

THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

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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, 29th August, 1844.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, CEYLON, AND BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Capt. Ayres, will leave Whampoa for the above ports on the 5th, and Macao roads on 10th October. For freight apply to, **DENT & Co.** Victoria, 26th Sept. 1844.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE new A. I. fast sailing Ship C. J. ROMANDEL, Capt. Chas. Cunningham, 765 tons per Register, and now lying at Whampoa. Apply to **DENT & Co.** Victoria, 26th September, 1844.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. Bark CHRISTINA, Capt. Primrose, 351 tons per Register, now at Whampoa. Apply to **DENT & Co.** Victoria, 26th September, 1844.

FOR BOMBAY

THE CORCYRA, Capt. Haselwood, will be dispatched for the above port on the 20th of October. For freight of Silk and Treasure apply to **TURNER & Co.** Hongkong, 24th Sept., 1844.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE A. I. Barque SOPHIA FRAISER 293 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.

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 FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. I. 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 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.

FOR CHARTER,

THE British Brig "Pride" 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.

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

FOR SALE—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.

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

TO LET.

A Bungalow, Apply to, **RICHARD OSWALD.** Victoria, 7th 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 1/2 per cent per annum.

2nd. On Buildings of the foregoing description when adjoining to others, in which no hazardous goods are housed. On such the premium will be 1 per cent per annum.

3rd. On Buildings of the latter description, but containing hazardous goods, premium 1 1/2 per cent per annum. Of the first Class Assurance will be accepted to the extent of £10,000, on one risk. Of the second & third Class, 5,000.

A Building and its contents taken together form one Risk, and the above mentioned amounts may be insured either on the building alone or the contents alone, or part on each. No Assurance to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

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

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

MACVICAR & Co. Agents in China.

Macao, 27 July, 1844.

FOR SALE—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.

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

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

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

ALLSOP'S Calcutta bottled Beer, a small batch, A Warranted in the finest order. Claret, highly esteemed Lafite, Chateau Margeaux, La Rose, Pedesclaux 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, Disand & Co. Victoria, 10th 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, 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 procurement for our Firm. (Signed,) **TURNER & Co.** Hongkong, July 8, 1844.

NOTICE—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Joseph Coolidge 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 authorised **MR. JOHN LEFFLER**, and **MR. CHARLES W. MURRAY**, to sign for their firm by procurement 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.

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.

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.

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

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

BILLS ON INDIA. Notice is hereby given, that Bills drawn by His Excellency the Governor on the Supreme Government of India, contingence on Sale, and that the rate of Exchange fixed for the month of October is Two Hundred and Eighteen Rupees for One hundred Republican Dollars, or Two Hundred and Twenty five Company's Rupees. **EDWARD PINE COFFIN, C. G.** Commissariat, Victoria, 30th September, 1844.

NAVY BISCUIT. **NAVY BISCUIT** of good quality, in Cask, is on Sale at the Commissariat, in quantities not less than 10 cwt., at four cents per lb. **EDWARD PINE COFFIN,** Com. Gen. Commissariat, Victoria, 21st September, 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 Nets, &c. &c. &c. **A. L. HODGES.** Chinam's Hong, 29th August, 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 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 condition; Also a Stock of Beech in Wood and bottle ex Marquis of Bute. **C. W. BOWRA.** Queen's Road.

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

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

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.

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, 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 articles, at moderate prices. Victoria, 2nd August, 1844.

JUST received by the undersigned. A few superior No. 3 Manila Cheroots, of 1912 manufacture. **ROBERT LOWRIE.** Victoria, 2nd July, 1844.

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

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the number of dogs straying on the Queen's Road, having no ostensible owners, has lately increased to a great extent, notice is hereby given that, from and after the 15th day of October next, all dogs found straying without collars, or other marks of ownership will be destroyed by the Police.

By Order J. BRUCE.

Victoria, 30th September, 1844.

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 berths, 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.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FROM 23RD SEPTEMBER TO 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1844. Table with columns for Date, Day of Week, Moon, Barometer, Wind, and Remarks.

indiscriminate abuse. The "highly respectable and intelligent" Captain, that is Vindex, it seems was Consigned for his Cargo (He calls himself Consigned with the view of showing his intelligence in the Commercial) and I have the means of knowing by my advices from the north that there was no fall in the market to induce the Chinaman to "get off his bargain". In fact that the very reverse was the case, - higher rates - having prevailed for months past, than were obtained by the "intelligent" Captain for the bulk of his Cargo.

Had Vindex been "instigated" by a love of justice, as well as "a desire to see our commerce extended" &c. he might have given us some ex parte evidence; some information about the "Catalogue of Complaints" and the "one or two grossly exaggerated and unfounded charges" brought forward by this specimen of the "national cheats," (by whom he complains - "intelligent" as he thinks himself, of being "done"). It would also have served to enlighten the public, if he had inserted some of the reasons which induced the Consul to concede such "injust allowances," and to decide against him, so much to his astonishment.

I have the best authority for knowing, that the Ning-po merchant in question is likewise a highly respectable and intelligent man, and that since the opening of the Port, he has done business with Foreigners to the extent of several times the value of the Cargo of Vindex, and he is pronounced by the "oldest resident" in Ning-po to be honourable to all his dealings. Moreover, it appears that the "Copy of the contract held by the purchaser" was altered by his own Shroff, and not by the Ning-po merchant, as Vindex insinuates - this fellow it seems having shared more of his master's "intelligence" than of his "respectability." As to the attempt to "defraud" I leave the authority quoted above, for stating that the mistake of delivering a Bale too many (lack of "intelligence" some where?) was discovered before the Ning-po merchant knew anything at all of the matter. By a little more care then on the part of Vindex or his officials, he would have avoided throwing temptations in the way of the Clerks or Coolies employed in landing the Goods, and have saved the merchant from being "sufficiently known and execrated" by the indignantly virtuous local Mandarins for a crime of which he was never guilty, or in other words have given these gentlemen no ground or pretence for attempting to squeeze him. I would remind Vindex that even a Chinaman may obtain redress for defamation of character.

His logic is rather amusing, and perhaps he will explain to us how a charge admitted by him to be exaggerated, can at the same time be totally unfounded.

To those who have been loitering in China, the well known obliging and attentive disposition of the Ning-po Consul will be sufficient refutation of any charge to the contrary brought against him by this vain scribbler.

But, the "intelligent" Vindex has discovered that most of the appointments in the Consulate are unnecessary, and moreover, that we have committed a breach of the Treaty in withdrawing our men of War. Will Vindex point out what article of the Treaty binds Britain to maintain a man of war at any one of the five ports?

Let H. M. Ministers also, take it into consideration, whether a population of merely forty millions or so, namely, that of Che-keang and Keang-se Provinces, - for both of which the "intelligent" Vindex would, if he had enquired, have discovered that Ning-po is the natural and most convenient port, - let them consider, whether such a population, in one of the richest parts of the Empire, be likely to induce a trade of sufficient magnitude with Britain to justify the expenditure of £1,000 or £5,000 for the support of a Consular establishment. On this subject Mr. Editor you observe in your editorial of the same date that buyers also appear to give a preference to the Chusan market. Having as above stated, the means of obtaining every information on the subject, I beg leave to correct this - no facts warrant any party in coming to such a conclusion, but on the contrary, there has been no transaction of any magnitude in legal goods made at Chusan for months past, except on condition of being delivered to the purchaser at Ning-po.

Now! oh! ye northern Consuls, magistrates &c. &c. ye, whom Vindex has "found wanting," I beseech you to open the eyes of discrimination, and when you find that you have "highly respectable and intelligent" men to deal with, honour and treat them as such: agree with them in everything; and pay that deference to superior "intelligence" which it ought every where to command. And if any one of you should presume from your sense of justice and equity to decide any dispute against "intelligent" British Captains, let me tell you, that this will be stigmatized as a naturalized Chinaman, and that as a corrupt mercenary. It will little avail you to say that you have made great personal sacrifices to "do the state some service," or that there may not be a shadow of proof for such base assertions. I tell you, little will all this avail you, when you come in contact with such Judges. A word to Vindex in conclusion. - It is to be feared that his literary fame will not be much advanced by such letters as that before us; in fact, that it will be "sufficiently execrated" by every one who does not expect to see the English language outraged in the columns of our Newspapers; and we would advise "Vindex" to carry Lindley Murray under his arm, and to pay some little attention to his rules when he feels "instigated" by the "Cacoethes scribendi"; and further, I would inform him that although his previous effusions, however erroneous as to what they stated, yet being comparatively harmless, from the little reliance any party put upon them, passed quietly into oblivion; yet when he takes up the pen of abuse and traduces men's characters, he ought not to escape with impunity.

Your obedient, VERITAS.

Macao, September 20th, 1844.

NOTE. - It was with some reluctance we gave publicity to Vindex's letter. At the time we had great doubts as to the correctness of his statements, but after the writer called personally and assured us of its truth, we could no longer refuse, without sacrificing our character for impartiality. Veritas is wrong in supposing the letter was written by the intelligent Captain. He may have had a hand in it, but another party is at all events the nominal author, and claims all the literary honours it can confer.

EDITOR F. OF C.

LATEST DATES. Table listing dates for various locations: ENGLAND, UNITED STATES, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, SYDNEY, MADRAS, BATAVIA, SINGAPORE, MANILA, CHUSAN, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW, ANOT.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA, AND HONGKONG GAZETTE. VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2nd, 1844.

NOTICE. - A Mail for England via Singapore and Bombay per Clipper "ANTILLOPE," will be closed at this Office at 5 P. M. Friday the 4th Instant. Post Office, Victoria, 1st Oct, 1844.

Supplementary Treaty, 10th Article. Editor F. of C.

NOTICE. - In consequence of the repairs, which are being carried forward on the building used as the Colonial Church, there will be no Service until further notice. VINCENT STANTON, Colonial Chaplain.

Yesterday the Supreme Court was formally opened, and after reading various documents, all of which have already been before the public, it was adjourned to 10 o'clock to-day, when it will meet for the trial of criminal cases.

We have before us a most melancholy account of the deplorable state of affairs in Macao. The Government are literally bankrupt. Not a silver to pay the few miserable half starved troops, who have the equivocal honour of wearing the uniform of Portugal. We hear that since April the exchequer has been empty, - the troops threaten that they will stand it no longer and a riot is far from improbable.

The custom house people are exceedingly industrious in their attempts to pick up odds and ends from the luggage of strangers. Cigars, Beer, Brandy or lemonade are all acceptable - even a few ounces of sugar is not beneath their notice. They made rather a serious mistake lately, in seizing a box of treasures, which is an articles free of duty. Before the owner could get it out of their clutches four large pieces of Sycee were abstracted. What excuse the O Procurador will be able to make for this, we know not, or what he will term it we know not. In plain English it is theft; but they may view these little delinquencies in Macao through different optics to those of a plain John Bull. We don't know how the Procurador relished our first chapter of the history of the Portuguese in the east - whether he digested it, or whether he choked in attempting to swallow it. We have really been too busy of late to give him the second chapter, but it is all cut and dry, and if nothing comes in the way, perhaps, we will lay it before him on Saturday.

Our Contemporary of the Register, mentions in his paper of yesterday, that he had heard that the home government, acting on the suggestions of Sir Henry Pottinger, have sent out instructions to spare no necessary expense for the benefit of the colony. "With all becoming deference to the Register, we beg to question the correctness of this statement. We have had some little experience of colonies, in more than one quarter of the Globe, and have read many Downing Street despatches, from Lord John Russell, and latterly from Lord Stanley, and we do not remember any one of them which contained instructions so liberal. On the contrary, they were invariably to curtail the expenditure as much as possible. In fact it appears to be well understood, that Governors in this respect must take the responsibility upon themselves. If the works are really called for all is right; but if considered unnecessary they get over the knuckles in a rather unceremonious style. Her Majesty's government know better than to give such indefinite instructions as stated by our contemporary - they prefer throwing the responsibility upon the Governor, as a check, should he be inclined to extravagance; and hence the necessity, especially in a new colony, of having for Governor a man of good moral courage, who identifies himself with the interests of the place, and who will not hesitate, to overstep the very narrow boundaries marked out by the officials of the Colonial Office. It is in the firm belief that, no such instructions have been received, that we give the Lieutenant Governor so much credit, for the zeal and promptitude with which he is carrying out plans of improvement, which have been so long neglected, both by Sir Henry Pottinger and Mr. Davis.

The harbour of Hongkong is at present without a single vessel of war; a circumstance which has not happened for years. Fortunately there is no urgent necessity for their presence. The Iris went over to Macao on Monday, but her visit will be a very short one, indeed it is likely she will be laying gracefully at anchor opposite the town before our sheet issues from the press. We have now been so long accustomed to the daily view of one or more of H. Majesty's ships, that in their absence there appears a blank, which we must confess we would wish to see filled, for though there is not the slightest prospect of their services being required to repel the aggressions of a hostile force, at the same time there is nothing to prevent a few piratical Junks from inspecting the interior of Hongkong harbour, with which they were well acquainted in olden times. The Castor is shortly expected from the coast, but we hear nothing of the return of Blue at the Mizzen. In the event of Chusan's being ceded to Great Britain it is possible the Rear Admiral may be appointed Governor, as he has had a little experience in that line.

We notice a neat market in the course of erection, at the west end of the town, opposite the new China bazaar, with a water frontage and entrance from the road. This will be a great convenience to the inhabitants in that district, also to the shipping, many of the vessels being moored at some distance from the present market. The great benefit however - and it is one of no small magnitude - will be in cleanliness, and consequently purity of the atmosphere, by confining the stalls for the sale of animal food and vegetables to one place, which will be kept clean under the supervision of a government Superintendent. We hear, it is also the intention of Government, to build a new market to the

eastward and improve the old one in the centre of the town. This measure is not only a good one, but it will also prove profitable, as a very handsome sum will be realized by letting out the stalls to marketmen.

We hear that, Commissary General Coffin, will shortly return to Europe, where he will carry with him the good wishes, not alone of those who have the pleasure of his personal acquaintance, but we may say, of all his countrymen in this colony, many of whom can only judge of his character by the high estimation in which it is held by others. At a period when every other branch of the public service was defective, when few who were brought into contact with the heads of departments, had not cause to feel indignant at their vulgar, superciliousness, that department, over whose arduous duties Mr. Coffin presided, was in every respect complete, and we believe, there are none, who have just cause of complaint against the Commissariat.

As it was Mr. Coffin's singular good fortune, to be almost the only head of a department, against whom was never heard even a whisper of censure; so is he singular in being the only official whose departure will be generally regretted. His duties may not have brought him prominently before the public, but there are very few people engaged in business, who have not had transactions with the Commissariat, and it is their unanimous opinion that they were treated justly and liberally.

We have not heard precisely when Mr. Coffin will take his departure, but we have no doubt our readers will cordially join us in wishing him a prosperous voyage, and a happy reunion with old friends in his native land.

If we ask for the causes of the extraordinary prosperity of Great Britain for the last fifty years - for the causes which enabled her, after losing, what were then considered the most valuable of her colonies, and when deeply involved in national debt, to contend successfully with the world in deadly strife, and to extend her dominions to every quarter of the Globe, we would find the principal one, for all her glory, and all her prosperity, in the wisdom of her Legislature, which represented the sentiments of her children. This is the moving principle, which has carried her on, from one stage of power and grandeur to another, till she now occupies a position in the civilized world, which has never been equalled, not even by Imperial Rome under the Caesars. Giving every credit to her army and her navy, for their courage, intrepidity and loyalty, without which all her efforts would have proved unavailing, we still remember, that they were the tools in the hands of cunning workmen, and that all the grand schemes, which they carried out, were formed within the walls of the British parliament - there too, was conducted those philanthropic measures for the suppression of slavery, the amelioration of the hard condition of the poorer classes, the emancipation of a million of bondsmen, and a thousand other measures, which have proved, that the affairs of a great people are best managed by themselves through representatives. Had the hand of some talented usurper, or hereditary despot, seized the reins of government fifty years ago - now England would be sunk into utter insignificance, and ranked among nations with Portugal or Naples. The spirit of the people broken down by oppression, education neglected, and bribery in every branch of the public service, the elements of a free constituency, and the men from whom to select their representatives, would have been for ever lost to our country - our parliament would have been composed of the servile creatures of a corrupt Government - our army and fleet officered by the scions of a degenerate aristocracy - and our Merchants, who pour annually millions into the state exchequer, little better than peddlers, and shopkeepers.

The Government of Great Britain, is well aware of the truth of what we now state, and hence, in every colony, and in every settlement under their control, we see the principles of representation carried out. The liberated bondsmen of Jamaica; the expatriated felon of New Holland, who by long years of servitude has expiated his offence against the laws of his country; and the hardy pioneer of civilization in the wilds of the Canadas, are alike put in possession of this inalienable privilege of British subjects. In small colonies, where the elements of a constituency are not to be found, the principle of representation is still recognized, by the Governor's selecting, from the most influential and intelligent of the inhabitants independent Gentlemen to sit in Council with him, equal in number to the servants of Government, who have seats there. But we are wrong in saying in every colony this principle is carried out - there is one exception - that exception is Hongkong.

In this colony, we have the head quarters of some of the largest commercial firms in the world, members of those firms are in the British parliament, acting in concert with the master spirits of England; but none of those who remain in the colony, it would appear, are thought fit to sit in Council, with those sapient Gentlemen, whose wisdom has done so much (!) for Hongkong. This singular state of affairs, is so un-English, so different from all our pre-conceived ideas of a Government that it is somewhat difficult to give it credence. In vain we search for an apology for such a departure from established customs. Is it that the Government, as now formed, contains all that are required to sit in Council, on matters

not alone affecting the vital interest of the place, but also indirectly affecting one of the main branches of British commerce? It is not in that. With every respect for their natural qualifications, with every desire to give them full credit for their measures, when they are good—and with all respect to the Gentleman, who is at present, at the head of that Council, who is alike to be respected as a Soldier and a Citizen—we are constrained to assert that, that Council is not the Council we require—it is not the Council we are entitled to—not is it the Council offered to any other British colony. The qualification of the members of Government, so far from being an excuse (if we can name it so mildly) for the exclusion of the inhabitants, only makes this neglect appear in a worse light. Naturally, they may possess abilities, but unfortunately they lack that experience which is indispensable in a Legislature, however small may be its scale and limited its sphere. We are afraid there is not one practical man amongst them—one man, who in other colonies, has sat at a Council board, and is au fait in colonial matters, one man who has even the slightest knowledge of commercial affairs, or who can form an opinion as to the requirements of this commercial colony. It may be said, His Excellency was a Merchant. This we deny. An appointment in the Hon. Company's factory no more makes a man a Merchant, than a seat behind the scenes would form an Actor. That activity and acuteness of mind, which enables him to view a long series of mercantile operations in prospective, embracing stocks in two widely separated markets, corps yet on the field, exchanges, and even the political and internal state of affairs in at least two countries, is only acquired by those who are unfettered by an established routine, uncontrolled by directors, and who have their own fortunes at stake on the result of their judgment. Perhaps the Company's factory was the very worst possible field for acquiring that decision of character, that activity of mind, and that moral courage, which are all of necessity ingredients in the character of him, who would follow commerce on an extended scale.

We need not enquire minutely into the past history of the members of the Legislative Council. Some of them, are distinguished in arms—some in literature—some by birth—but not one of them by a practical knowledge of a colonial government, or mercantile transactions, and the lack of that knowledge is deeply felt in Council—or rather we should say the colony has deeply felt it. We are perfectly willing to express our belief (though others think differently) that it is the earnest desire of our rulers to deal fairly by the colony—admitting that, they will (can) not do so, until the Colonists themselves have a voice to raise up in their own behalf. We rejoice to see the active measures now taken, for carrying out the long neglected plans of internal improvement, but this is not all that is necessary; by wisdom, and prudence, and zeal, a local commerce requires to be created and protected, and to do this, the members of the executive must be aided by the practical knowledge of the Merchant.

The following is in another interesting translation, for which we are indebted to a contributor in Canton, who appears to have studied the language to some purpose.

Kwang, Imperial Commissioner and Viceroy of the two Kwang Provinces, &c., and Ching, Lieutenant-Governor of Canton, hereby issue their clear commands:—

WHEREAS a native of Tsing-yuen district named Seu-amwan, was shot dead by an American as is on record; and

Whereas we transmitted our commands to the American Consul Fu-hze, to institute strict investigation and deliver up the murderer to us, to be dealt with according to the laws; the said Consul it appears has now represented that he has clearly examined into the case of the murder of Seu-amwan by a man named Tan-yeh, and that he has delivered him over to the American Envoy to be adjudged by him according to the laws of his native country.

And whereas in the Supplementary Treaty concluded with England last year, it was provided that when altercations arise between natives of China and subjects of that country, the former are to be judged by our officers according to our laws and the latter by the English Consul according to the laws of that country.

And whereas by the Treaty of Commerce entered into in the present year with various countries, amongst whom is America, the same is expressly provided for, when quarrels and altercation arise between Chinese and Americans, we have memorialized the throne, and have now received the Imperial command in reply respecting the case of Seu-amwan to the effect that as the American Consul has clearly ascertained, that Tan-yeh shot Seu-amwan, it is agreeable to the Treaty that he be delivered over to be dealt with according to the laws of his native country. Wherefore besides giving our commands for the information and respectful obedience (of the Consul) we now issue this clear proclamation (that all you Soldiers and people may fully understand. Do not seek after private revenge, and thereby give cause of dispute. Let none oppose this special proclamation.

Issued, Tawkwang, 24th year, 6th month, 11th day, September 2nd, 1844.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED.

SEPTEMBER 27—Sam, Taylor, Shanghai. 29—Tuscan, Blackett, Singapore. 29—Amelia, McKillar, Macao. 29—Good Success, Leslie, Madras.

30—Uruguay, Kelso, Chusan. 30—Robert, Pilsford, Robinson, Liverpool. 30—H. M. F. Str. Archimede, Com. Paris, Macao.

SAILED.

SEPTEMBER 28—Warlock, Jauncey, East Coast. 29—Antaria, Drewett, Whampoa. 29—Medusa, Purdie, London. 29—Sulimany, Monk, Whampoa. 29—Mayaram Dayaram, Whampoa. 29—H. N. M. brig Arend, Shanghai. 29—Vanguard, Walker, Manila. 30—Island Queen, Priestman, East Coast. 30—H. M. S. Iris, Capt. Mundy, Macao.

UNDER DESPATCH.

Lord Petre, Macao. Pantaloon, Amoy. Alligator, Shanghai. Anonyma, Singapore and Bombay. Lady Leith, South Seas. Sophia Fraser and Harlequin, Singapore and Calcutta.

Passengers per Lady Adams (Am), arrived at Macao Wm. Buckler, Esq., and Wm. Buckler, Junr.

Mr. Cleghorn, has arrived in the Good Success, left Madras 23rd August, per Amelia, Mr. G. Bain.

H. M. S. Agincourt arrived in Chusan on the 14th Sept. H. E. Mr. Davis left for the Consulates of N. B. and Shanghai on the 18th Sept. in H. M. S. Medusa, immediately on his return he will proceed in H. M. S. Castor to the entrance of the River Min, where the H. C. Str. Prosperine is to wait to take him up to Foo-chow foo. The Agincourt and Wolf, are on a month's cruise outside the Chusan Group. The Alligator is taking in stores for H. M. S. Samarang, to be left at Manila and will leave about the middle of October, touching here on her passage.

H. M. S. Iris will be relieved by H. M. S. Castor, now on her way down with H. E.

Passenger per Medusa, Capt. Grimes, H. M. S. 99th Regt., on sick leave.

Erratum.—The report in our last paper to have been seen by the "Opsey" on her passage from Hobart Town to this port, was erroneously reported in North Latitude instead of South.

VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR.

Anonyma, Thomas, Jardine Matheson & Co. Gazelle (Am), 115, Chase, do. Defiance 511, Hall, do. Kelpie, Bellamy, do. Harlequin, O'Brien, do. Lora Petre, Lukely, do. Red Rover, McMurdo, do. Good Success, Leslie, do. City of Palaces, Major, Dent & Co. Aiden, 339, King, do. Robert Pilsford, Robinson, do. Swift, 143, Butrey, T. Scott, do. Pantaloon, 202, Porter, Jamieson How & Co. Euphrates 630, Wilson, do. Alligator, 200, Cook, N. Duus, do. Yonge Quene, 85, Fletcher, Larkins & Co. Mercury, do. Pearl, 150, Morison, D. & M. Rustomjee, do. Hersey, Easterby, Anlerson, Chalmers & Co. Osprey, Hunt, Lindsay & Co. Pampero, Roberts, do. Royal Albert, Scanlan, Macvicar & Co. Sam, Taylor, Fox Rawson & Co. Tuscan, Blackett, Bell & Co. Amelia, McKillar, do. Uruguay, Kelso, Oswald Disandt & Co.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

Minion, Master Commanding, Wellington, Hospital and Store Ship.

H. M. F. Str. Archimede, Com. Paris.

BRITISH SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Madras, 624, Slack, Jardine Matheson & Co. Fort William, Hogg, do. Edmonstone, 624, do. Surge, Burnett, do. Sealesby Castle, 1603, Lemon, do. Malacca, 523, Shelter, do. Earl of Balcarras, 1493, Baker, do. Walmer Castle, 656, Campbell, do. Elizabeth Analtie, Syster, do. Charlotte, Liebschwager, do. Mayaram Dayram, Wildcombe, do. Loujee Family, 925, Ayers, Dent & Co. Tory, 603, Johnston, do. Patna, 363, Clarke, do. Hindostan, 780, Bowen, do. Stork, 320, Miller, do. Duke of Bedford, 720, Thornhill, do. Coronado, 751, Cunningham, do. Sulimany, Monk, do. Charles Grant, 1490, Wylt, Macvicar & Co. Lady, 316, Marshall, do. Frances Burn, 251, Edington, do. Amazon, 423, Abbott, do. Persia, Morris, do. St. Lawrence, Newlands, Russell & Co. Alexander Baring, Hall, do. Danish Oak (Dan.), Paulson, do. Cleopatra, 357, Early, do. Worcester, Bickford, do. Duchess of Buccleugh, 350, Straker, do. William Prouse, Thomson, Dixon & Co. Cassian, Hore, do. Royal Albert, 407, Balderstone, Bell & Co. Lady Leith, 153, Wollaston, do. Mercury, Lawson, do. Eagle, Rapsun, do. John Wickliffe, 662, Daly, Turner & Co. Marquis of Bute, 545, Bannatyne, do. Oriza, 633, Christian, do. Lady East, 600, Goldsmith, do. Penang, 369, Hawkins, Lindsay & Co. Mellish Fawcett, do. Antimus, White, do. England's Queen, James, Nye Parkin & Co. Earl of Liverpool, Wilson, Fox Rawson & Co. Maia, 350, Sproule, Holiday Wise & Co. South Stockton, Hitchens, W. T. Gemmill & Co. Bahamian, Pearson, Gibb Livingstone & Co. Albert Edward, White, do. John Bibby, Cawkitt, do.

Chatham 354, Gifford, Jamieson How & Co. Antaria, Drewett, do. John Dugdale, 407, Milward, Boustead & Co. Carradice Corcoran, 535, Campbell, D. & M. Rustomjee. Earl Clark, 910, Scott, do. Caledonia, 710, Barn, S. Rustomjee, do. Prince of Wales, 826, Jones, Dadaboy Rustomjee. Black Dog, 149, Barrett, do. John Laird, 276, St. Croix, do. Patel Mombark, 1096, Moore, S. T. Mahomed. Sullana, 905, Wadge, Dadaboy, do. Stalkart, 568, Dixon, H. Framjee. Favorite, 529, Scadder, do. Rohomany, Kinsey, Rustomjee & Co. Buckinghamshire, 1500, Rustomjee, do.

BRITISH VESSELS AT MACAO.

H. M. S. Iris, Capt. Mundy. Coram, Fraser, Rustomjee & Co. Anna Eliza, 254, Grainger, do. Anglona, 108, Linn, Macvicar & Co. John Corina, Dring, Gibb Livingstone & Co. Mormad, 55, Gill, A. A. de Melo. Isabella Robertson, 350, Kelly, J. Hudson. Linnet, 100, Phillip, J. Smith. Pryde, 202, Monkhouse, A. Lamellade. Riparrall, 318, Dean, A. D. Furdomjee. Wild Irish Girl, 197, Jamieson, J. A. Vegis. Isabella Thompson, Kitton, P. Merwarjee & Co. Little Catherine, Rigby, Jardine Matheson & Co. Audax, 150, Vaux, do. Ariel, 102, Macfarlane, do. Plantius, Rotgans, R. J. Gilman. Ellen Rodger, do. Arun, 320, Dare, do. Harlequin, Morris, Jamieson How & Co. Sophia Fraser, 293, Williams, Bell & Co. Wanderer, 400, Smith, Smith. Anna, 109, C. W. Bowra, do.

AMERICAN AT WHAMPOA AND MACAO.

U.S.F. Bandyvine, Commodore Parker. Eagle, 328, Sherman, Russell & Co. Paulina, Sweetlin, do. Pioneer, do. Heber, Post, do. Honqua, Palmer, do. Montauk, McMichaels, Wetmore & Co. George Hallett, Knapp, do. Wissahickon, Welber, do. St. Paul, Allen, do. Petrel 99, Rogers, do. Onaida, Tripp, Nye Parkin & Co. Henry, Salher, Olyphant & Co. Belvidera, Easterbrook, C. S. Scholesfield. Mary Ellen, Dearborn, A. Heard & Co. Lady Alms, Hare, Wm. Buckler.

FRENCH.

H. M. F. S. Cleopatra, 50 guns, Capt. Ceceille. H. M. F. S. Syrene, 50, Capt. Chamier. H. M. F. S. Alcmena, 32, Capt. Duplar. H. M. F. S. Victorieuse, 20, Com. Guisielle.

FOR LIVERPOOL OR LONDON.

THE A. I. Ship URUGUAY Capt. Kelso, will leave for Whampoa in a few days. For Freight apply to OSWALD DISANDT & Co. Victoria, 1st October, 1844.

TO LET.

THE House and Store formerly occupied by R. Lowrie corner of Magistracy Street on the Queen's Road. Apply to P. TOWNSEND.

PHILLIPS MOORE & Co. have this day removed to the premises formerly in the occupation of Mr. Pain, Queen's Road, Victoria, 1st October, 1844.

ARCHITECTS are invited to offer designs, estimates and terms of superintendance for a Church. The building to be superintended by the Architect whose design is selected. Offers to be forwarded on or before October 28th to Rev. V. Stanton, Colonial Chaplain, on application to whom particulars may be obtained.

A SALE of Useful and Fancy Articles will be held on Thursday and Friday the 10th and 11th inst. at the London Missionary Societies premises to commence at 4 P. M. The Proceeds of Sale to be appropriated to the support of a Chinese Girls Boarding School. Victoria, 1st October, 1844.

NOTICE.

FIVE dollars Reward for a small Brown terrier bitch, lost on the 24th September from the Harbor Master's House—if brought back to it—no questions will be asked. Victoria, 1st October, 1844.

NOTICE.

THE decease of Mr. WILLIAM A. LAWRENCE having caused a vacancy in our Firm we have associated Mr. SAMUEL B. RAWLE with us as a Partner. Signed WETMORE & Co. Canton, 1st October, 1844.

MARDER'S WATERPROOF JET.

MR. DUUS begs to inform the Commanders and Officers of the different Regiments that he has been appointed Sole Agent for the Sale of the above in China, and to those who will favour him with a visit he will feel great pleasure in submitting satisfactory testimonials of its superiority to the old process of heel-balling. Victoria, 1st October, 1844.

JUST LANDED and FOR SALE.—150 bags Gram, 35 bags Dholl. At the Godowns of N. DUUS, Queen's Road. Victoria, October, 1st, 1844.

PUBLIC AUCTION. ON THIS DAY, 2nd October, will be sold by Auction, at the Godowns of Messrs. Macvicar & Co., at eleven o'clock, A. M.—A quantity of damaged and good Iron, ex "Old England," and Sundry other Goods. P. TOWNSEND, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION. ON Friday at noon at the Godowns of the Undersigned, will be sold by Auction a quantity of Sulphate porous water Goblets, Ghee, Flour, &c. &c. Terms Cash. P. TOWNSEND, Victoria, 1st October, 1844.

JUST received a quantity of No. 3 and 4 Superior Manila Cheroots, and for sale by P. TOWNSEND.

PUBLIC AUCTION. ON FRIDAY next, P. Townsend will sell by Auction on the premises now building for Messrs. Dent & Co., Queen's Road,—A lot of Singapore Beams from 23 to 26 feet long by 7+6 inches. Sale to take place at 11 A. M.—Terms Cash.

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. 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 this 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.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. WILLIAM A. LAWRENCE, or having claims against the said Estate, are hereby requested to send their accounts to the Subscribers for adjustment. WETMORE & Co. Canton, 23rd September, 1844.

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, ALLEXANDER C. MACGREGOR, GEORGE C. BRUCE. Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, 9th September, 1844.

NOTICE. THE Partnership of S. B. RAWLE & LEWIS is dissolved by mutual consent. S. B. RAWLE, T. C. LEWIS. Canton, Sept., 23rd, 1844.

WANTED a sober steady man, to take charge of a Baking Establishment. No person need apply who does not perfectly understand the business, and can be well recommended. Apply to D. HENNING, No. 5, Oswald's Row, Queen's Road.

NOTICE. ALL Persons having claims on the undersigned are requested to forward them for adjustment immediately, and all Debtors are requested to settle their accounts without delay. J. B. PAIN, Queen's Road, Victoria, 25th September, 1844.

NOTICE. THE undersigned have taken the portion of Chinam's Hong fronting the sea, next Mr. Daus's wharf, and will remove there on the 1st proximo. LATTEY & Co. Chronometer Makers. Victoria, 27th September, 1844.

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

FOR SALE.—At the Hotel of Mr. J. J. LOPEZ 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. 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 an Excellent and grand Piano forte in very good order apply to JANUARIO JOZE LOPES, Victoria, 2nd August, 1844.

NOTICE. FOR SALE a 2d 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. THE fine Lorcha "Albion," No. 45, built only six months, and can carry about 25 tons, she has a splendid cabin for passengers, masts, sails, rigging, and two anchors, and would answer well to trade to Macao, Canton, or Chuchelchew. She may be seen, and terms known, by applying to A. L. de ENCARNACAO, at Messrs. Henry Humphreys & Co's Store.

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 Montagne 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 Gossoping 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, Vintoria, 17th September, 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 E. K. KANE, M.D., Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Resident Surgeons. Whampoa, 3rd February, 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 oak 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.

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

LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S INDIAN ADMINISTRATION. (Continued from No. 168.) But as this change of policy was to be kept a profound secret, not only from the public, but also from the public officers of Government, Mr. Maddock, was instructed, on the 1st of July, to write to Major-General Nott to inform him that "no change relative to his retirement had taken place in the Governor-General's determination." A letter of the same date was also sent by Mr. Maddock to General Pollock to say that "no change had taken place from the first in the Governor-General's views of the expediency of withdrawing his army at the earliest period." Counter orders were despatched by the same post under the Governor-General's own hand to General Nott, which left it optional with him to retire by way of Ghuzni and Cabul,—upon his own responsibility; in other words to retire from Candahar to India, by advancing on the Capital! As the Governor-General entertained no doubt that General Nott would rightly interpret the permission as a command, he was instructed to leave in those two cities decisive proofs of the power of the British Government without impeaching its humanity—to bring away from the tomb of Mahmood of Ghuzni, his club which hangs over it—Lord Keane, however, as we have heard, had already transplanted it to Ireland—and also the gates of his tomb, which are the gates of the temple of Somnath. These, adds his Lordship, will be the just trophies of your successful march. By the same post, Lord Ellenborough also wrote to General Pollock—with a copy of the letter to General Nott,—desiring him to make a combined movement on Cabul. These and all subsequent letters were written by his own hand. It is not to be supposed that Mr. Maddock, on discovering how completely he had become the dupe of his Lordship's finesse, did not offer the most indignant remonstrances, and insist on resigning his office, after he had lost the confidence of his superior. But he was doubtless over-ruled to continue at his post for reasons of state. If the report be true, that the honor of kinghood has been bestowed on him at the earnest recommendation of Lord Ellenborough, his Lordship has doubtless been anxious to combine an act of justice to the merits of a public servant, with some compensation for the wound inflicted on Mr. Maddock's feelings in this and many subsequent instances. Lord Ellenborough commenced his military career on the 4th of July, and from that time forward regretted he had not been a soldier by profession from his youth! All his letters after this change are filled with exhortations to Advance! Advance! Advance! The Finance Committee was forgotten, and every thought was concentrated on the grand military movements from Candahar and Jellalabad on Cabul. Within a month, no fewer than thirteen letters were written on this absorbing subject, by his own pen. After his Lordship had thrown off the pusillanimity which caused eleven weeks of inaction, it is pleasing to watch the skill with which his plans were laid, and the energy with which they were pursued, as well as the anxiety manifested to repair the mischief of having kept back the troops at the most precious season of the year. Every nerve was now strained to send on provisions, cattle, and ammunition to Jellalabad, and to secure the success of an enterprise which had been rendered so hazardous by delay. Happily, the enterprise succeeded, though the supplies arrive too late in General Pollock's camp. The Army of Retribution marched in two directions on Cabul. The instructions of the Governor-General were fulfilled to the letter. General Nott was desired to leave decisive proofs of the power of the British Army without impeaching its humanity. General Pollock was instructed to exert his force vigorously, giving every proof of British power which was not inconsistent with the usages of war. The progress of our avenging armies was marked by no acts of cruelty to the persons of the enemy; on the contrary a strenuous effort was made to protect the inhabitants, and particularly the women, from the vengeance of victorious troops marching over the ground on which their fellow soldiers had so lately been humble and massacred. With one exception, seldom has an army exhibited more exemplary moderation, under circumstances of such fearful exasperation. But the retribution fell on the gardens and the fields, the citadels and cities, of that devoted country. Kohistan, the garden of the East, was laid desolate, and its smiling and luxuriant orchards were destroyed. The city of Ghuzni, and its citadel, and the whole of the works, were destroyed by order of General Nott. The several mines were sprung by four in the afternoon, and by eight in the evening the citadel and the town were in flames, and remained burning all night. The romantic town of Istaliff was set on fire in several places, and the work of demolition was scientifically executed. Before the evening of its day of retribution, it was one blaze, and continued to burn during the whole of the night and part of the next day. The grand Bazar at Cabul, the great emporium of Central Asia, was blown up with gunpowder, and this became the signal for every kind of disgraceful outrage. The shops of the city were broken open and rifled; the city itself was sacked; and the morning after the Sabbath on which this vengeance, public and private, was wreaked on it, it still continued to blaze and smoke. All Musjid and Jellalabad were next destroyed, and the retirement of our troops from Afghanistan might be traced by the havoc and desolation they left behind them. These successes were announced to his Lordship at Simlah, and he immediately ordered the withdrawal of the troops, though no intelligence of the rescue of our prisoners had reached him; and for aught he knew, they would be left, by that retirement, in the hands of a ruthless enemy. Through the blessing of Providence, however, they were enabled to achieve their own deliverance, and to rejoin their friends before the departure of the army; yet it is impossible to relieve Lord Ellenborough's administration from the odium of having twice ordered our armies to retire, while the unfortunate prisoners were yet in the hands of the Afghans. The triumph of our arms in Afghanistan appears to have so completely intoxicated Lord Ellenborough, as to destroy the balance of his mind. The Army of Reserve, which would have been of

service in May and June, to repress the insurrections which were likely to follow the retirement of our troops under circumstances of ignominy, but which was altogether redundant, when we had again established our reputation by success upon the scene of our former disasters, was still kept together for the purpose of ostentation. Every thought relative to the general administration of the empire now gave way to the all-engrossing object of welcoming back the Afghan victors, at the foot of the bridge of the Solage,—as Rome embraced her heroes at the foot of the Capitol. All the arrangements for this imposing ceremonial were made under his own direction, to the very painting of the Elephants' heads. No child could have felt more rapture at the sight of a new gateway than did the Governor-General at this gorgeous pageantry. It was about this period that he published that series of notifications, which first shook the confidence of the public, both here and at home, in the sanity of his judgment. They were evidently drawn up in imitation of the inflated style of Napoleon, and they created that natural disgust which all attempts at imitation entail. They were not long in producing a conviction that the mind from which such puerility could emanate, was unfit for the management of an Empire. The Simlah Proclamation, which assailed the measures of his predecessor, and blackened the memory of the murdered Envoy, not only filled every generous mind with disgust, but appeared to be an act of singular impolicy. Then came the order for the Duke to present himself at the Governor-General's Darbar, where he could not have appeared without such humiliation as we had no right to inflict on one who had nobly encountered us in the field, while a man would stand by him, and subsequently delivered himself up to our generosity. The Somnath Gate Proclamation we need not characterize. The Duke called it a song of triumph. The civilized world has pronounced it an act of incomparable folly. The idea of bringing back the trophies which the Mahomedans had carried off when they despoiled the temples of the Hindoos, was a happy one, and, in skillful hands, the Gates might have been turned to good political purpose. It was the proclamation which spoiled the transaction, and turned the sublime into the ridiculous. It was equally calculated to exasperate the Mahomedan, to lower us in the estimation of the Hindoos, and to shock the feelings of the Christian. The last notification of the series announced the reception of the victorious army by Lord Ellenborough, and the feasting of the Native troops with 30,000 seers of their favourite meleys!

It was at this period of excitement, in the full tide of military success, that those rash movements in Scinde were undertaken, which have had so large an influence on Lord Ellenborough's destiny. A long strip of territory was, in the first place, unjustly taken from the independent state of Scinde, with which we were not at war, and given to the Nabob of Bhavnore, as a reward for services of which no one but Lord Ellenborough had ever heard. Then, imperious demands were made of the Ameers, which brought on the battles of Meance and Hyderabad. In the circumstances in which Sir Charles Napier was placed, the battles were inevitable; but the necessity was created by ourselves. The Ameers had intrigued against us, as every native power within the Indus has always intrigued, and will continue to intrigue as long as there is a spark of independence in India. The Burmese and the Nepalese courts were far deeper in intrigues to subvert our authority in the East, than that of Scinde. But it was not for our interest to incorporate their territories with our own. Lord Ellenborough was anxious to complete the impression produced by our successes across the Indus, by striking a blow which should resound through India, and Scinde was the most convenient victim. His Lordship acknowledged that if the Ameers had been more master of their own troops, the battle of Meance might not have occurred, yet it was for fighting that battle that they were dethroned and sent into exile. But it was not the battles fought and the victories won by our troops, that formed the gravamen of the charge against his Lordship. The error and mischief lay in the precipitate annexation of this miserable country to our empire, without thought or deliberation, without consultation with the Court at home, or even his own Colleagues in India. It is possible that all the advantages we derive from having Scinde in our own hands, might have been equally secured by leaving one of the Ameers on the throne, and curbing him by a subsidiary force. But it is too late to regret having incurred the disadvantage of occupying a large swamp, which we must garrison with 15,000 men, whose pay must come from India not from Scinde, and whom the nature of this climate and of the service, has already rendered mutinous. It will probably prove a more grievous millstone about our necks even than Afghanistan. (To be continued)

CANTON PRICES CURRENT. 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1844.

Table with columns for Imports (Ale, Amber, Betel Nut, Cordage, Cotton) and Exports (Cotton Goods, White Shattings, Grey ditto) with prices per hhd, per catty, per picul, etc.

Table listing various goods such as Yarn, Chintz Furniture, Tin, Banca, Straits, Iron, Nails, Hoop, Bar, Steel, Lead Pig, Quicksilver, OPIUM, Patna, Benares, Malwa, Turkey, Pepper, Rice, Rattans, Sandalwood, Saltpetre, WOOLLENS, Spanish Stripes, Long Ells, Camlets, Dutch, etc.

EXPORTS.—ON BOARD.

Table listing export goods such as Alum, Anniseed, Camphor, Cassia, Buds, China Roots, Galangal, Musk, Rhubarb, Sarsaparilla, etc.

TEA.

Table listing tea varieties such as Congou old, Congou new, Capor, Souchong old, Souchong new, Orange Pekoe, Twankay, Hyson, etc.

COTTON REPORT.

Table listing cotton goods such as Canton, August 1st to 31st, 1844, Deliveries, Stock, Twist, American bales, Bombay, Bengal, Madras, etc.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Table listing bullion prices such as Sycee Silver, Spanish Dollars, Republican ditto, etc.

EXCHANGE.

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

FREIGHTS.

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

SHIPS LOADING FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Maia, East Liverpool, South Stockton, England's Queen, Alexander Barrig, Hindostan, Pinang, Marchioness of Dowry, John Dugdale and Orixia laid on Melish.

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