

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

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Credit prices, \$14, \$8, 50, and \$5, for the

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

FOR AMOY.
THE clipper barque "**POSSIDONE**," Captain Valentine, having part of her cargo engaged, will leave early despatch. For freight, apply to
DENT & CO.
Victoria, June 13, 1844.

FOR BOMBAY.
THE clipper barque **LOUISA**, Capt. FORAN, will load at Whampoa for Bombay, and be despatched about 10th July.
For light freight, apply to
DENT & CO.
Victoria, 24th June, 1844.

FOR SALE.
THE Danish Schooner **OMMA**, about 200 tons burthen, formerly known as the "Roma," now lying in Bleinheim Reach, Whampoa. For particulars apply to
N. DUUS,
18, Queen's Road,
or **W. H. FRANKLYN, Esq.,**
On board the Schooner.
Victoria, June 25, 1844.

FOR SALE.
TO let on moderate terms, the fine old ship **SARAH**, being well calculated for a Hospital ship or a school.
Apply to
JOHN LAMONT.
East Point, 20th June, 1844.

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.

FOR SALE.—At the office of this paper. Compendious cheque books. Ships Articles, with an abstract of the merchant seaman's act endorsed on the back. Charterparties, after forms by Chitty. Powers of Attorney, after forms by Chitty. Bills of Lading. Chinese Tariff of imports, and exports, for counting houses.

COMPRADEORE'S CHEQUE BOOKS, of an approved form for sale at this office. **GAZETTE Office**, April 16th, 1844.

AGENTS for the "Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette":
BRAYNA—Moorman and Co.
CALCUTTA—Hyde, Gardner & Co.
SINGAPORE—R. Little, Esq.
BOMBAY—J. W. Bell, Esq.
LONDON—Woodward & 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.—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.

NOTICE.
C. W. BOURA'S SHIP CHANDLERY,
and
General Store Warehouse.

EX "CITY OF DERRY,"
LARGE and Choice assortment of Olman's Stores, Prime Westmoreland Hams, Cheese, and Smoked Bacon, Hardwares, Ironmongery, Foreign pieces, Saddlery, Gigs and Phaeton Harness, Bookskin Trower Patterns, Stationery, a quantity of superior London Bottled Ale and Porter, and a splendid four-wheeled Hansom.
N.B.—Goods received and sold on Commission.

FOR SALE.—Riga Spars, for Top and Top-gallant Masts and Yards, and Deal Planks, from 1 to 12 inch x 7, and from 12, to 20 foot long, and a Patent Windlass, Captain 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 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 Capped Longboat, with Masts, Sails, &c.
A149,
A Four-oared Jellyboat,
N. DUUS.
Victoria, 21st May, 1844.

FOR SALE.—Manila Rum and Java Arrack in Casks of all sizes, Brandy in Hogsheads, Sherry in Butts, Hida, Gr. Casks and Cisterns, Cape Madeira, Lisbon and Tinto in Wood, Sherry, Port, Madeira, Claret, Cherry Brandy Cognac, Gin in Boxes of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 doz Cases all of superior quality.
Apply to
N. DUUS.
18 Queen's Road,
Victoria, February 10th 1844.

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

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

FOR SALE.
A FEW bags BANGAL RICE and DHOLL, also a few two moud Casks of Ghee just arrived.
Apply to
N. DUUS,
18, Queen's Road,
Victoria, June 25, 1844.

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

WATER BOAT.—Captains and Agents of ships are respectfully informed that a Boat has been fitted with Tanks and a Force Pump for the delivery of Water to the Shipping in Harbour, and will be anchored off the wharf of Mr. N. Duus.
Apply on board or at the Godown
Clark on Delivery.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1844.

STORAGE may be obtained in dry, secure, and insurable Godowns.
Apply to **HENRY HUMPHREYS & Co.**
18 Queen's Road,
24th April, 1844.

D. REMI,
FROM AUBERT and KLATENBERGER,
London and Geneva.

BEGS to acquaint the Public that he has established himself as Chronometer and Watch-maker, and also repairs musical boxes, and, by his attention to business, he hopes to be favored with the patronage of his community.
Macao, Hospital-street,
20th June, 1844.

NOTICE.
JUST landed, in small parcel of Superior No. 3, and No. 4, Manila Cigars. Apply to
F. H. TIDEMAN.

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

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

C. W. BOWRA,
BEGS to inform his friends in China, and the inhabitants of Hongkong generally, that he has fitted up and connected with his former establishment, that spacious building "No. 12, Queen's Road," opposite Magistrate Street, for a Ship Chandlery and General Store Warehouse, which business he intends carrying on as heretofore. He has now on hand a general assortment, consisting of the following articles, viz. 1—Anchors and Chains of sizes, Chain Cables, Europe, Coir, and Manila Cordage from 1 to 8 inch, Canvas of all numbers, Hooks, Thimbles, and Twine; Duntin Pegs, White, Blue, and Yellow Blocks, Oars, Steam Yarn, Oakum, Peon, Tack, and Pine Spars of sizes, Nails of sizes, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, Pitch, Coal and Swedish Tar, Beef, Pork, Ship and Cabin Bread, Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Cocoa nut Oil, Vinegar, Sperm and Wax Candles, Butter, Cheese, and Bacon, Brandy, Rum, and Arrack in Casks, Beer in Wood and Bottle, Brandy and Gin in cases, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Claret, and Champagne, Flour, Grain, &c., &c., &c.
Victoria, 17th June, 1844.

FOR SALE.
ALLSOP'S Calcutta Bottled Beer, a small batch warranted in the finest order; Claret, highly seasoned Lafitte, Chateau Margaux, Larose, Pedenchaux, and Hermitage, of the finest quality; Champagne, Heimer, Champagne Brandy, Medium Brown Sherry, and Cherry Cordial, all direct from first hands in Europe. Apply to
F. H. TIDEMAN.
At the Stores of Messrs. Oswald, Disandt & Co. Victoria, 8th June, 1844.

FOR SALE.—AT the Godowns of Messrs. Fox Lawson & Co., a quantity of Burton Ale in Hhds, from Worthington and Robinson, ex "John Bibb"
Hongkong, 27th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.
FINE CLARET, Chateaux, Lafitte, } \$ 8 0
per dozen }
" Chateaux Margaux per doz. } 7 0
" " Leoville " } 6 0
" " St-Julien Medoc " } 4 50
" " Pauillac " } 3 50
Fine White Wine Vinegar " } 2 50
Best Corks, per thousand " } 2 50
Saland Oil, supplefine (thirty pint bottles) } 8 0
Perfumed Soap, one dozen " } 1 50
Apply on board the French ship *Orient*, or to
N. BOULLE,
Queen's Road,
Victoria, 14th June, 1844.

N. BOULLE has and offers for sale the following choice assortment of articles, viz. :—
Soups a la Julienne; Green Peas, in tins; Roast Veal dressed with Green Peas; Roast Mutton, Partridges, aux Olives; Woodcock, aux Trufes, Snipe, aux Herbes; Larks 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."

FOR SALE.—At the Hotel of Mr. J. J. LOPES, viz:—
Fine Claret, Do. Port,
Do. Brandy, Do. Beer,
Do. Champagne, Do. Sherry,
Do. Cheese, Liqueurs,
Superior No. 3, Manila Cigars,
Do. No. 4, do. do.
Do. Spanish Candles,
Do. Butter.
Victoria, 16th April, 1844.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—Bally Rice, Padra, Chili, Burialdo Hides, Coconut Oil, Cinnamon, and Java Coffee, (of excellent quality) Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
Victoria, 4th June, 1844.

FOR SALE.—English Copper, 20, 22, & 26 oz. A 30 cwt. Anchor, two Chain Cables, of 14 and 12 inches.
Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
Queen's Road, Victoria,
31st May.

FOR SALE.
PATENT BALANCES and Scales, weighing from three hundred to two thousand pounds each, by
P. TOWNSEND.
Also, Two Patent Copying Presses.
Victoria, May 23rd, 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.

JUST received a Superior lot of English Bottled Ale and Porter, Gentlemen's Shoes, Glass-ware, Perfumery, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.
ROBERT LOWRIE,
Queen's Road,
Victoria, 19th June, 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.

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.

BENGAL DIRECTORY FOR 1844.
A FEW Copies of Scott & Co.'s Bengal Directories, for 1844, just received, on sale by
JOHN SMITH,
Macao, 24th June, 1844.

FOR SALE.
CLARET, 86 and 89; Red Burgundy, 112; Red Herring, 112; Sauterne, 80; Hockheimer, 110; Champagne, 110; Port, 80; Sherry, 80; Cognac, 88; Scheidam, 83 G. Macao, 815; Noyau, 815; in cases of one, two, and three dozen each, from Messrs. Henry Brothers, Jersey.
Apply at the Godowns of Holiday, Wisc & Co.,
to **JOHN RITSON.**

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of **M. William R. Loeje**, 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.**
Canton, 15th March, 1844.

THE Partnership existing between **DIXON, CAREW, & Co.**, at Bombay, **DIXON, 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 **DIXON, GRAY & Co.**, at Bombay under the firm of **DIXON, HURPER & Co.**; and at Liverpool under the firm of **DIXON, DAVIDSON & Co.**
Macao, 1st August, 1843.
DIROM & Co.

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. POWERS.
Victoria, May 1, 1844.

ADVERTISEMENT.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the business of the late **Henry Pybus** in China, (which has been temporarily carried on by **John Mackey & Co.**) will in future be conducted by the undersigned, who have associated themselves as Merchants and Agents, under the style of **MURROW & Co.**
DONALD C. MACKAY.
Y. J. MURROW.
Canton, 1st June, 1844.

ADVERTISEMENT.
THE Undersigned beg to notify that they have authorized **Mr. J. S. LUTHERY**, and **Mr. CHARLES W. MURRAY**, to sign for their firm by procuration in Hongkong and Macao.
MURROW & CO.
Canton, 1st June, 1844.

Victoria Theatre.



SIGNOR DALLE CASSE.

HAS the honor to announce to the Gentry and inhabitants of this Colony, that the third performance of the Foreign Company under his management will take place on SATURDAY next, the 6th instant. Signorina Anna having quite recovered from her late indisposition will perform, and Signor Dalle Case is sure that (with the precautions he has already taken) the performance will meet with the approbation of the public, and he tends to give that satisfaction, which it was his intention the first performance should have done. By the kind permission of the Officers of the 4th M.N.L. their band will be in attendance. The Entertainments will be arranged in the following manner—

ACT I. NO. 1.

SIGNORINA EMILIA, a young lady twelve years of age will execute on the Tight Rope a dance of surpassing elegance and difficulty, interspersed with a variety of attitudes and leaps, calculated to excite the wonder of the audience.

NO. 11.

SIGNORINA ANNA will execute a Grottesque Dance on the Tight Rope, with various feats of agility, and will terminate by the Chair Equilibrium, which has been deemed the ne plus ultra of Gymnastic power.

ACT II.

Athletic Exercises by Signor DALLE CASSE.

NO. 1.

The exercise of The Roman Chair in which, his feet resting on a chair, he will bend his body over the back of the chair until his head touches the ground, and then, without altering the position of his feet, he will seize an iron bar, weighing one hundred and thirty pounds, and pine feet long, and brandish it while recovering his original posture.

NO. 11.

The feat termed that of "The Iron Foot on the Fixed Pillar," in which

SIGNOR DALLE CASSE.

will maintain his body in a horizontal position, having merely his feet to depend on for support, and in this difficult position, he will support rotas mex.

NO. 111.

Horizontal posture of the Olympic or Revolving Pillar, in which surprisingly difficult position, he will seize and carry off a man, who, from the velocity of the motion, will also be brought into the predicament of Don Quixote when he attacked the Windmill.

NO. IV.

The posture called that of "The Iron Arm," on the Olympic or Revolving Pillar, in which he will keep a horizontal position by the mere grasp of his hands and muscular tension.

NO. V.

"The Flight of Minerva," when with merely his left foot locked in the Revolving Pillar, Signor Dalle Case will swing round with immense rapidity, snatching up, while in motion, a man, whom he will bear round with him.

ACT III.

The celebrated "Dog, Minnie," after exciting the surprise and admiration of Europe, America, New South Wales, and several settlements in the East, by his superior intelligence and sagacity, will exhibit for the first time his incredible powers.

NO. 1.

From a list of the hundred and fifty words, in the French, English, Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, German, Latin, and Greek Languages, copies of which will be distributed, he will spell any word correctly, and translate them at the desire of any of the audience—he will also copy any word written by any of the audience on a board, which will be handed for that purpose.

NO. II.

He will play at Dominoes with any gentleman, who will, moreover, be permitted to use his own set of Dominoes on this occasion.

NO. III.

MENIETO will select a display and wave any National Flag, without the least hesitation, at the request of any lady or gentleman of the audience.

ACT IV.

THE YOUNG BRAZILIANS will execute an immense variety of Souverets, Leaps, and every other Gymnastic achievements, which Signor Dalle Casse feels assured will afford the highest gratification to the audience.

Tickets may be had at the office of the "Friend of China," and at the "Victoria Theatre," from 12 to 4 P. M. daily.

NOTICE.

Parties sending advertisements, are requested to write on the face of them, how often, or how long they wish them inserted. In all instances, non-subscribers, will pay in advance. New advertisements, will be received, until 4 O'Clock, on the evenings previous to publication, viz. Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Friend of China is regularly filed in London, by Mr. P. J. Simmonds, Agent for the Colonial papers, British and Foreign Newspaper and advertising agency office, 15 Cornhill, (opposite the Royal Exchange), who will receive any communications, orders and advertisements.

LATEST DATES.

Table with 4 columns: Location, Date, Location, Date. Includes entries for ENGLAND, UNITED STATES, CALCUTTA, CHUNAN, SYDNEY, SINGAPORE, MANILA, CHUNAN, SINGAPORE, AUCKLAND.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We acknowledge OBSERVER'S letter, but though in itself perfectly unquestionable, we make it a rule never to admit anonymous contributions;—the necessity for this is evident, to prevent the insertion of any subject, which would lead forward course. Our columns are always open to the communication of our fellow colonists, whether we concur in the views they may take on particular subjects or not;—all we require for us, that our correspondents will avoid anonymity and give their names; and so far as our short experience of China enables us to form an opinion, the columns of the public press are less disgraced by scurrility and responsibility than any other newspapers we are acquainted with. We are inclined to think that OBSERVER'S letter is not uncalled for and will insert it in our next issue, if in the interval he communicates with us.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA, AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3rd, 1844.

Mr. Henry Charles Sirr, Barrister-at-law, Conveyancer, &c. has commenced practising his profession in Hongkong.

We direct attention to the Government Notification of the 28th June. There are few people, who will not rejoice to hear that His Excellency has, by a suspension of all Government works on Sunday, removed the stigma which has so long been attached to the colony of Hongkong.

Signor Dalle Casse and company played to a respectable house on Saturday last with considerable success. The Signor intends performing occasionally for the amusement of the inhabitants, who appeared so much pleased on Saturday, particularly with the dancing of the young Brazilians.

We have letters from Ningpo and the other ports north of Amoy to the 7th ult. The market for cotton goods was much depressed—moderate sales only to be made at reduced prices. The dealers are stocked with fabrics suitable to the summer trade, and we anticipate that until there is a demand for woollens, probably in a couple of months, the transactions will be comparatively small. At present all kinds of calicos are quoted at a reduction on former prices. It is anticipated that large purchases of silk will be made at Shanghai in the course of the season. The quantity brought forward will much exceed the exports of the two past years, and will offer a more favorable return to England, than teas are like to do, until some very important changes are made in the duty. All was quiet at Chusan, Ningpo, and Shanghai. We are in possession of some interesting statements regarding the trade of the latter port, which we will lay before our readers, if possible, on Saturday.

In our last issue we were enabled to give a short summary of the news by the 4th mail. The China portion of the Overland has not yet arrived, but we are in receipt of Indian papers which contain the particulars of all that has transpired in Europe, since the March mail. In looking over the summaries of our contemporaries, we see very little in addition to what we published last week.

In the fashionable world we notice the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert to his relations on the continent. Her Majesty's affectionate Uncle, the King of the Belgians, with his royal consort in the Prince's absence is domiciled with Queen Victoria. It is rumored that Louis Philippe will also visit England in September; Her Majesty has rented Osborne Castle, Isle of Wight, and there the French King with part of his court will join her. Mr. Dyce Sombre gives splendid parties in Paris, which the Parisians consider a conclusive proof of his being perfectly sane—the authorities refuse to give him up.

An augmentation of officers in the Company's army has all but been determined upon. One Captain, it is proposed, be added to each Regt.; the matter has been referred to the Duke of Wellington. Sir Robert Sale, G. C. B., has been appointed Quarter Master General of the Queen's Troops in India. Her Majesty's 61st, 72nd, 11th, 13th, and 53rd Regts. of Infantry, also part of the Rifle, will relieve some of the corps who have been serving in India. The 6th Dragoon Guards, and 10th Hussars proceed to India; the latter to relieve the 18th Lancers.

It is anticipated that the Ministry will be closely pressed in the division upon the factory bill. If in a minority, it is questionable whether it will either cause a resignation or a dissolution; strictly speaking, although brought forward by Sir James Graham, it is not a government question, many of the staunch supporters of the ministry are expected to vote with Lord Ashley's amendment, for the insertion in the bill of a clause for 10 hours labour in place of the original clause for 12. The question of duelling has been brought before the house of commons, and clauses with reference to the subject have been introduced into the articles of war which it is hoped will in many instances prevent military men resorting to this disagreeable alternative. Sir Robert Peel is firm in his refusal of a pension to the widow of Colonel Fawcett, with whose melancholy death our readers are acquainted. Lieutenant Munro has published a letter, explanatory, if not exculpatory of his conduct—he evidently labours under great depression of spirits, and mentally deteriorated in consequence of the fatal termination of his meeting of his brother in law. He denies his intention of leaving the foreign service. Mr. Joseph Home proposed that the Supplementary Treaty be published, with a translation, as a curiosity—it will ere long be

found a greater curiosity than the Hon. Gentleman is aware of. A motion to introduce grain grown in the Australasian, and other colonies, on the same duty as grain from Canada, was lost by a large majority. Lord Stanley and Mr. Gladstone, in opposing the motion, stated their grounds for doing so to be a belief that it would not benefit the colonies themselves, and that it would derange the markets at home. This very extraordinary argument must have been quite convincing, as 47 voted in favor, and 117 against the motion. It might be supposed that the colonists would be the best judges as to whether it would pay them to ship grain to Great Britain or not; if it would ship not pay, assuredly it would not be persisted in;—and if it can be shipped to pay, there appears no reason why they should not be put on a perfect equality with Canada. Had Lord Stanley imported wheat at a nominal duty, for the home consumption, and export that of colonial growth, his arguments would have been more to the purpose; but as they are, they are a little better than nonsense. The colonial law league has evidently as yet little influence in the house of Commons, however grand their power may be out of it, and until another year of great commercial distress throws thousands of the working classes out of employment, they (the leagueites) will not gain many converts.

The Oriental and Peninsular Company have purchased the Great Western for something over £30,000. The Company appears to thrive; their new stock has sold freely.

Much has been written upon the commercial advantages likely to accrue from the permanent occupation of Hongkong as a British colony, and the probability of its ever being one of the principal marts of the east. We are not aware that any of the Journalists of China have as yet carried their views farther than commerce, and discussed the probability of its becoming a manufacturing colony. The old fashioned idea of the impropriety of colonies and the interference of the mother country, the interests or prerogatives of the mother country, is now exploded, and the question is, in what part of the world spread dominions of Great Britain can goods be manufactured cheapest. It is true that colonial fabrics, to a very great extent, consist of articles suited to domestic consumption, and that it is found, in most instances, more profitable to ship the raw material to England, than to manufacture it on the spot. The abundance of capital, the cheapness of labour, and the superiority of machinery in Great Britain, may for ages, enable her to break down all opposition offered by colonial industry, and maintain her position as the grand workshop for the world. The undoubted privilege of colonies, to compete with the parent country, is recognized as a liberal and just concession, in keeping with the generous code of British colonial policy. As affecting the whole amount of manufactures, Britain has nothing to fear from colonial competition; in some particular articles, suited to particular markets, though principally to the colony where they are made, the colonies have advantages which, though they may not yet have been fully developed, from the many outlets for capital in more imposing investments are still worthy of attention from those who take an interest and a pleasure in drawing forth the latent strength of the youthful country.

During our short sojourn in Hongkong, we have made the future of its existence, the subject of much speculation, and in laying our views, on some particular points, before our readers, we must ask their indulgence if they appear somewhat crude; we have broken fresh ground, and though the first crop may produce more tares than corn, in the hands of skillful husbandmen we think the soil may be found available for profitable cultivation.

The staples of Chinese importation are Wool and Cotton goods. With regard to the first of these, we can see no probability of their ever being manufactured on this island. There is an impression in the Australasian colonies, that their wool will ultimately find a market in China, both in its raw state and in cloth; nothing can be more fallacious than such an opinion—the wool of Australasia is too valuable for this market, and quite unsuited for the coarse fabrics required. Indian wool, again, is too coarse, so that from neither of these countries, or any other in the southern or eastern seas, can we obtain the material for woollen factories in Hongkong.

With cotton we are in as very different position, and it is in this subject we will confine our remarks. For the profitable investment of capital in cotton, or any other factories, it is necessary to obtain the raw material on equally advantageous terms with those who are our competitors; it is necessary to have equally cheap labour—equal facilities for finding a market, and power, either that of water or steam, procurable at the same or a less expense. In the establishment of cotton factories in this colony, all these requisites are obtainable. In the first place the cotton wool (which amounts only to one-fourth of the actual cost of manufacture of cotton goods, exclusive of the wear and tear of machinery, expense of superintending, interest on capital, and profit) can be laid down in Hongkong for less than in Manchester. At the Canton rates for East India Cotton, of 17 5/8 per picul, short price, the net cost would be about 8 rials per picul; something less than it could be purchased in Liverpool; this cotton, with a small mixture of American growth, of a longer staple, would

answer for the low numbered yarns, required to weave the coarse heavy goods best suited for China. The American cotton would also be laid down as cheap, if not cheaper, than in Liverpool; the saving upon exchange being a sufficient inducement for parties to ship were they certain of a market. It is a question, whether American cotton wool, could not be imported for the net invoice price, without paying any freight; if such were the case the cost in Hongkong would be 12 1/2 per ct. less than in Liverpool, on the mere saving of freight and import duty. It is in labour, however, that we have the great advantage over Great Britain. The proportion that labour bears, in English manufactured cotton goods, is as three to one, or 75 per ct. upon the gross amount. According to the most correct data obtainable, the average rate of wages, paid to those employed in cotton factories, is £22 10s., or \$107 per annum; this includes women and children, who constitute the great bulk of the labourers. In this colony there would be no difficulty of procuring from the mainland thousands of good steady men—who in a very short time could be initiated into the secrets of spinning and weaving, for \$4 per month, or less. Allowing that these men would, be able to do as much work as the average of the men, women, and children employed at home, there would be saving of 850 upon each worker, bearing the proportion of forty out of a hundred dollars in the material and labour required for cotton factories. Here, the market for such goods as would be attempted, is on the spot, or within a few days sail, and in this we possess another advantage over manufacturers at a distance. A shipper from England cannot calculate upon his returns in less than fifteen months. His capital for that period is locked up, or if he receives advances, the discounts will amount to 61 per cent.—his freight and shipping charges are considerable, and after all this, in a great measure, slips his goods upon chance (running the risk of unprofitable returns), it being impossible to assure a distance to know the true state of a fluctuating market. If the goods are shipped under advance, it may almost be necessary, in some instances, to sell on very unfavourable terms. The last particular we take notice of is power; at home all extensive manufacturers employ either steam or water. In the first they have one great—the great advantage over their competitors in every quarter of the world. The second—water power—is expensive; very heavy rents being paid to the proprietors upon whose property it may be obtainable if in the vicinity of a manufacturing town, or if at a distance, there is to counterbalance the low rent, the expense of transit both on the raw material and on the manufactured goods. There is little doubt that the numerous streams that flow from the hills of Hongkong, if properly attended to, would afford ample water power for any moderate sized factory, and it is upon this that all our arguments are raised, at the expense of fuel would intimidate the most adventurous from attempting to establish any work which had to be moved by steam. There can be no great difficulty, in ascertaining the actual water force the Island is supplied with, and whether during any part of the year, from droughts, that force would be withheld. Our opinion is, that it would not; during the driest part of the year—winter—water is to be seen flowing freely from the hills in all directions. This spring was an unusually dry one, but we cannot remember having seen any of the water courses without running water.

We have shown the credit side of the accounts. To its debit, as compared with England, we may place the additional cost of machinery and superintending, also, the certain loss incurred in instructing work-men, but admitting these, there are so many advantages, that so far as our own judgment and knowledge will admit of our forming an opinion, we feel perfectly assured that, if well managed, and judicious arrangements made for procuring labourers, and the raw material at a cheap rate, cotton factories, both for spinning and weaving, could not fail to pay in Hongkong.

The failure of the Gloucester mills in Bengal, may be brought forward, in evidence of the risk that would be run by a similar attempt here. We submit, however, that they offer no criterion by which to form an opinion. The charge for fuel at the Gloucester mills is very great—the works themselves were put up at an enormous expense, and have been most extravagantly managed. The fabrics required for the Indian market, being of a much lighter texture than those for China, require a fine yarn, which it is difficult to spin by machinery from the short staple cotton of Bengal.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Superintendent of British Trade, &c., in China.

Whereas, with reference to a previous Proclamation by His Majesty's late Plenipotentiary, of 6th April, 1844, I have received the annexed communication from His Excellency the High Imperial Commissioner, &c., &c., extending the period for certain English Merchants and others quitting Namoa to the month of April next (first day of the third moon) after which they will be liable to all the consequences of the law; I hereby give public notice that the Merchants and others aforesaid, by continuing to reside on the island of Namoa, subsequent to the date now fixed for their quitting it, will

forfeit all claims to protection from the British Government, and will besides render themselves each individually amenable to the penalties enacted by Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 24th February, 1843, and to all others which they may incur, by prosecution in the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in pursuance of existing Laws and Ordinances.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN. JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS. Given at the Government House, Victoria, this 28th day of June, 1844.

GERMAN TRADE WITH CHINA. The profitable enterprises of some Hanseatic ships in their traffic with the East Indies and China have given encouragement to other speculations of a similar kind. In the course of next month the Hamburg barque Esmeralda, with passengers and a cargo, chiefly from the Zollverein districts, will sail for Singapore and China. The firm of Anderson, of Hamburg, which has long carried on commercial relations with China, contemplates the establishment of a permanent warehouse there for German goods. Of all the Zollverein states Saxony has directed the greatest degree of attention to the China trade, and the Saxon manufacturers have accordingly profited by the exports. It is said that the merchants concerned in the maritime trade of Prussia propose sending out a ship to collect information on the spot relative to the Chinese commerce; but respecting this scheme nothing positive is known. On the part of the Zollverein, it is scarcely possible that any steps can be taken in this matter, until the report of Commercial Councillor Grubo is received. According to the latest accounts he had arrived at Bombay. Private enterprise must therefore for a while be left to work out its own way. It is to be regretted that the maritime trade of Germany does not place itself under the protection of one common flag - London Mail.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED. JUNE 29 - Warlock, Jamaica, East Coast 29 - Royal Saxon, Crawford, Whampoa Syd Khan, Beard, Chusan Annie, Potter, Whampoa Vizen, Carr, East Coast Siyphi Am., Crocker, Macao Guss for Amoy Perkin, Singapore Niemata, Crawford, Whampoa

SAILED. JUNE 29 - Syd Khan, Beard, Macao Cerebra, Haslowood, Shanghai Old England, Bland, Maula July 1 - Royal Saxon, Crawford, Manila Louisa, Pothers, Whampoa

UNDER DESPATCH. Syph for Calcutta Anna Brightman for Calcutta Jess for Sydney Ingwood, for Waipua Haddock for East Coast Guss for Amoy Sumatra for Manila and Batavia Possidone for Amoy

VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR. South Stockton. W. T. Gemmill & Co. Petrel, 121, Gibbons, Dent & Co. Sydney, 181, Schofield, C. S. Compton. Yongo Queen, 85, Hart, Fletcher, Larkins & Co. Anna, 109, Lewis, C. W. Bowra. Liverpool, 302, M'Dowal, Pax, Brown & Co. Syph, 308, McDaniel, Jardine Matheson & Co. Ingwood, 518, Kerr, Jamison How & Co. Urugan, 310, Kelso, R. Oswald. Eclair, 320, Gedding, Dixon, Gray & Co. Julia, 755, Jones, Hagne Sabaa Petrel, 99, Rogers, N. Duns Grand Turk, (Am) Emery, Rissel & Co. Mary Ann Webb, White, C. Shaw. Tapley, McKay Turner & Co. Maseppa, Fraser Jardine Matheson & Co. John Brightman, 404, Viail, D. and M. Rustomjee. City of Derry, Wren Dillias & Co. Harlequin, 283, Oliver, Jardine Matheson & Co. Syphi Am., Crocker, A. Heard & Co. Sumatra, Crawford Fletcher, Larkins & Co. Guss, Perkins Vizen, Carr, Jardine, Matheson & Co. Possidone, 395, Valentine, Dent & Co.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS. Agincourt, 72, Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane. R. C. B. Minerva, 72, Captain Quin - Hospital Ship. H.M.S. Cadet, Captain Graham. H.M.S. Pelican, 16, Commander Justin. H.M.S.L. Clotarda, 60 guns, Capt. Cecilie. H. C. S. Protepsia, Gony, Lough, R. N.

BRITISH SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA. H.M.S. Valerine, 16, Com. Morris. Starling, Admon, C. W. Bowra. Ormen (Dan), 200, Franklin, N. Duns. Mauder, 217, Phillips, D. Bergerie. Regina, 276, Quibon, Dent & Co. Hebrides, 572, Melville, Jardine, Matheson & Co. Asia, 637, Smith, Holiday Wise & Co. Cusseyee Cowajee, 580 Campbell, D. & M. Rustomjee. Juglia, 1291 Isaacson, C. S. Compton. Mary Barmytton, 535 Picken, Russel & Co. Chamberland, Major, Jardine & Co. Portland, 385, Miller, Turner & Co. Lady Amherst, 430, Bruce, Jardine Matheson & Co. Victoria, 442, Poynt, Macvicar. Memorial, Rylo, do. Louisa, Pergan, Dent & Co.

BRITISH VESSELS AT MACAO. Ernaad, Field, GBS Livingston & Co. Corsair, Fraser, Rustomjee & Co.

Syed Khan, Roper, Hudson Ardoser, 420, M'Intyre, Maevic & Co. Black Dog, 140, Lloyd, Dudabbay Burjorjee. Fair Barbadian, 139, Watten, A. Griffin. Madras, 334, Slack, Jardine, Matheson & Co. Royalist, 140, Leas, Bonstead & Co. Admiral Mearson, 392, M'Knight. Isabella Thomson, Kitten, & Co. Ernaad, 564, Field, D. & M. Rustomjee & Co. Goddess, Lovering, Maevic & Co. Poppy, 240, Cole, John Hudson. Tuis Kubang, 447, Steward, Elias Hoosen. Lord Goderich, 381, Cook, V. D. Cook. Saghalina, 377, Brown, Turner & Co. Franjee Cowajee

AMERICAN AT WHAMPOA AND MACAO. U.S.F. Bradygine, Commodore Parker U. S. Corvette, St. Louis, Capt. Keith. U. S. brig Perry, Captain Tilton. Conroy, Towne, Wetmore & Co. Lark, 287, Tibbits, Nye Parkins & Co. Rajah, Cunningham, P. Carvalho.

PORTUGUESE. H.M.F. Tejo, Du Valle. Onse Marco, Rivott. Nova Vinanza, Valente, J. V. Jorge

SWEDISH. Hincio, Gransberge, Russel & Co.

DUTCH. Daniel, Dut, 252, Dunes, Oswald Disandt & Co. Sumatra, Crawford, Fletcher, Larkins & Co.

SPANISH. Gitana, Salado Fortuna, Ramirez ditto Nueva Belbana, Villar, Pedro de las Heras. Maria, Ysiria, P. Carvalho. Carmen, 150, Escavor, Holliday Wise & Co.

SIAMESE. Success, Roys

BRITISH. Heloise, Steljes, Russel & Co.

FRENCH. Orient, Cazalis.

MACAO SHIPPING. Arrivals, - June 30th, Starling from Hongkong, 23rd, William Hughes, from Hongkong; Privateer, from Whampoa; 24th Espiranza, from Hongkong; Carmo, from Hongkong; 24th, Aurora from Singapore. Sailed, - June 10th, Janet, for Manila; 20th, Christina, Shanghai; Sol, Manila; 25th, Esperanza, Manila.

MANILA SHIPPING. Arrivals, - June 30th, Cometa (Sp) from Hongkong in 12 days; 10th, Pandora (Br), from Hongkong in 11 days; 12th, Dardo (Sp), from Singapore in 74 days. Sailed, - June 8th, Heloise (Dut), for Macao; 10th, Robert Fulton, for Philadelphia; 12th, Owners Delight, for Macao; 14th, South Stockton, for Hongkong. Under despatch, - Dover (Am), for China, Munro (Br), for Sydney; Curroo (Sp) for Amoy, Lord Petre (Br), for China; Chasulite (Am), for Boston; Magarlin (Br), for Coawite; Brookly (Br), for London; Colon (Sp), for Calliz; Forsey (Br), for London; Mearson (Belgian), for Hamburg; South Stockton (Br), for China.

BILLS ON INDIA. Notice is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this office until Saturday the 6th July inclusive, from persons desirous of purchasing Bills drawn by H. M's Plenipotentiary in China on the Supreme Government of India, in exchange for Spanish broad coin. The Tenders, which must be sealed, and marked on the article "Tender for Bill" are to state distinctly the whole sum offered, and the number of Rupees which will be accepted in exchange for 100 Spanish Dollars weighing 71 Taelis 7 mace, together with the particulars of the Bills desired, which will be drawn for any sum not inconveniently small, and at 80 days sight. This value is to be deposited in the Chest at this place on or before the 24th July, and no Bill can be delivered until the money has been verified by the Cashier. By His Excellency's Command. E. PINE COFFIN, C. G. Commissariat, Victoria, 28th June, 1844.

PUBLIC AUCTION. On Thursday the 4th, at noon, will be sold by the undersigned at his sale room, Lorchin No. 67, about 80 tons burden N. M., with guns, arms, cables, sails, and all requisite stores, as also new lays off of iron. Terms of sale 25 per cent. deposit on the fall of the hammer, the remainder to be paid in five days from sale, on the deposit forfeited. The Lorchin to be delivered on previous terms. Parties wishing to examine her previous to the sale are invited to call on board. P. TOWNSEND, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION. THIS DAY Wednesday July 3rd, will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned at his sale room. English Soap, Cheese, Irish Butter in small jars. Dried Fruits. Crockery Ware consisting of Chamberst, &c. Black and white Hata. One cask of superior Sherry Wine, Champagne in 3 doz. cases, And sundry other goods. P. TOWNSEND, Auctioneer, Victoria, 3rd July, 1844.

THE undersigned have on sale the following Goods - Viz. Old Port Sherry Claret (Cuttler and Coy's) Light Cognac Superior Scotch Whisky Beer in Cask ALSO English Cheese, Prime Cumberland Hams, Pickles, Sauces of every description, Mustard, Macaroni; Patent Barley and Oatmeal in tins in excellent condition. Tea in small packages, and a quantity of Paint Oil, in 2 Gallon tins. A small Invoice of very fine Sardines.

(Prices moderate.) McEWEN & CO. Oswald's Row. Victoria, 1st July, 1844. N. B. - Goods received and sold on Commission also by Auction.

ADVERTISEMENT ALL accounts against MR. FRANCIS DICKENS to be presented without delay to John St. George, to arrange the payment thereof. All persons indebted to F. Dickens are respectfully requested to settle as early as possible so as to close their accounts. John St. George, of the firm of Dickens & Co. will carry on the business. Victoria, 2nd July, 1844.

JUST received by the undersigned. A few super No. 3 Manila Cheroots, of 1842 manufacture. ROBERT LOWRIE. Victoria, 2nd July, 1844.

JUST received by late arrivals. A small quantity of superior Sherry and Port Wine, in 3 doz. cases, superior Sparkling Champagne, in 1 doz. baskets; Pale and Dark Brandy; English Shoes; Towelling, Crockery, and Glass ware. ROBERT LOWRIE. Victoria, 2nd July, 1844.

M. HUME, Milliner and Dress Maker, begs to inform the Ladies of Victoria, that she has received a splendid assortment of Artificial Flowers and Ribbons and Laces, Ladies Dresses, Collars, and Babies' Worked Rashes, &c. N. B. Ladies Silks made to order in either the English or French style. No. 1 Magistracy street

JUST received by City of Derry, and now open at Mr. Lowrie's Store, corner of Magistracy street, Salon Lighting Lamps Do. House do. Do. Queen's pattern Lamps Do. do. Isolated do. Patent ever feeding Candlesticks Ladies and Gents Union Hose and Socks Do. do. Cotton Thread and Silk (Hoses) Boots and Cotton Hose, Vests and Drawers Ladies silk and thread mita English rubber Braces and Pantaloon straps English Silk and Gingham Umbrellas Check and Striped Muslin Dress patterns Scent bottles of a variety of patterns Persian Inkstands Korsmeyers, Broad Cloth, Ladies Habit Cloth, and Doeskin of all colours

Checkid white and coloured Table Covers Valencia for children's clothing Stationery of all kinds Sorts of Maunders works Almanacs Dressing Cases, fitted complete with Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes, Razors, Scissors Fancy Soaps, Sets of Table Cutlery, Scissors, And numberless other articles. Victoria, July 3d, 1844.

JAMES ADNAMS, Saddle and Harness Maker from Lauries, Oxford street, London, begs to inform the Officers of the army and inhabitants of Hongkong that he has commenced business in the above line at Mr. Thomson's, 18 Canton Bazaar, and hopes by strict attention to business to make a share of Public patronage and support. Hongkong, July 2nd, 1844. N. B. - Accommodations, Sewed Belts, and Portmanteaus, Leather Trunks, Telescopes, Sextant Cases, &c. made to Order, altered, or repaired on the shortest notice and most reasonable Terms.

NOTICE. MR. Joseph Gibbons Livingston, Mr. John Skinner, and Mr. Thomas Jones are admitted Partners in our Firm from this date. GIBBS LIVINGSTON & CO. Hongkong, 1st July, 1844.

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND COLONIES' AGENTS. EDWARD D. NICOLL, Outfitter, Tailor, &c. &c. are induced to call the attention of Colonists and others shipping wearing apparel, and who are desirous of buying at the cheapest markets, and at the same time avoiding the carelessness of style and inferior quality of material, so commonly used. These Gentlemen are referred to 314 Regent Street, London. At the above noble and extensive business is conducted, Gentlemen will find the premises are the superior advantages now of hand by Ed. D. NICOLL, whose name has been as long established for excellence of material and workmanship. Immediate Cash alone enables the above Firm to submit to Merchants, Shippers, and Colonists, their estimates at their established moderate scale of prices. Agents for Irvine's Patent Water-tight Trunks and Packages, which possess the great advantage of preserving from damp the most delicate materials, and the most important property of being gas tight and buoyant in the water, as, although filled with goods, to be able to support several persons from sinking.

H. J. & D. NICOLL, 114 Regent Street, LONDON.

FREIGHT TO AMOY AND CHUSAN. NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this office, until Saturday the 6th July, inclusive, from such persons as may be willing to contract for the early conveyance to Koolungsoo and Chusan respectively of the undermentioned quantities, more or less, of Provisions and other Public Stores, viz. - From Hongkong to Koolungsoo, about 100 tons; from Hongkong to Chusan, about 170 tons; and from Koolungsoo to Chusan, about 80 tons. Further particulars may be known on application at this office.

EDWARD PINE COFFIN, Com. Gen. Commissariat, Victoria, } 28th June, 1844. }

NOTICE. AFTER the 30th instant, the firm of JOHN BURD & Co. here, and in Bali Badong (Ball), will be known in China and Bali as BURD, LANGE & Co. Victoria, 28th June, 1844.

THE best price given for Good American FLOUR. Apply to D. HUME, No. 2, Oswald's Row. Victoria, June 21.

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

WHAMPOA HOSPITAL. FOR the greater convenience of Vessels lying in the Whampoa and Blenheim reaches, the Hospital Vessel is moored off the Bombay Creek. M. O'SULLIVAN, Resident Surgeon. Whampoa, 3rd February, 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.

LATTEY & CO., Chronometer and Watch Makers. Upper part of Mr. Paim's new street, Queen's Road, opposite to Chimama's House. Hongkong, 1st June, 1844.

GLOBE INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA. THE undersigned having been appointed Agent in China for the above office, is ready to grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay and China. A. A. DE MELLO. Macao, 24th 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, 23rd April, 1844.

TO LET. THE Spacious Bungalow lately occupied by the Officers of the 41st M.N.I., on Oswald's Hill. The House has been put into complete repair, and immediate possession can be given. For particulars apply to W. H. HOLTGATE, or to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & CO.

TO LET. GRANITE GODOWNS, in a central situation, adjacent to the water, lofty and well ventilated, and a stone pier projecting therefrom to the sea. For particulars apply to C. W. BOWRA. Queen's Road.

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, June 20th, 1844.

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

LOST - Between West Point and Mr. Scott's Store, one GOLD GENEVA HUNTING WATCH, with silver face, and minute hands. Any person finding the same will be handsomely rewarded by bringing it to Mr. Scott's Store. Victoria, 20th June, 1844.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE. JUST imported, a 6 octave Cottage Piano, by Kirkman & Son, South-square, London, manufactured expressly for the climate, with spare strings and tuning key, price 600 dollars, to be had at Messrs. Phillips, Moore & Co., 18, Queen's Road, Victoria.

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED, A LARGE Assortment of Stationery, consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Day, Cash, Letter, and other Books, of various sizes; also, a few Drying Books, Foolscap, Demy Copying, Large Thick Lead, and Extra Large Bank Post, and Note Papers, &c. &c. P. FUNCK. Victoria, 29th June, 1844.

UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—Although but a single day has elapsed since the last mail was despatched by the Boston steamer, yet several matters of interest have transpired. Chief among these may be quoted a confirmation of the anti-tax movement in Harford county, Maryland. The particulars are as follows:—For a long time past there has been a party in that country who have refused to pay taxes; and their organ, the "Bel Air Republican," adopted the motto, "No Taxes!" One of the last week the collector proceeded to levy and sell property to meet the demands of the state government. On seizing the property of a Mr. Hope, a mob assembled and threatened to beat any one who dared to bid. Two persons bid and were shamefully maltreated, and the collector was followed with cries of "Kill him, kill him!" one man attempting to dash his brains out with a stone, and another striking him with a heavy club. He escaped with his life but not without difficulty. All application has been made to the Governor of Maryland for an armed force, to compel obedience to the laws. The Baltimore American truly describes a portion of Harford county as being in open rebellion. This affair influences Maryland stocks very unfavorably, and much anxiety and excitement prevails among holders lest the evil example should spread. They say upon Change that if one county can evade payment, the rest of the state will not be willing to contribute.

The difficulty between Mr. Weller, Member of the United States House of Representatives, and Mr. Shriver the Reporter, who Weller assaulted in the Capitol, has thus far resulted in a very singular manner. Shriver challenged Weller, who refused to fight; Shriver's friends then proposed an "informal meeting" (in the streets, with bowie knives and pistols, as the newspapers imagine); but still Mr. Weller refused. Upon this, Mr. Shriver wrote an article in the "Boston Patriot," in which he takes public liberty to hint that Mr. Weller's conduct was that of a coward. &c. The authorities at the Boston Custom-house have at length settled the Oregon question. A few days since a large quantity of salmon was brought to that port from the Columbia River. It was admitted duty free, as American produce.

President Houston, in the course of a recent speech he made in Texas, has disclosed a horrible affair. He says that some white (Texan) traders, in 1838, went into the Comanche country, invited the Comanche warriors to a feast, and poisoned 350 of them! The remaining Comanches soon afterwards, overcame, seized, and burnt these treacherous fiends.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

To obviate, as far as may be practicable, the great inconvenience felt by the public from the want of proper communication between Hongkong and Parts beyond India, His Excellency, the Governor, in Council, is pleased to notify:— That on, and after the 1st day of July next, and pending a reference to His Majesty's Government, Mails will be made up for transmission, as opportunities may offer, to places beyond India, via Madras, and via Calcutta, by Dawk to Bombay upon prepayment, at Hongkong, of the Rates of Postage on Letters, and papers according to the following scales, as respectively applicable to the destination of the correspondence.

SHIP POSTAGE.

Applicable to all letters intended for this route. Inward letters not exceeding 3 tolas, 3 annas. Outward letters not exceeding 3 tolas, 2 annas. Increasing one anna for every additional tola in weight. Newspapers not exceeding Rs. As. Ps. 6 tolas in weight — 1 — — Increasing 1 anna for every additional 6 tolas in weight.

INLAND POSTAGE.

Applicable to all letters intended for this route. Letters not exceeding 4 tola in weight. Via Calcutta, Via Madras, Rs. As. Ps. Rs. As. Ps. — 7 — — 5 — — Exceeding 4 tola but not exceeding 1 tola, — 14 — — 10 — — And so on 7 or 5 as, according to the route intended, being added for every additional half tola in weight. Newspapers not exceeding 3 1/2 tolas, 6 annas. Increasing 3 as. for every additional 3 tolas in weight.

The English Postage Rates on letters assessable under this scale, only, will be collected in the United Kingdom; and therefore all letters destined for delivery in the United Kingdom will be "prepaid" at Hongkong. In addition to the above rates; and in addition to the English Rates upon Letters to be transmitted to any other place for delivery than within the United Kingdom, the Steamer Postage according to the following scale will have to be prepaid at Hongkong.

STEAMER POSTAGE.

Applicable to letters not destined for delivery in the United Kingdom. Rs. As. Ps. Letters not exceeding 14 tola — 9 — — Above 14 tola but not exceeding 24 tolas — 1 — — Above 24 tolas but not exceeding 5 tolas.—Note.—The maximum weight allowed by the Indian Post Office Regulations to be sent by Dawk is 12 tolas or 5 oz. Note.—Letters and Newspapers intended for these routes must be indorsed by "Dawk," and "via Southampton" or "via Marsellais" according to the routes desired. 1 Rupee is equal to 16 annas. 1 Anna is equal to 16, or 48 cents, or 38 cash. The Post Office Authorities in India will be furnished with a copy of this Notification, and will be requested to acquiesce in and to facilitate its object. By Order. FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE, Colonial Secretary. Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, 24th June, 1844.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

All Parties or Persons holding Powers of Attorney to act for others having purchased Lots of Crown Lands in Hongkong, are hereby directed to forward to the Land Office without delay every particular in writing necessary for the preparation of Leases for the same — accompanied with a certified copy of that Power of Attorney.

By order.

FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE, Colonial Secretary. Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, 1st July, 1844.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency the Governor in Council directs that the following order, addressed to the Land Office, be published for general information; and he expects that the course therein indicated by the Government will in future be followed, and the same observed with due respect by the Christian population throughout the Colony.

By order.

FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE, Colonial Secretary. Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, 28th June, 1844.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Colonial Department. Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, 28th June, 1844. Sir,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to inform you, that with a view to a better observance of Sunday throughout the Colony, he directs that Government works be not proceeded with on that day, and that all Europeans in the Service of your Department be therefore afforded an opportunity of attending Divine service. In all contracts made in future you will take care that Sunday is omitted in calculating the time necessary for the completion of the work contracted for.

I have &c. (Signed) FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE, Colonial Secretary.

CHARLES ST. G. CLEVELY, Esq. Acting Surveyor General. A true Copy. FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE, Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL POLICY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

By R. MONROD, Esq. (Continued from No. 145.) The council can assemble only on summons from the governor, and cannot sit as such without his being present. It may and frequently does sit in committee to consider matters referred to it by the governor, and these committees go through almost all the labors of the financial and land business of the council; but their proceedings require to be confirmed by a regular meeting, with the governor present, before they can be acted on. The members of council have not the right of recording their opinions individually, or of entering protests on their minutes, and they are sworn to secrecy without any exception or reservation. This will afford a sufficient idea of the nature of the colonial assembly governments: for the details and deviations from the above, I must refer the reader to my "History of the British Colonies." In some of the West India colonies there is only a lieutenant governor, with a governor over several islands and settlements; thus the governor of Barbadoes has under him the lieutenant-governor of St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and British Guiana. The authority of the lieutenant-governor is almost equal to that of the governor, the great difference being in the salary and emoluments of office.

The second class of colonies are those which have no representative assembly, but whose affairs are provided for by a legislative council and governor. This is a subordinate step in colonial government. The legislative council consists of a few of the principal officers of the government, viz. the chief secretary of the colony, the colonial treasurer, the chief justice and attorney-general, the bishop or archdeacon, or the commander of the troops. To these are sometimes added a few of the principal merchants, or landed gentry of the settlement; the whole are appointed by the Crown, *quasi bene geserit*, or, in the case of the government functionaries, so long as they retain their official appointments.

This council is presided over by the governor, and in some instances, its proceedings are carried on with open doors (as at the Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, &c.) In some colonies there is, in addition to the legislative council, an executive council, consisting of the principal official servants of the crown, who are to the governor what the privy council in England is to the king. The government of India is legislative and executive, but not representative; the council appointed to aid the governor-general, of government, of the respective presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, consists of the chief and able British servants of the Company, nominated by the Court of Directors in London, to whom is added the commander of the forces at each presidency. These councils each consist of four members; they aid, advise, and in some extent direct, the governor-general or governors of Madras and Bombay in all executive and legislative acts; and through the governor-general or governors may, on cases of emergency, act independently of the council, yet all reasons for so doing must be recorded in writing by both the dispersing parties, and transmitted to England for final adjudication. The bishop of Calcutta has no seat in the supreme council, nor have the church dignitaries at either of the other presidencies. It is evident, that in the foregoing form of go-

vernment, the ruled have but little direct control over their rulers; and that with the exception of responsibility to the fluctuating and distant authorities in England, it is a government of the aristocracy, of rank, wealth, and talent in the Colony. I do not, however, from this infer that a government so constituted is unsuited to some of our colonies.—I merely point out its combined legislative and executive power, as one of those early and precarious states of society, which require the most vigilant care, prudence, and management.

The third form of government consists solely of a chief appointed in England, without assembly or council, and subject to little or no check but the Colonial Secretary of State. This form (as you may see in a 2d) is confined to a very few settlements; it is in fact, the first or elementary stage in colonial government; and the moment numbers, wealth, and intelligence become somewhat concentrated, it must pass into the second stage, which of itself is but a preliminary step to the third or representative assembly governments.

The foregoing statement will convey a sufficiently distinct view of the nature of our colonial domestic governments; in some instances there are acts of parliament, and in others, royal charters; but the authority of which the government is carried on; but, for details of such, and for the variations that occur in the power described—viz. at British Guiana, at the Ionian Islands, &c., I must refer to the history of each of those settlements.

SECTION III.

The executive power in England over the greater part of our transmarine possessions, embracing all the settlements not sending representatives to the Imperial Parliament, is vested in the Colonial Office, Downing-street, which is under the management of one of the principal secretaries of state, an under-secretary, who changes with the administration, and another under-secretary, who is permanent.

The possessions not under the management of the Colonial Office, are—Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, which have their affairs directed by the East India Company, and the Board of Control for Commerce and the Affairs of India. The Norman Isles and the Isle of Man are under the superintendance of the Home Office.

It will be necessary now to show that the power of the Colonial Office is very great, its patronage vast, and its responsibility imperfect.

The secretary of state for the colonies is a cabinet minister of the highest rank, and in time of war he represents the military department of the government in the cabinet. He has the nomination of the under-secretary of state for the colonies, who retires with him on any change of administration. He acts always in the King's name, and is supposed to consult His Majesty's pleasure previous to undertaking any important step; he is also bound to submit to his colleagues in the cabinet measures of importance, previous to their final arrangement. His patronage consists in the nomination of the governors, lieutenant-governors, commander-in-chief, judges, bishops, and church dignitaries, law officers, civil functionaries of every description, from members of council down to inferior officers, for the various colonies, in filling up the incidental vacancies that may occur in his own office in Downing-street, when the principle of seniority does not interfere. His responsibility rests solely with parliament, whose deplorable want of information generally, on colonial affairs, I have before demonstrated.

That such power, patronage, and responsibility should be vested under a free government, in a single individual, may well excite surprise; but it is perhaps to be explained from the circumstance, that when the Colonial Office was formed, no expectation was entertained that our transmarine dominion would have attained its present magnitude and importance.

In considering this subject, and on bearing on the remarks which will subsequently be made, it should be stated that from the colonial secretary downwards, no gentleman in the Colonial Office has visited our colonies, none of them have a local knowledge of their worth, and they are therefore, however great their talents, necessarily unacquainted with many circumstances essential to a due understanding of the colonial interests. The settlements of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, are under the joint government of the East India Company and of the crown; the former represented by the Court of Directors, who hold their weekly court at the East India House, and the latter by the Board of Control, or Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

The court consists of twenty-four directors, chosen for life by the proprietors of East India stock, and with these the home government of India is vested under the Charter Act of 1833, until the year 1846, subject, however, to the controlling authority of the Board of Commissioners in the reviving of old laws, in the making of new ones, in the financial management of the Indian revenues and debt, and in the appointment of governors-general, governors, commander-in-chief, and members of council.

[To be continued.]

CANTON PRICES CURRENT.

Table with columns for goods (Ale, Beer, Butter, etc.), prices, and units. Includes sub-sections for Imports and Cotton Goods.

Table listing prices for various metals (Tin, Iron, Steel, Lead, etc.) and opium.

Table listing prices for woollens (Spanish Stripes, Long Eills, etc.) and camlets.

EXPORTS.—ON BOARD.

Table listing export goods (Alum, Annseed, Camphor, etc.) and their prices.

TEA.

Table listing tea products (Caper, Souchoing, Orange Pekoe, etc.) and their prices.

EXPORT OF TRAS TO DATE.

Table showing export statistics for various goods (Congo, Caper, etc.) from July 1843 to 31st May 1844.

COTTON REPORT.

Canton, May 1st to 31st, 1844. Deliveries. Stock. Twist, bales, 1146 ... 6,031 American, bales, 465 ... 79 Bombay, 10,983 ... 77,997 Bengal, 499 ... 8,560 Madras, 3,579 ... 17,232 Total 16,526 ... 103,898

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sycee Silver, large, 3 per cent. premium small, 1 to 2 ditto Spanish Dollars, Ferdinand, par. Republican dtho, 3 to 4 per cent. discount.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months sight, 4s. 4d. H.M. Plenipotentiary on the Bengal Govt., Treasury closed Court of Directors accepted on duty, 60 days have been offered at 235 per 1000. Discount of 50 p.

FREIGHTS.

To London or Liverpool, 2 1/2 per ton additional. To Out-ports, 10s. per ton additional.

Exchange has improved. We hear of a bill at 65s. per ton having been refused. The available tonnage in China is small, but for some months the demand will also be moderate.

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