

# THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

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## FOR LIVERPOOL WITH DESPATCH.

 THE fine, fast Ship JOHN DUGDALE, Captain Milward. For freight apply to BOUSTEAD & Co. Macao, NYE, PARKIN & Co. Canton. September 9th 1844.


 THE A. I. 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, 28th August, 1844.


## FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO THE EAST COAST OF CHINA.

 THE fine Schooner ALLIGATOR, Capt. Cook, A 1 200 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 & co. apply to N. DUUS, Victoria, Sept. 3rd, 1844. 19 Queen's Road.


## FOR BOMBAY.

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


## FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

 THE A. I. 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 Drucetti, 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. DURRAN. Hongkong, 25th July, 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.

## 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 116 tons, about seven years old; and

The Brig "Linnæ", 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, 26th, August 1844.

## TO LET.

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

FOR SALE.—E. I. Company's Bills on Bengal accepted. Apply to GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO. Hongkong, 23d July, 1844.

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

NOTICE.—Goods and merchandize of all descriptions received, and carefully stored in spacious airy and secure Brick Godowns situated 18, and 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.

## 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 60 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 7 to 14 inches, by 7 inches; Teak Planks for House-building, 20 to 26 feet, by 7 to 14 inch, by 12; Oars Ash, 14 to 20 feet; Handspikes, Mast-houps, and Blocks; Anchors, from 1 to 20 cwt.; Cables from 3 to 14 inches.

A Patent Pumping Windlass, for a Vessel of 400 tons, and Iron Bolt, Copper Sheathing, from 16 to 26 ounces; Copper Nails; Bolts, from 3 to 1 1/2 inches diameter; Pump Jacks; Sheet Lead, of sizes Navy, Pilot, and Cabin Biscuits; Beef and Pork; Tongues; Hams; Rice; Dholl; 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, Alsop, 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 Quartar 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.

SPRITS—Brandy, 1st and 2nd qualities in Hogsheads; Cognac in 1 dozen Cases; Old Manila Rum in Casks 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.

## FOR SALE.

A WATER BOAT, with a Force pump complete, with Masts, Sails, Anchors, and Cables &c., &c. For particulars apply to N. DUUS. No. 19 Queen's Road. Victoria, 9th September, 1844.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—Cocunut Oil, and Java Coffee, (of excellent quality) Apply to BURD, LANGE & Co. Victoria, 29th August, 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.

## 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. China Vessel, moored at the entrance of Bombay Creek in Blenheim Reach. July 1st, 1844.

## WANTED.

BY a respectable person, an appointment to take Charge of a Schooner, Lorch, 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.

## FOR SALE.—Pale and Brown Sherry

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

## FOR SALE.—From 16 to 32 oz. Sheathing

Copper, and Nails, Bolts, Rings, Butt Bolts and Spikes. Also, Canvas, from No. 1 to 6. Apply at the Godowns of W. & T. GEMMELL & CO. Victoria, 17th May, 1844.

## FOR SALE.

ALLSOP'S Calcutta bottled Beer, a small batch, Warranted in the finest order, Clarets—highly esteemed Lafitte, Chateau Margeaux, La Rose, Penedesclan 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 Hock in one dozen cases. Port and Sherry in bottle. Apply to EDWARD NEWMAN. Victoria, 14th August, 1844.

## NOTICE.

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

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Joseph T. Cooleage 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. MACKEY. Y. J. MURROW. Canton, 1st June, 1844.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Undersigned beg to notify that they have authorized MR. JONAS LEFFLER, and MR. CHARLES W. MURRAY, to sign for their firm by procuracy 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.

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.

## NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until Wednesday the 18th Instant from such Persons as may be willing to Contract for the undermentioned articles of Barrack Furniture at this Post Viz.—50 Tin Pans for Night Stools. Patterns to be seen at the Office of Ordnance. 3 Officers Privy Seats. EDWARD PINE COFFIN, C. G. Commissariat, Victoria, September 9th, 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 J. R. LOWRIE'S Store a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Ready-made Clothing consisting of Coats, Chestersfields, Trowsers, Satin and Silk Vests, Silk and Satin Stocks, and Ties, Glengarrey and Travelling 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.

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

## 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 Marline 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.

## FOR SALE

BY the undersigned, Bass's India Ale in bottle and Hogsheads, Porter in do., superior Pale Sherry, Port Champagne, Claret, Champagne and other Brandy. Grimble 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. &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. FEIRCE. 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, 10th August, 1844.

NOTICE.

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

Table with columns: Day of Month, Day of Year, Barometer, Rain, Wind, Remarks. Includes data for days 1-15 and 18-27.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FROM THE 1ST SEPTEMBER TO 15th SEPTEMBER, 1844.

LATEST DATES.

Table listing dates for various locations: ENGLAND, UNITED STATES, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, SYDNEY, MADRAS, BATAVIA, SINGAPORE, MANILA, CHUSAN, SHANGHAI, FOO-CHOW, AMOY.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA, AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1844.

The Government Gazette has again been published, but no Notification of the intention of opening the Supreme court appears. We regret this for many reasons.

Many of our readers, are probably not aware, that the people domiciliated on the peninsula of Macao, (who arrogate to themselves the name of Portuguese), are in possession of a weekly paper.

In England there is a vulgar saying, though the vulgarity does not detract from its truth, that, "fair play is a jewel."

lose sight of the principle contained in this homely proverb, though we confess, that of late, our attention has been so much engaged with the grievances, of which this colony justly complains, and the arbitrary confiscation of private property by our rulers, that we have neglected to point out their good works.

In forming an estimate of the services of our present Governor, it is necessary to draw a line between those measures which are purely his own, and those which are a continuation of his predecessor's government.

When Mr. Davis arrived in China, the principal offices under government, were filled by men notoriously incompetent. The most important public duties were sacrificed for private interest.

First in the list of good works, commenced and now carrying on, we place the formation of public streets and drains fit to carry off the water which at all seasons flows from the hills in the vicinity, and which when allowed to lodge in the imperfect cuts formerly made, or in its natural bed, has unquestionably added to, if it has not been the principal cause of the prevailing sickness.

Scarcely less important, is the addition made to the police establishment. The daring robberies, which last winter were so common, and even to the present day occasionally occur, drew the attention of His Excellency, almost immediately after arrival, to the insufficient state of the police establishment.

was the common opinion, that a Chinese police would have been formed, and such was our impression, until very unexpectedly, we saw the Hindostanee mustered a few evenings ago, for the inspection of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

It is rumoured, that the registration system, will shortly be carried out in a complete manner. This important branch of the public service, will be intrusted to a gentleman, intimately acquainted with the language of China, and the habits of the people.

We mention these things with the greater pleasure, as it is possible, our readers at a distance, may have formed an idea that our rulers employ themselves solely in devising plans, for depriving the inhabitants of their property.

Questions will again arise, upon which the press and the Government may be at issue, but none, by any possibility, that will rouse men's passions, and excite their indignation, so strongly, as the wholesale confiscation of property has done.

AMERICAN TEA MARKET.

Tea - Imported in the bark Valparaiso. Terms, notes at 6 mos. payable in the city of New York, to be made satisfactory to the sellers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED. SEPTEMBER 7 - Ellen, Rogers, at Macao, from Singapore 23rd August. 14 - Persia, Morris, Bombay.

SAILED. SEPTEMBER 16 - Chatham, Gifford, Whampoa. 16 - Arun, Dare, Macao. 16 - Persia, Morris, Whampoa.

UNDER DESPATCH. Eleanor Russel, Northern Paris. Elizabeth Ainslie, Amoy. REPORTS. Passengers per Ellen, Rogers, E. J. Gilman, Esq., Mrs. Gilman and family, and Mr. A. Rusden.

VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR.

Anonyma, Thomas, Jardine Matheson & Co. Warlock, Jauncey, do. Ariel, 102, Macfarlane, do.

Alligator, 200, Cook, N. Duus. Yonge Quene, 85, Fletcher, Larkins & Co. Pearl, 150, Morison, D. & M. Rustomjee.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS. Minden, Master Commanding, Wellington, Hospital and Store Ship. H. M. S. Iris, Capt. Mundy.

BRITISH SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA. Madras, 624, Slack, Jardine Matheson & Co. Fort William, Hogg, do. Edmonstone, 624, do. Sarge, Burnett, do.

AMERICAN AT WHAMPOA AND MACAO. U.S.F. Brandywine, Commodore, Parker. U.S.F. St. Louis, Cap. McKeever. Eagle, 323, Sherman, Russell & Co.

BRITISH VESSELS AT MACAO. Corsair, Fraser, Rustomjee & Co. Anna Eliza, 254, Grainger, do. Black Dog, 140, Barret, Dadabhy Burjorjee.

AMERICAN AT WHAMPOA AND MACAO. U.S.F. Brandywine, Commodore, Parker. U.S.F. St. Louis, Cap. McKeever. Eagle, 323, Sherman, Russell & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER. THE A. 1 brig Vanguard, Captain M. Walker. Apply to W. & T. GEMMELL & Co. or at Macao to Messrs. BOUSTEAD & Co. Victoria, 18th September, 1844.

**FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.**  
 THE Schooner "HARLEQUIN," will be dispatched for the above Ports on the 1st October. For freight apply to  
**MURROW & CO.**  
 Canton and Macao.  
 Macao, 12th September, 1844.

**FOR AMOY.**  
 THE Clipper Brig "PANTALON," Captain Porter, having part of her Cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch. For freight apply to  
**MURROW & CO.**  
 Canton and Macao.  
 or **JAMESON HOW CO.**  
 Macao, 12th Sept., 1844. Hongkong

**FOR SALE.**  
 BY Public Auction, on Friday next, at 10 A. M., at the QUEEN'S ARMS INN, a Billiard Table, with Cues, Balls, Lamps, Lantern, &c. Terms Cash.  
**P. TOWNSEND.**

**FOR SALE.**  
 BY Public Auction on a day to be hereafter mentioned, whatever of the following goods, that may remain unsold by Private Sale.  
 Two Mahogany Secretaries, elegantly fitted,  
 Two ditto ditto ditto,  
 One pair Mahogany Ottoman Couches, with Carved backs, fronts, and feet,  
 Two Mahogany Grecian Couches,  
 Two ditto Cleopatra ditto,  
 Four Mahogany Dressing Trays,  
 Four ditto Easy Chairs,  
 Six ditto Teapots,  
 One pair ditto Sofa Tables,  
 One ditto ditto Conversation Couches,  
 Four Mahogany Montague Chairs,  
 One Lady's Mahogany Writing Table,  
 Two Dwarf Almiras,  
 One dozen Mahogany Arm-chairs,  
 One ditto ditto without arms,  
 Two Mahogany Conversation Couches,  
 Two Mahogany Easy Chairs,  
 One large size Mahogany Grecian Couch,  
 One Mahogany Bagatelle Table,  
 One ditto Invalid Couch with spring-seat,  
 One ditto Duett Music Stool,  
 Fourteen ditto Arm-chair,  
 Eight ditto Drawin'-room Footstools,  
 Eight Rose-wood Gossiping Chairs,  
 Three dozen Dining-room Footstools,  
 Sixteen Mahogany Drawing-room Footstools.  
 The above are all of Sherwood and Co.'s make in Calcutta, and well worthy the inspection of the inhabitants of China, and can all be inspected by application to  
**P. TOWNSEND.**

**ASTRAL AND HANGING LAMPS,** of elegant patterns, lately imported and for sale by,  
**P. TOWNSEND.**  
 Victoria, 17th September, 1844.

**SHEATING COPPER AND NAILS,** just arrived, for sale at the stores of  
**P. TOWNSEND.**  
 Vintorir, 17th September, 1844.

**FOR SALE.**  
 A LARGE Bay Horse, the property of Capt Fischer 4th M. N. L. For Dollars 175. Apply at No. 1 Wellington Terrace.

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

**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 extents 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.

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

**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, £3,000 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.

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

**NOTICE.**  
 ALL claims against the estate of the late Capt. G. A. Gordon, H. M. 98th Regt., to be forwarded immediately for settlement, to Capt. Dunbar, 98th Regt.  
 Check-Cheo, 11th September, 1844.

**NOTICE.**—The Annual Meeting of the Morrison Education Society, will be held at the Society's house in Hongkong on Wednesday, the 25th of September, to which the friends of the Institution and the public are respectfully invited.  
**S. W. WILLIAMS.**  
 Cor. Sec.

**NOTICE.**  
 THE Undersigned beg to notify that they commenced business in China as commission merchants on the first of July last.  
 The business will be carried on here under the firm of Kennedy Macgregor & Co.,  
**D. KENNEDY,**  
**ALEXANDER C. MACGREGOR,**  
**GEORGE C. BRUCE.**  
 Queen's Road,  
 Victoria, Hongkong,  
 9th September, 1844.

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

**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.

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

**FOR SALE.**  
 A FEW superfine English Beaver & Silk Hats at moderate prices, also a few fine cloth caps.  
 apply to  
**F. FUNCK.**  
 Victoria, September 19th, 1844.

**JUST IMPORTED.**  
 A FEW two maind-bags of Bengal Gram of the first quality, also a few bags of Oats, and for Sale by  
**F. FUNCK.**  
 Victoria, 10th September, 1844.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
 ON SATURDAY, 14th will be sold by Public Auction at the Rooms of the Undersigned at 11, A. M.  
 A quantity of Canvass & Duck Grey, & White Shirtings, Madeira & Claret Wine, Crockery—Also, an assortment of Cut glass, consisting of Scent Bottles, Butter coolers, Decanters, Claret and Water Jugs, Desert & Breakfast services Plated ware, Saddles & Whips &c. &c.  
**P. TOWNSEND.**  
 Victoria, 10th September, 1844.

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

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

**JUST** received by the undersigned. A few superior No. 3 Mahila Cheroots, of 1812 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.

**MESRS 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 topmasts 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's 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. L. Pierce, Esq. Macao; executed with dispatch.  
 Victoria, August 2nd, 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 Chiwams 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. OSULLIVAN,**  
 Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London  
 AND  
**F. 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.

**FOR SALE.**—At the office of this paper.  
 Compradores 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.

**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.

**ENGLISH EXTRACTS.**  
 THE PRESS.  
 (From the Colonial Magazine.)  
 (Concluded from No. 167.)

**Barbadoes.**—A newspaper was first published in this island in 1731. The island has now 5 semi-weekly, and 1 tri weekly newspaper, all of which are published at Bridgetown; in addition to an official weekly Government Gazette.

The oldest existing paper was commenced about the year 1810 or 1811. It is a singular fact, that two of these papers have been established by the coloured population as their especial organs, one about three years ago, and the other in the present year (1841), and they are supported and conducted entirely by that class; one is edited, with much ability, by Mr. S. J. Prescott, a gentleman of colour. In Jamaica, also, one or two of the papers are edited by persons of colour, and espouse the cause and interests of the negro population. Many of the colonial papers are owned by members of the Island legislature.

*St. Kitt's, Grenada, Tobago, Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia,* have each two weekly political journals. The oldest paper at St. Kitt's dates from 1813, but a Gazette was published in 1748. Grenada, 1742. Tobago, the first, was only five years since. Antigua, 1813; but there was a paper published there in 1748. Dominica, 1825. St. Lucia, 1837. St. Vincent, 1784. At Trinidad, there are two semi-weekly papers, besides the *Royal Gazette*, which are all of comparatively recent origin, the oldest having only been published fourteen years. The price of the different West India papers varies considerably—the Kingston daily papers being 1 doubloon (£5 6s. 8d.) per annum, while the Spanish-Town semi-weekly paper is charged nearly the same price; the Barbadoes papers are 6 or 8 dollars; the Antigua, Dominica, and Grenada papers cost the same: those of Trinidad and Tobago, 12 dollars; and those of St. Vincent, £3 5s. per annum. These newspapers are all creditable publications; they are generally published in the English tongue, except in some few instances of colonies ceded by France, in which they are partially printed in the language of that country.

*India.*—The succinct but excellent account of the press in the Peninsula of Hindostan, shall be copied entire. The reader must recollect the date of the paper from which it is extracted, viz., July, 1811:—

The state of the press in India is very different to what it was some years ago. There is not perhaps a much greater number of papers published nor is the aggregate circulation of the whole very much above the sum total of the sale, when controversy ran high between the partisans of government and the friends of a free press and colonization. But there is a wide difference in the tone of the journals, and their contents indicate a higher degree of intelligence, and the possession of a much better knowledge of the affairs of the country. Newspapers are now as common in the British dominions abroad, as in England; and in British India, six or eight Gazettes are now published in the Bengalee language. One of the most striking features of the modern history of Hindostan, and the most unflinching guarantee of its improvement, is the diffusion of knowledge by the establishment of periodicals, and the promulgation of the sacred writings in the native dialect.

There was great truth in Lord William Bentinck's assertion, that the panacea for the evils, both moral and physical, endured by the natives is "knowledge," "knowledge," "knowledge." In 1814, there existed but two papers at Calcutta besides the *Government Gazette*. In 1826, 3 more had been added. In 1833, there were 33 different publications. In 1841, there were 8 English daily papers, 3 tri-weekly, 8 weekly, and 9 native papers.

The first Calcutta newspaper was *Hicking's Gazette*, which was commenced on the 29th of January, 1781. The *Calcutta Gazette*, or *Oriental Advertiser*, appears to have been the second journal in British India; it is a small official sheet, commenced on the 4th of March, 1784. The Calcutta daily papers now assimilate very closely to those published in London. The *Englishman* has a daily circulation of from 1300 to 1400 subscribers, and is said to yield a profit of £3000 a year; the cost of printing and conducting it being about £8000. The *Bengal Hukaru*, or *Messenger*, the oldest and leading journal of India, was originally established as a weekly newspaper, in January, 1795. The first number of the daily *Hukaru*, being likewise the first daily paper ever published in India, appeared on the 29th of April, 1819. It has since been several times enlarged and improved; and is now as large as the *London Morning Post*; it has a circulation of about 1600, and has generally a page and a half of general advertisements.

From a parliamentary paper, printed in 1832, we find that the number of periodical publications, under the license or sanction of the British government at the several Presidencies, was as follows:—

	1814.	1820	1830.
Bengal—European publications.	1	5	31
Native ditto . . . . .	none	none	8
Fort St. George—European publications.	5	8	8
Native ditto . . . . .	none	none	none
Bombay—European publications.	4	4	12
Native ditto . . . . .	none	2	4
Total . . . . .	10.	10	63

From a list of Indian newspapers made out in 1836, it appeared that there were published in Calcutta 3 daily papers, 1 thrice a week, 1 twice a week, and 6 weekly, besides several native publications not taken into account; at Serampore, 2 weekly; in the Mofussil, 6 weekly; at Madras, 1 four times a week, and 6 semi-weekly; Singapore, 2 weekly; Penang 1.

The weight allowed for newspapers by the post is 3½ sicca, or tolas, weight, each cover, upon which postage is levied as upon two rates—2 annas to stations within 400 miles, and 3 annas to stations exceeding that distance. Thus the postage on a daily paper to any station within 400 miles from Calcutta will amount to 40 rupees, and beyond that distance to 60 rupees, per annum.

The price of the Calcutta daily papers is 64 rupees; of the weekly, 16 rupees; of the Bombay, tri-weekly papers, 60 rupees; semi-weekly, 30 to 40 rupees. The Madras and Bombay press has a less extensive circulation than that of Bengal, and it has been changing so much lately, that we possess less accurate details of its actual state, but we find at Madras 9 English newspapers published in 1839, nearly all semi-weekly. At Com-

day, the English periodicals are 9 or 10 in number, all issued semi-weekly, and 4 native publications.

Ceylon—2 semi-weekly papers and an official Gazette are published; the first was in 1802.

East of the Ganges—a paper is published at Pulo-penang, under the title of the Prince of Wales's Island Gazette, which was commenced as early as 1805, but the publication was suspended for some years, and resumed in 1833.

Canton—Two weekly English newspapers were published at Canton, but are now removed to Macao. The oldest of these is the Canton Register, which appeared on the 7th of November, 1827.

Australasia.—Sydney has a many as eight newspapers, and in size and style are counterparts of the best provincial journals.

Melbourne.—Three papers are published twice a week. Geelong.—One weekly.

South Australia has four newspapers—one published semi-weekly at Adelaide, and the others weekly.

Tan Diemen's Land.—Hobart Town, six weekly newspapers, one semi-weekly, and two gratis advertising sheets.

Sandwich Islands have now their regular newspaper. The Sandwich Island Gazette, published at Honolulu, Oahu, has been established more than three years, and was conducted until lately by Mr. S. D. Mackintosh, who has recently gone to America; where he has started another paper.

New Zealand.—Wellington. The first number of the New Zealand Gazette was printed in London on the 21st of August, 1833, and although a great number were struck off, the demand was so great, that a second edition was published on the 8th of September.

Its very able editor, Samuel Revas, immediately embarked, and printed the second number on the beach at Port Nicholson, on the 18th of April, 1840. He had been preceded by the Company's Agent, Colonel William Wakefield, who had arrived on the 20th of September, 1839, so that Mr. R. on his arrival, found plenty of matter with which to fill up his paper.

It was at first a weekly publication, but now appears twice a week. Its price is 10s. per quarter, which is not so high as the Calcutta papers; but as the population increases and greater numbers are printed, no doubt the price will be lowered.

The Colonist has been started in opposition to it—Mr. Hanson being its editor—but the proprietorship is in a joint-stock company. It is, however, with great pleasure that we read in the New Zealand Gazette of the 5th of April, 1843, the report of an anniversary dinner to commemorate the establishment of the Press in New Zealand—Mr. Revas in the Chair, and Mr. Hanson as Vice President.

Nelson.—Like its predecessor the Nelson Examiner had its first number published in London, on the 6th of September, 1841. Its editor, Mr. Charles Elliott, printed the second number at Nelson Haven, on the 12th of March, 1842—Captain Arthur Wakefield, R. N., having preceded him in the Whiby, and having landed there on the 9th of October, 1841. This is a weekly paper; the price for single numbers is 1s., or 40s. a year; but as it, like the Wellington papers, is untaxed, the price must fall, as the population increases so as to call for the printing of a greater number.

Bay of Islands.—A newspaper was started here soon after colonists had established in Cook's Straits, but it did not last long, as the Governor, availing himself of a law which had been made at the penal state at Sydney, under the government of which he at first acted, availed himself of this law, and suppressed the paper.

Auckland.—Newspapers seem to have been started here, only to be dropped. One was begun by a joint-stock company—the proprietors disapproved of the sentiments of the editor, and, in discharging him, put down the paper. Another was started, it is said, under the patronage of the official persons about the Governor, but it soon withered and died, as has been the fate of one or two since.

With the exception of New Zealand, the information in this article has been derived from the elaborate statement of Mr. Simmonds, printed by the Statistical Society of London; but it is but fair to apprise our readers, that they will find in the original paper itself, a much more ample account than that which we have given. Mr. Simmonds has given an account of the periodical press of all Europe, of parts of Africa and Asia—but this, much as it is to be admired, is hardly matter for the Colonial Magazine—still, as far as that gentleman is concerned, it is but fair to give his excellent and modest conclusion—"It would be too much to expect that the preceding statement is perfect in all its details. It is, however, as complete as a long and diligent search for the existing information upon the subject, and an extensive correspondence with news-agents and public authorities in the United Kingdom and foreign countries, and more particularly in the British Colonies, have enabled its author to make it; and it may be hoped, that the first attempt to give a collective view of the newspaper press of the world, will lead others to transmit to the Statistical Society of London more detailed statements for separate countries, which will furnish the means of correcting and filling up this sketch, and of preparing a similar and more complete statement at a future early period."

But Mr. Simmonds' conclusion is a broad hint to bring the present article also to a close; but in doing so, it must be observed that the Press is a subject of such immense extent—of such vast importance—so interesting to those in the colonies, as well as to us at home—that justice would not be done it with a mere statistical return. In a future number of the Colonial Magazine, some account shall be given of the unexampled periodical press at home. Some remarks will be submitted as to its character, or, as Mr. Simmonds calls it, "its quality." Something also must be said as to its mechanical construction, its sale, its price, and of the perusal of

those who create it; if its progress has been great, its prospects are yet greater, and to England—"upon whose empire the sun never sets," it is the very alphabet of its power and greatness.

In this paper its first issue has been traced—its extended utility when newspapers were established and its recent progress, since England has set an example to the world, of cheap, regular, and rapid postal communication—still it is but in its infancy; whenever postal communication is rendered universal, the periodical press of England will extend to a degree which the mind can hardly contemplate. There is not an individual living, who has more in his power than Lord Lowther, to assist in this all-important matter; and we pen it sincerely, when we say that we look forward with confidence, that he will exert himself in a way, which will make his appointment to the Post-Office a blessing to mankind.

W.

[From the Friend of India.]

LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.—The departure of Lord Ellenborough from the shores of India reminds us of the duty of offering a brief review of his administration.

The first remark which suggests itself to the mind, on this retrospect, is the strange series of disappointments by which it has been characterized, not less on the part of Lord Ellenborough than of his honourable Masters. In October 1841, the usual farewell entertainment was given to his Lordship at the London Tavern, at which many eloquent speeches were made, the whole burden of which was the singular good fortune of the public authorities in having obtained the services of one who was considered to be fitter for the government of India, than any man to be found within the four seas of Britain. The Court of Directors were peculiarly enraptured with the prize they had drawn. The Chairman said, "it was a source of much satisfaction that the Court had been enabled to place that momentous trust in the hands of the noble Lord, whose great talents, unwearied devotion to the public service, and intimate acquaintance with the condition of India, peculiarly qualified him for discharging its duties." Within thirty months, all these bright visions completely vanished. After three days of earnest deliberation, the Directors unanimously resolved to fly in the face of a Conservative Ministry, and recall his Lordship; and the oldest member of the Direction, in the explanation which he gave of this unprecedented act in his place in Parliament, declared that the Court had been actuated entirely by a sense of public duty, and that their wishes were confined to one object, that of ridding the Government of India of the man who had so bitterly disappointed their hopes. Not less palpable is the discrepancy between Lord Ellenborough's professions and intentions, and his performances. At that banquet, he said he felt he had much to do, to terminate the war in China, to restore tranquillity to both banks of the Indus, and, in a word, to give peace to Asia. The Journal des Debats, commenting on his recall, says, "during his administration" of twenty-seven months and a half, "few pitched battles have been fought, and the Anglo-Indian empire, already so vast, has been enlarged by the addition of entire provinces." On that occasion, Lord Ellenborough dwelt with a feeling of enthusiasm on the idea of "emulating the magnificent benevolence of the Mahomedan Emperors in the great works of public improvement." Yet his only movement in this path of imperial benevolence has been to arrest the progress of the Ganges Canal, which had been sanctioned by the Court of Directors, and to devote a sum which would have secured its completion, to the pageantry of war. On the 1st of October 1842, Lord Ellenborough announced that he was content with the limits which nature had fixed for the boundaries of our empire. On the 5th of March 1843, he annexed the whole province of Scinde to that empire, and carried our advanced posts twenty miles to the West of the Indus. The constant succession of disappointments which has marked the past administration, is without parallel in our Indian History.

Lord Ellenborough reached India at a crisis of extraordinary difficulty. As he anchored in Madras roads, the first boat brought him intelligence that the army of Cabul had been annihilated and that the remainder of the troops in Afghanistan were in the greatest peril. Without landing at that port, he directed his steps to Calcutta. At Kedgee, he was met by a deputation from Lord Auckland, among whom was his private and confidential Secretary, Mr. Colvin, than whom no man was better acquainted with the position and aspect of affairs beyond the Indus, and the state of feeling within it. Yet Lord Ellenborough never exchanged a word with him on the subject. After his arrival in Calcutta, this momentous subject was discussed at the Council Board. Lord Auckland had forwarded reinforcements and supplies towards Cabul and Candahar, but with no idea of a second advance on the Capital, to which both his Lordship and Mr. Colvin were decidedly adverse. This fact, which was unknown at the time, has been subsequently established on the clearest evidence. The troops which were pushed forward under General Pollock were directed to stop at the threshold of Afghanistan, and were intended only to assist the retirement of the garrisons of Jellalabad and Ghuzni. How far the Members of Council concurred in these timid views, cannot be known till the minutes they recorded, are made public. It was, therefore, open to Lord Ellenborough to advance or to retreat. His Lordship and his Council resolved to advance; their determination was embodied in the well known letter of the 15th of March, which bears internal evidence of being the production of Lord Ellenborough's own pen. It has all the nerve of his style, and none of the bombast which characterized his subsequent papers, when he began to take Napoleon for his model. It is one of the most masterly state papers in our Indian archives. The reasoning is strong and unanswerable; the language is terse and vigorous, and the spirit it breathes is worthy a successor of Clive and Wellesley, and Hastings. Its object was to announce the necessity of re-establishing our military reputation by "inflicting some signal blow on the

Afghans, which might make it appear to them, to our own subjects and our allies, that we had the power of inflicting punishment on those who committed atrocities and violated their faith; and that we withdrew ultimately from Afghanistan not from any deficiency of means to maintain our position, but because we were satisfied that the King we had set up had not, as we were erroneously led to imagine, the support of the nation over which he had been placed." Such was the united determination of Lord Ellenborough and his Council on the 15th of March. All our military movements were then shaped with a view to carry it out, and it was with the resolution to vindicate our national honour that his Lordship left Calcutta for the North-West Provinces on the 7th of April.

But on reaching Benares, Lord Ellenborough, in addition to the fall of Ghuzni, heard of the unaccountable blunders committed by General England, which led him to fall back on Quetta, and also of the unsatisfactory state of the troops which were about to enter the Khyber under General Pollock. The Council was no longer at his elbow to sustain his resolution. Alarmed by the adverse aspect of affairs, he issued orders for the retreat from Afghanistan, without reference to the unfortunate prisoners, men, women, and children, who were thus doomed to a state of hopeless captivity in the hands of barbarians. Mr. Maddock, the Secretary in attendance on the Governor-General, was directed to write at once to General Nott "to draw off the garrison of Kelat-i-Ghilze, to destroy the fort, and the guns, which could not be brought away, to ruin the defences of Candahar, and to abandon that town and retire on Quetta." On the same day his Lordship himself wrote to Sir Jasper Nicolls, desiring him to inform General Pollock that all his future movements were to be regulated with a view to his falling back on India. These orders afford a remarkable instance of that perpetual fluctuation of view which so lamentably marked the late administration. On the 15th of March his Lordship said "he should consider the object of striking a decisive blow at the Afghans, a blow which might re-establish our military character beyond the Indus, and leave a deep impression of our power and of the vigor with which it would be applied to punish an atrocious enemy—as one for which risk might be justifiably incurred." In thirty-five days, this military ardour was extinct, and his Lordship wrote, that "it would be for consideration whether our troops, have been redeemed from the state of peril in which they have been placed in Afghanistan, and, it may still be hoped, not without the infliction of some severe blow on the Afghan army, it would be justifiable again to push them for no other object than that of revenging our losses, and of re-establishing in all its original brilliancy our military character." It is worthy of remark as one of the anomalies of the administration that he who, at the end of the year 1842, was inspired with the strongest military monomania on record, was so utterly indifferent to our military reputation on the 19th of the preceding April, as to be unwilling to submit to the smallest risk to restore its brilliancy and that he who is now the idol of the army, incurred the scorn of all India for his unworthy acquiescence in defeat and disgrace.

This feeling of pusillanimity continued from the 19th of April to the 4th of July. During the interval, Lord Ellenborough began to devote his attention to the state of the public revenue, and appointed a Finance Committee, of whose labours we shall speak hereafter. All his communications to Generals Nott and Pollock at this period may be summed up in the words—Retreat! Retreat! Retreat! Yet at this very time, for no object which has been discovered, except that of mystifying the public, some old unserviceable rockets, found at Dum-Dum, were sent up to Afghanistan by dawk bangy, as though the army was going to besiege Cabul. But on the 4th of July, a change came over the spirit of his Lordship's dreams. The pacific policy was folded up, and the banner of war again unfurled. It is generally supposed that the change was produced by a communication from the Duke of Wellington, who, on hearing of the extent of our disasters in Central Asia, is said to have urged an immediate march of Cabul with the view of retrieving our military honor, and re-establishing the impression of our superiority "on the Mahomedan mind from Constantinople to Calcutta."

(To be continued.)

CANTON PRICES CURRENT.

7TH SEPTEMBER, 1844.

IMPORTS.—DUTY PAID.

Table listing import prices for various goods like Ale, Amber, Betel Nut, Canvas, Scotch, Cochineal, Copper sheathing, Cordage, European, Cotton, Bombay, sh. ps. Ts. old, new, Madras, Bengal, etc.

COTTON GOODS.

Table listing cotton goods prices for White Shirts, Grey ditto, Yarn, Nos. 18 to 30, Nos. 38 to 42, Chintz Furniture, etc.

METALS.

Table listing metal prices for Tin, Banca, Plates, Iron, Nail, Hoop, Bar, Steel, Lead Pig, Quicksilver, etc.

Table listing opium prices for Patna, Benares, Malwa, Turkey, Ormuz, Patna, etc.

WOOLLENS.

Table listing woolen prices for Spanish Stripes, Long Eils, scarlet, assorted, Camlets, English, Scarlet, Dutch, etc.

EXPORTS.—ON BOARD.

Table listing export prices for Alum, Anniseed, Camphor, Cassia, Buds, China Roots, Galangal, Musk, Rhubarb, Tsatlee, Taysaan, Canton, etc.

Stock remains its price. Tsatlee \$510 to \$540; stock not more than 250 bales. In about ten days the remainder of the 1st crop will arrive in Canton, making the whole amount to 3,200 bales; there is reason to think that this includes six or seven hundred bales from last season, so that the first of the three crops of the present year may be taken at near 2,500 bales. It is said that higher prices have been paid for the second crop, in consequence of a demand for Shanghai; and it is not known what quantity will be brought to the Canton market, though the first of it may be expected in six weeks.

TEA.

Table listing tea prices for Congou old, Congou new, Caper, new, Souchong old, Souchong new, Orange Pekoe, new, Twankay, Hyson, etc.

The tea-men are beginning to relax in their demands. Chops lately held at 41 trials are now offered at 31. An extensive exchange operation (£120,000) made by a house that usually ships large quantities of tea, coupled with the fact, that the same firm are supposed, but the other day, to have purchased a parcel of silk worth £30,000, has rather opened the Chinamen's eyes to the fact that tea is looked upon as a dangerous return. As the season advances prices it is anticipated will come down.

EXPORT OF TEAS FROM 1ST JULY TO 17TH AUGUST.

Table showing export totals for Green and Black teas.

Total 4,225,711 lbs. Cargo "City of Dery" included.

COTTON REPORT.

Table listing cotton report for Canton, August 1st to 31st, 1844, including Twist, American bales, Bombay, Bengal, Madras, etc.

Total 38,143 117,893 including England's Queen.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Table listing bullion prices for Sycee Silver, Spanish Dollars, Ferdinand, par, Republican ditto, etc.

EXCHANGE.

Table listing exchange rates for Bills on London, Navy Bills, H.M. Plenipotentiary on the Bengal Govt., etc.

Court of Directors accepted on ditto, 60 days, have been offered at 225 per \$100. Difficult of Sale. EXCHANGE.—The late purchase of £120,000 of Barings' bills at 4s. 3l. at the commencement of the season for exports has given a very decided character to the money market, and will probably fix the value of the dollar for a time at from 4s. 3l. to 4s. 4d.

FREIGHTS.

Table listing freight rates for To London or Liverpool, To Out ports, To Amoy, etc.

Freights.—Ships now loading get £1. It is doubtful whether this rate will long continue unchanged. There are comparatively few ships in China, and from the improvement of freight in India, seeking vessels cannot be expected from that quarter, it is true a considerable fleet are on their way from England, and it is equally true that upwards of 100 will be required to carry the produce likely to be shipped from the 1st August, 1844, to 31st July, 1845. Any very extensive purchases of tea may cause an advance, and unless a large quantity of British tonnage is taken up in India to carry rice and cotton to China, we do not anticipate any decline on £1.

SHIPS LOADING FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM. Main, East Liverpool, South Stockton, England's Queen, Alexander Barrig, Hindostan, Finang, Marchioness of Douro, John Dugdale and Oriza laid on.

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