

THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.


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VICTORIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, 1844.


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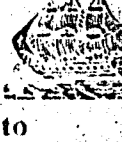
FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO THE EAST COAST OF CHINA.
 THE fine Schooner ALLIGATOR, Capt. Cook, A 1200 tons register, is open for a charter to any port or ports on the East Coast, should no charter offer she will be despatched for Shanghai direct. For freight &c. apply to N. DUUS, Victoria, Sept. 3rd, 1844. 19 Queen's Road.

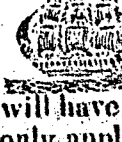
FOR CHUSAN AND SHANGHAI.
 THE fine Schooner THOMAS CRISP, Captain J. M. Metcalfe, will leave for the above Ports, on or about the 1st of September, she has part of her Cargo engaged, should sufficient inducement offer she will call at Ningpo. For freight or passage apply to N. DUUS, Victoria, 13th Aug.,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

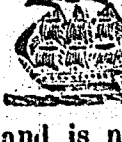
FOR AMOY.
 THE A 1 Ship "PLIANCIUS" Capt. Rutgers, will have early dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to R. J. GILMAN, Canton. J. JARVIE, Macao. BUSH, HALSTED & CO. Hongkong. Macao, August 31st, 1844.

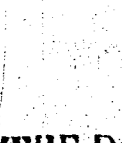
FOR BOMBAY.
 THE ANTELOPE Capt. Dumaresq will have early dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Canton. WARREN DELANO JUN: Macao. BUSH, HALSTED & Co. Hongkong. Victoria, 22nd August, 1844.

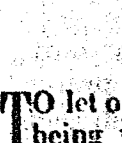
FOR LONDON WITH DESPATCH.
 THE fine new Ship ENGLAND'S QUEEN, Captain James, having the most of her Cargo engaged. For freight apply to NYE, PARKIN & CO. Canton, August 14th, 1844.

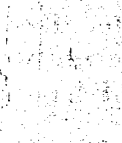
FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
 THE A. I. Barque "ROYAL ALBERT" Captain Balderstone, of 107 Tons. Apply here or at Canton to BELL & CO. Victoria, 9th August, 1841.

FOR MAURITIUS.
 To Sail positively on the 15th September.
 THE Brigantine ANTIARIS, Captain Alfred Druvet, will be despatched 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. DURAN. Hongkong, 25th July, 1844.

FOR SALE.
 THE Danish Schooner ORMEN, 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.

FOR SALE.
 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.

FOR SALE.
 A SPLENDID fast sailing coppered Schooner rigged pleasure boat with iron Ballast and all other appurtenances complete. Boat to be seen at any time on application. P. TOWNSEND August 25th, 1844.

FOR SALE.
 BY PUBLIC AUCTION, if not sold by private contract, (on a day hereafter to be named), the fast sailing Bark, "MASDEU", of 247 tons, having had a thorough repair, and recoppered in December, 1842. The teak built Brig "SPY", of 110 tons, about seven years old; and The Brig "Linnet", of about 100 tons. Apply to JNO: SMITH.

The two last named vessels would be sold on the most advantageous terms, and on credit if required. Macao, 20th, August, 1844.

NOTICE—The undersigned is authorized by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of H. Majesty's Land Forces in China, to receive all packages addressed to the Officers or Messes of any of the Regiments employed during the late war. N. DUUS. Hongkong, 15th April, 1843

NOTICE—Goods and merchandize of all descriptions received and carefully stored in spacious airy and secure Brick Godowns situated 18, and 56, Queens Road upon moderate terms. Goods placed (except combustibles) in Godown 18, Queen's Road can be insured from risk of Fire. apply to N. DUUS. Goods received and sold on Commission. 18 Queen's, Road. Victoria, November, 1st 1843.

FOR SALE.
 At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Goods, lately arrived, warranted of good quality, and at moderate prices, viz:— Singapore Masts, from 6 to 75 feet, by 18 to 24 inches; Baltic Top, Top-gallant, and Royal-masts and Yards, from 30 to 60 feet, by 7 to 16 inches; Baltic Planks for House-building, 16 to 22 feet, by 3 to 1 1/2 inches, by 7 inches; Teak Planks for House-building, 20 to 26 feet, by 3 to 1 1/2 inch, by 12; Oars Ash, 14 to 20 feet; Handspikes, Mast-hoops, and Blocks; Anchors, from 1 to 20 cwt.; Cables from 3/4 to 1 1/2 inches.

A Patent Pumping Windlass, for a Vessel of 400 tons, and Iron Bolts; Copper Sheathing, from 16 to 26 ounces; Copper Nails; Bolts, from 3/4 to 1 1/2 inches diameter; Pump Jacks; Sheet Lead, of sizes. Navy, Pilot and Cabin Biscuits; Beef and Pork; Tongues; Hams; Rice; Diol; Peas; Flour; Ghee; Butter; Cheese and Pickles; Jams and Jellies; Manila Sugar and Coffee.

Black, White, Blue, Green, Yellow, and Red Paints, in Tins and Iron Cans; Boiled and Raw Oil, in 3 and 5 Gallon Tins; Body, Japan, and Chrome Varnish, in Tins. Stockholm, Coal, and American Tar; American Pitch and Rosin; Tar and Paint Brushes.

ROPE AND CANVAS—Europe Rope, from 1 to 8 inches; Spun yarn; Marline; Hawslime; Oakum and Loglines; Manila Rope, 1 to 5 inches; English Navy Canvas, No. 1 to 6; Russian Canvas; Ravens' Duck, Roping and Sewing Twine; Palms; Needles, &c., &c.; Dutch Bunting, Red, White, and Blue; Thread.

Beer in Butts, Hogsheads, and Bottles, Also, Basses, and Saunders.

Wines—Madeira in Quarter, Half, and Whole Pipes, and in Cases of 3 to 6 dozen; Sherry in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter Casks; and Octaves of Dark, Brown, Gold, and Straw Colours; and Bottled in 3 and 6 dozen Cases; Spanish White Wine; Dry Lisbon; Tinto in Quarter Casks; Port in 3 and 6 dozen Cases; Champagne in 3 dozen Cases; Rhenish Wine in 1 and 2 dozen Cases; English Claret in 3 and 6 dozen Cases; French in 1 dozen Cases.

Spirits—Brandy, 1st and 2nd qualities in Hogsheads; Cognac in 1 dozen Cases; Old Manila Rum in Cases of all sizes; Superior Hollands Gin in Cases of 15 bottles; Old Tom in 1 dozen Cases; Danish Cherry Brandy in 2 dozen Cases; Anisette in 1 dozen Cases. N. DUUS. Victoria, 13th August, 1844.

FOR SALE.—A Lithographic Press complete, Theodolite, a couple of Azimuth and Steering Compasses, Quadrants, Spy Glasses, and other Nautical Instruments, Two patent Water Closets for Upper and Lower Stores, apply to N. DUUS. Victoria, Aug. 13th, 1844. 18 Queen's Road.

MR. JOHN SMITH, of Macao, will receive all 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, 6th June, 1844.

WANTED.
 BY a respectable person, an appointment to take Charge of a Schooner, Lancha, or other Craft is well acquainted with the Northern and West Coast of China as also the Opium Trade, most respectable references can be given. Address to X. Y. Z. Office of this Paper.

A CARD.
 DR. E. 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. China Vessel, moored at the entrance of Bombay Creek in Blenheim Reach. July 1st, 1844.

TO LET.
 A Bungalow, Apply to, RICHARD OSWALD. Victoria, 7th August, 1844.

FOR SALE.—E. I. Company's Bills on Bengal accepted. Apply to GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO. Hongkong, 23d July, 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, 1841.

FOR SALE.—Pale and Brown Sherry E. I. Madeira Port Hoek (Graefenberg) Charet 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, Canvass, from No. 1 to 6. Apply at the Godowns of W. & T. GEMMELL & CO. Victoria, 17th May, 1844.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—Cocoanut Oil, and Java Coffee, (of excellent quality) Apply to BURD, LANGE & Co. Victoria, 20th August, 1844.

FOR SALE.
 ALLSOP'S Calcutta bottled Beer, a small batch, A warranted in the finest order. Clarets—highly esteemed Lafite, Chateau Margeaux, La Rose, P. desclant 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.

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 Hoek in one dozen cases. Port and Sherry in bottle. Apply to, EDWARD NEWMAN. Victoria, 13th August, 1844.

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

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.

LARGE BUILDINGS REQUIRED FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

MERCHANTS or others having large Buildings in Victoria, which they may be disposed to let for Military purposes, with immediate possession, are requested to forward Tenders, Specifying the situation and description of the Buildings and the terms of letting, addressed to the "Respective Officers of the Ordnance." Office of Ordnance, Victoria, 30th August, 1844.

ADVERTISEMENT.
 THE Undersigned beg to notify that they have authorised Mr. JONAS 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.

NOTICE.
 THE Business of the undersigned, as Merchant and Agent, will in future be carried on under the firm or style of M. Ford & Co. MARTIN FORD. Victoria, 1st August, 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.

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.

FOR SALE.
 SUPERIOR Doe Skin for Trowsers, and Cashmere for Waistcoats of various Patterns. Also some very light Black Beaver and Velvet Hats. Curtis's and Harvey's Diamond Grain Gun-Powder and Walkers Percussion Caps, FRYER and LANE. Victoria, 30th August 1844.

FOR SALE.
 CHEAP for Cash. Hanging and Astral Lamps, just landed. P. TOWNSEND. Victoria, 20th August, 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.

JUST RECEIVED, and now open for Sale, at R. LOWRIE'S Store a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Ready-made Clothing consisting of Coats, Chesterfield, 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 Sattin Stays, and a variety of other articles, at moderate prices. Victoria, 2nd August, 1844.

JUST RECEIVED, a small quantity of Superior No. 3, Manila Cigars in half Boxes, at a low price. Victoria, 4th September, 1844. N. BOULLE.

FOR SALE.—At the office of this paper. Comprodras cheques 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, by counting houses.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the Friend of China.)

Sir—Will you permit me to offer a few remarks upon the "Bamboo Prohibition," although in opposition to that dreadfully long prosy letter, signed "Signa," which you (I think) most unnecessarily inserted in your last paper. Signa talks about ordinances, reference to them, &c., &c., in a manner that I am sure must have bored your readers terribly, if any there were that had patience to wade through so much dull heavy matter. Now, in my humble opinion, all the residents in this island that wish watchmen to strike bamboos, are most decidedly to blame, and evince extreme selfishness. Do they, merely for the sake of feeling their watchmen awake, by striking their bamboos, desire to deprive a high military chief from napping? Besides, have they no consideration for people's antipathies? Have we not read of some ancient men (in every sense of the word) that have disliked the perfume of the rose, and the sight of a cat; may not this be the case with the sound of the bamboo (to the aforesaid military chief) may it not remind him of his youthful days when a bamboo or rattan made impressions that rendered both his seat and sleep uneasy, and that were not easily forgotten or effaced? Surely those that wish their watchman to strike the bamboo, have not taken these things into their consideration—for had they, I should suppose they would not for the sake of protecting a few paltry thousands of dollars, or property to ten times the amount, have desired to recall disagreeable recollections. I have even heard some people unreasonably assert, that those who have caused this "Bamboo Prohibition" to be issued, have military guards around their dwellings, and consequently sleep in security. Pardon me for such a supposition—can they for one moment imagine that any personal feeling can have actuated the Legislative Council when this "Prohibition" was issued. No—no, but the beneficial effects arising to the colony from the "Bamboo," ceasing to be struck ever entered the minds of the Legislative Council as they felt, I presume, certain that when their matters had in a oral demonstration that the only guard the government afford them, viz., their own was vigilant, they would be compelled to have occurred, and is not early rising conducive to health? Some frigid folks might object to leaving their bed half a dozen times during the night as they would say their minds had been actively employed all day, absurd quite, activity of body as well as mind in a tropical climate is absolutely necessary for health sake. Again some that have just left their native land think this "bamboo prohibition" a most arbitrary one, talk of its illegality, ridiculing when they have been a few years, or even months resident in Hongkong they will know better, and like me kiss the rod that paternally chastises them for their own good (pleasures) some there are also that have female relatives dependant upon them for protection and the ladies having been accustomed to live in a country where there was neither fear or danger of a hole being cut in the wall, or your dwelling surrounded by a band of robbers, unaturally (of course) retire to their chamber with a slight degree of apprehension, and now the watchman having ceased to strike the bamboo (not alarm) call up the aforesaid gentleman some 3 or 4 times during the night saying, "I am sure, I hear a noise and the gentleman sallying forth in night costume pistol in hand finds the guards snoring." Whilst the gentleman retiring to his couch utter curses certainly not against the paternal government, that watches (not?) for his protection.

I have abstracted too long upon your time but permit me to remark that those who make such unreasonable complaints cannot belong to the Legislative Council or receive government pay, which being the case they are not in a position to judge of the best mode of protecting their own property. I have not time now to notice the ridiculous complaints made against the Courts not being opened. I may possibly if allowed do so in your next. I have the honor to be Mr. Editor, your obedt. servt.

AN ENEMY TO IMPERTINENT REMARKS.

Sir—I have been a good deal amused by all this stir about the Bamboo question, and which has furnished so much scope for the many grave and ludicrous remarks that have recently adorned your columns.

I am a plain man Mr. Editor and have neither time nor talent to go into the Pros and Cons of this momentous Topic, which it might puzzle a greater casuist than myself to settle; but when I hear that the main argument for the continuance of this practice rests on the necessity of Householders and Possessors of Property being duly advertised of the wakefulness of their Watchmen, I would propose a simple substitute, which, I think, it will be admitted carries with it an unailing remedy.

Let every one who upholds the Bamboo system have a bell inside his bed curtains, with a string and handle to it in the street.

The watchman can then, as he perambulates the premises and goes his round, ring it as often as may be desired for the particular edification of his master. This will have a two fold advantage; it will confine the nuisance to the ears of the anxious individual, whose love of property is greater than his love of sleep, and will give increased security for the Vigilance of the watchman, who must be kept in constant movement during the night in order to perform this enervating operation. As the case now stands, the beaters of the bamboo lounge or sit as Drowsiness invites them, and talways contrive to make most noise when they are least wakeful.

I am Sir,
Your obedt servant,
FAIR PLAY.

NOTICE.

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

LATEST DATES.

ENGLAND	June 6	SINGAPORE	August 15
UNITED STATES	May 13	MANILA	August 20
CALCUTTA	July 23	CHUSAN	August 13
BOMBAY	July 18	SHANGHAI	August 11
SYDNEY	May 3	FOO CHOW	August 1
MADRAS	July 1	AMOF	August 17
BATAVIA	Aug. 8		

THE FRIEND OF CHINA, AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, 1844.

A sale of public land takes place to-day. The sale will be on the ground; for particulars see Mr. Markwick's advertisement.

It may be unnecessary for us to mention that, the "Philosophical enquiry" which we are in the course of publishing is a contribution; equally unnecessary to say, that we do not concur in the sentiments it contains. Our readers cannot fail to note that it is the labour of a practiced pen, elegantly and classically worded—but subtle to a degree. Light words cover deep thoughts; and this emanation of a strong but prejudiced mind, will require a closer inspection than a mere casual glance. In a thin garb it would cloak many deformities, and laugh, or sneer away many grievances. In China, at least, people are not to be mistified with sophistry, and though we cheerfully give publicity to these clever papers, we are well aware that however cunningly wrapped up they contain apologies for delinquencies which are not to be laughed away, or advocate measures, which are not to be tolerated.

On Wednesday it blew a strong gale from the north west, the wind coming round to the eastward, but little damage was done to the shipping in this harbour. Some of the vessels dragged considerably, previous to striking their masts, but after the top hamper was reduced they lay quite secure. From the appearance of the clouds the previous evening the Chinese were aware of the approaching gale, and most of the boatmen sought shelter under lee of the Cowloon shore; a few however were upset, but we have not heard of any lives being lost. From seven in the morning until noon, the barometer fell rapidly, and at one time there were apprehensions of a Typhoon, but luckily it ended in a mere equinoctial gale. The lowest point of the barometer was 29.10 or about half a degree under the range of the week.

We have been requested by the Colonial Chaplain to intimate that divine service continues to be performed in the Colonial Chapel as usual; and that no interruption to this sacred duty has ever been contemplated.

It was expected that the last Government Gazette would have contained a notice of the immediate opening of the court. No such notice however appeared. Perhaps His Honor the Chief Justice is too much engaged with legislative duties, to attend to judicial matters. The secret council has greater charms than the open court, and it is an easier and a more pleasant task to make laws than to dispense them. We have heard many reasons assigned for this delay—some allege that His Honor has left his law (library) at the Cape, hearing it would inconvenience him in Hongkong—others again assert that enervated by the climate, the arduous duties of the council, and the difficulties he has encountered in finding a suitable house, he is already incapable of undergoing the fatigue of the bench. There may be something in this, though we hear His Honor has helped himself to a house, more on the principle that might makes right, than that of doing as we would be done by, but the true reason for this unseemly delay, may be given in a few words. It is not convenient for the government of Hongkong to place the inhabitants under the laws of England. Before doing so, they would compromise, pay, or in some way settle with those that have claims on them. A court of justice is not the place where it would be desirable to have their actions laid bare. Justice, therefore, sleeps, and the fiat of the Governor and his irresponsible council is sufficient to deprive men of their property, in a manner, the most unjust.

Few of our readers will remember the 6th of Sir Henry Pottinger's immortal ordinances, which most of them, we dare assert, never took the trouble to read, and it is only lately that the colony has experienced its mischievous effects. Sir Henry contented himself with making laws—this was the hero's hobby—the enforcing of them was quite another thing, that he entrusted to our military magistrate and coadjutor in council, whose memory retained such portions of Sir Henry's laws as might be convenient. By ordinance six, Sir Henry declared that such were the cares of offices, and the multiplicity of business thrown upon his shoulders (through the ignorance and incapacity of his subordinates) that until the arrival of a Chief Justice, and the opening of a Supreme Court, he would refer disputed questions to the arbitration of good and faithful men, mutually chosen by the disputants, merely reserving Autocratic power to reverse their award if he thought fit—that is, that nominally questions were settled by arbitration, but in reality such of them as concerned His Excellency, his parasites, or government, he adjudicated himself. This beautiful specimen of the legislation of the free and enlightened government of Hongkong, was virtually a dead letter; there was a something within Sir Henry's breast that told him he was assuming powers which were only possessed by the head of the most despotic governments—he feared to administer his own laws—and well he might, for more tyrannical enactments never passed any council, or were inflicted on any colony. Sir Henry's successor, however, is less scrupulous; he hesitates not to take advantage of all or any of these absurdities, and under the flimsy covering of justice they afford, commits deeds as a governor, which were they the actions of a private gentleman, would be branded as dishonourable.

We give the following, as one of the many instances in which justice has been doled out in Hongkong. For the improvement of the town it was necessary to take down certain premises. The proprietor of these premises was one of the first who built a substantial and respectable house in the colony, and is in every respect a valuable member of the community. As a matter of course, it was intimated to him that he would receive compensation for the house, and that another building allotment would be granted him—though we may remark that the one of which he was to be deprived, was about the most valuable in the town. It was further proposed that the amount of compensation should be left to arbitration. On the part of Government, the Acting Surveyor-General was named, the owner of the house chose a gentleman of the first respectability. The arbitrators met, and after due deliberation agreed upon a certain sum as fair and reasonable compensation. So far all was right, but will it be believed that, in virtue of the power conferred upon him by the sixth ordinance, His

Excellency refuses to abide by the award, and has reduced the amount one-third.

There have been such cases of gross injustice perpetrated by the Governors of this colony, that we fear a statement of them will not be believed in England. We pledge ourselves for the truth of what we now mention—and as Britons, we are ashamed that such things should occur in a British colony; but, we thank God, they are not sanctioned by British law.

There is a sophistry which can palliate the worst actions, and there are men, who, so long as they themselves escape, can witness with perfect apathy the wrongs inflicted upon others, we may have such characters among us, but they are few; we state it knowingly, that among the inhabitants, the highest and the lowest, alike disapprove of His Excellency's conduct in this matter.

Those who read this short article, need no longer enquire why do they not open the Courts? They will be opened by-and-by, when it suits the convenience of our rulers, and in the meantime, we may be and deprived of our property, the government finding an apology for their actions in ordinances, which have never received the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, and therefore are not legal.

A Philosophical inquiry into the origin of Bamboo beating, and the connection of that custom with the rise and progress of European Society in China. By a modern Confucius.

(Continued from our last)

CHAPTER 3RD.

The motives of the best actions will not bear too strict an inquiry, therefore we shall not presume to criticise the early policy pursued in this colony.

Man, though naturally a gregarious being, like most of his fellow animals, is not constitutionally suited for the restraints of Society. To head together is one thing, to submit individually to the "soft collar of social esteem" is another; and nothing but the discipline of regular Government can possibly temper the action of self will and reconcile the discordant elements of an infant community.

Sir Henry Pottinger having accomplished his task, namely that of forging the bit, left the operations of the rein to his judicious successor. As the Athenians were ungrateful to Phocion, so were the Victorians oblivious, or insensible, of the many valuable ingredients, which the great Sir Henry had mingled in the bitter but wholesome cup prepared for their regeneration. The classic eye of that Statesman saw far into futurity, therefore, it was not without having sit for his picture, that he adjusted his mantle and left the Island; thus proclaiming his belief, that future Victorians would honor his portrait as much as the repentant Greeks did the Statues of Phocion.

During the administration of Sir Henry there were too many vital evils existing to attend minutely to mere whimsical idiosyncrasies. To this cause, therefore, rather than the want of nerve in the Ex Governor, may be attributed the impunity with which the ancient and barbarous custom of Bamboo beating was practised in those times. There can be little doubt, however, had Sir Henry remained much longer at the helm, that he would, like his successor, have exacted from the people actions conformable to the light with which they were privileged. If what was excusable during the dark night of Europe's literary France, could not be suffered in the days of Bacon and Locke, much less could actions, which were tolerated in the infancy of the "Friend of China," be endured after that Luminary rose to its meridian, and poured upon the hitherto benighted Victorians an ineffable flood of light.

The benign and civilizing influence of this great organ having been acknowledged so early in the latter days of the Ex Governor, it was even then conceived that the people were somewhat prepared for freedom.

To apportion them a share in the administration of the colony became the next point of solicitude with their rulers. But, before entering upon a measure so important, it was deemed prudent to ascertain the real amount of common-sense diffused throughout the masses.

One Honorable Gentleman declared, that he knew Victorian merchants who were unique in their line. Men, who had not only the ability to obtain a good price for bad sherry, but also the tact to make a dozen of sloe-pot, at an equally remunerating rate, a sine qua non in the bargain; nay more, to make the purchaser take his leave as the obliged man. "Exactly the people for us," said another Honorable member; "fix upon one of them, and appoint him, forthwith, commissioner of works and means. He will not only induce the inhabitants to make the roads themselves, but he will persuade them to construct the drains also; and, what will not be less agreeable to us individually, he will perfectly convince the liages that they are the favored parties, and have every reason to be thankful." "Not quite so fast, gentlemen, if you please," said a third speaker; "many a nag is brisk in his meadow that requires spurs on the high road. I know a man who ex-cells in the accomplishments that have been just expatiated on, but he is full of prejudice."

"Prejudice," what magic there is often in a word! Through what labyrinths of thought will not a single expression sometimes conduct us, producing combinations of disjointed things, and finally leading the mind to some hitherto unheeded subject. Who would have imagined that the trisyllable prejudice could have led a legislative council, in the consideration of the interesting, weighty, and fruitful theme it had specially assembled to discuss, to the comparatively dry, light, and barren topic of Bamboos? yet, such were the mutations of thought in this memorable occasion. Our limits will not admit of our entering more deeply into this strange peculiarity of the human mind, let it suffice therefore, that it was agreed, nemine, that the common sense of the people could not be better tested, than by the promulgation of a notice against Bamboo beating. Prejudice, it was believed, had wedded many of the

inhabitants to this absurd custom, and it now only remained to be ascertained, to what extent this ridiculous prepossession overlaid the general common sense? a happier mode of sounding the public mind could not have been devised, and is supposed to have been suggested by a wrinkle acquired in Doneybrook fair; where the temper and complaisance of the visitors may be generally estimated by their regard on indifference for sticks.

It has been since fully ascertained that the tree of Prejudice is deeply rooted in Victoria, and that the predilection for bamboo beating is merely a giant branch which ramifies in every direction. A rash, or heartless statesman would lay the axe to the root of the tree at once, but not so the reflecting and considerate ruler.

Better lop off the branches one by one, than shake the fabric of society by any rude convulsion. When we become a little more enlightened the trunk may be cut down to make a Gallows,—that great emblem, if not engine, of civilization.

In justice to the "friend of China," that Carr in which "Reason's Aurora" first visited this Isle, we must pronounce the era we have been describing "the Silver Age."

CHAPTER 4th.

During the labour of research, the anxious historian not unfrequently introduces matter, which, propriety of arrangement and chronological order suggest, should not have precedence of earlier events.

Prima facie, it may be supposed, that we have fallen into this error, in having touched upon the Bamboo notice previous to introducing an act of official condensation, which is, in itself, sufficient to stamp the present administration with the character of a paternal government.

We allude to a Courteous invitation, sent round by the Colonial Secretary, requesting the suggestions and opinions of the inhabitants regarding the most effectual mode of organizing an efficient Police. The remarkable backwardness of householders on this occasion, the sullen silence preserved by many, and the perfect indifference evinced by all, clearly manifested that legislative wisdom did not predominate amongst their intellectual qualifications; or, if it did, that their all absorbing narcotic speculations had effectually steeped their senses of other interests in forgetfulness. We did not, however, inadvertently omit this subject in our last Chapter. Pardon my prolixity as to throw a veil over the objects of poor naked, shivering, human nature, which truth, upon second thoughts, compels us to tear off.

The period having arrived when that grand adjunct of civilization, a supreme Court, was to be established in this land, it became a matter of delicate speculation, how the ardent lieges of Victoria were to be restrained from surfeiting themselves, at this great feast of Law and Justice.

After Sunday meetings in Downing street, the expedient was hit upon of sending out the requisite officers separately, and thus familiarizing the Victorians to the presence of a portion of them before the arrival of the whole. In order, however, that the people should have the full benefit of their new situation, the home government, considerably sent them out a barrister, but, in so doing, evinced the same forthrightness to the avoidance of display, by wrapping the learned gentleman up in a Consul cloak.

The wisdom and prudence exhibited in these proceedings were soon manifested in Hongkong.

On the arrival of the Chief Justice,

"he could not stir,"

"But, like a comet, he was wondered at,

"Men would tell their neighbours, that is he;

"Others would say, where? his is the Statute Book?

Such being the state of the public mind on the arrival of one or two members of the great tribunal, what would it have been had the whole court arrived together and defiled before the multitude? We verily believe the most extravagant scenes would have ensued. Neighbour would have assaulted neighbour, from the sheer desire of being tried by his Peers, and favored with a bumper of English justice. Even the Poppy Lords of the Land, those mighty nobles, who, being rich, can appeal to the house of commons, could have scarcely preserved their wonted composure. Like the shipwrecked seaman, whom attachment to rum led to tap the powder barrel with a red hot iron, they would, one and all, have gained access to the hall of Justice at any risk. But wisdom,

"O'er their wild mood full comquest gained,

"The noisy watchman's hand restrained,

"Sent their fierce zeal on a homelier cruise,

"And stopped the freeman's arm, to aid the

(freeman's Spouse,"

(to be continued.)

"Tis still a watchword to the earth,

When man would do a deed of worth,

He points to Greece, and rushes on

"Till life is lost—or freedom won!"

And why point to Greece? Tell me, dear Mr. Editor, if you can!—and why do all writers of every grade of celebrity laud the "days gone bye?" Is there nothing in this present day to emulate? Shall the deeds which are here of every day (or rather night) occurrence, pass unheeded? Is there no name here to incite to do a deed of worth? Think you that the name of our noble General would not be worth a host in the struggle "till strength is spent or bamboo won?"

Nor is it to the things of the present day only, that we are to confine our meed of praise. What results may we not expect from such beginnings—shall we dare to say, without being termed enthusiasts—one "corresponding spirit" "whispers hopes of happiness," in the stilling of brawling brooks, and squalling children. "It is a consummation most devoutly to be wished for," and why not to be attained with such a leader at the helm? After the signal, tho' bloodless victories, recently achieved. I grieve that Moore should have written such lines as—

Oh! for the swords of former times,

And, oh! for the men who bore them!

but from the sublime down to the most insignificant, all poets constantly harp upon "The LIGHT OF OTHER DAYS;" (only one, I think,

allows it to be faded.) It is in vain for me to say Give me the lyre of Epic song, Which Homer's finger swept along!

I shall never be a poet. I have, however, adapted to the best of my ability, the accompanying lines, as best suited the occasion, hoping, that so noble a theme, when properly set forth by you to the world, will be celebrated as it deserves.

Come leave this gay and festive scene, These halls of dazzling light, To prowling about Queen's Road, Beneath the silent night!

[The above is an anonymous contribution, in inserting it we break through a rule against giving publicity to anything, unless we are intrusted with the name of the writer. The delicate penmanship, leads us to believe, it has been written by the fair hand of a fair lady; before their editorial laws must bow, as alibet; they contribute anonymously, their letters will not proceed from malice or uncharitableness, which is sometimes the case with the effusions of our own sex.]

An Allegory found among the Chronicles of Hongkong.

There was once a King, the greatness of whose name, like King David's of old, spread far and wide, excelling even that of his sea girl neighbour, King Tom Thomb.

But it came to pass, in attempting to support the arduous character of a King, he neglected to perform one of its most sacred duties, that of watching with a fatherly eye over the interests of his most faithful subjects.

And there was a prophet called Nathan, (or some name like that) who was sent to rebuke him. And Nathan came unto the King and said unto him, The were two men in one city, the one rich and powerful, and the other poor.

The rich man had exceeding many flocks and herds, and an island about as large as Hongkong. But the poor man had nothing save one little house, which he had bought and repaired, and hoped thereby to save a small pittance, that he might add to his slender livelihood, and keep his family from want.

He doted upon this house, as one of the means whereby he might live.

And there came a travelling, legislator, in his own country, unto the rich man, and he spared to take of his own extensive lands for the traveller to abide on, but took the poor man's little house and gave it to the man that was come to him?

And David's wrath was greatly kindled against the man, and he said unto Nathan, as the Lord liveth the man that hath done this thing shall surely be kicked out of office. And Nathan said unto David, "thou art the man! Thus saith one who is your mistress? I anointed you ruler over all this land, and I delivered you from those who troubled you, and I gave you six thousand a year, and if that had been too little, I would moreover have given you such and such things.

The remainder of this payment appears to be lost, but we presume the end of it was, that the monarch was deposed.

Communicated.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED. SEPTEMBER 3 - H. M. F. S. Alcmena, Capt. Duplar, Chusan.

4 - Queen Victoria, Brooks, Whampoa. 6 - Vanguard, Walker, Chusan.

SAILED. SEPTEMBER 6 - Cayuga (Am.), Starbuck, Mexico. 6 - Zephyr, Johnson, Macao.

6 - Recovery, Johnstone, Java. 6 - H. M. F. S. Alcmena, Capt. Duplar, Macao. 6 - U. S. brig Perry, Com. Paine, from Macao for America, with His Excellency C. Cushing the American Minister on board.

UNDER DESPATCH. Fanny Connell, Defiance, Carmen, Manila. Thomas Crisp, Shanghai. Lady Leith, South Seas. Jansetjee Jejeebhoy, Siam. Ann McKim (Am.), East Coast. Englands Queen, Hindostan, Marchs of Douro, and Maia, London. Antares, Mauritius. Antelope and Anonyma, Bombay. Plancius, Amoy. Zephyr and Edmondstone, Calcutta.

Passenger per Vanguard, R. Carlowitz, Esq., Supercargo. The barque City of Palaces from Amoy, reports great sickness prevailing in Koolangsoo.

VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR.

Mazepna, Fraser, Jardine Matheson & Co. Anonyma, Thomas. Fanny Connell, Davis. Warlock, Jauncey. Jansetjee Jejeebhoy, Connor. Ariel, 102, Macfarlane. Gazelle (Am.), 115, Chase. Defiance 511, Hall. Vizen, 196, Carr. Queen Victoria, 548, Brooks. Christina, 350, Primrose, Dent & Co. Possidone, 325, Valentine. City of Palaces, Major. Swift, 140, Butrey, T. Scott. Coregra, 124, Hazelwood, Turner & Co. Chatham, 351, Gifford, Jamieson How & Co.

Sir E. Ryan, 220, Anderson. do. Spec, 119, Cole. do. Pantaloon, 202, Porter. do. Cleopatra, 357, Early, Russell & Co. Ann McKim (Am.), Vaguer. do. Carmen, (Spa), Escovar, Holliday Wise & Co. Petrel (Am.), 99, Rogers. N. Duas Thomas Crisp, Metcalf. do. Alligator, 200, Cook. do. Youge Queen, 85, Fletcher, Larkins & Co. Pearl, 150, Morison, D. & M. Rustomjee. Danish Oak (Dan.), Paulson, Burd Lange & Co. Eleanor Russell, Jeffries, Fox Rawson & Co. John Dugdale, 407, Milward, Boustead & Co. Albert Edward, White, Gibb Livingstone & Co. Lady Leith, 153, Wollaston, Bell & Co. Sophia, Fraser, 223, Williams. do. Wanderer, 400, Smith, Smith. Anna, 109, C. W. Bowra. do. Amistad, 320, De la Matia. Vanguard, 237, Walker, R. Carlowitz.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

Minden, Master Comman ling, Wellington, Hospital and Store Ship. H. M. S. Iris, Capt. Mundy. H. C. Str. Proserpine, Com. Hough, R. N.

BRITISH SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Madrás, 624, Flack, Jardine Matheson & Co. Port William, Hogg. do. Edmondstone, 624. do. Marchs of Douro, Woodnorth, do. Surge, Barnett. do. Sealesby Castle, 1603, Lemon. do. Malacca, 523, Shedder. do. Earl of Balcarras, 1483, Baker. do. Louisa Family, 925, Ayers. Dent & Co. Tory, 608, Johnston. do. Patna, 363, Clarke. do. Medusa, 389, Purdie. do. Hindostan, 780, Bowen. do. Stork, 329, Miller. do. Charles Grant, 1400, W. H. Macvicar & Co. Lady, 316, Marshall. do. Frances Burn, 261, Edington. do. Amazon, 423, Abholt. do. St. Lawrence, Newlands, Russell & Co. Alexander Baring, Hall. do. Coromandel, 754, Cunningham. do. Duchess of Buccleugh, 350, Straker. do. William Prouse, Thomson, Dirom & Co. Royal Albert, 407, Ballerstone, Bell & Co. John Wickliffe, 662, Daly. Turner & Co. Marquis of Bute, 515, Bannatyne. do. Orixa, 633, Christian. do. Lady East, 600, Goldsmith. do. Sanderson, Bushby, 309. Kennedy & McGregor. Penang, 369, Hawkins. Lindsay & Co. England's Queen, James. Nye Parkin & Co. Earl of Liverpool, Wilson. Fox Rawson & Co. Maia, 350, Sproule. Holliday Wise & Co. South Stockton, Hitchens. W. & T. Gemmill & Co. Bahamian, Pearson. Gibb Livingstone & Co. Charlesjee Coonsjee, 335 Campbell, D. & M. Rustomjee. Earl Clare, 910, Scott. do. Galeont, 710, Barn. S. Rustomjee, Prince of Wales, 823, Jones, Dababhy R. Rustomjee. John Laird, 270, St. Croix. do. Fattel Mombrah, 1036, Moore. S. T. Mahomed. Sultana, 105, Wadge. Dadahoy. Starkart, 563, Dixon. H. Franjice. Favorite, 529, Scadder. Rohmany, Kinsey. Rustomjee & Co.

BRITISH VESSELS AT MACAO.

Ariel, 371, Burr. Dent & Co. Corsair, Fraser. Rustomjee & Co. Anna Eliza, 251, Grainger. do. Black Dog, 140, Barret. Dadabhy Burjorjee. Lord Goderich, 361, Cook. V. D. Cook. Anglonia, 103, Lain. Macvicar & Co. Zephyr, Johnson. do. John Corina, Dring. Gibb Livingstone & Co. Mermaid, 55, Gill. A. A. de Melo. Royalist, 140, Osborne. do. Isabella Robertson, 350, Kelly. J. Hudson. Linnet, 100, Phillip. J. Smith. Pryde, 202, Monkhouse. A. Lataellade. Raparrell, 318, Dean. A. D. Furdumjee. Tyrone, 154, Ogle. Boustead & Co. Wild Irish Girl, 197, Jamieson. J. A. Vegis. Isabella Thompson, Kitton. P. Merwarjee & Co. Little Catherine, Rigby. Jardine Matheson & Co. Plancius, Rotgans. R. J. Gilman.

AMERICAN AT WHAMPOA AND MACAO.

U. S. F. Brandywine, Comadore Parker U. S. S. St. Louis, Cap. McKeever. Eagle, 328, Sherman. Russell & Co. Paul Jones, Watkins. do. Paulina, Sweetlin. do. Antelope, Namarésq. do. Bazar, Kilham. do. Montauk, McMichaels. Wetmore & Co. George Hallett, Knipp. do. Wissluickon, Webber. do. Oneida, Tripp. Nye Parkin & Co. Henry, Salher. Olyphant & Co. Belchiera, Easterbrook. C. S. Scholefield.

FRENCH.

H. M. F. S. Cleopatra, 50 guns, Capt. Cecelle H. M. F. S. Syrene, 50, Capt. Chamier. H. M. F. S. Alcmena, 32, Capt. Duplar. H. M. F. S. Victorieuse, 20, Com. Guisille. H. M. F. Str. Archimede, Com. Paris.

THE A 1, ship HINDOSTAN, Capt. Bowen, will load at Whampoa for London with all despatch.

For Freight apply to, DENT & Co. at Canton, Macao, and Hongkong. Canton, 23th August, 1844.

NOTICE. E. CHRISTOPHER begs to announce to the Public that he has good accommodations for two respectable boarders. Victoria, 6th September, 1844.

NOTICE. DIVINE SERVICE will be performed on the Premises of the London Missionary Society on the hill above Messrs. Gibb Livingstone & Co's, every Lord's day morning. Service to commence at half past eleven O'clock. Victoria, September 6th, 1844.

PERSONS having claims against the estate of the Late G. Barclay Esq., M. D. Deputy Inspector General of Her Majesty's Hospitals, are requested to send in the same to Captain Bruce before the first Proximo. Victoria, 6th September, 1844.

JUST IMPORTED & FOR SALE BY C. MARKWICK. ENGLISH Bottled Ale in Casks of 4 dozen each. Allsop's Pale Ale in Hlds. Victoria, 6th September, 1844.

WANTED. A Small galvanic Battery, one of Mr. Kemps coil apparatus would be preferred. apply to WIELFAM SARR, Surgeon, or Messrs. DICKENS & Co. Victoria, September 7th, 1844.

PUBLIC AUCTION. THE undersigned will sell by Auction, at their Sale Room, Oswald's Row, this day at 12 o'clock, a. m. the undermentioned goods. A small invoice of superior Lamb's Wool Shirts, and several dozen packages Zealand Manufactured Stockings, of various sizes and colours; a batch of London bottled Porter; a few cases of pine and loaf Cheeses; several packages of good Tea; Vinegar in bottle; Havannah Cigars; Ladie's Boot, and Shoes; also, Hose, a couple of Dining-Room Tables; Eau de Cologne and Brown Windsor Soap, Bengal Table Cloths and Napkins, Percussion Caps, and other articles. McEWEN & Co. Auctioneers. Victoria, 6th September, 1844.

N. B. At the same time, will be offered a Pony, suitable for a Lady and free of Vice.

NOTICE. OUR FIRM IN ENGLAND from this day, is FARBRIDGE & CO. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, 1st August, 1844.

IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company are prepared to accept Assurances in Hongkong. 1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, altogether detached from any other, covered with Tile, Slate, Metals or other incumbrable materials, together with their contents, except Cotton or other hazardous goods. Rate of Premium 3 per cent per annum. 2nd. On Buildings of the foregoing description when adjoining to others, in which no hazardous goods are housed. On such the premium will be 1 per cent per annum. 3rd. On Buildings of the latter description, but containing hazardous goods, premium 1 1/2 per cent per annum.

Of the first Class Assurance will be accepted to the extent of £ 10,000, on one risk. Of the second & third Class, £ 5,000.

A Building and its contents taken together form one Risk, and the above mentioned amounts may be insured either on the building alone or the contents alone, or part on each.

No Assurance to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

The Undersigned are also authorized to grant policies on Buildings and their contents at Macao and Manila.

Parties applying for Insurance will be pleased to send in full particulars of the risk, any deviation from which without the consent of the Company will vitiate the policy.

MACVICAR & Co. Agents in China. Macao, 27 July, 1844.

FOR SALE.—Bills on London at 6 months by NYE PARKIN & Co. Canton, August 10th, 1844.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China are prepared to grant Policies payable here, in London, Calcutta, Singapore, Madras, Colombo and Mauritius. (signed) MURROW & Co. Canton and Macao, 15th August, 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 interest and responsibility of N. 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.

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.

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 authorized 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. 2nd—Built and covered as above, not isolated, but divided from the adjoining buildings by entire walls of Brick or Stone to and above the Roof. RATE OF PREMIUM, 25s. 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.

CURRIE & Co. CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, AND BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS.

COSSOODOOOOO

CALCUTTA.

(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN THE PRESIDENCY.)

BEG respectfully to intimate that with a view to reduce the expence of Freight for conveying large articles from Calcutta to China, they are now completing every requisite in Furniture of a novel and portable description, by which much more than half the expence hitherto incurred will be saved.

The appearance of the Furniture when put together will be equally handsome, its substantiality will not be in the slightest degree affected, and the arrangement of the different parts will be so clear, and distinct that the most inexperienced will be enabled to put them together.

Currie & Co. venture to think that this will form a great desideratum, and tend much to remove the objection to ordering Furniture in Calcutta for China. They therefore venture to solicit the patronage of the Community, and any orders with which they may be entrusted, will meet with the most strict and punctual attention.

The newly Improved Slate Top Billiard Tables with Indian Rubber Spring Cushions prepared and despatched upon one week's notice.

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND COLONISTS.

H. J. & D. NICOLL, Outfitters, Tailors, &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 qualities of material, so commonly used. These Gentlemen are referred to 114 Regent Street, London. At the above noble and extensive premises, from the spirited manner in which the business is conducted, Gentlemen will immediately see the superior advantages now offered by H. J. & D. NICOLL, whose name has been so 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 more important property of being so floatable 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.

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. Do. Liqueurs. Superior No. 3, Manila Cigars. Do. No. 4, do. do. Do. Sperm Candles. Do. Butter. Victoria, 19th April, 1844.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—A good Billiard Table complete. apply to JANUARIO J. LOPES. Victoria, 2nd August, 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.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS, AND BUILDERS.
FOR SALE (ex *John Dugdale, and Cleopatra*) the following Ship's Ironmongery, viz: Hooks and Thimbles, Eye Bolts, of various sizes; large and small double Clasp Hooks, Steeled Marine Spikes, Boathooks, &c.
 Also, Patent Cog wheel Spun yarn winches, Cast-iron Sheave bushes, Composition do, Brass Coaked Block Sheaves, patent Screw Bull's-eye Ventilators (for ship's decks); Rigger's Screws, a few Cabin Stoves; and a small Invoice of Pump leather.
McEWEN & CO.
 Victoria, September 2nd, 1844.

FOR SALE.—A small quantity of Cumberland Hams (newly landed), and Gloucester Cheese. A select batch of Barclay and Perkin's best Porter, in quarts and pints.
McEWEN & Co.
 Victoria, September 2nd, 1844.

NOTICE.—Expected daily, (per *Dunfriess*) a few Copying Machines, with appurtenances complete, and a supply of suitable Stationery.
McEWEN & CO.
 Victoria, September 2nd, 1844.

C. MARKWICK.
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
WITHOUT RESERVE.
 THIS DAY 7TH SEPTEMBER AT 11 O'CLOCK A.M.
17 LOTS of Land, Situated on the N.W. of Major Cairnes' Residence. The Dimensions of the Lots are made to suit, small Capitalists, frontage 18 Feet, depth 64 feet. The lots will be staked off, and numbered, in English, and Chinese and will be known by 4 Red flags, placed at the extremity of the lots.
 Terms of Sale, will be made known by the Auctioneer, on Day of Sale.
 Hongkong, 21st August, 1844.

FOR SALE
 BY the undersigned Bagg's India Ale in bottle and Hogsheads, Porter in do, superior Pale Sherry, Port Champagne, Claret, Champagne and other Brandy. Grinble and Podmore's, Vinegar in 25 gall. casks, Manila Cheroots, Coffee, Hams. A small quantity of excellent Stockfish, and a few tins of Gingerbread Nuts, &c. &c.
A. L. HODGES.
 Chinam's Hong, 28th August, 1844.

FOR SALE AT MACAO.
AT LOW PRICES
AMERICAN Mess Beef, Flour, Cheese in tins. Raisins in half boxes packed in casks. Butter in small kegs. Just landed from ship *Montauk* from New York.
W. P. PERCE.
 August 22nd, 1844.

JUST received ex *Patna* and on sale at the Store of the Undersigned, a quantity of Hams and Cheese's of a Superior quality and in good condition; Also a Stock of Beer in Wood and bottle ex *Marquis of Bute*.
C. W. BOWRA.
 Queen's Road.

JUST IMPORTED.
 A QUANTITY of Schweppe's superior Lemonade and Soda Water, and ready for sale, at the Store of the undersigned.
C. W. BOWRA.
 Queen's Road.
 Victoria, 16th August, 1844.

JUST RECEIVED.—A few Bags of Gram and for Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.
C. W. BOWRA.
 Queen's Road.
 Victoria, 17th Aug, 1844.

JUST received by the undersigned A few superior 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.

MESSRS EMERY & FRAZER, inform the public that they are now ready to attend to the repair of Vessels and will furnish at their yard all the Materials necessary for that purpose. They offer for sale.
 White Pine Lower masts from 16 to 22 in, Pitch pine to masts all sizes, Pitch pine Bowsprits 24 in. and under, Yards of all sizes, White and pitch pine and oak plank from 2 to 5 in, White pine inch boards, Hard pine flooring boards, Oak knees for boats and ship, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Oakum, Spikes and Nails, Grindstones, Oars.
 Iron work of all kinds made and repaired by experienced workmen. All orders left with C. W. Bowra, Esq. Victoria or Wm. P. Pierce, Esq. Macao, executed with dispatch.
 Victoria, August 2nd, 1844.

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

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

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.

LONDON MONTHLY MAIL.
ANNUAL Subscriptions received at this Office. A few extra copies, by each overland, for sale. Office **FRIEND OF CHINA,** 23rd August, 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.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE OF 1844.
Summary of Estimates of Expenditure for 1844.

1. Governor and Judge	£1,900 0 0
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.	
2. Governor's establishment	2,440 0 0
3. Councils	275 0 0
4. Colonial Secretary's department	1,152 0 0
5. Colonial Treasurer's department	700 0 0
6. Auditor-General's department	330 0 0
7. Customs department	1,453 0 0
8. Survey and land departments	1,804 15 0
9. Colonial engineer's department	208 15 0
10. Post-office department	810 3 9
11. Emigration department	200 0 0
12. Colonial store department	200 0 0
13. Medical department	355 0 0
14. Harbour department	1,255 0 0
15. Police department	6,410 14 6
16. Aborigines department	670 0 0
17. Commissioner of public lands	300 0 0
18. Fort Lincoln	439 0 0
	£17,183 15 3
JUDICIAL.	
19. Supreme Court office	452 0 0
20. Law officers	500 0 0
21. Registrar-general's department	600 0 0
22. Sheriff's office	330 0 0
23. Resident Magistrates' Court	622 0 0
24. Ditto at River Murray	300 0 0
25. Coroner	150 0 0
26. Clerk of Bench of Magistrates	120 0 0
27. Jail establishment	848 1 6
	£3,942 1 7
28. Colonial chaplain	350 0 0
29. Miscellaneous	5,150 0 0
	£28,425 16 9

This, as compared with the preceding year, is a reduction of 6,657l. 5s. 1d., the estimated expenditure for 1843 having been 34,083l. 1s. 10d.

ESTIMATED REVENUE OF 1844.
Estimate of the probable Amount of Revenue for the Year 1844.

Customs	£21,000 0 0
Postages	1,000 0 0
Fines and fees	2,000 0 0
Licenses	2,000 0 0
Receipts for depaupering stock	1,460 0 0
Miscellaneous	500 0 0
Total	£27,960 0 0

This, as compared with the estimated ordinary revenue of the preceding year, is a reduction of 3,209l., the estimates for that year having been 31,169l.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM OF RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1843.
Memorandum of Revenue for the Quarters ending March 31, June 30, and September 30, 1843, respectively.

	March 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Totals.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Custom's receipts	5,407 19 10	5,223 13 3	5,591 19 3	14,413 12 4
Postages	248 18 0	177 2 5	226 0 2	652 1 3
Fines and fees	624 4 6	480 17 3	636 19 6	1,741 1 3
Licenses	1,770 0 10	354 13 11	159 16 2	2,284 4 11
Permits	4 14 0	3 0 0	5 13 6	15 17 0
Sheep-duty	35 3 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	35 3 8
Storage of gunpowder	0 5 7	8 3 0	4 15 7	19 4 2
	7,796 6 11	6,147 19 4	6,624 18 2	20,168 4 5

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.
THE PRESS.
(From the Colonial Magazine.)
 There is hardly any power which has made a greater progress than that of the Press. The first discovery of printing gave date to a minute record of facts, which astounded the historian and the searcher after past events. The exact year, or the exact place, when and where it occurred is a matter of dispute; it was so near 1470, that we cannot be very wrong in ascribing that date to it. Nothing can be compared to its immediate and marvellous progress, but life being infused into an inanimate body. Its power, however, was still limited to what may be termed the learned; to the public at large it was only crawling out all fairs. The formation of newspapers was the first symptom of its being on its legs, and that it could balance itself. The first printed in our country was "The English Mercury," published by authority for the prevention of false reports; imprinted at London by her highness's printer in 1488. There are three or four numbers of it in the British Museum. In 1696, there were only 3 newspapers published in London; all of them appearing at weekly intervals. In 1769, the number had increased to 18, of which one only was published daily. In 1724, the number was, 3 daily, 6 weekly, 7 three times a week, the *London Gazette* twice a week; it still appears at the same periods, but might be greatly improved, and is the channel through which official information should be rendered daily to the public. Instruction forwarded by the colonial minister to colonies at the antipodes, remain closed against those most interested in them, until they have travelled as far as they can go, and then are allowed to ooze out at a governor's discretion, and ultimately are only brought forth in an ensuing session of parliament, in a folio volume in a blue cover, when the subject of it is probably forgotten, or passed by. The

first proof of real improvement and progress at the Colonial Office will be the publication of the minister's despatches in the *Government Gazette*.
 In 1792, there were in London thirteen daily papers, and twenty semi-weekly papers; the number printed annually was 14,704,193, which yielded to government £118,498. In 1824, the number printed was 26,000,000. In 1836, when the stamp-duty was 4d. the number issued for the United Kingdom was 35,576,862. The consumption of stamps has therefore increased 64 per cent., or nearly two-thirds, since the reduction of the duty; but this account taken from the Reports of the Statistical Society of London is only brought up to 1839; no doubt the increase since that time is immense.

The oldest existing London paper is the *English Chronicle*; or *Whitehall Evening Post*, commenced in 1747. The oldest existing English provincial paper is the *Lincoln Mercury*, published at Stamford, 1695. The oldest paper in Ireland is the *Belfast News Letter* published in 1737, in Scotland, the *Caledonian Mercury* claims to be a continuation of the *Mercurius Caledonius*, which was commenced in 1660; but the *Caledonian Mercury* was not commenced until 1720. There are provincial papers published in every county in England, with the exception of Huntingdon, Rutland, and Surry—the latter coming within the halo of the London press; in 6 counties in Wales; in 15 out of the 33 counties in Scotland; in Ireland, in 8 out of the 32 counties. There are 4 papers in Guernsey, 9 in Jersey, and 5 in the Isle of Man—all unstamped and free from taxation.

In 1605, during the reign of Henry IV., the *Mercure de France*, published by Richer freres, booksellers at Paris, is the earliest newspaper on record in France.

From a careful review of Bottin's *Almanach du Commerce* for January, 1840, the following details of the Parisian and provincial press is deduced:—
 Political morning journals 90
 Literary and judicial ditto 30
 Political evening ditto 3
 Journals of various kinds, published weekly, or at shorter intervals than once a month 70
 Commercial and industrial journals, advertising sheets, price currents, &c. 28

Besides the above, the following monthly journals are published—
 Biography and Topography 4
 Jurisprudence and Administration 36
 Religion 7
 Freemasonry 1
 Military art 6
 Medicine 14
 Music 6
 Fashion 5
 Education 12
 Science 12
 Literature 12
 Rural economy 15
 Commerce and Industry 12

Total 130

Total 142
 (To be continued.)

CANTON PRICES CURRENT.
 26th August, 1844.

IMPORTS.—DUTY PAID.

Ale (best brands)	925 0 0	0 0	per hhd.
Amber	10 50	11 0	per catty
Betel Nut	5 0	0 0	per picul
Canvas—Eng. and Scotch	8 0	9 0	per boh.
Cochineal	150 0	0 0	per picul
Copper, sheathing	32 0	0 0	"
" S. Am.	20 0	0 0	"
Cardage, European	8 0	9 0	"
COTTON, Bombay, ?	4 5	5 5	"
sh. ps. Ts. old	6 5	7 4	"
" new	0 0	0 0	"
" Madras	0 0	0 0	"
No demand	6 8	8 5	"

COTTON GOODS.
 White Shirtings, 40/ 3 50 " 3 80 per piece
 Grey ditto ditto, 3 90 " 3 40 "
 Cotton Goods—In Canton there have been sales—chiefly grey shirtings at quotations. The same remark applies to Chusan, from which place earliest quotations are for white calico \$3.51 to \$3.75, grey \$3.25 to \$3.45. At Amoy, red, white, \$3.80, grey \$3.30,—66 red, white \$3.50. The market well supplied and sales moderate.
 Yarn, Nos. 18 to 30, 24 0 " 27 50 per picul
 Nos. 38 to 42 29 0 " 30 0 "
 Yarns—Have slightly improved, though sales are still trifling and stocks large. On the coast, we do not hear of any transactions lately. Sales were recently attempted at Amoy, but the seller could not get an offer—it is feared that \$22 will be the maximum price for some time, though at present it cannot be quoted so high, for assorted numbers, by \$2.
 China Furniture 2 0 " 4 0 per piece
 Tin, Banca 16 5 " 17 0 per picul
 " Plates 5 7 1/2 " 6 0 per box

* Had this occurred when Lord Normanby sent his instructions to the late Governor Hobson at New Zealand, the policy of the would have been explained to his ship, and the mischief that was likely to have arisen from them would have been pointed out, the settlement of Auckland would never have occurred, and the consequent ruin of thousands saved, as well as a saving to the English treasury of £20,000.
 † A weekly newspaper in Latin, was printed at Presburg, in Hungary, until within the last five years. Its circulation was chiefly amongst the priests.

Iron, Nail	2 30	0 0	per picul
" Hoop	2 60	0 0	"
" Bar	1 90	2 0	"
Steel	4 0	4 50	"
Lead Pig	4 80	5 10	"
Quicksilver	None		

MIRRS—For iron there is no demand in Canton, nor for tin plates; Lead selling as quoted. On the coast iron and Lead are saleable at a moderate advance on Canton prices.
OPIUM, Patna, new. 775 0 " 0 0 per chest
 " old. 0 0 " 0 0 "
 " Benares, new. 745 0 " 0 0 "
 " old. 0 0 " 0 0 "
 " Malwa, new. 770 0 " 0 0 "
 " Turkey. 360 0 " 0 0 per picul

ORON—The market is flat, sales being only made to meet immediate demands. Buyers are evidently shy of taking a quantity, the opinion that early and large importations of the Bengal drug prevails. New Patna in Canton, and Macao may be rated at \$775. On the coast it is more difficult to procure correct quotations.
Pepper 5 0 " 5 25 "
Rice, cargo quality 2 10 " 2 25 "

RICE—Continues high the prices fluctuate from week to week, according to the changes of weather and number of arrivals. There is little doubt that part of the crop is materially damaged, if not destroyed, in Java there is also a falling off, at Manila prices are high; Balli will furnish the usual supply or more; but if there is a dearth among the Chinese, they must draw their staff of life from the fertile valley of the Ganges. On the coast, south of Amoy, Rice is cheaper than in Canton, at Amoy it is dear, nominal price \$2.50.
Rattans 3 50 " 4 0 "
Sandalwood, Malabar. 11 0 " 13 0 "
 " Timor, & S. Isl. 4 0 " 7 0 "
Saltpetre 7 0 " 7 50 "

WOOLLENS.
 Spanish Stripes 1 0 " 1 25 per yard
 Long Ells, scarlet 8 50 " 8 80 per piece
 " assorted. 8 0 " 0 0 "
 Camlets, English. 22 0 " 24 0 "
 " Dutch. 28 0 " 30 0 "
WOOLLENS—Camlets, with the exception of those of a scarlet color, are very dull. Spanish Stripes in no demand, Long Ells are also dull. On the coast we hear of no transactions, though there is an impression that when the cold weather sets in woollen goods will be more saleable at better prices than have lately ruled the few transactions that have taken place.

EXPORTS.—ON BOARD.

Alum	\$1 75	2 0	per picul
Anniseed.	10 50	11 0	"
Camphor	23 0	20 0	"
Cassia	9 50	10 0	"
" Buds	17 0	18 0	"
China Roots	2 50	3 0	"
Galangal	2 20	0 0	"
Musk	90 0	0 0	per catty
Rhubarb	30 0	60 0	per picul

RHUBARB—The purchases made of the new root are for inferior kinds; of fine there is none yet in the market. The long continuation of heavy rain has been unfavorable to drying and sorting Rhubarb and may in a considerable degree render this years crop inferior in quality.
RAW SILK.
 Tsatsee 520 0 " 550 0 "
 Taysaan 0 0 " 0 0 "
 Canton 280 0 " 350 0 "

SILK—Stock about 500 Bales and in re-daily expected. There is reason to believe that part of the large purchases lately made consisted of the old crop. The Silk was of a good quality, but had lost the lustre which always appears on it when new.
TEA.
 Congou old. Tls. 12 0 " 16 0 "
 Congou new, 39 0 " 43 0 "
 Caper, new, 20 0 " 23 0 "
 Souehong old, 15 0 " 20 0 "
 Souehong new, 3 0 " 53 0 "
 Orange Pekoe, new 22 0 " 34 0 "
 " fine scented. 45 0 " 0 0 "
 Twankay 15 0 " 18 0 "
 Hyson 0 0 " 0 0 "
 " None 20 0 " 36 0 "
 Young Skin Canton. 15 0 " 18 0 "
 Gunpowder Canton. 30 0 " 60 0 "
 Imperial Canton. 40 0 " 67 0 "

TEAS—For green teas the market is dull. About thirty chops of fine Congous have been taken at extreme rates.
EXPORT OF TEAS FROM 1ST JULY TO 17TH AUGUST.
 Green, 1,140,486 lbs.
 Black, 3,035,225 "

Total 4,225,711 lbs.
 Cargo "City of Dory" included.
COTTON REPORT.
 Canton, July 1st to 31st, 1844.
 Deliveries. Stock.
 Twist, bales 741 4,372
 Deliveries. Stock.
 American, bales
 Bombay, " 21,591 78,396
 Bengal, " 3,619 16,256
 Madras, " 65 17,007

Total 25,278 111,659
 including Ship Fattel Mobarack.
PRICES OF BULLION.
 Sycee Silver, large, 2 1/2 per cent. premium
 " small, 1 to 2 ditto
 Spanish Dollars, Ferdinand, par
 " Carolus, 3 per cent. for selected.
 Republican ditto, 4 to 5 per cent. discount.

EXCHANGE.
 Bills on London at 6 months sight, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d.
 Navy Bills, 4s. to 4s. 1d
 H.M. Plenipotentiary on the Bengal Govt., Treasury closed
 Court of Directors accepted on ditto, 60 days, have been offered at 225 per \$100. Difficult of Sale

FREIGHTS.
 To London or Liverpool, £1 per ton of 50 ft.
 To Out-ports, 10s. per ton additional.
 To Amoy, \$6 per ton of 40 feet
 To ports north of Amoy, \$8 ditto
SHIPS LANDING AT WHAMPOA.
 Sanderson, William Prowse, South Stockton, Earl Liverpool, Englands Queen.

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