

# THE FRIEND OF CHINA

## AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

VOL. III. No. 161

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24th, 1844.

PRICE \$ 12 per annum.

Terms of Subscription to the "Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette," per annum \$12. Six months \$7. Three months \$4; all paid in advance. Credit prices, \$14, \$9, 50, and \$5, for the periods of twelve, six, and three months respectively. Single numbers to Subscribers 1 Rupee. Parties calling or sending to the office for papers are requested to pay cash. Term of Advertising.—Ten lines and under \$1; additional 10 cents per line. Repetitions one third of the first insertion. Advertisements to have written on the face of them, the number of times they are required to appear, otherwise they will be published until countermanded. In all instances, those who are not Subscribers, must pay in advance.

### FOR LONDON WITH DESPATCH

THE fine new Ship ENGLAND'S QUEEN, Captain James, having the most of her cargo engaged. For freight apply to N.Y.E. PARKIN & CO. Canton, August 14th, 1844.

### FOR CHUSAN AND SHANGHAI

THE fine Schooner THOMAS CRISP, Captain J. M. Metcalfe, will leave for the above Ports, on or about the 1st of September, she has part of her Cargo engaged, should sufficient inducement offer she will call at Ningpo. For freight or passage apply to N. DUUS. Victoria, 13th Aug., 1844. 18 Queen's Road.

### FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. Barque "ROYAL ALBERT" Captain Balderstone, of 407 Tons. Apply here or at Canton to BELL & CO. Victoria, 9th August, 1844.

### FOR MAURITIUS.

To Sail positively on the 15th September. THE Brigantine "ANTARIS," Captain Alfred Druvett, will be dispatched for Port Louis on the above date. She will have room for a small quantity of light freight only apply to MURROW & CO. Canton, 22nd July 1844.

### FOR CHARTER,

THE British Brig *Pryde* of 202 tons, is now open to charter for two months. She is a fast-sailing vessel, lately arrived from South America, and is now lying at Macao. Application to be made here to FOX, RAWSON & CO., or at Macao, to MR. DURRAN. Hongkong, 25th July, 1844.

### FOR MANILA AND BOMBAY.

THE SHAH ALLUM, now lying at Whampoa, will leave for the above ports. For passage only, apply to I. PAGE, Commander. Whampoa, 24th July 1844.

### FOR SALE,

THE Danish Schooner ORIZON, about 200 tons burthen, formerly known as the "Rosa," now lying in Blenheim 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.

TO let on moderate terms, the fine old ship SARAH, being well calculated for an Hospital ship or Godown.

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 authorised 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.

JUST RECEIVED, and now open for Sale, at R. LOWRIE'S Store a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Ready-made Clothing consisting of Coats, Chesterfields, Trowsers, Satin and Silk Vests, Silk and Satin Stocks, and Ties, Glengarrey and Traveling Caps; and a few very superior Cloth Caps; also, some very superior Ladies white French Satin Stays, and a variety of other articles, at moderate prices. Victoria, 2nd August, 1844.

FOR SALE—E. I. Company's Bills on Bengal accepted. Apply to GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO. Hongkong, 23d July, 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.

### NOTICE.

THE business of the Undersigned, as Merchant and Agent, will in future be carried on, under the style or firm of M. Ford & Co. MARTIN FORD. Victoria, Hongkong, August 7th, 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 dry and secure Brick Godowns situated 18, and 56 Queen's 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.

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.

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.

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

FRESH Salmon in Tins ex "Old England," of two and four pounds, warranted fresh, for sale by DICKENS & Co. July 19th, 1844.

### FOR SALE.

A FEW fine Guaiquil Hats; a superior article for summer wear. P. TOWNSEND.

### 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.

FOR SALE.—Pale and Brown Sherry E. I. Madeira. Port Hoek (Graefenberg) Claret Champagne, and Cognac Brandy. Apply at the Godowns of W. & T. GEMMELL & CO. Victoria, 17th May, 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, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London AND E. K. KANE, M.D. Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Resident Surgeons. Whampoa, 3rd February, 1844.

### LATTEY & CO.

Chronometer and Watch Makers. UPPER part of Mr. Pain's new store, Queen's Road, opposite to Chinams Hong. Hongkong, 1st June, 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.

### NOTICE.

MR. DUNCAN JAMES KAY, is authorised to sign by procuration for our Firm. (Signed) TURNER & CO. Hongkong, July 8, 1844.

### CONTRACT FOR CUTTING GROUND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until noon of the 24th instant from such persons as may be willing to Contract for cutting down the lower part of the Artillery Hill, Victoria, in conformity to the Plan and Sections to be seen at the Office of the Commanding Royal and Superintending Engineer.

L. ROUTH, D. Com. Gen. for Com. Gen. COFFIN. absent on Duty.

Commissariat, Victoria, Hongkong, 17th August, 1844.

MR. A. L. HODGES, has for sale, Manila Rope, Manila-Cheroots, No. 3 and 4, Havana Cigars, Long Cloth, Coffee, Soap, Sardines, Sherry of different qualities in wood and bottle, St. Julien Claret, Port, Old Jamaica Rum, Brandy. A superior assortment of Guns, Pistols, Padlocks, &c.; large and small Cheeses of superior quality, white and black Hates of various size and quality, and has just received a consignment of very superior Wine in wood, Muster to be seen at the office, Chinam's Hong, 19th July, 1844.

FOR SALE, at the Rooms of the Undersigned a Splendid New Cabinet Piano Forte, by Broadwood & Sons, of London, together with a quantity of New Music.

Also A Fine Toned, Semi-grand Piano forte by Collard and Collard.—London—Price moderate. Also Sixty Superior Grindstones. For particulars apply to J. B. PAIN, Queen's Road.

### FOR SALE.—At the Hotel of Mr. J. J. LOPES,

viz: Fine Claret, Do. Port, Do. Brandy, Do. Porter, Do. Champagne, Do. Sherry, Do. Cheese, Liqueurs, Superior No. 3, Manila Cigars, Do. No. 4, do. do. Do. Sperm Candles, Do. Butter. Victoria, 19th April, 1844.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—Bally Rice, Paddy, Dholl, Buffaloe Hides, Cocoonut Oil, Cocoonuts, and Java Coffee, (of excellent quality) Apply to BURD, LANGE & Co. Victoria, 4th, June 1844

FOR SALE—English Copper, 20, 22, & 26 oz. A 32 cwt. Anchor, two Chain Cables, of 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 inch. Apply to BURD, LANGE & CO. Queen's Road, Victoria, 31st May.

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

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

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

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

### FOR SALE.

ALLSOP'S Calcutta bottled Beer, a small batch, warranted in the finest order. Clarets—highly esteemed Lafitte, Chateau Margeaux, La Rose, Penedescaun and Hermitage of the finest quality, Champagne, Champagne Brandy, Medium Brown Sherry, and Cherry Cordial; all direct from first hands in Europe. A small parcel of English Cheese packed in lead, just landed from the City of Derry, and No. 3 and 4 superior Manila Cigars. Just landed, a small batch of first rate London bottled Beer. Apply to F. H. TIEDEMAN.

At the Stores of Oswald, Disandt & Co. Victoria, 10th July, 1844.

### BILLS ON INDIA.

Bills drawn by His Excellency the Governor on the Supreme Government of India, in sets of 1,000 to 10,000 Rupees each, and to the extent of one lac of Rupees; can be obtained, on application at this Office in the usual form, in Exchange for Republican Dollars or Company's Rupees, at the rate of two hundred and sixteen Rupees for one hundred Dollars.

EDWARD PINE COFFIN, C. G. Commissariat Victoria, 23rd August, 1844.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of M. William R. Lejee, and Mr. William Couper 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.

### 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.

FOR SALE.—At the office of this paper. Comptadores 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.

FRYER and LANE beg to inform their friends, and the inhabitants of Hongkong generally, that they have taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. W. Lane, next door to General D'Aguiar's, where they intend carrying on the business of General Store Keepers and Commission Agents; they have now on hand some Hams and Cheese, of superior quality; Sherry, Port Wine, Claret, and other light French Wines, Brandy, Smith & Co.'s Gin, Cigars No. 3, and 4, Perfumery, Stationery, Hardware, Glassware, Pickles, Sauces, Bunting, Twine, and various other articles. Victoria, 19th July, 1844.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate to the inhabitants of Hongkong, Ship-masters, and the public in general, that they have this day commenced business as Commission and General Agents.

A. H. FRYER, T. A. LANE. Victoria, July 15th 1844.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Undersigned beg to notify that they have authorised Mr. JOHS. LEFFLER, and Mr. CHARLES W. MURRAY, to sign for their firm by procuration in Hongkong and Macao.

MURROW & CO. Canton, 1st June, 1844.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA. THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to Grant Policies payable here, in London, Bombay and Calcutta.

MURROW & Co. Canton & Macao, 10th July, 1844.

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 25th, 1844.

### MESSRS. HUNTER & BARTON.

Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c. BEG to inform their Friends and the Inhabitants generally of Hongkong and Macao, that, having entered into Partnership on the 1st instant, Mr. G. K. Barton has removed to Victoria, where he intends practising in future.

A Dispensary has been fitted up in the house next the Baptist Chapel. The Medicines supplied direct from London.

Mr. T. Hunter will continue to attend at Macao, where there is accommodation for a few sick seamen: charge, One Dollar per day. Medicine Chests replenished at both Establishments.

Mr. Hunter will also visit the Typa. Hongkong, July 19, 1844.

NOTICE.

New advertisements, will be received, until 4 O'Clock, on the evenings previous to publication, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Table with columns: LATEST DATES, ENGLAND, UNITED STATES, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, SYDNEY, MADRAS, BATAVIA, SINGAPORE, MANILA, CHUSAN, SHANGHAI, FOO-CHOW-FOO, ANOV.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA, AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24th, 1844.

A Mail for Calcutta, Madras, and England, via Bombay; also a Ship mail by H. M. S. Dido, will be closed at 5 P. M., on Monday and dispatched by H. M. Steamer Vixen to Singapore.

The Rob Roy, from Macao to Calcutta, has put back to this port. In a heavy gale she sprung her foremast, which will require to be replaced.

The passages made from Calcutta, by the clippers "Anonyma" and "Antelope," is a matter of some little interest, and the reports of their respective commanders, are so different that, we have been at some trouble in endeavouring to obtain the true particulars. In our last issue, we published a communicated report of the "Antelope's" passage, which we are now firmly persuaded was a correct one. Our respected contemporary of the Register, has given publicity to the report made by the commander or owners of the "Anonyma," which we are of opinion is not a true one, and unless its veracity is proved by the log, or other impeachable evidence, it will be understood that, the Register, has unintentionally, been the medium by which an erroneous statement has been palmed off on the public, not alone of China, but also of India, where to those interested in commerce, the subject is of considerable interest.

ANONYMA.

Table with columns: From Calcutta to Hongkong, From Singapore to Hongkong, From Calcutta to Singapore, 29 days, 9, 9.

ANTELOPE.

Table with columns: From Calcutta to Macao, From Singapore to Macao, From Calcutta to Singapore, 23 days, 10, 13.

From this statement—if correct—it is clear that in the entire run from Calcutta to China the "Antelope" beat the "Anonyma" six days; from Calcutta to Singapore seven days; but from Singapore to China the "Anonyma" gained upon her one day. It is asserted, however, that the "Anonyma" left Singapore on the 9th—if such was the case, the passages of the two vessels from thence to China were equal. We may mention another fact connected with the "Anonyma's" passage—she certainly arrived in the vicinity on the 19th, and was reported in the Register of the 20th, but she did not come into this harbour until the afternoon of the 20th.

We think this is a fair account of the voyage and it is proper to state it so particularly, as we have heard it asserted that, the "Anonyma" was only beaten by a few hours, and her commander, owners, or agents, have in a public paper, dated her departure from Calcutta on the 25th July, when it is notorious she sailed on the 19th. We thus frankly give our opinion—should we be wrong however, we will recant—but the log books of the respective vessels, is the only proof we will admit, and one of them we know is open for inspection.

The Friend of India, of the 18th ultimo, contains an article upon Sir Henry Pottinger's career in China, which we publish in the fourth page of to-day's issue. In that paper, we are accused of objecting captiously to Sir Henry Pottinger's measures; and it is asserted that, after looking carefully through a file of our paper, the editor could discover no valid charge brought against Sir Henry Pottinger, with the exception of his agreeing to the 17th Article of the Supplementary Treaty. We have no wish to revert to Sir Henry Pottinger's errors, but in the present case, our character, as an independent Journalist compels us in our own justification, to prove this assertion at variance with truth. In drawing public attention to the Supplementary Treaty, we first announced a rather startling fact, viz: that there were good grounds to believe, the official translation, sent home to her Majesty's government, was not a true translation, but different from the original document in two most essential points—that belief is strengthened, if not confirmed, by a third translation, made for the use of Mr. Cushing, by the Interpreter to the American mission; it also contains the two obnoxious clauses, which by some extraordinary

concidence were both omitted in the copy which Sir Henry Pottinger has laid before his country, as the treaty under which trade is to be carried on with China. The question of the translation devolves into three heads—either the person who made that, which is taken as official, was incompetent for the task, and omitted a most important part of it; or the Chinese copy, from which the two non official translations are made, has had something added to it since the treaty was signed; or Sir Henry Pottinger, discovering the injurious influence, which these two clauses would have upon British shipping, and dreading the odium that would be cast upon him, for agreeing thereto, boldly struck them out of the official copy. We repeat now, our former opinion, that we do not believe Sir Henry Pottinger capable of acting in such an outrageous manner, but it is a duty he owes to himself, to explain why these discrepancies exist in such an important document. So much for the translation which we submit no paper with a spark of independence, could comment upon, in a fairer manner than we have done. The Friend of India, upon more mature consideration, will probably think with us that, this is a very grave matter, more deeply affecting Sir Henry Pottinger's fame, than anything which occurred during his career in China.

From the translation we revert to the clauses omitted. The Friend of India, says the 17th article contains the only charge we have brought forward against Sir Henry Pottinger. The Friend of India is wrong, in addition to the 17th, we brought forward the 13th; the malign influences of which upon the prosperity of Hongkong have been deeply felt. The 13th article, provides that, Chinese merchants coming to Hongkong, to purchase goods, must ship them in a Chinese vessel. In every other commercial treaty, the carrying trade, is thrown open to either party, and in this particular instance, the neglect to do so, has effectually prevented the influx of buyers to this market. In explanation of this, we would remind that, from the construction of Chinese vessels, they are ill adapted to make progress against head winds; they are also liable to be attacked by pirates, who are numerous, and they are not insurable. Were the buyers allowed to ship in British bottoms, there would be none of those drawbacks upon the prosperity of this colony. They are not allowed to do so, and seek a market in Canton, where an expensive inland navigation, adds both to the cost of the manufactures they purchase and the produce they sell. We know not, whether the Reverend Editor of the Friend of India, has any knowledge of mercantile affairs, but it matters little, as he will sufficiently understand the nature of this clause, to enable him to judge, whether we are justified or not in asserting that, in agreeing to it, Sir Henry Pottinger injured the shipping interests of this country and has checked the prosperity of this colony. It is unnecessary now, to say much regarding the 17th article. The American Plenipotentiary, has got that error rectified, as being injurious to the shipping of his own country, as well as that of Great Britain. A year, however, will elapse, before the treaty is ratified; and in the meantime, a vessel loading here for the four ports on the coast, will pay exactly four times the port dues, she would do, were she from London to Canton direct.

These may be, light matters in the eyes of some people, and we may be censured for bringing them forward; but however anxious we are to have the good opinion of our fellow men, that opinion will never outway, what we consider to be a conscientious discharge of our editorial duties. We will not assert that, the pointed manner in which we laid the obnoxious clauses before the public, was the means of obtaining the removal of one of them; but we may state that, we were the first to point them out, as we would be, were they both removed, the last to revert to them.

We have no wish to open up old sores, but we would inform the Friend of India, that Sir Henry Pottinger's failings in China, are not encompassed by the articles of the Supplementary treaty. We would refer to the memorable correspondence, with the merchants, the no less memorable one with the landholders; we would refer to the illegal restrictions he put upon shipping, to his arbitrary treatment of those whom he and his predecessor induced to settle on the island, first granting allotments which after they were built upon, were sold by an auction, the terms of which were never made public and only known to his own creatures; we would refer to his permitting a near relation to hold an important appointment—that of Colonial Engineer—and at the same time, in partnership with his assistant, also a paid servant of the colony, carrying on business as Architects, though their services united, was not sufficient to survey the town, or lay out the roads; we might refer to the number of lives that have been lost this summer, through the neglect to have sewers made last winter, though the experience of the previous summer, proved that, in a great degree, the fever proceeded from malaria, engendered in filthy and neglected streets. There are many other reasons, why we should not admire the Governor, and why we now would only remember him as the successful Plenipotentiary, and if injudicious friends, compel us again to lay bare the sores of the colony, which were inflicted by her former Governor, we will not hesitate to state them at greater length.

Our contemporary sneers at the name which has been chosen for this paper—the first that was established in Hongkong. If a perfect

independence of party—and earnest desire (however imperfectly expressed) to advance the interests of the colony, and maintain inviolate the treaties that have been made with China, even at the sacrifice of personal interests, entitle us to the designation we have chosen, we are entitled to it. We make no claims to literary attainments; our sphere is a limited one, our topics local, but in that sphere, and with those topics, we endeavour to be of some service to our countrymen, here and whether we succeed or not, it is for them to judge.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.

Through the kindness of a gentleman, who has visited this city recently, we are enabled to lay before our readers a few particulars of the last, but not the least important, of the four ports to the northward of the Canton river that are opened to foreign commerce.

The city of Foo-Chow-Foo is built on the banks of the river Min, about thirty miles above the entrance from the ocean. The river is navigable for vessels of considerable burthen, for at least fifteen miles, and it is probable that any moderate sized ship may safely seek an anchorage at Pagoda Island, within nine miles of the city. Above this, the channel is narrow, and to a stranger, the navigation is difficult, from the many branches, which, whether natural or artificial, serve to irrigate the rice-fields. The influence of the tides extends some miles above the city, and during the strength of the ebb and flood, there is a considerable current. Above Pagoda Island, where the channel is narrowed in some places to thirty yards, there are numerous sand banks, bare at low water, upon which sailing vessels are apt to be cast by the current, and from this place to the city it will be necessary for strangers, even in boats, securing the services of a pilot.

The country in the vicinity of the city is monotonous to a degree, and quite devoid of woods; both above and below the city hills or ridges approach close to the river, between the ridges there are in some instances fertile vallies, and they themselves are covered with verdure.

Like all Chinese towns, Foo-Chow-Foo is filthy, and to our European ideas, does not contain a habitable house. The people, so far as opportunities have offered of judging, are peaceable, and well-disposed towards foreigners. Mr. Lay met with a kind reception from the authorities, and although much inconvenienced for want of a proper house for the Consulate, in other respects he has every reason to be satisfied. His own amiable disposition and ban-manners will soon endear him to the natives, with whom he is brought into contact, and impress them with a favourable opinion of the once dreaded barbarians. During the last month the heat was overpowering; thermometer in the shade 100° for days at a time. There has fortunately been no sickness among the Consular establishment, though the cholera has been committing fearful havoc among the Chinese.

The advantages which this place offer for foreign trade are great, and next to Shanghai, it will be the chief of the four new ports both for imports and exports. With a good harbour, of easy access, and a river which, with its various tributaries, or branches, flows for 300 miles through that district of China where the finest teas are grown, added to which an abundance of sugar, which will possibly soon be an article of export, and a dense population, who for hundreds of miles, can receive from Foo-chow-foo all their supplies by water carriage, and carry the produce of their industry there for sale or barter, at much cheaper rates than to their present market, Canton, and we see advantages, which must insure to this port a large portion of the foreign trade of the country. It has been calculated, though probably the amount is exaggerated, that the transport of teas from this district to Canton costs four taels per picul. Upon the middling qualities of Congou this would be from 20 to 25 per cent, but even set it down only at one half and there is a saving, which must sooner or later, render this the principal port, for the shipment of black teas. Upon imports of all kinds the carriage is equally great, and upon heavy, or bulky articles, even more than what we now state.

As yet, no vessels with cargoes have entered the port, and the information we have been able to glean from the late visitor, cannot be implicitly relied upon. It has however been carefully collected, by a person having favorable opportunities, and if it is more meagre than could be desired, those who are acquainted with the uncommunicative disposition of the Chinese, will not be astonished at its being so incomplete. Previous to Mr. Lay's settlement, there was little known of this place; Mr. Lindsay, who visited it in the Lord Amherst in 1834 calculated that 150,000 piculs of teas might be shipped annually—this is more than one fourth of the entire shipment from China,—and now the quantity is probably increased. The information supplied by this Gentleman, which is in a great degree conjectural, and that contained in the narrative of an expedition made by Mr. Gutzlaff and the Rev. Edwin Stevens, who in 1832, in a European boat, courageously ran a hundred miles up the river, were captured, liberated, and allowed to escape, after having violated the laws of the country, and only escaped decapitation, through the humanity of their captors, is nearly all that was known until lately of this interesting portion of China. This narrative will be found in the 4th volume of the Chinese Repository, and is one of the many interesting papers, which at the period, was published in that periodical.

Our correspondent is of opinion that, the goods which would sell most readily, are unbleached American domestics, and English bleached calico of a fine quality; drills (grey) would also probably be taken to some extent, though the fabric appears new to the buyers. Chintz, of suitable patterns, and cotton twist would sell moderately, but of woollen goods he expresses some doubts. Prices it is difficult to ascertain, without having a cargo on the spot. Trade will be chiefly one of barter, the circulating medium being paper. Dollars are scarce, and not even preferred to notes—the exchange is at the rate of ten mace of a common size to one dollar. Our correspondent remarks—the means of doing a large trade are here, and British capital will readily improve them.

For exports the prices are. Tea (Hong-foo, first chop) \$21 per picul including all expenses of packing &c.

Sugar, No. 1-7600 cash per picul, & brokerage. 2-6140 " " " " 3-5900 " " " "

Alum, 1930 cash per picul. Camphor,—best quality—\$10 per picul.

It is to be understood that these are the prices asked, not the cost of actual purchases, and that the picul is of 90 catties, the catty 14 taels.

We look upon the opening of this port, as another event, advantageous to the commerce of our country; as well as the United States, who participate largely in the privileges of extended limits for trade in China; whether it may benefit the colony of Hongkong further than the occasional assortment of a cargo for that market, is doubtful, but were the 13th clause of the Supplementary treaty cancelled, or at least that part of it which obliges the Chinese to ship in their own vessels, from the contiguity of the Min river to the colony, many buyers would flock here, who so long as the treaty exists in its present form will be deterred from doing so. The appointment of Mr. Lay to this consulate is a judicious one, in addition to his many amiable qualities, his knowledge of the language affords him great advantages in negotiating with the Mandarins, and he will, we doubt not, give them a favorable impression of Europeans; the importance of which is evident.

NINGPO.

On the 5th instant, trade at this port was dull little or nothing doing.

The Cornwall had sailed for Shanghai. The only vessels in port were the Brigs Andromache and Wanderer. Captain Smith of the latter vessel appears to have got into some difficulty or dispute, the particulars of which are not all known. The matter was before Mr. Thom, the Consul, for a judgment.

CHUSAN.

We have dates to the 10th. In business there is little doing with the exception of gray shirtings which are quite saleable. Quotations White calico \$3 50 to \$3 75, Grey calico \$3 25 to \$3 45.

VESSELS IN PORT.

H. M. S. Cavalier, H. E. I. Co's. Str. Malusa, Fr. Corv. Alcmena, Arun, Corcyra, Hellas, Maingay, Owners Delight, Royal Exchange, Snipe, Sri Singapore, Vanguard, William, William Hughes, Sheperdess.

AMOY, August 15th.

Our Correspondent writes of the above date. In the market there is nothing particular to note. Cotton and cotton piece goods are selling moderately. The long piece got for the cargo of the former imported Pantaloon has led to some misconceptions as to the state of the market for that article of Indian produce. The Pantaloon was fortunate in arriving with a small cargo (500 Bales) when the market was bare, and a sudden demand for a picul to mix with Chinese cotton of a better staple, induced the buyer, to submit to the high rate of \$14 per picul. Subsequent arrivals, however, brought down the prices to our quotations. In Opium there is no change as regards the amount of sales, prices, however, are favorable. Rice is scarce without any fixed price, holders almost getting what they demand.

Opium,—New Patna \$ 550 a 900 \$.  
Benares, ————— No demand  
Malwa „ 820 a 830 „  
Turkey, —————

Malwa has been in request for two months, especially a fine quality held by the principal dealers in the drug on the coast.

Longcloth,—White 72s. \$ 3. 80 } Stocks large,  
Do. „ 66s. 2. 50 } with moderate  
Do. Grey 72s. 3. 30 } to sales.

Cotton,—Banda \$ 12. Sales at \$ 11. 50.  
Tennessee, ————— No demand.  
T'w's, assorted Nos. \$ 26. for water.  
„ „ „ „ 25. „ mile.

There is no encouragement to ship twist at present. It is feared that it will not reach \$28 for some time. The Erin brought some up, but could not get an offer.

Lead,—in pigs \$ 4 to \$ 4. 25. Sales,  
Iron,—nail rod „ 3. 10 „  
Rice,—Bali „ 2. 25 } Nominal.  
„ Manila „ 2. 50 }

We direct attention to the following Notification, from the shade of the mighty Colossus of roads, not like its predecessors which grace our columns, to be read and then treated with contempt. It may be, that those who pity not the living, will feel for the agony of the dead. If for some greivous offence committed in the body, the spirit of the great Engineer, is condemned as an expiatory punishment, in Hongkong, to view the neglect of an art, it cultivated whilst alive, what pen can sketch the exquisite torture it is now undergoing? What tongue can tell the indignant thoughts that rush through the suffering spirit, as stalking in the mire of our streets, its spiritual optics are shocked by the appearance of dilapidated bridges,



PRICE & CO.'S

PASSENGERABLE

PERFUMERY



PATENT SOAPS, BRUSHES, HAIR OILS,

&c., &c., &c., FOR THE TOILET.

MILNER'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING PORTABLE SAFES AND BOXES,

For the protection of Gunpowder, Ledgers Books, Deeds, Writings, Cash, Plate, Jewellery, Silks, and other valuable materials from fire.

A CARD.

DR. B. KENNY, and Dr. R. WILSON, beg leave to intimate to the Commanders of ships proceeding to Whampoa, that they have associated themselves in connexion as Medical and Surgical practitioners at that anchorage.

NOTICE.

AFTER the 30th instant, the firm of JOHN ABURD & Co. here, and in Balli Badong (Balli), will be known in China and Balli as BURD, LANGE & Co.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D., 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the said Corporation, is authorised to accept Assurances on Stores or Godowns and their contents, and also Private Dwelling Houses and their contents as follows, viz. — 1st—Built of Brick or Stone, and covered with Tiles, Slate, or Metal, when isolated

Rate of Premium, 20s. per cent. per annum. Assurances as above, for six months, three-fourths, and for three months, one-half of the annual rate of premium will be charged.

Of the First Class, Assurances to the extent of £5,000 only will be accepted on one risk; and of the Second Class, £5,000 only on one risk.

A building and its contents form one risk; thus the above sums may in either case be declared all on the Building or all on the contents; or part on the Building and part on the contents.

No Insurance is in force until the Premium is paid.

W. BELL, Agent for Hongkong.

Victoria, Hongkong, 24th July, 1844.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE on Excellent and grand Piano forte in very good order apply to.

JANUARIO JOZE LOPES

Victoria, 2nd August, 1844.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE a good Lorcha for Passenger or Cargo of 40 Tons or 640 piculs; particulars known by applying to.

JANUARIO J. LOPES.

Victoria, 2nd August, 1844.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—A good Billiard Table complete, apply to

JANUARIO J. LOPES,

Victoria, 2nd August, 1844.

FOR SALE.—Bass and Allsop's London Bottled Pale Ale and Porter—Curtis's and Harvey's Diamond Grain Gunpowder—and Sardines in 1 lb. and 2 lb. Tins.

The above just received ex "Lady and Surge".

Apply to

FRYER & LANE.

Victoria August, 2nd 1844.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Joseph Cooledge in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. John Heard is this day admitted a partner.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

Canton, June 1, 1844

FOR SALE.—By the Undersigned. Superior Sherry, ditto Port White Wine, Vinegar half hds. An assortment of English made Shoes Best Bristol Hams

A. L. HODGES.

Chinam's Hong, 30th July, 1844.

FOR SALE.—By the Undersigned very Superior Champagne in Pints and Quarts, Port and Sherry, Bass Pale East India, Ale in bottles, and Hogsheads.

A. L. HODGES.

Chinam's Hong, Victoria, 6th August, 1844.

FOR SALE, a Bay Arab Horse, 14 hands and a Pony. Apply to

EDWARD NEWMAN.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1844.

FOR SALE.—A Palanquin Carriage, apply to

EDWARD NEWMAN.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1844.

FOR SALE.

ALe and Porter in cask and bottle, Castle Johannisberg Hock in one dozen cases, Port and Sherry in bottle

Apply to,

EDWARD NEWMAN.

Victoria, 14th August, 1844.

FOR SALE.

NEW American Flour, just landed, direct from the United States.

Apply at the Godowns of

BUSH HALSTED & Co.

Victoria, 17th July, 1844.

AGENTS for the "Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette":

BATAVIA—Moorman and Co. CALCUTTA—Hyde, Gardner & Co. BOMBAY—J. W. Bell, Esq. MACAO—John Smith, Esq.

The "Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette" is published every Wednesday and Saturday.

Subscription—\$12, per annum payable in advance.

SIR HENRY POTTINGER.—The late arrivals from China announce that Mr. Davis had landed at Hong-Kong, and assumed the Government of the Island and the superintendence of British affairs in China; and that Sir Henry Pottinger was about to take his departure for England. Rarely has it been the happiness of an individual to return to his native land with more substantial claim on national gratitude. Whether we consider the extensive interests confided to him, the difficulties which lay in his way, or the complete success which has attended his efforts, it is difficult to contemplate his distinguished career, during the last three years, without something like a feeling of envy. His name is intimately blended with events which constitute a new era in the annals of eastern commerce, and of which it is impossible to foresee the eventual effects.

The merit of the plan which enabled us in dealing with so vast a body to select for our point of attack that vital part, the touching of which brought the Chinese to reason, belongs to Sir Robert Peel's Cabinet. The renown of having beaten the Chinese, and constrained them to sue for peace, is shared between our army and our navy,—Sir Hugh Gough and Sir W. Parker. But the credit of those negotiations which issued in an amicable adjustment of all differences, and placed our commercial relations upon an equitable and solid footing, belong to Sir Henry Pottinger. Under his wise and discreet management, the Chinese, once jealous of foreigners, were induced to enter into the most friendly connections with those who had abased their pride. It was feared that the war and its humiliating results would long have continued to fester in the breasts of the Chinese, and to give a sullen and rancorous tone to the intercourse we had forced on them, which would have led to acts of mutual irritation, and to an early renewal of the war.

With all these claims to public honor, Sir Henry Pottinger quits the scene of his triumphs under a cloud. He has given offence to the mercantile community, and lost their confidence. All his noble exertion—all his great deeds are forgotten; and we should not be surprized to hear that the merchants have so far forgotten what was due to their own dignity, as to allow him to depart from the shore of China without an address. Considering the extreme littleness of mind which has been manifested on this occasion, we are not sure that such an omission would not be the highest honor he could enjoy. The man who has rendered himself emphatically the Friend of China, not less than of his own country, is thus described by the Journal which arrogates that name, and which has become the mouthpiece of all those whose little schemes of profit appear to have been affected by

Sir Henry Pottinger's measures. "Many of his extraordinary acts are to be accounted for by that perversity of disposition or fatality of mind which impelled him forward in his legislative career, without calling to his council parties capable to advise with him as to the demands of the colony. Who can be astonished if the affairs of the colony are plunged into almost inextricable confusion? Never, we submit, was there a British colony where such a state of affairs obtained as in Hong-Kong on the arrival of Mr. Davis. Not even in New South Wales, where the inhabitants were compelled to send Governor Bligh home in irons. People were deprived of their lands by the mere fiat of a despotic power which had been foolishly entrusted to his Excellency for temporary purposes—commerce was laid under arbitrary restrictions, such as no where else are imposed—the shipping, which it has ever been the jealous care of our country to foster and protect, was sacrificed through ignorance, we admit, but it was sacrificed. No colony was ever in a similar state of confusion, and in no colony was there ever the same feeling of dislike entertained towards a Governor by the governed. His satellites greedily picked up such morsels of the public property as, in his moments of good humour, the Autocrat was pleased to throw in their way."

We have looked with much care through our files of the Friend of China, to discover on what ground these heavy charges are brought against the "illustrious individual under whose rule we now live," as the Editor of that journal designates him, and what heinous delinquency has deprived him of his well-earned laurels. But we can discover nothing beyond a single article, the 17th, of the Supplementary Treaty, which has excited the wrath and extinguished the gratitude of the mercantile community. "We would not," says that Editor, "bear the opprobrium of being the framer of the Treaty; even were the glory of forcing China to an honourable peace, to be transferred as an equivalent for the shame entailed on the contractor of this humiliating convention of trade." It appears that vessels of 150 tons are required to pay harbour dues at Canton only at the rate of one mace per ton. But no such arrangement has been made regarding the other ports. "With respect to Fouchow and the other ports," says that article, "as there are no small vessels of the kind coming and going, it is not necessary to make any regulations." Hence it is surmised that such vessels on visiting the other Consular Ports will be obliged to pay harbour dues, as large ships, at the rate of five mace the ton; and that the amount of these dues for a short voyage will be £100. Thus the prospect of making "Hong-Kong the head-quarters of extensive mercantile transactions," and of a lucrative coasting trade is disappointed, and goods will be sent direct from England to the new Ports. In our humble judgment, however, it does not appear that Sir Henry Pottinger has made any sacrifice of British interests whatever; he has not stipulated that the coasting vessels shall pay oppressive harbour dues; he has merely omitted to secure corresponding privileges at other ports, for these small craft, under the impression that there were no vessels which needed them. We cannot see any obstacle to the renewal of negotiations, whenever there may be any vessels "coming and going" at Fouchow and the other ports, with the view of demanding that they be placed on the same footing as similar vessels at Canton. But, even supposing this clause had effectually and finally sanctioned the higher port dues for small craft at the other ports, the Editor himself exonerates Sir Henry Pottinger from any deeper guilt in this matter than that of "having been duped." He distinctly says that it is a "Chinese trick, devised purposely to render the liberty of trading at the Northern ports nugatory;" that they have "by a superior knowledge of mercantile and shipping affairs, induced Sir Henry to sign a treaty by which the privilege is in a great measure rendered useless;" and, finally, he says that "His Excellency was not aware of this obnoxious clause." And it is by this sin of ignorance,—by the guilt of having been duped by the trickery of the Chinese,—that all Sir Henry's claims to the gratitude of his country, by three years of honourable and successful exertion in a new and untried sphere, are at once annihilated; and he is deemed worthy of denunciations which nothing but the most infamous and unprincipled conduct would render justifiable.—Friend of India, July 12th.

CANTON PRICES CURRENT. 14th August, 1844.

Table with columns for Imports and Duties. Items include Ale (best brands), Amber, Betel Nut, Canvas—Eng. and Scotch, Cochineal, Copper sheathing, Cordage, European, COTTON, Bombay, sh. ps. Ts. old, new, Madras, Bengal, COTTON GOODS, White Shirtings, Grey ditto ditto.

Table with columns for Cotton Report and Exchanges. Items include Twist, bales, American, bales, Bombay, Bengal, Madras, Total, including Ship Fattel Mobarack, Sycee Silver, Spanish Dollars, Republican ditto, Bills on London, Navy Bills, H.M. Plenipotentiary on the Bengal Govt., Court of Directors accepted on ditto, FREIGHTS, To London or Liverpool, To Out-ports, To Amoy, To ports worth of Amoy.

Chintz Furniture, 2 0 " 4 0 per piece Market overstocked for a long time.

Table with columns for Metals, OPIUM, PEPPER, RICE, RATTANS, SANDALWOOD, SALTPETRE, WOOLLENS, EXPORTS.—ON BOARD, RAW SILK, TEA. Items include Tin, Banca, Plates, Iron, Nail, Hoop, Bar, Steel, Lead Pig, Quicksilver, OPIUM, Patna, new, old, Behares, new, old, Malva, new, Turkey, Pepper, Rice, Rattans, Sandalwood, Malabar, Timor, S.S. Isl., Saltpetre, Spanish Stripes, Long Ells, scarlet, assorted, Camlets, English, Dutch, Alum, Anniseed, Camphor, Cassia, Buds, China Roots, Galangal, Musk, Rhubarb, RAW SILK, Tsatsee, Taysaan, Canton, TEA, Congou old, Congou new, Caper, new, Souchong old, Souchong new, Orange Pekoe, new, fine scented, Twankay, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Imperial.

Table with columns for Cotton Report and Exchanges. Items include Twist, bales, American, bales, Bombay, Bengal, Madras, Total, including Ship Fattel Mobarack, Sycee Silver, Spanish Dollars, Republican ditto, Bills on London, Navy Bills, H.M. Plenipotentiary on the Bengal Govt., Court of Directors accepted on ditto, FREIGHTS, To London or Liverpool, To Out-ports, To Amoy, To ports worth of Amoy.

Table with columns for Cotton Report and Exchanges. Items include Twist, bales, American, bales, Bombay, Bengal, Madras, Total, including Ship Fattel Mobarack, Sycee Silver, Spanish Dollars, Republican ditto, Bills on London, Navy Bills, H.M. Plenipotentiary on the Bengal Govt., Court of Directors accepted on ditto, FREIGHTS, To London or Liverpool, To Out-ports, To Amoy, To ports worth of Amoy.

Edited, Printed, and Published by JOHN CARR, At the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette Printing Office, QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG, 1844.