Pottinger's services in the east, were chiefly of a diplomatic nature, for which his intimate acquaintance with eastern manners and feelings, and his own firmness of character, marked him out to the rulers of British India. Although very little known to the great majority at home, his qualifications were no doubt the advisers of the crown. The Melbourne administration, after a series of impotent attempts at fighting and negotiating with the Chinese—withholding from Captain Elliot the power to do either effectually—were at length shamed into sending out a Plenipotentiary with full powers to treat with the barbarians. A happy change in the ministry occurring about the same time, an ample force was placed at His Excellency's disposal, and from his first arrival in China, until signing the treaty of peace, His Excellency's career was marked by good judgment, which invariably led to success.

We have heard it objected, that when the humbled government of China sued for peace, Sir Henry Pottinger did not insist upon greater concessions; or that he consented to treat at all unless within the walls of Peking. The objections are perfectly frivolous—Sir Henry Pottinger was not sent to conquer China, or demand unreasonable concessions. His mission was one of amity, although commencing with war; permission to trade with this great family of the human race, to enter into negotiations with them, on terms of perfect equality, and to obtain satisfaction for the many injuries that had been offered our country, through the injuries heaped upon our countrymen, were the true objects of the war. These objects obtained, the sword was sheathed, although the Imperial city itself lay at the mercy of an army that in China had never fought without being victorious. A man less rigidly just than Sir Henry Pottinger would probably have pushed forward, and the army might have had to record among their achievements, the battle of Peking, and thousands of the Chinese would have had to excrete the ambition of him who had destroyed their kindred when war was no longer necessary. We have heard it observed, that when the British forces were close upon Nankin, and Peking itself lay at their mercy, had Sir Henry Pottinger put up a hat and said to the Chinese, bow down to it, they would have done so. This may be true; but the feelings which dictated other measures are far more honourable, and will endure the critical inspection of historical readers, who study the past actions of great men, without being blinded by party feelings, which is almost unavoidable in those who are contemporaneous with genius. Of Sir Henry Pottinger's actions since the treaty of peace, we would now say a little. So long as we are in power we have not hesitated to record our opinion of many of his measures—though perhaps, as Governor of his colony, no man can fully appreciate the difficulties he had to contend with. No organized colonial govern-

ment, where the established routine is simple and easy, had ever such inefficient heads of departments, as until lately, had the nominal charge of public affairs in Hongkong. We have often heard it asserted, that His Excellency had not a man about him to whom he could even trust the writing of a letter more important than an invitation to dinner. The amount of labor thus thrown upon His Excellency was very great, and to most people it would have been overpowering. But we leave this unpleasant part of our subject.

Few may regret Sir Henry Pottinger's departure from the colony, but all will wish him well—even those who have no cause to love the man must admire his character; and absence and time, which tests all things, will probably raise him in the estimation of his countrymen in the east. In England, rank and honour will reward his past services, and we are convinced that no man in the colony (perhaps her Majesty) but would be glad to hear that her Majesty had raised him to the peerage, an honour which has been bestowed on many a less worthy object. Whatever differences of opinion may exist regarding His Excellency, all will admit that he is a man possessed of the most refined feelings of honour, and a strong sense of justice; prejudiced he may be, but even his prejudices are respectable; naturally of an overbearing disposition, and possessing the most unlimited power, we are not aware that in any one instance that power has been abused. His unfortunate prejudice upon the land question has injured many and disappointed all; still we believe he has acted throughout conscientiously, which is more than can be said of his advisers, as witness the mock land sales of January.

INDIA.

Our Calcutta papers are to the 20th of April, a few days later than former dates. The disturbances among the troops ordered for service in Scinde have terminated. There appears to have been sad mismanagement on the part of those at the head of the Indian army. There were no fewer than five regiments in a state of open mutiny, and with the exception of one which has been disbanded, not a single man was punished for this the most serious of all military offences. Were a European regiment to mutiny, they would be punished in the most severe manner; and there is no reason why an almost culpable degree of leniency should be exhibited to the Sepoys, which most assuredly would be refused to the Englishman. The native troops in India are probably better paid than any other soldiers in the world, in proportion to their necessities, military servitude elevating them to a standing among their countrymen, and putting them in possession of comforts which they never otherwise could have obtained. It is satisfactory to know that the mutiny did not proceed from any political feeling; but had such been the case, it would certainly have been more excusable, though deeply to be deplored, than from a mere dissatisfaction about allowances. We have little knowledge of military affairs, but to our comprehension, the whole affair is disgraceful to those at the head of the Indian army; it is evident that the men were bribed into a return to their duty by promises which the regulations of the service do not sanction. Had such an affair taken place in an army under the immediate command of the Duke, we apprehend he would not have been satisfied with disbanding one regiment, and granting discharges to three hundred men belonging to others of the disaffected; those who escaped the cord or the cat would have had to congratulate themselves. At the recent battles in Gwalior, some of the bravest of the opponents of the British army were old soldiers who had served under the company; in the next war, in all likelihood, the men of the disbanded regiment will be conspicuous among those with whom our troops will have to contend.

From the Punjab, the intelligence is considered important; another chief of eminence has fallen in the struggle that still continues among the rival claimants of the throne. Since the death of Runjeet Singh, every year opens upon a fresh scene of the bloody drama which appears no more than himself could keep in subjection; the denouement may be foreseen; British interference, and annexation to our already splendid possessions in India.

In commercial matters there is nothing very important. We notice with satisfaction that freights have improved considerably, the quotations are, for dead weight, from £2 5s. to £2 15s., measurement, £4 to £4 10s. Opium has slightly advanced since the sale of the 15th; the average price is now stated at Rupees 1,810. Sickness still prevails in Calcutta to an alarming extent, many having fallen victims to cholera or small pox.

OPPIUM.—The third Government sale of the season took place on the 15th instant and yielded the following results: the prices obtained were considerably above those rates which the Government had previously announced, and were, in fact, very high, and to the transactions which have occurred there, which show the disinclination of the authorities to the sale of the opium, probably contributed, much of the success. The opium was sold in lots, and will be immediately sent forward by the "Clippers" now on for China.

RAW SILK.—The market has been free of supply, excepting of the Jungpore produce in which transactions have been almost entirely the product is of good quality, and prices are fully maintained; the March fair is expected in way.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes entries for market towards the end of the present month, Jungpore, and various commodities like Saltpetre, Gunpowder, etc.

FREIGHTS.—Since our last issue the rates of homeward freights consequent to continued arrivals fall about 5s. per ton, but lately there has been a reaction, and our present freight weight average advances of 5s. per ton on the rates which held on the 21st ultimo; the new sugars will be in the market next month when the demand for remittance may force shipments and sustain a still higher advance present quotations; there is a good demand for rafter employment for tonnage for the Mauritius.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes entries for Dead Weight, Light Goods, and various commodities like Sugar, Coffee, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes entries for ARRIVALS, Vessels, Tons, and various commodities like British, Foreign, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes entries for DEPARTURES, Vessels, Tons, and various commodities like British, Foreign, etc.

PIRATICAL JUNK.

It may be recollected by our readers that five men were picked up at Sea in May last by H. M. Brig *Algerie* who stated that they were the survivors out of 48 persons, passengers and crew, belonging to a Junk proceeding to China which had been set upon by another Junk, the *Crew* of which after murdering forty-three persons, flung their bodies into the sea and plundering her, had set her fire to which she was totally destroyed, the burning wreck having been observed to sink by the *Algerie*. These men have been a resident in Singapore since that time and some days ago several men belonging to a Junk in the harbour were apprehended and the Junk itself put under guard, the five men having declared that these individuals were some of the Pirates by whom they had been attacked, and that this vessel was the Piratical Junk. We cannot give any more particulars at present but as the case will come before the Sessions we shall endeavour to obtain a report of it.

SINGAPORE PRICES CURRENT.

Arrack.—Large stock and prices gradually declining; limited sales at 80 per half long. Bees' Wax.—Sales of limited quantities at quotations. Betelnut.—Inquired for and no supplies. China Root.—In no demand. Camphor.—Continues in demand and stock much reduced. Sales of 100 piculs, good quality, at 822 per picul. Cassia.—In better inquiry. Sales of 500 boxes at 10 1/2 per picul. Cotton.—In some demand for the Junks; sales of inferior quality in Hongkong at about quotations. China Nanking Junk.—In no inquiry. Gambier.—Extensive shipments in progress. Stock in *Rio* accumulating. Galangals.—In no demand. Hides, Buffalo.—In good request and stock for sale small. Mother of Pearl Shells.—None and much wanted. Mace and Nutmegs.—Of first quality wanted to a small extent. Oil, Manila.—Sales of 50 Jars at 65 1/2 per jar. Opium.—The *Old* has improved 1 1/2 cheongs since our last. The market steadily improving and most of the large holders refuse to sell at the present price. Considerable sales have been made during the week to the Junks of *Denares* at 640 a 645. *Patna* may be quoted at 680. A few chests of *Malacca* have been sold 8070 and *Turkey* at 845. Pepper, Borneo.—The import noticed in our last has been sold at 84,10 per picul. *Rio* and Singapore sales at quotations. Rhubarb.—Of good quality inquired for; inferior seldom wanted. Rice.—Limited supplies by Native Vessels. Betans, *Benjamin*.—Sales at 82 1/2 per picul. Stock large. Sugar, Siam.—None and much wanted. Sales of first quality Java, packed in cases, at 86 1/2 per picul. Sugar.—Continues firm at 82,80 for *Pearl* and 80,60 per picul for *Flour*. Saltpetre.—Dull; limited sales at 86 1/2 74 per picul. Sapan Wood.—In good demand; sales of 800 lbs at 8 1/2 and 850 piculs, *Roots* at 4 1/2 per picul. Siam.—Sales at 1,155 per picul. Slicing, Siam.—Inquired for. Segars.—China Siam very scarce and in great demand. Sales 100 boxes No. 8 a 10 and a few boxes of No. 3 at 813 per 1,000. Should supplies arrive these prices are not likely to be maintained. Tea.—Large transactions have taken place during the week at 85 per picul, and higher prices have been given in bar for *Cotto*. Tin, Straits.—In less demand and prices giving way.

The ratification of the regulations agreed upon last year between H. E. Kiyung and M. Pinto regarding the shipping and settlement of Macao, has been received from Peking. An abstract of these regulations was inserted in our Xth volume, page 555, but the new regulations which are here given, translated from the Aurora of the 18th inst.

1st. The official correspondence between the Procurator of the Senate, and the local native authorities shall be conducted on terms of mutual equality.

2nd. The tonnage dues on the twenty-five registered ships shall be paid according to the new tariff, the same as on European vessels at Whampoa, with a deduction of one and a half mace per ton, which makes three and a half mace for every ton.

3d. The duties on goods imported, or exported (in Portuguese bottoms) by Chinese merchants, shall be paid to the hoppers (Chinese customhouse) of Macao, according to the new tariff. And goods not mentioned in the said tariff shall be charged two or twenty per cent. ad valorem according to their quality, without any additional charge.

4th. The Portuguese shall be allowed to buy the necessary materials, and employ workmen of their own choice, when they shall find it necessary to construct new buildings, or vessels, or repair the old ones, without requiring chops, or licenses from the local authorities; all fees and additional expenses which they were hitherto in the habit of paying being abolished.

5th. Portuguese ships shall be allowed to go and trade at Canton, Amoy, Fuchau, Ningpo and Shanghai, provided they are subject to the regulations of the new tariff, with respect to the payment of duties on goods, and the tonnage dues. With regard to Fuchau, however, the port not being yet open to European commerce, the Portuguese vessels must keep from it, for purposes of trade, until it shall be open to all other (European) foreign nations.

6th. The number and quality of goods which the Chinese merchants are in the habit of importing into Macao are unlimited. Such goods as must pass through the Canton custom-house, shall then pay the duties according to the new tariff, and when sent down for exportation must be accompanied with a certificate of clearance from the said custom-house. All such goods as have not passed through that custom-house shall pay duties to the hoppers of Macao.

Published by order of the most illustrious and loyal senate; and extracted from the dispatches last received from the imperial commissioner and other high functionaries of Canton, dated 13th April, and received on the 5th May of the current year, to which I beg to refer.—Chinese Report. JOSE MARTINHO MARQUES, Acting Interpreter.

COLONIALS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

By Gregory Martin Esq. (reprinted from his Publication.) SECTION IV. The variety which distinguishes a population superior in numbers, industry, intelligence, and wealth, to that which Rome in her most exalted days ever possessed, the various forms of religion, and the most remarkable, and as this work is being written with the hope of conveying information to posterity, as well as benefiting the present generation, a rapid enumeration of the different creeds congregated within the pale of one sceptre, may not be uninteresting.

The creed possessing the most numerous votaries, is that of Brahmin or Brahma, which amounts to nearly seventy millions, among the British subjects in Asia. These are again subdivided into sects holding different tenets, but agreeing in essentials, and reverencing Menu as their inspired law-giver.

The Mahometans residing in our East Indian possessions may be enumerated at 20,000,000; but the disciples of Islamism are divided into two sects, as most proposed to each other, if not more so, than the Protestants and Roman Catholics. The various tribes of Hebrews, Goida, Assamese, &c. &c. embracing the Pariahs, may be estimated at 10,000,000.

The Buddhists or Janis in Ceylon, and the Ultra Gangetic territories, are in number about 1,000,000.

The Christian inhabitants of the empire, embracing the people of the United Kingdom, consist of 28,000,000, possessing various forms of worship.—viz 20,000,000 in the United Kingdom; 1,000,000 in North America; 200,000 in the West Indies; 140,000 in Africa and Australasia; 100,000 in India, Ceylon, &c.; 300,000 in European colonies; the most numerous denomination, that of the Lutheran or Reformed faith, (embracing the Wesleyans, Baptists, &c. &c.) amount to about 20,000,000.

would be difficult to estimate separately, may be reckoned at 1,900,000. The preceding analysis will convey a sufficiently correct general idea on this subject.

SECTION V. So great a diversity cannot be expected in colour, as the preceding topic affords—of the 180,000,000 people, not more than 30,000,000 are white, the remaining 150,000,000 being of various hues, from the light olive of the Northern Hindoo, to the deep sable of the Guinea negro, and New Holland savage.

The languages spoken are numerous among our subjects in Asia. The Bengali is spoken by about 25,000,000; the Hindoostani by about 80,000,000; the Mahabli, by about 10,000,000; the Tamul, by 5,000,000; the Teloocong, by 8,000,000; the Carnation, by 6,000,000; the Ooria, by 4,000,000; and the Singalese, by 1,000,000. Various other languages and dialects, including the Burmese or Assamese, Arab, Turkish, Armenian, Afghan, &c. are used in different places. The Persian is the general official and learned language of nearly the whole native population of Hindoostan.

The English language is spoken throughout the empire by 25,000,000 of its subjects; and the Dutch, Greek, Spanish, and Portuguese, together with various other languages and dialects, are used by about 3,000,000 inhabitants.

It ought to be the object of a patriotic statesman to diffuse widely, but gradually and with caution, a knowledge of the mother tongue; for, although in an incipient government the very imperfection of language may be made use of as a solidary aid to an arbitrary sway, yet, as a liberal and just, and more comprehensive expedient must be adopted in our colonial policy, and a similarity of language will be found an efficient link for uniting the parent state and its distant possessions.

SECTION VI. Of the other diversities amidst the vast population beneath the sway of the British sceptre, a passing notice will here be amply sufficient. We have already adverted to religion, language, and colour, as the three leading points of dissimilarity; but the other shades, though, as already intimated, are of considerable amount.

The distinction between free and bond, most happily for the honour of England, and the triumph of Christianity, no longer exists; that fearful outrage on humanity has received its death-blow in the British Empire; and in recording the millions of inhabitants, congregated within the pale of a single government, the historian congratulates his country that he is enabled to speak of them as free men, and is not humiliated to consider any portion of them as slaves.

The varied character, manners, and customs of the colonists may be estimated, if we contemplate the locality of the different countries, the effects that laws, religion, and language have on their subjects, votaries and adopters, and the innumerable shades of thought, feeling, and action, which variety of climate, food and drink, is capable of producing.

The inhabitant of British India, living on the verge of the Himalaya, is very different from the dweller of the fertile but hot and damp region, and the usual man of Calcutta who eats animal food, possesses far more animation, bravery, and useful intelligence than the disciple of Menu residing in the same city, who lives on rice and other farina, and the Anglo-Indian who luxuriates in a more generous aliment than either, is infinitely superior to both; while the wine and brandy-loving boor of South Africa is equally distinguished from his more temperate fellow citizens.

With reference more especially to climate and soil, the difference both in mind and body between the inhabitants of a low hot, and damp region, and the people of an elevated, cool, and dry atmosphere, is too striking to require comment; indeed, in many nations, although the language, laws, religion, food and drink may be the same—and even the lineaments of the countenance may be common to the highlander and to the lowlander, yet there is very little affinity in their tempers, genius, and character. These effects of climate are not of recent observation:—the Greek and Latin historians ascribed the proverbial stupidity of the Europeans to the humidity of their climate; and it was even then noted that the Britons were remarkable for the longest, and the Egyptians for the least extended life. But whatever be the hidden principle which influences the character of man—how much sower he may be modified by circumstances around him as regards his place of nativity, or the manner of his physical and moral training,—of this we may be assured, that according to the germ within him so will be the product. We may by culture—by enriching the soil—by pruning the branches, and concentrating the sap, augment the size and improve the flavour of the apple, until we raise it from a small and sour to a large and nutritive fruit, but it will never be anything else. Thus it is with the human race; the innate qualities of the mind cannot be altered; they may be improved in each individual, and the utmost advantage derivable therefrom be obtained, so as to form a rare portion of general good with as little as possible of operative "primal" evil; the attempt to render all human beings homogeneous, by applying to them all at the same time, without regard to their local habits, previous laws, and age of civilization, the same principles and views, is neither founded in practical wisdom, nor consistent with that beautifully successive and never-ending variety which characterizes nature, and creates a continuous source of improvement and happiness for all mankind.

If we look only to the divisions of the torrid and temperate zones, we shall find that scarcely more than thirty million of British subjects occupy the latter division, while the remaining one hundred million are spread over the vast territories which lie between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. Carrying our view yet further, we shall perceive that even in the equatorial region every variety of climate is found, by reason of the elevation of the land above the sea, from the sultry and almost submergic deluge of the mighty Ganges, to the snow-cold summits of the lofty Himalaya; and as the food of mankind possesses also a remarkable influence on character, it may not be irrelevant

to remark, that of the 130,000,000 British subjects, not more than 28,000,000 consume flesh abundantly; about 10,000,000 eat of it sparingly; with 15,000,000, it is of only occasional use; 9,000,000 seldom taste it; and 70,000,000 live entirely on a farinaceous diet and fish. Wheat, oats, and barley constitute the principal vegetable and food articles; 34,000,000; potatoes, peas, and other vegetables, of about 6,000,000; and rice, maize, millet, pulse, and several minor grains, of about 90,000,000. With regard to fermented drink, about 5,000,000 use wine frequently; 25,000,000, malted liquors; 30,000,000, distilled spirits; 20,000,000, intoxicating or exhilarate the animal frame with opium, bang (wild hemp), or other stimulants, and about 60,000,000 may be said to confine themselves generally to aqueous beverages.

These circumstances may, to the general or superficial reader, appear of trifling importance, but the philosopher and statesman know full well that these aspects apparently minute produce very great effects, and that the capabilities, habits, and temper of men are influenced by every-day occurrences, which are, therefore, each and all deserving of relative consideration. Moreover, there is, in the present instance, an essential objection in contemplation in making such calculations; it is to demonstrate that the British is not an homogeneous empire, to prove that peculiar care is requisite in its government, that ordinary rules and laws cannot be applied without great caution to the degrees of civilization, and it is hoped that by such a contemplation the ruling authorities may be induced to examine, whether the present system of home government is the best that can be devised for administering the distant affairs of so many, and such varied millions of the human race.

CHAPTER II.

There is no subject connected with civilization so ill defined, or so imperfectly understood, as that of governing men, in masses; and for this reason, because, in the present state of mankind, the science (if it may be so called) of government is not capable of being reduced to fixed principles; and the habits, feelings, and moral condition of our fellow beings require a peculiar discrimination for the purpose of securing to authority that fealty and attachment, without which no constituted power can long exist. If self-governance in the case of an individual be difficult, and too often unattained when opposed to the master passions, how much more complicated does the question of the government of a nation become, especially if at that time be far advanced in civilization, and if the nation be possessed of numerous distant colonies in every stage of the social and civilized life.

When men enter into the social compact, they openly or tacitly surrender a portion of what is termed their natural liberty, in order that they may enjoy, with the greater security and advantage, the free privileges which they retain; but the quantity necessarily surrendered, and the time or periods for so doing, have never been defined, and as long as the human mind remains in a fettered and degraded state, never can be.

Some people it is true have a greater aptitude for the acquisition of political freedom than others; several quickly appreciate its advantages, but appear incapable of retaining it; and too many prefer serving under some superior rule, from an inability to enjoy the inestimable benefits of an equal share of liberty diffused among their fellow subjects.

Let it not be supposed, however, that any man is by nature so imperfect, as to be insensible of the blessings of liberty; freedom of will is universally given to all; the exercise of it remains with the individual, its dormance is no proof of its non-existence; but it is so feebly, so partially, and so irregularly exercised, that the mass of mankind remain, even after centuries of good example, in a state of comparative barbarism and slavery. Man makes or mars his own happiness; the good created for or by his bias, he too often perverts into evil, and then laments over what he erroneously terms the dispensations of Providence; the free will bestowed for his advantage, too seldom, and is governed by the influence of reason; passion triumphs, and sin and misery ensue.

For a man to be politically free in the highest social state, he must first be, as an individual, morally so; no number of slaves can long exist without the doctrine of responsibility being experienced in its fullest force; responsibility rests on self-governance, and a human being seeking happiness individually, socially, or politically, must be conscious that its attainment is within his power, and that until he internally understands and appreciates it, he never can enjoy it externally.

The rules that are applicable to individuals apply with as great, if not greater force to them, when congregated in a society, the object of which is self-protection so far as it is consistent with the prosperity and happiness of their neighbours; and therefore until the influence of free agency be generally felt and rigidly acted on, any attempt at fixing government as a science based on immutable principles, to be carried into operation under all times, must necessarily end not only in disappointment, but in protracting the period when the mind shall be fitted for the reception of truth, and prepared to set on its infallible precepts.

CANTON PRICES CURRENT.

Table with columns for various goods and their prices. Includes items like Ale (best brands), Amoy, Bannas, Cinnamon, Scotch, Cochineal, Copper, sheathing, Nominal, Cordage, European, Cotton, Bombay, and others.

COTTON GOODS. Table listing items like White Shirtings, Grey ditto, Sateens, Yarn, Chintz Furniture, Tin, Banca, Plates, Iron, Nail, Hoop, Bar, and Stock unprecedently large.

METALS. Table listing items like Tin, Banca, Plates, Iron, Nail, Hoop, Bar, and Stock unprecedently large.

OPIMUM, Turkey. Table listing items like Opium, Turkey, and various grades of opium.

Woolens. Table listing items like Spanish Stripes, Long Ells, scarlet, assorted, and Loose Ells.

EXPONENTS—ON BOARD. Table listing items like Alum, Annasold, Camphor, Cassia, Bauls, China Roots, Galangal, Musk, Rhubarb, Tea, and various grades of tea.

RAW SILK. Table listing items like Tawank, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, and Imperial.

EXPORT OF TEAS TO DATE. Table listing items like Congou, Caper, Soucheong, Orange Pekoe, and various grades of tea.

Table listing items like Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Tawank, Imperial, Gunpowder, and various grades of tea.

Table listing items like Grecian, London, Green, and various grades of tea.

Table listing items like Cotton, May 1st to 31st, 1844, and various grades of cotton.