

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

VOL. III. No. 169

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st, 1844.

PRICE \$ 12 per annum

Terms of Subscription to the "Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette" per annum \$12. Six months \$7. Three months \$4; all paid in advance. Credit prices, \$14, \$8, 50, and \$5, for the periods of twelve, six, and three months respectively. Single numbers to Subscribers 25 cts. each, to Non-Subscribers 1 Rupee. Parties calling or sending to the office for papers are requested to pay cash. Terms of Advertising.—Ten lines and under \$1; additional 10 cents per line. Repetitions one third of the first insertion. Advertisements to have written on the face of them, the number of times they are required to appear, otherwise they will be published until countermanded. In all instances, those who are not Subscribers, must pay in advance.

FOR 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 JAMIESON HOW CO.
Macao, 12th Sept., 1844. Hongkong

FOR LIVERPOOL WITH DESPATCH.
THE fine, fast Ship JOHN DUG-
DALE, Captain Milward. For
freight apply to
BOUSTEAD & Co Macao,
NYE, PARKIN & Co. Canton.
September 9th 1844.

THE A. 1, ship HINDOSTAN,
Capt. Bowen, will load at Wham-
poa for London with all despatch.
For Freight apply to,
DENT & Co.
at Canton, Macao, and Hongkong.
Canton, 29th 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 &c. apply to
N. DUUS.
Victoria, Sept. 3rd, 1844. 18 Queen's Road.

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

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE A. 1 Barque "ROYAL AL-
BERT," Captain Balderstone, of
107 Tons. Apply here or at Canton
to
BELL & CO.
Victoria, 9th August, 1844.

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

FOR 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 "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, 26th, August 1844.

FOR SALE:
THE two last named vessels would be sold
on the most advantageous terms, and on credit if
required.
Macao, 26th, August 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 "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, 26th, August 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 "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, 26th, August 1844.

TO let on moderate terms, the fine old ship SALAH,
being well calculated for an Hospital ship or
Godown.
Apply to
JOHN LAMONT.
East Point, 20th June, 1844.

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

NOTICE—The undersigned is authorized by His
Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief of H. Ma-
jesty'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 descrip-
tions received and carefully stored in spacious
dry 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 fol-
lowing 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 3 to 13 inches, by 7 inches; Teak Planks
for House-building, 20 to 26 feet, by 3 to 13 inch
by 12; Oars, Ash, 14 to 20 feet; Handspikes, Mast-
hoops, and Blocks; Anchors, from 1 to 20 cwt.;
Cables from 1 to 13 inches.

A Patent Pumping Windlass, for a Vessel of
400 tons, and Iron Bolts; Copper Sheathing, from
16 to 20 ounces; Copper Nails; Bolts from 3 to 13
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.; 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 Cases; and
Octaves of Dark, Brown, Gold, and Straw Co-
lours; and Bottled in 3 and 6 dozen Cases; Spanish
White Wine; Dry Lisbon; Tinto in Quarter
Cases; 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;
Annisette in 1 dozen Cases.
N. DUUS.
Victoria, 13th August, 1844.

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

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

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, 29th 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.

FOR SALE.—Pale and Brown Sherry
E. I. Madeira
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, Canvass, 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, Pe-
desclann and Hermitage of the finest quality, Cham-
pagne, 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
L'Coledge 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.

ADVERTISEMENT.
THE Undersigned beg to notify that they have
authorised MR. JOHNS. 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.

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 Bom-
bay Creek in Elenheim Reach.
July 1st, 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, Chesterfields, Trowsers, Satin and Silk
Vests, Silk and Satin Stocks, and Ties, Glengarrey
and Traveling Caps; and a few very superior Cloth
Caps; also, some very superior Ladies white
French Sattin Stays, and a variety of other ar-
ticles, at moderate prices.
Victoria, 2nd August, 1844.

JUST RECEIVED, a small quantity of Supe-
rior 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 Span yarn winches, Cast-Iron
Sheave bushes, Composition do, Brass Coaked
Block Sheaves, patent Screw Bull's-eye Ventila-
tors (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. Grumble 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. PEIRCE.
August 22nd, 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. PEIRCE.
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 condi-
tion; 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.
Victoria, 17th Aug, 1844. Queen's Road.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate to the inha-
bitants of Hongkong, Ship-masters, and the
public in general, that they have this day com-
menced business as Commission and General
Agents.
A. H. FRYER,
T. A. LANE.
Victoria, July 15th 1844.

FOR SALE.
SUPERIOR Doe Skin for Trowsers, and Cash-
mere 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.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

An Ordinance for Her Majesty's Subjects within the Dominions of the Emperor of China, or within any Ship, or Vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the Coast of China.

Anno Octavo Victoriae Reginae. No. 6 of 1844.

By His Excellency JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong, and its Dependencies, and Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's Subjects, trading to and from the dominions of the Emperor of China, with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hongkong.

Title. An Ordinance to authorize the Execution of the Process of the Supreme Court of Hongkong in certain Parts within the Dominions of the Emperor of China.

[19th August, 1844.]

Whereas by a certain Ordinance made and passed in the 7th year of the Reign No. 1 of 1844 of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Dated 24th January, Her Majesty's Subjects within the Dominions of the Emperor of China, or within any Ship, or Vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the Coast of China, it was amongst other things enacted and ordained: "That the Courts of Justice at Hongkong, which are now or shall be hereafter erected, shall have the same power, jurisdiction and authority in all matters whatsoever, whether civil or criminal, over Her Majesty's Subjects within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or within any Ship, or Vessel, at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the Coast of China, as the Courts aforesaid have, or shall have, over Her Majesty's Subjects actually resident within Her Majesty's Colony of Hongkong."

And whereas doubts may be entertained whether the provisions of the above recited Ordinance are sufficient to authorize the execution of the Process of the Supreme Court of Hongkong within the Dominions of the Emperor of China, in matters arising within the said Colony of Hongkong, and it is expedient that such doubts should be removed; Be it therefore enacted and ordained by His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong and Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's Subjects in China, with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hongkong aforesaid, that from and after the passing of this Ordinance all writs and processes for carrying into effect any judgment, decree, or order, of the said Court, shall and may be served and executed upon the person or property of any defendant or defendants, being a British subject or subjects being or found in any of those parts within the Dominions of the Emperor of China wherein there shall be resident a Consul or Vice Consul, (or other person acting as such) of Her said Majesty, or within any Ship or Vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the Coast of China, notwithstanding such judgment, decree, or order shall have been pronounced or made in respect of matters arising within the said Colony of Hongkong; and that it shall and may be lawful for the said Court either to direct any such writ or process to be served and executed as aforesaid, by the sheriff of the said Colony, or to direct the same to any of Her said Majesty's Consuls or Vice-Consuls, or other persons acting as such, resident within the dominions aforesaid, to be served and executed therein or within any Ship or Vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the Coast of China; and every such Consul, Vice-Consul, or other person, to whom any such writ or process shall be directed as aforesaid, shall serve and execute the same forthwith, and immediately after the service and execution of such writ or process shall make a return to the said Court of what has been done thereon; and every such Consul, Vice-Consul, or other person, to whom any such writ or process shall be directed as aforesaid, shall and may demand, take and receive such and the like fees, for the service and execution thereof, as are allowed to the Sheriff for serving and executing the same within the said Colony of Hongkong.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong, Victoria, 19th August, 1844.

A. E. SHELLEY, Clerk of Councils.

HONGKONG.

Anno Octavo Victoriae Reginae. No. 18 of 1844.

By The Honorable CHARLES D'AGUILAR, Major General Commanding Her Majesty's Troops in China, and Governor for the time being of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies.

Title. "An Ordinance for better securing the peace and quiet of the inhabitants of the Town of Victoria and its vicinity during the night time."

Whereas the Inhabitants of Victoria and its Vicinity have hitherto been disturbed and annoyed during the night time by various loud and unnecessary noises made by private watchmen and other persons to such an extent as to become a public nuisance, and it is expedient for the comfort and tranquillity of the said Inhabitants that the said public nuisance should be suppressed and

Whereas it is manifest that such Watchmen or other person could from time to time during the night notify their state of vigilance and convey to their respective masters and employers that they are on the watch and alert, without occasioning any disturbance or annoyance to the public or to the inhabitants of adjoining houses; Be it therefore enacted and ordained by the Governor for the time being of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof that from and after the publication of this Ordinance no person or persons whatsoever shall between sunset and the hour of six in the following morning make or cause to be made any noise or noises

whenever calculated to disturb annoy or interfere with the public tranquillity or the quiet of the occupier or inhabitant of any dwelling house within the said Town of Victoria or its vicinity; And that in case any person or persons shall make or cause to be made any such noise or noises as aforesaid it shall and may be lawful for any such occupier or Inhabitant or for any officer charged with the preservation of the peace or any Constable or policeman or other person to summon the party so offending before any Police Magistrate to whom it shall and may be lawful on due investigation and proof of the party having offended against the provisions aforesaid, to proceed against and in a summary manner to fine the party so offending in any sum not exceeding \$10 and in default of payment to commit the said party to prison for any period of time not exceeding one calendar month.

And be it further enacted and ordained that if on any such investigation or proof as aforesaid it shall appear to the said presiding Magistrate that the party so offending acted as Watchman or servant of the proprietor or occupier of any dwelling house warehouse or other out house office or premises or of the inhabitant person or persons in charge thereof, or by or with the direction knowledge sanction sufferance or permission of such proprietor or occupier or of such inhabitant or person in charge as aforesaid then and in such case it shall and may be lawful to and for such Magistrate to dismiss the charge as against the Watchman or servant or person acting as such so offending as aforesaid and to summon or cause to be summoned forthwith before him the proprietor or occupier inhabitant or person in charge thereof as aforesaid having so directed sanctioned suffered or permitted the making of the said noise or noises so made by the Watchman or servant or person acting as such as aforesaid then it shall and may be lawful to and for such presiding Magistrate to fine such proprietor or occupier or inhabitant or person in charge as aforesaid in any sum not exceeding \$50 and in default of payment to levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such proprietor or occupier or inhabitant or person in charge as aforesaid by virtue of a warrant in writing under his hand to be issued for that purpose, and in case of the offender not having sufficient goods and chattels within the Colony of Hongkong whereon to levy the said fine together with all costs and charges consequent thereon it shall and may be lawful for the said Magistrate to commit such offender to prison for any period of time not exceeding one calendar month.

And be it further enacted and ordained that when and so often as any such noise or noises as aforesaid shall be made in or upon any dwelling house or premises if it shall be impracticable, or difficult to apprehend discover or identify the person or persons so making such noise or noises as aforesaid then and in such case it shall and may be lawful to and for such Magistrate upon information thereof to summon before him the proprietor or occupier or inhabitant or person in charge of such dwelling house or premises and if it shall appear on due investigation and proof that such noise or noises as aforesaid were made in or upon the said dwelling house or premises by the direction or with the knowledge sanction sufferance or permission of the owner occupier inhabitant or person in charge thereof, to impose on him such and the like penalty as is lastly hereinbefore provided, the said penalty to be recovered in the same manner as is also lastly hereinbefore provided.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong, Victoria, 11th September, 1844.

A. E. SHELLEY, Clerk of Councils.

whenever calculated to disturb annoy or interfere with the public tranquillity or the quiet of the occupier or inhabitant of any dwelling house within the said Town of Victoria or its vicinity; And that in case any person or persons shall make or cause to be made any such noise or noises as aforesaid it shall and may be lawful for any such occupier or Inhabitant or for any officer charged with the preservation of the peace or any Constable or policeman or other person to summon the party so offending before any Police Magistrate to whom it shall and may be lawful on due investigation and proof of the party having offended against the provisions aforesaid, to proceed against and in a summary manner to fine the party so offending in any sum not exceeding \$10 and in default of payment to commit the said party to prison for any period of time not exceeding one calendar month.

And be it further enacted and ordained that if on any such investigation or proof as aforesaid it shall appear to the said presiding Magistrate that the party so offending acted as Watchman or servant of the proprietor or occupier of any dwelling house warehouse or other out house office or premises or of the inhabitant person or persons in charge thereof, or by or with the direction knowledge sanction sufferance or permission of such proprietor or occupier or of such inhabitant or person in charge as aforesaid then and in such case it shall and may be lawful to and for such Magistrate to dismiss the charge as against the Watchman or servant or person acting as such so offending as aforesaid and to summon or cause to be summoned forthwith before him the proprietor or occupier inhabitant or person in charge thereof as aforesaid having so directed sanctioned suffered or permitted the making of the said noise or noises so made by the Watchman or servant or person acting as such as aforesaid then it shall and may be lawful to and for such presiding Magistrate to fine such proprietor or occupier or inhabitant or person in charge as aforesaid in any sum not exceeding \$50 and in default of payment to levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such proprietor or occupier or inhabitant or person in charge as aforesaid by virtue of a warrant in writing under his hand to be issued for that purpose, and in case of the offender not having sufficient goods and chattels within the Colony of Hongkong whereon to levy the said fine together with all costs and charges consequent thereon it shall and may be lawful for the said Magistrate to commit such offender to prison for any period of time not exceeding one calendar month.

And be it further enacted and ordained that when and so often as any such noise or noises as aforesaid shall be made in or upon any dwelling house or premises if it shall be impracticable, or difficult to apprehend discover or identify the person or persons so making such noise or noises as aforesaid then and in such case it shall and may be lawful to and for such Magistrate upon information thereof to summon before him the proprietor or occupier or inhabitant or person in charge of such dwelling house or premises and if it shall appear on due investigation and proof that such noise or noises as aforesaid were made in or upon the said dwelling house or premises by the direction or with the knowledge sanction sufferance or permission of the owner occupier inhabitant or person in charge thereof, to impose on him such and the like penalty as is lastly hereinbefore provided, the said penalty to be recovered in the same manner as is also lastly hereinbefore provided.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong, Victoria, 11th September, 1844.

A. E. SHELLEY, Clerk of Councils.

SHIPS FOR MADRAS.

NOTICE is hereby given that tenders will be received at this office until Saturday the 5th October inclusive, from such persons as may be willing to undertake the conveyance from hence to Madras of about 300 Invalids of the Honorable Company's Troops, or of any portion of that number not less than 150 men.

The men will be ready to embark on or about the 15th October, and will be furnished by the Commissariat with Provisions, Medical Stores and Cooking utensils, as well as water if requisite. The Tenders are to state the name and other requisite particulars of the ships offered, (which will be subjected to a survey by Officers of the Royal Navy) and may be made either for Charter for the voyage, the ship being then at the entire disposal of the undersigned, or at a fixed sum per head, for such number of men as the ship may be capable of conveying consistently with the Regulations of the service; but in either case a proper table, as well as suitable baths, must be provided for the Commissioned and Warrant Officers on board, respectively, for which payment will be made at the Established Government rates, head money in addition not being chargeable for them. The Tenders are moreover to state whether water, or casks to contain it, will or will not be provided by the party offering, and, in the former case, in what proportions per head for the voyage. Further particulars may be known on application at this office, or at that of the Assistant Quarter Master General.

EDW. PINE COFFIN, C. G. Commissariat, Victoria, 20th September, 1844.

NOTICE.

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

LATEST DATES.

Table with columns for destination and date: ENGLAND June 6, UNITED STATES June 1, CALCUTTA Aug. 7, BOMBAY July 30, SYDNEY July 3, MADRAS July 20, BATAVIA Aug. 8, SINGAPORE August 21, MANILA August 20, CEBU August 30, SHANGHAI August 25, FOOCHOW August 1, AJOY Sept.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA, AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st, 1844.

The hour, at which the meeting of the Morrisonian Institution is to be held on Wednesday the 25th instant, will be notified to the public in the beginning of the week.

The clipper Antelope for Bombay will leave Hongkong on the 23rd and Macao on the 26th instant. On Wednesday the 25th we will publish a revised price current, to forward by this opportunity.

We have procured a translation of the article in the O Procurador dos Macaotas, to which we alluded in our last issue. It is however quite unfit to lay before English readers, and we will not insult them by giving it publicity. Of the veracity of the writer some idea may be formed, when we mention that, one of his many false statements is, that he has known a bottle of wine to be seized by the custom-house officers at Singapore and the party having it in his possession fined 50 Rupees. The intelligent Editor is doubtless in perfect ignorance that Singapore is a free port.

The facts connected with the paltry seizure at Macao is originally stated by us as perfectly correct. On enquiry of the Gentleman concerned (from whom we did not at first receive our information, though the Procurador has poured out a torrent of disgusting abuse against him) he informs us that there were three bottles of Ale as we stated, a few bottles of Soda water, also some lemonade, a pot of Jam, and a few ounces of tea and sugar for the use of a young lady—his sister—who visited Macao with him. All of which were captured by the gallant Portuguese and retained, notwithstanding the matter was explained to the Secretary of the Government and the lady, as mentioned by the Procurador, was an invalid.

We blame no man for standing up for his own government and his own people, however insignificant the one, or worthless the other may be; but when he does so with such barefaced mendacity, we can only treat him with contempt, or think of him with pity.

No. 6 of 1844. "An ordinance to authorize the execution of the process of the Supreme Court of Hongkong in certain parts within the dominions of the Emperor of China."

The title is a sufficient explanation of the intention of this ordinance. Its effect will be to give additional security to those engaged in commerce, and prevent fugitives from justice harbouring in the dominions of the Emperor of China.

Whether the ordinance is in strict accordance with international law, or with the treaty formed with China, we are not prepared to say, but we presume, as it is drawn up by able and experienced lawyers, its operations will not be at issue with any of the stipulations of that treaty. Article 9 of the Supplementary Treaty provides for the mutual surrender by the Government of China and the Governor of Hongkong of criminals who have fled from justice; we therefore presume the present ordinance refers to civil suits for debts, &c., and in that light it will receive the unqualified approbation of at least one (the better) part of the community.

The publication of this ordinance, is, we trust, only preparatory to opening the Supreme Court; when we may with a return to the protection of English laws, and the watchful care of a paternal Governor, realize that silver age, whose actual presence, we have recently seen revelling in the romantic imagination of the unsophisticated writer of Philosophical Enquiries.

Ordinance No. 18 of 1844, published in our paper of to-day, will be read by that portion of the community, whose pursuits call for much vigilance in the protection of their property, with anything but satisfaction. It is the united opinion of all who have had experience in China that, private watchmen are essentially necessary for the protection of private property. Upon this point we have not heard one dissentient voice. Such being the case, we cannot but consider any attempt on the part of government to deprive us of this protection, as ungenerous in the extreme. It is not what we have a right to expect; and we look upon this ordinance, as a frivolous occupation of the valuable time of the Legislative Council, when more important duties demand their attention.

Mitigation of the censure which will be passed upon it, we would however remind our readers that, it nullifies the arbitrary order of council, by which the premises of private individuals, were invaded by policemen, and their servants deprived of the instruments by which they gave proof of their vigilance. The matter is now, we take it, put upon this footing, that, if any person is annoyed by unnecessary noise on the premises of his neighbours, he can sue them before the police court; but the constabulary are no longer empowered, without writ or warrant, to enter a man's house, and deprive his servants of property, whether it may be a bamboo fit to lay across the head of an unpertinent intruder, or a rattle to tickle the ear of a peevish child.

Had this ordinance, not been preceded by the order in council to which we refer, it would have passed unnoticed, as we apprehend few will have to suffer by its enactments. We are well assured that, among the inhabitants, there are none—or at least few—who are ill natured enough to complain of his neighbour, for making use of every means to protect himself

from robbery, the more especially that those means are sanctioned by immemorial usage.

We regret that a government, who deserve the thanks of the community for the recent establishment of an admirable night police, should at the same time, pass any ordinance, which in the slightest degree would endanger private property.

In the present peaceful state of affairs in China, it may not be unprofitable to the general reader, if we direct attention to the settlement which the Portuguese have had, for nearly three hundred years, on the peninsula of Macao, and the nature of their early intercourse with the Chinese. About six months ago, we had occasion to make a few observations, on the tenure by which that settlement was held a tributary to China. Our remarks were penned in perfect good feeling, and far from being calculated to give offence. Our irascible neighbours however thought differently, and week after week, the columns of a paper then existing, in the place were filled with abuse of Hongkong and the Friend of China. At the time we were engaged with more important matters, and the elegant effusions passed almost unnoticed, further than, by giving the Editor an English verse to translate, as we feared in his attempts at translating prose he made sad mistakes. That paper—the Aurora—was shortly afterwards quenched; whether in its own glory, or by the difficulty of rendering into Portuguese three lines of English we know not, but suffice it for our present subject, it no longer sheds the beams of its glory on the holy city of Saint John. The lines are simple, and as the Editor of the Aurora's successor, the O Procurador (Why not the Sun, after such a dawn?) may be induced to attempt the translation, we repeat them:—

"A nation famed for indolence and pride,
Who loathed, yet flicked the hand that waved the sword,
And saved them from the wrath of Gaul's unerring Lord."

We propose giving a brief sketch of the early history of the Portuguese in China; also the present state of Macao, its inhabitants, and commerce, but as this would exceed the bounds of a usual article, we will divide the subject, at present confining ourselves to their early history.

As an introduction to this subject, we would remark that, the Government of China are not naturally averse to foreign commerce; on the contrary, long before De Gama discovered the passage round the Cape, the Chinese traded extensively with India. The Arabs also, from the Red Sea and the Persian gulf, were acquainted with this country, and came to trade many hundreds of years before a European had landed on its shores. The hostility and jealousy exhibited by the Chinese in their subsequent intercourse with the Dutch, English and Americans, was not from any inherent dislike they felt towards foreigners, but proceeded solely from the cruelty of the first Portuguese visitors, who hesitated not to plunder and destroy, so long as they thought they could do so with impunity. After they had repeatedly been defeated by the Chinese, their Ambassador to Peking murdered for the crimes of his countrymen, and they themselves driven from Ningpo, where they possessed many advantages for commerce, they went into the opposite extreme, fawning and cringing for favors from a people they had wronged and pillaged. Unfortunately for the other Europeans who visited the country, the Chinese imagined that this spirit of rapine and servility, was common to all, and hence the jealousy, which was so long exhibited; the restriction to the single port of Canton; and the tone of superiority, which was assumed upon all occasions, when their officials were brought into connection with the western barbarians. The historical reader already knows the truth of what we state, but to those who have not particularly directed their attention, to the career of western nations in the east, since this enterprise and courage of De Gama, opened these fertile fields to European commerce, the sketch we intend giving may possess some attraction, and at the same time be salutary lesson, showing that extreme cruelty is often coupled with extreme meanness of spirit, and that united, or single, they lead their possessors, to an abject state of ruin, mental and physical. From the history of nations a moral may be drawn; and from none so forcibly as the history of the Portuguese both in India and China.

A few years after De Gama doubled the Cape of Good Hope, the first Portuguese vessel visited Canton; she was fitted out from Malacca, then belonging to Portugal, and was commanded by a Senor Perestello. This voyage was successful, much profit it is supposed having been made by the Indian produce brought from the straits and the Chinese manufactures taken in return. The following year (1517,) a fleet of eight vessels, under command of Peres de Andrade, arrived among the islands at the mouth of the river and two proceeded to Canton itself. The six ships in the outer waters had quarrels and battles with Chinese vessels; which party were the aggressors is now unknown, but from the Portuguese giving out that the Junks they had fought with were pirates, it is very probable they made this an excuse for attacking them. On this point however nothing can be said with certainty. Part of the fleet returned to Malacca with cargo, and part, in company with some Junks, proceeded north as far as Ningpo, where they were not only well received, but permission granted them to form a settlement and trade without any restraint. For twenty five years they enjoyed this privilege, the Chinese treating them with great liberality, and kindness. The

barbarities and atrocities committed by these men, when their numbers had increased, exceeds all belief. The indignation of the Chinese was at length aroused and in 1545, about quarter of a century from their first settlement in Ningpo, they were either sacrificed for the crimes they had committed, or banished, to the number of one thousand families. In the historical sketch of the Portuguese settlements in China, by Sir Andrew Ljungstedt we read.

"This noble and wealthy settlement owes its destruction to the provoking conduct of Labeiro Pereira, an auditor. This man having sold, it is said, for a thousand cruzades, goods to certain Chinese, of whom he never heard anything afterwards, and desiring to make his loss good, and recover it from people who were not the cause of it, assembled eighteen or twenty idle fellows with whom, under the favor of the night, he fell upon a village about two leagues from Limpoa (Ningpo), where he robbed eleven or twelve laboring families, seized on their wives and children, and killed, without any reason at all to do so, half a score of persons. This act of violence, in defiance of the protecting laws of the country, and in despite of the sacred rights of property, was duly resented. This cruel punishment (on the Portuguese) was inflicted, it is commonly thought, in A. D. 1545."

Another writer speaking of this settlement says.

"It is reported that they had above one thousand Portuguese families settled at Limpoa (Ningpo), and were governed by their own laws. Their trade through China and Japan, which they carried in shipping to India and China, made them prodigiously rich, which brought them into luxury and debauchery, and at last was the cause of their expulsion from Limpoa. They began to be notorious ravishers of women. They would go into the country villages, and carry off young virgins by violence from their parents, and when they had abused them as long as they pleased send them back to their friends. Many complaints had been made, but no redress could be obtained. At length when a parcel of virgin hunters had gone into the country, upon an expedition of what nature, the peasants fell on them and killed every man. This slaughter made the Portuguese very loud in complaints, and demanded justice to be done on the peasants. The peasants made solid replications to the complaints of the Portuguese, and desired their case might be laid before the emperor; which was accordingly done, and the Portuguese were ordered to clear themselves of the crimes laid to their charge, and they not being able to do it were banished Limpoa, but had liberty to carry off their effects; and thus ended the most opulent colony at that time in the world."

We here see the rise and fall of a colony, or settlement, which but for the crimes of the people themselves would have been one of the most flourishing in the world. Every facility was afforded these adventurers, not only to enrich themselves but to place their country on a footing with the Chinese, which would have defied all European competition. Rapine and lust however, appeared to control every other feeling, until they were spurned from the shores of China by an indignant people, who for three centuries have remembered the wrongs inflicted upon them, by the aliens to whom they not only gave shelter and protection, but also had enriched to an extent that was almost unequalled at that time.

The behaviour of the Portuguese in the south, was not one whit better than that of their countrymen in the north. Simon de Andrade, in 1520, erected a fort near Macao and endeavoured to form a colony. In this he was opposed by the Chinese, who had already discovered the true character of the Portuguese, and a severe battle was fought, in which he was defeated. Obligated to take refuge in his ships, he committed many atrocious acts of piracy, which reaching the ears of the authorities at Peking, was the cause of the arrest and execution of the first European ambassador to that court. In the year 1520 Thomas Peres, proceeded to Peking as Plenipotentiary from the court at Lisbon. His object was to consolidate the connection existing between the two countries, and probably to obtain exclusive privileges. Unfortunately for himself, and the object he had in view, it was precisely at this time, Simon de Andrade and his comrades commenced their infamous career of pillage. Peres was seized by the enraged Chinese, carried to Canton, and there executed. The crimes of his countrymen, will neither extenuate nor palliate this action, but it must be borne in remembrance, that the Chinese were in ignorance of all our European ideas of the sacredness of an Ambassador's person, and probably were convinced that he was equally guilty with his countrymen, who were ravaging their coast. From this period to 1550 various conflicts took place between the Portuguese and Chinese, both at sea and on shore, but the former had no settlement formed.

We have already seen that in 1545 the Portuguese were expelled from Ningpo five years after this, by dint of bribery and servility, they obtained permission to erect sheds at Macao, for the protection of goods, which they landed under the designation of tribute. They had at length discovered, that they had no chance of contending against the Chinese in actual warfare, and resort was had to cunning and the most abject servility, which confirmed the Chinese in the unfavorable opinion they had formed of their character. After much solicitation and bribery, the Emperor granted them permission to build substantial houses, and govern themselves; for this boon, they were to pay a tribute of 500 taels per annum. They were further allowed, to build forts for their protection, and a certain number of vessels under the flag of Portugal had permission to trade with Macao. The place, however, was put under the surveillance of a Mandarin

who inspected their ships and forts, and without whose assent being obtained they could not even build a church or a dwelling house. Such is the humiliating tenure by which Macao is held to the present day. It may be worthy of remark that the Spaniards have always had the same privileges, of which they were too proud to avail themselves.

In 1809 the coast of China was invested with pirates, especially among the islands which lie at the mouth of the Canton river. For the suppression of these pirates, the government of China, chartered six vessels from their tributaries at Macao. The services of these vessels was not required however; the Chinese treating with the pirates, as a more prudent way of conquest than fighting. This circumstance, has led some writers into the mistaken opinion, that the permission first granted to build at Macao, was a reward for services performed against pirates. Such was not the case. In point of fact, at that period, the Portuguese on the coast of China were themselves pirates, waging a predatory war against trading vessels and small towns on the seaboard. The contemplated services of these vessels, was brought forward as a claim for further privileges, and even for the right of sovereignty on the peninsula of Macao. This claim was rejected, as all others of the same nature have been.

We have thus lightly glanced at the past history of the Portuguese in China. In a future paper we will enquire into their present condition, which as our nearest neighbours of European extraction, is a matter of some interest to the people of this colony.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the Friend of China.)

Hongkong, September 17th, 1844

Sir—Having, with many others, been disappointed by the non appearance of a further communication, in your last issue, from the author of the "Philosophical enquiry," permit me to make a few remarks upon this very poignant production.

I was not before aware, that the earliest traders with this country, from various parts of the world, were so remarkably pugnacious; and that the administration of "club law" was of hourly occurrence! I lament he has given no instances, or histories, of any of the numerous pitch battles, which must have been fought ere John Bull's saliency, knocked on the head the rifle and bowie knife; they would have been interesting in the extreme to us, and highly valuable to Gurwood, who would proudly publish them, in the form of his "Wellington's despatches;" they would have been deeply instructive to the numerous host of sucking heroes; many brilliant specimens of which race, favor us by condescending to reside amongst us. I am not exactly certain whether they employ female compradors, such as the Philosopher mentions as being in existence during the Iron age, but will endeavour to ascertain the fact.

Through the age of Brass, British Lions, Wild Elephants, fleets and armies, are aroused from their huts, foam, spatter, and dash so daylingly along, that a poor degenerate descendant from those olden times is perfectly bewildered, and is relieved at length by being brought up all standing, by "the unblushing holding forth of hands for compensation." He thinks "this at all events I can understand, unblushing is well applied to those deluded men; but what term will he use when speaking of the withholders of compensation—the repudiators of government bills? He will dash out the first syllable with a vengeance, for they have indeed need to blush." I admire the late Plumpo's mercy exceedingly; it is not, though, that the men of those days cared much for the iron being driven within an inch of their souls; but, that the iron of the home government, backed by the steel of Sir Henry Pottinger, so harshly thrust the sycee out of their chests!

In the silver age the writer seems to amuse himself principally, with small witty innuendoes regarding the "Friend of China." I fear the Friend of China was not considered the friend of the denizens of government house; in this though he is, (with all deference be it spoken) a little mistaken. In that paper had not full credit been given for the very few measures demanding applause? Have not also the innumerable interesting and amusing little official peccadillos of the great martial Ex-governor, been displayed, much to the edification of the inhabitants, and enlightenment of the folks at home? Have not the government gentlemen of that bright age been stipulated a little by its remarks (which is very friendly I am sure); and have they not gained credit for many sage measures suggested by the same "Luminary"? Drains and streets are coming fast into existence now, at all events; but will the "Friend" be thanked for having urged their necessity so pertinaciously?

Alas for the sellers of wine! Their occupation, unobtrusive as it is, fails not to fall under the discriminating lash of the Philosopher. Dreadfully degrading stoop, to descend from scourging the opium lords, to chastising the dealers in very poor swizzle! The sellers of "bad sherry and sloe port" are said to be "exactly the people for us." In addition to the wherefore there given, can this be another reason, think you; that though the government gentlemen (some of them) burthened their stomachs with a tolerable whack of sloe port, and bad sherry, their coffers were not burthened to the extent, necessary for the purchase of something better?

Violent changes are disagreeable; therefore another might exclaim "Ah! exactly the people for us, we have been accustomed from our cradles, to spurious compounds, meant to represent wine, and here we shall not be compelled to change." Truly the stomachs and ease of the officials of the silver age, were not ill attended to by their respective owners!

At a later period it appears the members of this community, had, by the judicious application of "the iron bit," become sufficiently civilized to render the sejour of infants, so far safe, as to give their anxious mothers a faint hope of seeing them, at a distant day, raise their innocent heads amongst the terribly crude elements of this colony, unbroken. We have now the gratification of seeing quantities of incomparable babies; our senses are enraptured by the innumerable instances of precocious intellect, emanating from their tiny little selves, giving bright hopes of surpassing powers of mind hereafter. I have heard many delightful anecdotes; but none which for one moment can bear comparison, with the truly profound conversation, which took place between the clever child and delighted mother, and of which the Philosopher was a bearer. "The copper sausage" to wit.

Truly that passage was a witty one, and a clever, but I doubt it will require stronger powers of irony and ridicule, and more than Swift's genius even, to laugh off that very culpable delay in opening the supreme court. It already causes a laugh of one sort

but as the vulgar phrase goes it is on the wrong side of the face." Can the Philosopher say whether the powers formerly held by Major Caine are now invested in him? Whether that gentleman's veto upon a scoundrel's wish for departure from this island, now amounts to a *no count*? During this legal interregnum it is really very funny to see the elongated faces of depending creditors!

We are very happy "under our regular government," the Chief Judge must long have been happy too, and I only hope a little more of the delightful, cheap wine is to be had, and a few Manila cheroots; for however pleasant the disguised repose of literary and legal seclusion is, it must be monotonous, when prolonged, so very far as this learned, and venerable gentleman seems inclined to draw it; the fumes of wine and tobacco, might cause many heavy hours to pass agreeably.

I will only further say Mr. Editor, I hope that ere long we shall be under obligation to your talented correspondent, for the perusal of another series of "enquiries." We have all expressed ourselves strongly, (and the effect of censure, sarcasm, and cool remonstrance, upon government; it would be unreasonable indeed therefore, if we could not goodnaturedly read, any paper from the other side of the house, which contained a little of the coin, so liberally bestowed upon them latterly—especially when so beautifully written as those papers by the author of the "Philosophical enquiry."

I am Sir
Your obedient servant,
PHILO. MOMUS.

The above was too late for last issue.—
EDITOR FRIEND OF CHINA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

SEPTEMBER 19.—Harlequin, Morris, Macao.
19—Auda, Vaux, Macao.
20—Mercury, Singapore, left 30th August.

SAILED.

SEPTEMBER 19.—Buckinghamshire, Whampoa.
19—Duke of Bedford, Thornhill, Whampoa.
19—Elizabeth Anstie, Syster, Whampoa.
19—Auda, Vaux, Macao.
20—Eleanor Russell, Shanghai and Chusan, UNDER DESPATCH.

Defiance, Macao.
Paul Jones, New York, 22nd inst. from Macao.
Alexander Baring, London.

VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR.

Anonymous, Thomas, Jardine Matheson & Co.
Warlock, Jauncey, do.
Ariel, 102, Macfarlane, do.
Gazelle (Am.), 115, Chase, do.
Defiance 511, Hall, do.
Kelpie, Bellamy, do.
Harlequin, Oliver, do.
Possidone, 395, Valentine, Dent & Co.
City of Palaces, Major, do.
Sulimany, Monk, do.
Island Queen, Priestman, do.
Aden, 339, King, do.
Swift, 140, Butey, T. Scott,
Pantalon, 202, Porter, Jamieson How & Co.
Antaris, Drewitt, do.
Euphrates, 630, Wilson, do.
Harlequin, Morris, do.
Alligator, 200, Cook, N. Duns.
Yonge Quene, 85, Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
Mercury, do.
Pearl, 150, Morison, D. & M. Rustomjee.
Wanderer, 400, Smith, Smith.
Anna, 109, C. W. Bowra, do.
Vanguard, 237, Walker, R. Carlovitz.
Circassian, Hore, Dirpn & Co.
Hersey, Easterby, Anderson, Chalmers & Co.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

Minden, Master Commanding, Wellington, Hospital and Store Ship.
H. M. S. Iris, Capt. Mundy.
H. N. M. brig of war, Arund, Lieut. Hooft.

BRITISH SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Madras, 624, Slack, Jardine Matheson & Co.
Fort William, Hogg, do.
Edmonstone, 624, do.
Surge, Burnett, do.
Scalesby Castle, 1603, Lemon, do.
Malacca, 523, Shelter, do.
Earl of Balcarras, 1498, Baker, do.
Walmer Castle, 656, Campbell, do.
Elizabeth Anstie, Syster, do.
Loujee Family, 925, Ayers, Dent & Co.
Tory, 608, Johnston, do.
Patna, 363, Clarke, do.
Medusa, 389, Purdie, do.
Hindustan, 780, Bowen, do.
Stork, 329, Miller, do.
Duke of Bedford, 720, Thornhill, do.
Charles Grant, 1400, Wyld, Macvicar & Co.
Cady, 316, Marshall, do.
Frances Burn, 261, Edington, do.
Amazon, 423, Abbott, do.
Persia, Morris, do.
St. Lawrence, Newlands, Russell & Co.
Alexander Baring, Hall, do.
Coromandel, 754, Cunningham, do.
Danish Oak (Dan.), Paulson, do.
Cleopatra, 357, Early, do.
Duchess of Buccleugh, 350, Straker, do.
William Prowse, Thompson, Drom & Co.
Royal Albert, 407, Balderstone, Bell & Co.
Lady Leith, 153, Wollaston, do.
John Wickliffe, 663, Daly, Turner & Co.
Marquis of Bute, 545, Bannatyne, do.
Oriza, 633, Christian, do.
Lady East, 600, Goldsmith, do.
Penang, 369, Hawkins, Lindsay & Co.
Mellicamp, Fawcett, do.
Antimus, White, do.
England's Queen, James, Nye Parkin & Co.
Earl of Liverpool, Wilson, Fox Rawson & Co.
Maria, 350, Sproule, Holiday Wise & Co.
South Stockton, Hitchens, W. A. T. Gemmill & Co.
Bahamian, Pearson, Gibb Livingstone & Co.
Albert Edward, White, do.
John Bibby, Cawitt, do.
Chatham 351, Gifford, Jamieson How & Co.
John Dugdale, 407, Milward, Boustead & Co.
Cursjee Cowarjee, 535, Campbell, D. & M. Rustomjee.
Earl Clare, 910, Scott, do.
Caladonia, 710, Barn, S. Rustomjee.
Prince of Wales, 526, Jones Dadaboy Rustomjee.
John Laird, 276, St. Croix.

Fattel Mombarak, 1096, Moore, S. T. Mahomed.
Sultana, 905, Wadge, Dadaboy.
Stafford, 560, Dixon, H. Framjee.
Favorite, 529, Scadder.
Robonany, Kinsey, Rustomjee & Co.
Buckinghamshire, 1500, Rustomjee.

BRITISH VESSELS AT MACAO.

Corsair, Fraser, Rustomjee & Co.
Anna Eliza, 254, Grainger, do.
Black Dog, 140, Barrat, Dadaboy Burjorjee.
Lord Goderich, 361, Cook, V. D. Cook.
Angloa, 108, Iain, Macvicar & Co.
Zephyr, Johnson, do.
Joan Corina, Dring, Gibb Livingstone & Co.
Merman, 55, Gill, A. A. de Mello.
Royalist, 140, Osborne, do.
Isabella Robertson, 350, Kelly, J. Hudson.
Linnet, 100, Phillip, J. Smith.
Amelia, Bain, do.
Pryde, 203, Monkhouse, A. Lataellade.
Rupirell, 318, Dean, A. D. Furdomee.
Wild Irish Girl, 197, Jamieson, J. A. Vegis.
Isabella Thompson, Kitton, P. Merwarjee & Co.
Little Catherine, Rigby, Jardine Matheson & Co.
Auda, 150, Vaux, do.
Placidia, Rotgans, R. J. Gilman.
Sir Edward Ryan, Anderson, Jamieson How & Co.
Sophia Fraser, 293, Williams, Bell & Co.
Ella Rodger, R. J. Gilman.
Arun, 320, Dare, Order.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE First Class Ship URUGUAY, shortly expected from the Coast. Apply to OSWALD DISANT & Co. Victoria, 21st September, 1844.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE A. I. Barque SOPHIA FRASER 203 tons, Capt. Williams will leave for the above Ports about 2nd October. For freight or passage, apply here and Canton to BELL & Co. or FEARON & SON, Macao. Hongkong, 20th September, 1844.

NOTICE.

A MAIL for England via Singapore and Bombay, per Clipper "ANTWERP," will be closed at this Office at 5 P. M. Tuesday the 24th inst. Post Office. Victoria, 21st September, 1844.

POPES JOURNAL OF TRADE FOR 1844. To be had at N. Duns, price \$ 6.

TO BE SOLD BY Public Auction.

C. MARKWICK.

No. 5, Magistracy Street, on this Day 21st September, 1844, at 11, A. M., to close an Invoice, China and Glass Ware, Cutlery, Bottled Beer in Casks of Four Dozen each, A. Sops' Beer in Hogsheads, Chert Wine in cases of three dozen each, White Wine Vinegar in Bottles, Sauces, Pickles.

Also, One Chest Merchandise, Four Bales Spanish Stripes, more or less damaged, sold on account of the concerned. And a variety of other articles. Terms of Sale—Cash, before the lots are delivered.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MR. J. B. PAIN will sell by Auction on Wednesday next at his House on the Queen's Road, the whole of his Household Furniture consisting of:—

Tables, Sofas, Secretaires, Cheffoniers, Alemiras, Pictures, Chairs, Glass Ware, Silver Plate and Plated Ware, Portable Medicine Chest, Lamps, and a Fine Toned Piano Forte by Collard of London with Patent metallic Sounding board.

Also, A Variety of articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely, Terms Cash—on delivery. Victoria, 19th September, 1844.

MR. P. TOWNSEND begs to apprise the Inhabitants of Hongkong that an AUCTION will be held on Thursday next 25th inst. at the Godowns of N. Duns Esq., when will be offered for Sale the following Goods consisting of Cutlery, Clocks, Plated Goods, Guns, &c. &c. and a variety of other articles too numerous to particularize.

Also, A Pianoforte and Music, Fire proof Boxes, Spy Glasses, Fowling pieces, Muskets, Superior Slops, Fancy piece Good, a large assortment of Carpenters and Coopers Tools and Ironmongery, Steel, Goggles, Saltpetre, Ghee, Dholl, Beer in Bulk, and a quantity of Hams and Preserved Provisions. Victoria, 19th September, 1844.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MC EWEN & CO. will sell by Auction on Monday next the 23rd inst. at their Sale Room, Queen's Road, at 11 o'clock A. M. A quantity of Household Furniture, one Sedan Chair, and a Bengal Palanquin; the property of a gentleman returning to India.

At the same time a variety of Oilman's Stores, consisting of, Bottled Fruits, Pickles, Sauces, Mering, and Anchovy Paste. The above stores are from the well known House of Hills, & Co. London, and just landed from a late arrival. A number of Smaller other articles will also be offered. Victoria, 20th 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.

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.

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

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.

The new 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...

Agents for Irvine's Patent Water-tight Trunks and Packages, which possess the great advantage of preserving from damp the most delicate materials...

IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company...

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, alt'gether detached from any other, covered with Tile, Slate, Metals or other incombustible materials...

2nd. On Buildings of the foregoing description when adjoining to others, in which no hazardous goods are housed.

3rd. On Buildings of the latter description, but containing hazardous goods, premium 1 1/2 per cent per annum.

Of the first Class Assuarance 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 Choo, 11th September, 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 authorised to accept Assurances on Stores or Godowns and their contents, and also Private Dwelling Houses and their contents as follows, viz:—

1st.—Built of Brick or Stone, and covered with Tiles, Slate, or Metal, when isolated. RATE OF PREMIUM, 20s. PER CENT, PER ANNUM.

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.

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.

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.

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.

FOR SALE.—A good Billiard Table complete apply to JANUARIO J. LOPES. Victoria, 2nd August, 1844.

FOR SALE on Excellent and grand Piano forte in very good order apply to JANUARIO JOZE LOPES. Victoria, 2nd August, 1844.

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.

FOR SALE. A FEW superfine English Beaver & Silk Hats at moderate prices, also a few fine cloth caps. apply to F. FUNCK. Victoria, September 13th, 1844.

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

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 Teapoyes, 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 Drawing-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.

SHEATHING COPPER AND NAILS, just arrived, for sale at the stores of P. TOWNSEND. Vitoria, 17th 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 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, Crocker, and Glass ware. ROBERT LOWRIE. Victoria, 2nd July, 1844.

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

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.

FOR SALE.—At the office of this paper, Comprodores 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.

CANTON PRICES CURRENT. 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1844.

IMPORTS.—DUTY PAID.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Ale (best brands), Amber, Betel Nut, Canvas—Eng. and Scotch, Cochineal, Copper, sheathing, S. Am., Cordage, European, COTTON, Bombay, sh. ps. Ts. old, Madras, Bengal.

COTTON GOODS. White Shirtings, 40 3 50 " 3 80 per piece Grey ditto ditto 2 90 " 3 40 " Yarn; Nos. 18 to 30 24 0 " 27 50 per picul Nos. 38 to 42 29 0 " 30 0 " Chintz Furniture 2 0 " 4 0 per piece

METALS. Tin, Banca 16 5 " 17 0 per picul " Plata 5 75 " 6 0 per box Iron, Nail 2 30 " 3 0 per picul " Hoop 2 50 " 0 0 " " Bar 1 90 " 2 0 " Steel 4 0 " 4 50 " Lead Pig 4 80 " 5 10 " Quicksilver None.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including OPIUM, Patna, new, 775 0 " 0 0 per chest, Benares, new, 745 0 " 0 0, Malwa, new, 770 0 " 0 0, Turkey 360 0 " 0 0 per picul.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Spanish Stripes 1 0 " 1 25 per yard, Long Ells, scarlet 8 50 " 8 80 per piece, Camlets, English 22 0 " 24 0, Scarlet & 20; the market overstocked with that colour.

EXPORTS.—ON BOARD. Alum \$1 75 to 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 Tsatlee 520 0 " 550 0 " Taysaan 0 0 " 0 0 " Canton 280 0 " 350 0 "

SILK retains its price. Tatlee \$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. Congou old . Tls. 12 0 " 16 0 " Congou new, 39 0 " 43 0 " Caper, new, 20 0 " 23 0 " Souchoing old, 15 0 " 20 0 " Souchoing new 30 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 Young Hyson, 20 0 " 30 0 " Hyson Skin Canton. 15 0 " 18 0 " Gunpowder Canton. 30 0 " 60 0 " Imperial Canton. 40 0 " 67 0 "

TEA.—The tea-men are beginning to relax in their demands Chops lately held at 41 taels, are now offered at 35. 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 £20,000, has rather opened the Chinamens' 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. Green, - - 1,140,486 lbs. Black, - - 3,085,225 " Total 4,225,711 lbs. * Cargo " City of Dery " included.

COTTON REPORT. Canton, August 1st to 31st, 1844. Deliveries. Stock. Twist, bales... 932 ... 3,565 Deliveries. Stock. American, bales... 27,094 ... 91,054 Bombay, " 7,816 ... 8,752 Madras, " 3,233 ... 18,087 Total 38,143 117,893 including England's Queen.

PRICES OF BULLION. Sycee Silver, large, 2 1/2 per cent. premium " small, 1 to 2 ditto Spanish Dollars, Ferdinand, par " Carlos, 8 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 EXCHANGE.—The late purchase of £120,000 of Barings' bills at 4s. 3d., 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. 3d. to 4s. 4d.

FREIGHTS. To London or Liverpool, £4 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 Freight.—Ships now loading get £4. 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 £4.

SHIPS LOADING FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM. Maia, Earl Liverpool, South Stockton, England's Queen, Alexander, Barig, Hindowan, Pinang, 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.