

THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.


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 THE A. 1, ship HINDOSTAN, Capt. Bowen, will load at Whampoa for London with all despatch. she has good poop accommodation and carries an experienced Surgeon.

For Freight apply to,
DENT & Co.
at Canton, Macao, and Hongkong.
Canton, 28th 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. 1. fast sailing Ship CO. 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. 1. Bark CHRISTINA, Capt. Primrose, 351 tons per Register, now at Whampoa. Apply to
DENT & Co.
Victoria, 26th September, 1844.


FOR LIVERPOOL OR LONDON.

 THE A. 1. Ship URUGUAY Capt. Kelso, will leave for Whampoa in a few days. For Freight apply to
OSWALD DISANDT & Co.
Victoria, 1st October, 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. 1. Barque SOPHIA FRA, SER 293 tons, Capt. Williams will leave for the above Ports about 20th of 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. 1. 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. 1 brig Vanguard, Captain M. Walker. Apply to
W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.
or at Macao to Messrs. BOUSTEAD & Co.
Victoria, 18th September, 1844.

FOR CHARTER.

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

TO LET.

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

TO LET.

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

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

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

Hongkong, 15th April, 1843

NOTICE.—Goods and merchandize of all descriptions received and carefully stored in spacious airy and secure Brick Godowns Insured from fire can be sold upon Commission or forwarded to Canton and Macao by Insurable Lorchas.
apply to
N. DUUS.
Victoria, October 5th, 1843.

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 4 per cent per annum.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MACVICAR & Co.
Agents in China.

Macao, 27 July, 1844.

FOR SALE.—The under Wines just received from Alexander Black London.
Fine old Pale and Brown Sherry.
Fine old Port.
Champagne.
HUGHESDON, CALDER & Co.
Victoria, 8th April, 1844.

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

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—Cocunut Oil, and Java Coffee, (of excellent quality)
Apply to
BURD, LANGE & Co.
Victoria, 29th August, 1844.

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, Warranted in the finest order. Clarets—highly esteemed Lafitte, Chateau Margeaux, La Rose, Padesclan 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, Disardt & Co.
Victoria, 10th July, 1844.

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

FOR SALE.—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.

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Joseph Coddie 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 authorized MR. JOHN 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.

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 authorized to collect outstanding accounts due by the Macao subscribers. In future Mr. Smith will have a few extra numbers of each paper for sale. Price to subscribers 25 cents each, non-subscribers 1 rupee.
Victoria, 8th June, 1844.

A CARD.

DE. 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 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.

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.

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.

NOTICE.

L. E. CHRISTOPHER begs to announce to the Public that he has good accommodations for two respectable boarders.
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, continue 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.

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

Victoria, 30th August 1844.

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

Victoria, 2nd August, 1844.

JUST received by the undersigned. A few superior No. 3 Manila Cheroots, of 1842 manufacture.

ROBERT LOWRIE.

Victoria, 2nd July, 1844.

JUST received by late arrivals. A small quantity of superior Sherry and Port Wine, in 3 doz. cases, superior Sparkling Champagne, in 1 doz baskets; Pale and Dark Brandy; English Shoes; Towelling, Crockery, and Glass ware.

ROBERT LOWRIE

Victoria, 2nd July, 1844.

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,	Liquors,
Superior No. 3, Manila Cigars,	
Do. No. 4, do. do.	
Do. Sperm Candles,	
Do. Butter.	

Victoria, 19th April, 1844.

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

FOR SALE a good Lorcha for Passenger or Cargo of 40 Tons or 640 piculs; particulars known by applying to
JANUARIO J. LOPES.
Victoria, 2nd August, 1844.

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.

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.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

CONTRACT FOR WASHING AND REPAIRING, BARRACK AND HOSPITAL BEDDING CLOTHING &c.

NOTICE, - is hereby given that TENDERS addressed to the "Respective Officers of the Ordnance" will be received until Wednesday the 16th Instant for Washing and Repairing, for One Year, the following articles of Barrack and Hospital Bedding, Clothing &c. &c.

- Blankets—Europe
Quilts, Cotton—Indian
Bannians Flannel.
Bed Cases
Blankets—Indian
Drawers Linen
Do. Woollen
Gowns
Palliasis
Quilts
Sheets
Shirts Linen
Do. Woollen
Table Cloths
Trousers
Bandages
Bolster Covers.
Caps, Linen or Woollen
Dusters
Pillow Cases
Socks, Pairs.
Stockings, do.
Towels

The articles are to be received at such times and in such quantities as may be required, either at Victoria, Chuck-chew, or Sywan, upon the direction of the Barrack Master; and returned to the same places respectively, completely washed and repaired.

The Tenders can be made for the whole of the washing at the three places above named, or for either place, separately.

Office of Ordnance,
Victoria Hongkong, 5th October, 1844.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until Saturday the 12th instant inclusive, for the undermentioned articles for Barrack services, viz.

- 4 Cupboards
50 Cot Boards
100 Large Chatties
100 Small Do.

For the supply of Brooms for One Year, for the Ordnance and Barrack Department.

The Tenders must be sealed and marked on the envelope "Tenders for Barrack Services."

EDWARD PINE COFFIN, C. G.
Commissariat, China,
Victoria, 4th October, 1844.

ENGINEER CONTRACTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that tenders will be received at this office until Tuesday the 15th Inst. inclusive, from such persons as may be willing to undertake any of the undermentioned works at this place; plans and specifications of which may be seen at the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer, viz.

- 1 To build two ranges of Soldier's Barracks, which must be undertaken on separate contracts.
2 To build a Sea Wall on the North side of the Battery.
3 To make cuttings for drainage, and to alter the Water course in the Sepoy Cantonment.

Security will be required for the fulfillment of the agreements entered into.

EDW. PINE COFFIN, C. G.
Commissariat, Victoria,
4th October, 1844.

BILLS ON THE TREASURY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that tenders will be received at this office until Wednesday the 9th Inst. inclusive, for the purchase of Bills at 30 days sight, drawn by the undersigned on the Lord Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury in London, to an amount not exceeding ten thousand Pounds Sterling.

The tenders must be sealed, and marked on the envelope "Tender for Bills," and are to specify the number of Pence Sterling which will be taken in exchange for one Mexican or other Republican Dollar, the amount desired, to whose order payable, and the number of Bills required, which can be drawn for any sum not under £100 Sterling.

EDW. PINE COFFIN, C. G.
Commissariat, Victoria,
4th October, 1844.

SALE OF COALS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a quantity of Coals, not exceeding five hundred Tons, will be sold by Public Auction at the Commissariat Coal Sheds, on Friday the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Coals will be sold in lots of not less than ten Tons each, and can be viewed until the day of Sale. Purchasers will be required to deposit ten per cent of the purchase money at the time of Sale, and to remove the lots bought by them within fourteen days afterwards.

EDW. PINE COFFIN, C. G.
Commissariat, Victoria,
4th October, 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.

NOTICE.

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

Table with columns: Chinese Day, Day of Month, Day of Week, Month, Year, and various numerical data points.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FROM 30th SEPTEMBER TO 6th OCTOBER, 1844.

LATEST DATES table listing dates for various locations like ENGLAND, UNITED STATES, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, SYDNEY, MADRAS, BATAVIA, SINGAPORE, MANILA, CHUSAN, SHANGHAI, FOO-CHOW-FOO, AMOY.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA, AND HONGKONG GAZETTE. VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9th, 1844.

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.

We regret to hear, that Lieutenant Wade, First Lieutenant of the Dido, has been killed in a fight at Borneo. We have not yet heard of the particulars, but understand that he was shot through the heart.

The Supreme Court has been closed during this week, in consequence of the severe domestic calamity inflicted on the Chief Justice, by the death of his daughter.

We trust this will be the last of the bereavements of the summer, and that before another comes round, the removal of many of the local causes, will render the place more healthy. The Court again opens on Monday.

Keying, the Imperial Commissioner, is now at Macao, negotiating a treaty with His Excellency M. de Lagrene, Minister Plenipotentiary of France. His Excellency, it is rumored, will insist upon a visit to Peking; and we do not well see how it can be refused, considering the weighty arguments he brings with him, namely, a fleet of six penants.

We are sure it is only necessary to hint to our debtors, whose accounts have been rendered, that a settlement is required, and our wishes will be complied with. We have every reason to be satisfied with the support which we have received from the foreign community, British, American and Indian, and those who are in this colony—in most instances—have merely to be asked for the money and it is paid.

On the coast, and in other quarters, from our not having Agents willing to look after such small matters, many accounts are now of old standing, which although individually small to those who owe them, to us collectively are of much consequence. We will endeavour to get such accounts presented shortly, but in cases where this cannot be done, a draft on an Agent in Hongkong will be acceptable.

The following is the translation of a circular lately issued by the teamen of Canton to the Foreign merchants. We are afraid that the teamen will require to make much greater deductions than they are at all prepared for, before they can dispose of this year's crop. The large stock in England, and the consequent low prices, must effectually debar prudent man from making purchases at present prices. The Chinese do not yet perfectly understand, the different position in which a Merchant is now placed, from that of the olden times, when the servants of the Hon. Company had the trade of China in their own hands. Then, it mattered little to them, whether there was a loss on imports or not, or whether teas cost a few taels more or less. They had no competitor at home and made the consumer pay for their bad judgment and worse management. Since

the monopoly ceased, mercantile operations have increased—new markets have been opened—and thousands of operatives, in England and in Scotland, are employed in manufacturing for this market, and hundreds of thousands of capital, has been profitably invested in cotton factories, in consequence of the great outlet for piece goods in China. Unfortunately for the permanency of the prosperity of this trade (which to England has been so lucrative) China is deficient in exports. One article she can exchange with us (tea) and though that one is in universal favor, by all classes of the population, the Ministry have not yet seen the necessity of increasing the consumption by a reduction of the high duties, which on common teas, are not less than 200 pr. ct. During the last year, returns were made in teas to a much greater extent than the consumption would warrant, but this it was found necessary to do, or the demand for goods would have been checked. The anticipations of a serious fall have been fully realized, and hence, there is much reluctance to purchase the new crop, at prices which it appears certain could not be obtained in England, even were the teas laid down there free of freight or charges.

This is a very serious question, involving the prosperity of British commerce, with a country, where possibly with due encouragement, it might be extended far beyond the dreams of the most sanguine. The hundreds of millions of the inhabitants of this empire, in the course of years, may require an amount of British fabrics, which will shed prosperity on our native land, by giving employment to large bodies of operatives and artisans.

China is the only foreign country, where there is a prospect of the demand for British goods being much increased. On the continent of Europe, not only are the markets closed to us by excessive duties; but in some instances there is even a prospect of competition, in markets which are alike open to all. In America, the United States, by a high tariff, are endeavouring to foster local manufactures, which has been done to the exclusion of British goods. Mexico has followed the example of her Republican neighbour, and by high duties, in a few years reduced the amount of British imports fully one half; also having established cotton factories in all quarters of the Republic. With the Brazils our commerce will be crippled from other causes. There being little doubt that, on the expiry of the present commercial treaty, unless Brazilian sugar is admitted for consumption in Great Britain, on the same terms as the Sugars of other foreign countries, a heavy, if not a prohibitory tax, will be levied on British goods. Nor can we blame them for doing so. If the Americans, or Germans purchase produce, they (the Brazilians) will of course give a preference to their manufactures. With the exception, of China and our own colonies, there is not one market which is likely to increase. It is evident, that to obtain an increase here, we must take larger returns in the herb. Inability to do this, will speedily influence the price of cottons, checking the shipments, injuring the manufacturer, and by throwing labourers out of employment causing much distress at home.

We certainly think, that a reduction of 100 per cent in the duties on tea, would have been a much wiser measure, than the making a similar reduction on foreign Sugar. Both may be necessary, but tea was entitled to a preference in as much, as its effects would have been immediately felt in this market; though it is very doubtful whether in Batavia, in Manila or in Siam, (the places which will chiefly benefit by a reduction in the Sugar duties) one piece more of our fabrics will be consumed.

No doubt the teamen will be astonished, if told, that though China admits British goods on payment of the trifling duty of 5 per cent, Britain places a duty of 200 per cent on Chinese produce. It appears that we are willing to grant commercial privileges, solely to those countries, who will give us nothing, or who can give nothing in return; but to the commerce of China, where we are allowed to trade on more liberal terms than any where else, we will not afford the slightest encouragement.

Another session will probably bring this important question before the British parliament, when we trust the fetters now placed upon Chinese commerce will be removed. We are no advocates for the universal extension of the principles of free trade—not at least to those countries who will not reciprocate. Every country has a right to protect and extend her commerce in the best way she can, and such appears to be the principle of all European nations, who will not be liberal with us; we must therefore extend our liberality to our possessions in India and to China. In the one market we possess advantages over all mercantile nations, in the other we are at least on an equality, and by a due attention to the commerce of both, they are alike capable of profitable extension. It is however vain to expect that, if our merchants cannot purchase the Chinese produce, they (the Chinese) will purchase British manufactures. It is perfectly clear, that teas cannot be shipped to pay at present prices, and that the quantity shipped last year is much greater than the consumption, though less than it is necessary to take, unless we would hamper our trade with this country. It is also clear that, to improve prices, to increase consumption, and to benefit the manufacturing classes in Great Britain, an immediate reduction of the duty on tea, to 1s, or to 9d, per lb. on congous, is necessary.

TRANSLATION.

The Woo-e merchants of the central Flowery

Land now send a public communication for the perusal and information of the honourable foreign merchants of all countries.

Whereas the grand principles for conducting commerce are sincerity, truth, and justice, and the necessary and important requisites for preparing Tea all depend on the seasons of heaven and human strength, the product depending upon whether the season has been favourable or adverse, and the price whether high or low being ruled by the state of the market; this is what each and all quietly made their account for, and it is unnecessary to dilate upon it. Of late years in selecting Woo-e Teas for your honourable countries you have not only chosen the very finest sorts of spring leaf, small leaf, and tender leaf, but you have still more desired the Ho-kau and Woo-ning Teas, each one striving with another who should be the first to contract for them. Hence the Chinese merchants have hurried with their baggage to the hills, and the people of those places have seen them crowding thither like bees. This is the reason why the price of tea is so exorbitant by high. The hardships and difficulties endured by the Chinese merchants in thus redoubling their haste in bringing forward the teas and in their hurried journeys to assist and urge on it's transport, have all been disregarded by them. Formerly the Woo-e Teas began to arrive successively in the 9th and 10th month, but now, they have at length come to arrive in the 5th and 6th month each one following another like a string of fish. This is all owing to the universal desire for gain. How could we know that all you honourable merchants should change your former way, and become so crafty and deceitful, merely choosing a few tens of chops of the most superior Woo-ning Teas, and forthwith desisting (from purchasing) causing people to feel the most anxious and painful suspense; the misery of those who look to the corner of the wall and who sigh after painted prunes.

The cargos at the mouths of the rivers and amongst the hills will not come all in for a month yet, and when those who enquire at the ferries or passes, are acquainted with such a state of things, and with such prospects, will it not be hard for them to bear? for in the pursuit of gain, a desire to avoid injuring others is their universal feeling. To buy early and sell late, will indeed at times occur; but now the usual calculating in trading will not avail, since the mode of business has been altered, and a new path entered upon. The Chinese merchants peacefully submit to the fate of the times—what should they now reply—they are unable to converse in the languages of you honourable and great merchants. How is it that tea which has been "fixed" when offered for delivery has been rejected and all at once pronounced unequal to the muster, rejecting it without any proof and forcing it back—Your minds are solely bent on your own advantage, and therefore you desire to injure others. We consider that the tea called "Sparrow's tongue" has a tongue indeed, but it cannot speak for itself, that the under leaf "Living Fragrance" has indeed a fragrance which does not relish such disparagement. Had you a thousand hills and ten thousand waters, where you might select your teas, we yet fear you would not find them "excellent," and that each successive season would witness the delivery to you by the dealers of goods that had previously been settled for. The former tea (you would say) was better then and you would not take it, and would for your own convenience return what had been already agreed upon. It is difficult to submit voluntarily to things of this nature.

Besides, the Woo-ning sorts of teas surpass six hundred in number, but you would not be satisfied with myriads. You "blow upon the hair of the skin to look for sores" and what fault is there for which you may not frame a pretence. In former years among all the Woo-e Teas there were but a few chops usually rejected, the former dealers and preparers of tea possessed sincerity and good faith, and that in no small measure. How let us ask, can the price of the Ning Teas be reduced so much. You are all joined in making this the custom, and habitually practise it which we think is inconsistent with all reason, and will not be agreed to. Formerly the price was fixed when the tea was shewn to the merchant, they did not "point to a deer and say it was a horse," they had not the slightest tinge of such principles. How could they deceive them by giving them a "fish's eye for a pearl, or a streaked pebble for a precious stone"? And how is it that the Chinese merchants were formerly so simple, and are now become so "knowing."

Then there is a degenerate class of people who deceitfully go to the Hong's pretending to do tea business and have no apprehension. When sales are agreed upon and entered in the books these with the foreigners together go to the Tea Pack-houses and take at most ten to twenty chests, at least five or six chests which they collectively settle the weight of, and then examine the Tea; you honourable merchants ought to be careful of them at the first, and not turn round at the end.

If Tea is really unequal to the muster let the Machen (merchant) publicly request a Chinese and English merchant to go to the pack-house to consult together and settle it, either by reducing the price, or rejecting the goods. This is the just way, and there is none that may not practise it. How is it that you do not examine in the middle of the transaction and distinguish whether it is good or bad, and not act in this confused manner, cutting and tumbling down prices for both good and bad. It is then vain to expend words in this perverse way of trading.

Further since you honourable merchants greatly value good faith and justice you ought not to act thus, but both parties being thoroughly imbued with enlarged, liberal, and generous minds and the principles of celestial reason will be the best security for a large trade. But in the midst of this how can we bear to put questions about profit or loss? Again, we have heard that there is now free trade at five ports, and hence it is more imperatively necessary that good faith, justice, and propriety characterise our intercourse, and all who come into contact with you honourable merchants may look up to you and depend in confidence upon your adherence to truth.

During the lapse of more than a hundred years have you not come hither across the great ocean, and lived in peace and security; and we Chinese

merchants in our diligence and patient endurance of toil have as it were "unrolled the starry firmament, and supported the luminary of night," never yet have we acted but with good faith towards the far-travelled merchants. From henceforth then you ought to resume the customs of former days and endeavour to prevent the foreign commerce of China from getting into a state of confusion and violence. If you cause the Tea-ships to sail it must be in the 9th and 10th months when the winds and weather are favourable, and the Chinese merchants will manage the Tea business according to the former regulations, arriving at Canton in the 9th and 10th months. Thus will we prevent all strife for being first, and fears of being last, with the forcing up and enhancement of cost, in the general competition and we have reason to hope that both natives and foreigners will alike reap advantage, and parties be happy and fortunate.

We send this special statement to all you honourable and great Merchants and Supercargoes, that you may peruse it and examine into the circumstances.

Translated by J. M. D.
Canton, October 1st, 1844.

CANTON.

Our dates are to the 2nd instant, when all was quiet; some discontent, was however felt, at disgusting placards, which had been anonymously posted on the walls of the factories. It is not to be expected that such proceedings will be tolerated. In the olden times, foreigners had patiently to endure much, but now the position they occupy is a very different one, and if the Mandarins permit their rascally countrymen to scrawl their filthy blackguardism on the walls of an European residence, they (the Mandarins) ought to be compelled to tear it down. We take it for granted that, Mr. McGregor has sent in an indignant representation to Keying, and only regret, that he is not backed by the presence of a Frigate or two at Whampoa. Oliver Cromwell said, he would make the name of an Englishman respected all over the world, and he kept his word too. In Canton if the mob cannot be taught to respect us, we can at least teach them to fear us, and perhaps the sooner they receive a castigation the better.

The native merchant Poshing died on the 27th ultimo. He had been ill for some time, but refused the advice of an English Doctor—his faith in quackery was great, and it has cost him his life. Poshing was much respected by foreign merchants, and for some years past has had large transactions with them. Latterly he is said to have lost a good deal of money, and it is doubtful, whether he has not died in debt.

Nothing has yet been done in the way of building up the factories, though many are preparing to do so. We publish a proclamation by Leu acting Perfect of Kwangchan upon this subject. The walls that will surround the factories are, it is said, to be 26 feet high. When these alterations are completed, our countrymen may be relieved from some of the annoyances, to which for many years they have been subjected in Canton.

Our readers will be rather surprised at the extraordinary degree of morality which the Authorities have obtained all of a sudden—see Article 8 of the accompanying proclamation. This is said to be the result of a moral crusade commenced by a certain Reverend gentleman who is a resident of Canton. We would not presume to point out to this person what are, and what are not his duties. We would however hint to him, that impertinent inquisitorial meddling with matters, which he is not presumed to know anything at all about, is no part of his duty, and has already in too many instances injured the cause he serves, in other countries, as it will do in China. If he would wish to improve our morals, let it be done by precept and example, not by cunning and insincerity. Not by concocting with Chinamen proclamations, which may in the most remote degree, tend to injure the character of Europeans in the eyes of a people who already accuse them of every atrocity. Such a public and gratuitous insult, was probably never perpetrated on any community, and has, we have reason to know, deeply wounded the self respect and manly feelings of every foreigner in Canton, who can claim the possession of such feelings. Insults from the Chinese have been many, but it remained for the person in question to add to their bitterness, and to sanction them with his approbation.

LEW, Acting Prefect of Kwang-chou-fu & Co. SHE, Magistrate of Nan-hai district & Co. and WAN, Magistrate of Pwan-yu district & Co.

Hereby issue their clear commands.

We have received, as is on record, a communication from the High authorities (Governor & Co) to the following effect. "It is well known that the dwellings in the thirteen Hong are for the residence of the Foreign merchants, and that of late years, fires and robberies have repeatedly occurred, attended with murder and such serious crimes. This is all because of natives and foreigners coming into contact in the public thoroughfares, when going about, and on the least manifestation of disagreement or ill-will, neither party being willing to yield to the other. Native vagrants improving the opportunity collect in crowds, and gradually create cause for disturbance, waiting until their quarrelsome and revengeful desires are completed. The civil and military officers have commenced taking forward troops and police for the purpose of repressing such disorders, but not only is this a matter difficult to manage or oversee, it is likewise contrary to what has been the custom hitherto.

Hence it is necessary that preventive measures should speedily be taken, that in time mutual quiet may be restored. We command you officers then, that you repair in person to the neighbourhood of the factories, and examine minutely and attentively, as to what places, it is requisite to make palisades, and where to have guard houses, and as you decide, to send troops and police to keep watch. It is of the utmost importance that the limits be observed by all, in order that people may not be walking into or collecting in wrong places, giving rise to quarrels and strife. You will accordingly thoroughly examine into the matter, and draw out a Map (of the neighbourhood) with explanatory notes, and inform us by petition of the investigation & Co. Therefore we then made examination and drew out a Map with explanations. We also respectfully stated the various regulations we had agreed upon, for the information of all the High authorities, and in reply a communication was sent to the Treasurer directing us to deliberate together, and carefully scrutinize and peaceably settle the matters yet unfinished, all of which has been respectfully obeyed, as is on record.

We have now received an answer from the Lieut. Governor commanding us to publish the Regulations agreed upon, by Proclamation. Wherefore we now issue this Proclamation for the information of the military and people of the district. You must all well know that in places where natives and foreigners assemble together in numbers, quarrels are always liable to arise, but by the regulations now decided upon, the boundaries being clearly distinguished henceforth no unforeseen dangers will arise. Should vagrants confusedly assemble they will be rigorously searched after, and all will aid in preventing disorders. Henceforth all cause will cease for native banditti stealthily waiting (for their opportunity) and let them desist from their longing expectations. The far-travelled merchants will have a barrier to protect their boundaries, and will enjoy perpetual tranquillity. The laws will have sway, abuses and evils will be at an end, and mutual harmony and peace will lastingly endure. We enjoin on you all, that you respectfully obey this. Do not wilfully oppose, and thus thwart the benevolent intentions of the High Authorities' and our earnest expectation. This is of the most extreme importance.

A Special Proclamation.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE NEW REGULATIONS AGREED UPON.

1st. The people in the thirteen Hong live very closely crowded together, and hence fires are very apt to arise. It being highly necessary that this should be guarded against, the Foreign Merchants are permitted to raise walls on their houses so as to inclose them on three sides. The expense of materials and labour in constructing such may be defrayed either by the tenant or landlord of the Hong as they themselves may agree.

2nd. From Sin-tau-lan (Hoglane) on the east, and from Tsing-yuen street (Old China street) on the west down to the river in front, where there has formerly a wooden palisade, will all be enclosed in a strong brick or stone wall, which is to be built at the expense of the foreigners in order to avoid having natives coming and going, stealthily prying and creating disturbances.

3rd. On the northern side of the three streets, Tung-wan (New China street) Tsing-yuen (Old China street) and Sin-tau-lan (Hoglane) at the back of the foreign Hong, the foreign merchants will likewise be permitted to raise high walls on their houses in order to guard them from fires. There is nothing to prevent the occupants themselves from doing this. At both the south and north ends of these streets strong wooden railings with gates will be erected.

4th. As when natives and foreigners collect together causes for quarrels easily arise, hereafter there will be separate military stations and police offices, in all the three streets, and at the six gates, that the troops may keep guard and be always there to suppress disturbances. Those who carry about articles for sale are not to be permitted to retail melons, fruit, cakes, or such things in or about the Hong; and quacks, diviners, astrologers, barbers, beggars, sellers of foreign mirrors, together with idle loitering characters of all sorts, will not be allowed to go about, or in front of the Hong, including bad characters to collect together. Those who disobey this will be severely treated on discovery. On any occasion when a quarrel may arise, or a fire happen to break out, then the six gates will be shut and locked and idle vagabonds prevented from prying and gazing. Should any such be determined to force their way in, and thus come to fight with the soldiers and police on guard, such will forthwith be rigorously seized and severely punished, and should the guard be unable to drive them off they will likewise be included in the prosecution and punishment.

5th. An able and intelligent military officer will be appointed to the station in Tsing-yuen street, to and will always superintend the guard there, and according to circumstances suppress any trifling wrangling that may arise. Should any crowd collect for disturbance it will be his duty to represent the same to the High authorities and request an additional force of troops and police to be sent forward to quell the tumult.

6th. Hereafter the road in front of the Hong will not be a public thoroughfare (for all natives) and the gates at both ends will be locked by the Consul every day at sunset, and on Sunday the Hong will be shut and locked, and not opened without due occasion.

7th. If any of the Shop-keepers near the Hong clandestinely sell Samsheu to foreigners, to drink such shop will on discovery be sealed up, and the shop-keeper punished. In these streets it is not allowable to collect manure and filth, and those who disobey this will be taken before the Magistrates for punishment.

8th. *Sh-uld ladies of pleasure enter the Hong, immediately on proof of such depraved irregularities taking place, both they and the Compadres of Hong will be brought before the magistrates and severely dealt with!!*

Taoukwang, 23th year, 8th month, 18th day.
September, 30th, 1844.
Canton, 1st October, 1844.

Translated by J. M. D.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED.

- OCTOBER 4—*Resolution*, Wood, Calcutta.
4—*Aldebaran* (Am.), Webb, Singapore, at Macao.
4—*Sarah & Abigail* (Am.), Prescott East Coast at Macao.
5—*Maia*, Sproule, Whampoa.
5—*Alligator*, Cook, Put back.
6—*Dumfries*, Thompson, Liverpool.
8—H. M. Str. *Vizen*, Com. Giffard, Singapore.

SAILED.

- OCTOBER 4—*Corsair*, Fraser, East Coast.
4—H. M. F. Str. *Archimede*, Com. Paris, Macao.
5—H. M. S. *Iris*, Capt. Mundy, on a cruise round the Island.
6—*Fort William*, Hogg, Manila.
6—*South Stockton*, Hitchens, London.
6—*Prince of Wales*, Jones, Siam.

* This must refer to the range in which the American Hong is situated, and to the American Consul, who is thus to be controller general for all in that neighbourhood.

- 6—*Antelope* (Am.), Bombay, from Macao.
7—*Harlequin*, Morris, Singapore and Calcutta, from Macao.
UNDER DESPATCH.
Anthonis, Manila.
Maia, London.
Euphrates, Whampoa.
Anonyma, Singapore and Bombay.
Oriza, Liverpool.

H. M. S. *Iris*, brought the Lady of Major-General D'Agullar, Lieutenant Governor, from Macao.

Arrivals from China—July 9th, Potentate; 15th, Zongliet; 22nd, Ratcliffe; 22nd, Queen Mab; 22nd, Fortitude; 23rd, Emerald Isle; 24th, Rookery; 26th, Northumberland; 30th, Herperus.

Departures for China—July 8th, Foam; 5th, Jeremiah Garnett; 6th, Commati (Am.); 19th, Beulah; August 3rd, Humayoon.

Loading for China—At London, Mowhawk. At Liverpool, Royal Alice, Charles Jones, Earl Grey, Earl Powis, New Margaret, Marmion, At Greenock, Chusan.

VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR.

- Anonyma*, Thomas, Jardine Matheson & Co.
Gazelle (Am.), 115, Chase, do.
Defiance 611, Hall, do.
Kelpie, Bellamy, do.
Harlequin, 292, Oliver, do.
Red Rover, 250, McMurdo, do.
Good Success, 545, Leslie, do.
Dumfries, Thompson, do.
City of Palaces, 430, Major, Dent & Co, do.
Robert Pulsford, 545, Robinson, do.
Swift, 140, Butrey, T. Scott, do.
Euphrates, 630, Wilson, Jamieson How & Co, do.
Yonge Quene, 85, Fletcher, Larkins & Co, do.
Lady East, 600, Goldsmith, Turner & Co, do.
Maia, 350, Sproule, Holiday-Wise & Co, do.
Cursetjee Conasjee, 535 Campbell, D. & MRustomjee, do.
Pearl, 150, Morison, do.
Hersey, Easterby, Anderson, Chalmers & Co, do.
Osprey, 140, Hunt, Lindsay & Co, do.
Pampero, 268, Roberts, do.
Antumnus, White, do.
Royal Albert, 650, Soanlan, Macvicar & Co, do.
Sam, Taylor, Fox Rawson & Co, do.
Tuscan, Blackett, Bell & Co, do.
Uruguay, 340, Kelso, Oswald Disandt & Co, do.
Resolution, Wood, Murrow & Co, do.
Alligator, Cook, N. Duus, do.
Wild Irish Girl, 197, Jamieson, J. A. Vegis, do.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

Minden, Master Commanding, Wellington, Hospita and Store Ship.
H. M. Str. *Vizen*, Com. Giffard.

BRITISH SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

- Madras*, 624, Slack, Jardine Matheson & Co, do.
Edmonstone, 624, do.
Surge, 574, Burnett, do.
Scalesby Castle, 1603, Lemon, do.
Malacca, 523, Shetler, do.
Earl of Balcarras, 1488, Baker, do.
Walmer Castle, 656, Campbell, do.
Elizabeth Ainslie, Syster, do.
Charlotte, Liebschwager, do.
Majaram Dayram, Widicombe, do.
Loujee Family, 925, Ayers, Dent & Co, do.
Tory, 608, Johnston, do.
Patna, 363, Clarke, do.
Hindustan, 780, Bowen, do.
Stork, 320, Miller, do.
Duke of Bedford, 720, Thornhill, do.
Coromandel, 754, Cunningham, do.
Sulimany, 784, Monk, do.
Aden, 339, King, do.
Christina, 351, Primrose, do.
Charles Grant, 1400, Wyld, Macvicar & Co, do.
Lady, 316, Marshall, do.
Amazon, 423, Abbott, do.
Persia, 658, Morris, do.
St. Lawrence, Newlands, Russell & Co, do.
Alexander Baring, Hall, do.
Danish Oak (Dan.), Paulson, do.
Cleopatra, 357, Early, do.
Worcester, 636, Bickford, do.
Duchess of Buccleugh, 350, Straker, do.
Circassian, 220, Hore, Dirom & Co, do.
Royal Albert, 407, Balderstone, Bell & Co, do.
Lady Leith, 153, Wollaston, do.
Eagle, Rapson, do.
John Wickliffe, 662, Daly, Turner & Co, do.
Marquis of Bute, 545, Bannatyne, do.
Oriza, 633, Christian, do.
Penang, 369, Hawkins, Lindsay & Co, do.
Mercury, Lawson, Fletcher Larkins & Co, do.
Albert Edward, White, Gibb Livingstone & Co, do.
John Bibby, Cawkitt, do.
Chatham, 354, Gifford, Jamieson How & Co, do.
Antaris, Drewett, do.
John Dugdale, 407, Milward, Boustead & Co, do.
Earl Clare, 910, Scott, do.
Caledonia, 710, Burn, S. Rustomjee, do.
Black Dog, 140, Barret, do.
John Laird, 276, St. Croix, do.
Fattel Mombarak, 1096, Moore, S. T. Mahomed, do.
Sultana, 905, Wadge, Dadahboy, do.
Stalkart, 560, Dixon, H. Framjee, do.
Favorite, 529, Scadder, do.
Rohamany, Kinsey, Rustomjee & Co, do.
Buckinghamshire, 1500, Rustomjee, do.

BRITISH VESSELS AT MACAO.

- Little Catherine*, Rigby, Jardine Matheson & Co, do.
Audax, 150, Vaux, do.
Ariel, 102, Macfarlane, do.
Lord Petre, Lukely, do.
Anna Eliza, 254, Grainger, do.
Anglona, 103, Lain, Macvicar & Co, do.
Jocin Corina, Dring, Gibb Livingstone & Co, do.
Mermaid, 55, Gill, A. A. de Melo, do.
Isabella Robertson, 350, Kelly, J. Hudson, do.
Linnet, 100, Phillip, do.
Pryde, 202, Monkhouse, A. Lataellade, do.
Ruparqil, 318, Dean, A. D. Fardomjee, do.
Plancius, Rotgans, R. J. Gilman, do.
Ellen Rodger, do, do.
Arun, 320, Dare, do.
Sophia Fraser, 293, Williams, Bell & Col, do.
Wanderer, 400, Smith, Smith, do.
Anna, 109, C. W. Bowra, do.
Lady Hays, Lungley, do.

AMERICAN AT WHAMPOA AND MACAO.

- U.S.F. *Brandywine*, Commodore Parker
Eagle, 328, Sherman, Russell & Co.
Paulina, Sweetlin, do.
Pioneer, Clark, do.
Heber, Porter, do.
Honequa, Palmer, do.
Sarah & Abigail, Prescott, do.
Addebaran, Webb, do.
Montauk, McMichaels, Wetmore & Co.
George Hallett, Knapp, do.
Wissahickon, Webber, do.
St. Paul, Allen, do.
Hannah, Chuver, do.
Oneida, Tripp, Nye Parkin & Co.
Henry, Salher, Olyphant & Co.
Belvidera, Easterbrook, C. S. Scholefield.
Mary Ellen, Dearborn, A. Heard & Co.
Lady Adams, Hare, Wm. Buckler.

FRENCH.

- H. M. F. S. *Cleopatra*, 50 guns, Rear Admiral Ceceille.
H. M. F. S. *Syrene*, 50, Capt. Chamier.
H. M. F. S. *Alcmene*, 32, Capt. Duplar.
H. M. F. S. *Victorieuse*, 20, Com. Guisielle.
H. M. F. S. *Sabine*, 30.
H. M. F. Str. *Archimede*, Com. Paris.

DIED.

On the 4th June Inst at the house of her Father in law, Port Glasgow Janet, the beloved wife of Capt. M. McDougall Ship Edmonston.
On the 4th October, at Whampoa, Captain JAMES SCOTT, of the ship "Earl of Clare," leaving a large family to deplore his loss.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

The Resolution, Captain Wood, will be despatched for the above Ports, about the 30th instant. For freight apply to.

MURROW & Co.

Canton and Macao, or JAMIESON HOW & Co. Hongkong.

Macao, 2nd October, 1844.

NOTICE.—The subscribers beg leave to announce that, they have formed a copartnership, for the transaction of General Commission business in China under the firm of Hastings & Co., in connection with Messrs. Stearns Rowley & Co. of London and Liverpool.

WILLIAM HASTINGS.

JAMES STEARNS.

THOMAS ROWLEY.

Canton, 1st October, 1844.

CLERK WANTED.—Who can write a good hand, and who can be well recommended. Apply for farther particulars to Messrs. Phillips Moore & Co., Queen's Road.

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 November 9th, to A. FLETCHER, Esq., on application to whom particulars may be obtained.

JUST arrived ex Robert Pulsford Firegrates Fenders and an assortment of Plated goods consisting of Cruet Liquer & Egg Frames. Savers Waiters & also—an assortment of Calcutta Table Linen.

at PHILLIPS MOORE & Co.

Queen's Road,
8th October, 1844.

FOR SALE.

WINES of the following descriptions, all of the most choice quality. Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Sual, and Malmsey Madeira,

JAMIESON HOW & Co.

Victoria, 8th October, 1844.

FOR SALE.—On board the Barque *Lady East*.

Champaign Cider, per dozen	8 cents.
Champaign, per do.	10 "
Stockholm Tar, per barrel	6 "
Bombay Onions, per baskets	0 75
Bumleo Fish, per thousand	2 "
Pipes, per gross	2 "

Victoria, 8th October, 1844.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY C. MARKWICK.

THIS day, at eleven, A.M., at the Godowns in "Chinam's Hong," to close an invoice, the undermentioned articles:—

White and Black Silk Hats, Guernsey Shirts, Cotton Stockings and Socks, Europe Rope of sizes, Curry-combs and Horse Brushes, Pairs Blankets, of sizes, one Log of Mahogany.
Wines.—Sherry and Madeira Wines in wood and bottle, Port in bottle, of superior quality, Bottled Beer in 3½ and 4 dozen casks, Ditto ditto one dozen boxes, Cherry Cordial in small boxes, American Flour in cask, Butter in small jars of 3lbs. each, Ditto ditto bottles of 2lbs. each, La Rose Claret in boxes of one dozen, St. Julien ditto ditto, and sundry other articles.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY C. MARKWICK.

ON Friday, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock, A.M., at the Commissariat Coal Sheds, opposite Messrs. Lindsay & Co. A quantity of Coals not exceeding five hundred Tons, will be sold in Lots of not less than ten Tons each, and can be viewed until the day of Sale. Purchasers will be required to deposit ten per cent of the purchase-money at the time of Sale, and to remove the Lots bought by them within fourteen days afterwards.

JUST IMPORTED AND FOR SALE.

BY C. MARKWICK.

A SMALL Batch of Allsops English Bottled (India Ale) in cases of 3 doz each.
Victoria, 8th October, 1844.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself as Underwriter's & General Auctioneer...

EDWARD NEWMAN.

Victoria, 8th October, 1844.

FOR SALE.

ON MONDAY 14th instant at the Godowns of Messrs Henry Humphreys & Co. a few bales of damaged Grey Shirtings...

EDWARD NEWMAN.

Auctioneer.

Victoria, 8th October, 1844.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior London bottled Sherry.

EDWARD NEWMAN.

Victoria, 8th October, 1844.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON THIS DAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock, A.M. will be sold at the Sale Room of the Undersigned...

A quantity of damaged Goods, for whom it may concern, consisting of Saltpetre, Sydney Flour in Sacks, Peas, Raisins, Barley, and Preserved Meats...

TERMS.—Cash before delivery.

P. TOWNSEND, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY, 11th instant, will be sold at the Middle Naval Store, opposite the church, at 11 o'clock A.M.

A quantity of condemned Stores consisting of Flour, Raisins, Barley, Peas and preserved meats the above are now in fair conditions.

P. TOWNSEND, Auctioneer.

Terms cash.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, 12th instant, will be sold by Auction at the Store, corner of Magistracy street at 11 o'clock A.M.

A quantity of Champagne, Beer, Furniture playing cards, Stoughtons Batters, Sarsaparilla Extract, Chrome Green, Green Paint, a quantity of Brandied and Cheese—Also a few superior Brass clocks.

Cash before delivery.

P. TOWNSEND, Auctioneer.

JUST Received a few casks of Canel coal & for sale, also a prime lot of Pale Brandy in bottle.

P. TOWNSEND.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived ex "Royal Albert" a Superior assortment of Oilmen's Stores—from the well known House of Crosse & Blackwell—Consisting of Hams, Cheese, Wilts Bacon, Tart Fruit, Jams, Jellies and Pickles and Sauces of all descriptions...

Now on hand a few Kegs of very Superior, Tongues and Butter, and a few Bags of Shot.

FRYER & LANE.

Victoria, October, 8th, 1844.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA in Pipes from the house of Scott, Penfold & Co., Madeira.

BELL & Co.

Victoria, 2nd October, 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, 2nd—Built and covered as above, not isolated, but divided from the adjoining buildings by entire walls of Brick or Stone to and above the Roof.

RATE OF PREMIUM, 25s. PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Assurances as above, for six months, three-fourths, and for three months, one-half of the annual rate of premium will be charged, Of the First Class, Assurances to the extent of £5,000 only will be accepted on one risk; and of the Second Class, £5,000 only on one risk.

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

No Insurance is in force until the Premium is paid.

W. BELL, Agent for Hongkong.

Victoria, Hongkong, 24th July, 1844.

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.

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.

FOR SALE.

BILLS on London at 30, 60 and 90 days, and at 6 months sight, under letters of credit, for sums to suit purchasers.

Bills on the Bengal Government by the Hon. Court of Directors, accepted and payable on presentation. Apply to,

RUSSELL & Co., Canton.

or WARREN DELANO JUN., Macao. October 2nd, 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.

FOR SALE.

A SUPERIOR six Octave Piano, by Broadwood and a select assortment of new and fashionable Music.

To be viewed at

N. DUUS.

Victoria, 4th October, 1844.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have taken the portion of Chinam's Hong fronting the sea, next Mr. Duus's wharf, and will remove there on the 1st proximo.

LATTEY & Co. Chronometer Makers.

Victoria, 27th September, 1844.

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.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

JNO: SMITH has the pleasure to announce to the Public, that on the 22nd Instant, he will offer for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, the Household Furniture and Fittings—up; Plate and Plated-ware; Crockery and Glassware; a valuable collection of Books; patent Hanging, Wall, and Table Lamps, Pier Glasses, Carpets; Wine and Liquors, and other Effects; the whole belonging to C. FEARON, Esq., Going Home. Full particulars will be detailed in Handbills, a few days prior to the Sale.

Macao, 1st October, 1844.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL supply of Diaper Towelling, Table Napkins, Shawls, Ladies Stockings and Capes.

McEWEN & Co.

Victoria, 3rd October, 1844.

FOR SALE.

FINE Old Port and Sherry, superior Cognac, Claret, Scotch Whiskey, Beer and Porter in 4 doz packages, Salmon in tins and kegs, patent Barley and Oatmeal, Jams and Jellies, bottled Fruits, Pickles and Sauces, dried Herings, &c. &c.

McEWEN & Co.

Victoria, 3rd October, 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, ALEXANDER C. MACGREGOR, GEORGE C. BRUCE.

Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, 9th September, 1844.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Firm of DICKENS & Co.,

WILL please pay the same to Mr. S. H. Cohen, (who is authorized by power of attorney to receive all moneys due to the firm) and his receipt will be sufficient acknowledgement.

As the firm wishes to liquidate its own debts parties owing us are requested to settle immediately to avoid the Claims being put into the hands of our Legal Adviser.

DICKENS & Co.

(Signed) JNO. ST. GEORGE, Managing Partner.

Victoria, 3rd October, 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.

THE fine Lorch "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 Chuk-chew.

She may be seen, and terms known, by applying to A. L. de ENCARNACAO, at Messrs. Henry Humphreys & Co.'s Godown.

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.

Victoria, 17th 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 Teapoy, 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 Gossping 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.

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

P. TOWNSEND.

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. 173.)

During this season of feasting, great changes were in progress in the Cabinet of Gwalior. The Bae, the widow of the late Prince, herself a girl of thirteen, belonging to a family of historical distinction in Mahratta annals, had adopted a boy of eight, as her son. An application was made, as usual, to the British Government, as standing in the position of the Mogul Emperors, and enjoying the paramount authority in India, for the confirmation of this choice. Lord Ellenborough gave his sanction both to the adoption, and to the appointment of the Mama Saib as Vizier. Soon after, the Dada Khasgee obtained the confidence of the young Bae by a seraglio intrigue, and ignominiously expelled the Minister of our approval, and placed the country in a hostile attitude towards the British Government. Remonstrances were offered, but to no purpose. Our Government was set at open defiance in the face of India, and we had but two alternatives before us; that of vindicating our authority, by whatever means the obstinacy of the Durbar might rendered necessary, or of relinquishing our paramount influence from the mountains to the sea. An Army of Exercise was assembled on the Gwalior frontier, to give weight to the representations of our Minister; but his effort to restore pacific relations entirely failed. The Gwalior army of 20,000 disciplined troops, with 200 pieces of ordnance, animated with the recollection of former triumphs, had meanwhile become unmanageable by the Durbar. Our own neighbouring province of Bundelkand had been for nearly two years in an unsettled state, and the anarchy at Gwalior had tended to keep up the spirit of insurrection. It was impossible for our Government, responsible as it was for the security of its own subjects, and the peace of India, to remain quiescent, with a hostile durbar and a mutinous army within a hundred miles of its northern capital. As the season for military operation approached, the remonstrances of the Governor-General became more urgent, but the only effect they produced was to restore harmony between the Gwalior Court and army. The Governor-General proceeded to Agra, and Ministers were sent from Gwalior to meet him; but there was so evident a manifestation of the usual Mahratta perfidy in all their negotiations, that our army was ordered to take the field and march towards the capital. There is every reason to believe, by a comparison of dates, that the messengers who were dispatched to the Lahore durbar to urge an inroad into our territories, were sent, at the same time that the envoys set out for Agra to meet Lord Ellenborough with their hollow promises.

(To be continued)

CANTON PRICES CURRENT.

30TH SEPTEMBER, 1844.

IMPORTS.—DUTY PAID. Ale (best brands) . \$25 0 0 0 per hhd. Amber . 10 50 " 11 0 per cawy Betel Nut . 4 40 " 0 0 per picul Canvas—Eng. and } 8 0 " 9 0 per bolt Scotch } Cochineal . 150 0 " 0 0 per picul Copper sheathing . 32 0 " 0 0 " S.A.M. . 20 0 " 0 0 " Cordage, European . 8 0 " 9 0 " COTTON, Bombay, } 6 0 " 6 5 " sh. ps. Ts. old } new . 6 5 " 7 5 " Madras . 0 0 " 0 0 " New Tinnevely 6, 4 9 Ts.

" Bengal " 6 0 " 8 2 Corro—Within the last week, a considerable change has taken place in Tinnevely Cotton; about 2000 Bales of fine quality, have been taken off at 9 Ts., and a further improvement in this description may be expected. This is in consequence of a reported failure in the Nankon Crop. The other kinds are without alteration.

COTTON GOODS. White Shirtings, 40 3 20 " 3 40 per piece Nothing doing. Grey ditto ditto. 3 15 " 3 30 dull Yarn, Nos. 18 to 24. 25 00 " 0 00 per picul Nos. 18 to 32 27 0 " 0 00 " Nos. 28 to 42 29 0 " 0 00 " Chintz Furniture . 2 0 " 4 0 per piece No demand

METALS. Tin, Banca . 18 0 " 18 50 per picul Straits . 15 50 " 16 00 " Plates . 6 0 " 0 0 per box Iron, Nail . 2 30 " 0 0 per picul Hoop . 2 50 " 0 0 " Bar . 1 90 " 2 0 " Dull.

Steel . 4 0 " 4 50 " No demand Lead Pig . 5 00 " 0 00 " Quicksilver . None. OPIUM, Patna, new. 750 0 " 775 0 per chest " old. 0 0 " 0 0 " Benares, new. 720 0 " 0 0 " " old. 0 0 " 0 0 " Dull.

" Malwa, new. 740 0 " 0 0 " Now, for old, there is no demand. Turkey . 500 0 " 0 0 per picul Pepper . 5 20 " 0 00 " Rice, cargo quality . 2 10 " 2 25 " Rattans, Banjermassan 3 60 " 0 0 " Sandalwood, Malabar. 11 0 " 13 0 " Timor, & S. S. Isl. 4 0 " 7 0 " Saltpetre . 7 0 " 7 50 "

WOOLLENS. Spanish Stripes . 1 0 " 1 30 per yard Long Ells, scarlet . 8 50 " 8 60 per piece " assorted . 7 50 " 7 60 " Camlets, English. 20 0 " 25 0 " " Dutch. 28 0 " 30 0 "

The market is excessively dull for all kinds, and as large Shipments are or their way hither, of which the Chinamen are perfectly aware, a further decline we fear must be submitted to.

EXPORTS.—ON BOARD.

Alum . \$1 75 to 2 0 per picul Annised . 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 SILK. Tsatlee . 510 0 " 540 0 " Taysaan . 450 0 " 0 0 " Canton . 280 0 " 350 0 "

Transactions at these prices being looked upon as a more favorable remittance than Teas.

TEA. Congou old . Tls. 12 0 " 16 0 " Congou new, 32 0 " 40 0 " Caper, new, 20 0 " 23 0 " Souchong old, 15 0 " 20 0 " Souchong new, 30 0 " 53 0 " Orange Pekoe, new 24 0 " 28 0 " " fine scented. 53 0 " 0 0 " Twankay . 15 0 " 18 0 " Hyson . 0 0 " 0 0 " None Young Hyson, . 20 0 " 36 0 " Hyson Skin Canton. 15 0 " 18 0 " Gunpowder Canton. 30 0 " 60 0 " Imperial Canton. . 40 0 " 67 0 "

Several Chops of Congou having been thrown up from being inferior to muster, the Tea-men have shown great anxiety to press their Teas on the market, and a decline in prices is confidently looked for.

EXPORT OF TEAS FROM 1ST JULY TO 17TH AUGUST Green, - - 1,140,486 lbs. Black, - - 3,035,225 "

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

COTTON REPORT.

Canton, August 1st to 31st, 1844. Deliveries. Stock. Twist, bales 932 3,595 Deliveries. Stock. American, bales Bombay, 27,094 91,054 Bengal, 7,816 8,752 Madras, 3,233 18,037 Total 33,143 117,893 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 " Carolus, 2 per cent. for selected. Republican ditto, 4 to 5 per cent. discount.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months sight, 4s. 3d. Navy Bills, 4s. to 4s. 1d H.M. Plenipotentiary on the Bengal Govt., Treasury 218 Rupees per 100 Mexican dollars. Court of Directors accepted on ditto, 60 days, have been offered at 225 per \$100. Difficult of Sale

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

SHIPS LOADING FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM. Maia, Earl Liverpool, South Stockton, England's Queen, Alexander Barig, Hindoetan, Pinaag, Marchioness of Douro, John Dugdale and Oriza laid on Mellish.

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

Her Majesty's Steam Ship *Vixen* arrived from Singapore, at eight o'clock yesterday, having on board the London Mail of the 8th of August, being precisely two months from the capital of Great Britain to China. We were in hopes that, by application to the post-master, he would oblige us in the morning, with one copy of the *Monthly Mail* or *Monthly Times*, by which means we would be able to lay before our readers to-day a full summary of news. Such an act of kindness, unfortunately was not in consonance with the rules of the establishment, and we were unable to procure a paper before two o'clock in the afternoon, when the entire mail was ready for delivery. We do not say that Mr. Spring was wrong in refusing us a paper, but as he is perhaps in ignorance, that in India, postmasters always deliver the papers belonging to the Press, with the least possible delay. Of course in doing so they oblige the public not the editor of the local paper, and this is what we would wish to impress upon the post-master.

The news by this mail is of no especial importance. The accouchment of Her Majesty took place on the 6th of August. The child (a boy) will be created Duke of York. The bi-monthly communication with India, has been finally arranged. Her Majesty's Government pay the contractors £90,000 per annum, and the Hon. Company pay £70,000. This sum we believe does not include the branch to China, in connection with the Indian line, once a month.

Parliament was about to adjourn. Lord Cottenham's bill for the abolition of the law of imprisonment for debt has passed, after being in some jeopardy through the opposition of Lord Brougham. Now, however, it is the law of the land—another evidence of the enlightened views of our legislators. Other liberal measures have been carried, though of less importance. One introduced by Lord Lyndhurst, is the repeal of some old penal acts affecting Roman Catholics. The Bishop of London made some attempt at resistance to this just action, but was compelled to acquiesce without deviating the house.

France and England are again in a rather hostile position, and in the event of M. Guizot's being driven from office, a war is by no means improbable. The proceedings of the French at Tahiti, which are at length fully known, has strongly raised the indignation of the British Ministry, who have found it necessary to demand satisfaction from the French Government for the insult offered to the country by the imprisonment of the British Consul at Tahiti. The French press (as usual) are said to entertain the most rancorous feelings towards Great Britain, which it would be difficult to account for, did we not call to remembrance the glorious Trafalgar and Waterloo.

The House of Lords has finally decided that the marriage of the late Duke of Sussex with the Honourable Miss Murray was illegal, the family consequently being in the eyes of the law illegitimate. It is said that a peerage will be bestowed upon Sir Augustus D'Este for the wrongs which this barbarous Royal Marriage Act has inflicted on his mother, himself and his sisters.

Connected with China, we find the following paragraphs:—

"By a parliamentary paper lately printed, it appears that a sum of £80,000 is required to defray the charge of the establishment of the British settlement at Hongkong, and of the consular establishments at the five ports open to British trade in China, to the 31st of March next. Sir Henry Pottinger, in his dispatches to the government, states that the salaries proposed for the different functionaries (which are set forth in the return) appear to be high, and they would be so, anywhere else except in China; but he is convinced that lower salaries will not suffice for qualified individuals.

"A police force is about to be established by the Government at Hongkong. Mr. May, the son of the active chief superintendent of the metropolitan police, and who is himself the inspector of the K division, is appointed to the command of the whole force, with a salary of £500 per annum. He will be assisted by two sergeants, at present also in the K division, who will have £250 per annum each. We believe it is not intended to take out any constables, as the force will easily be organised at Hongkong. It is intended to raise the force from the military and marines at present in China. They will be well paid, and in case of misconduct will be sent to the ranks of whatever regiments may be in Hongkong. The appointments we have specified were made on Monday. It is arranged that Mr. May and the two sergeants will sail for Hongkong almost immediately on his return from France, where he has been sent on police business. The establishment of the police in so remote a colony is a proof of the growing importance of Hongkong, and of the determination of the government to promote the rising institutions of England in that important island, and to preserve strict order, and enforce the laws."

Now that improvements are being made £80,000 is not a very large sum—quite insufficient for one years expenditure we should say,

but we should like to know what the expenditure was when nothing was done.

We regret extremely to hear of any important alterations in the police establishment. Mr. May may be a very active person, and in London of infinite use, but we are well convinced that, under the present skillful management of an experienced Indian officer, the police is approaching rapidly to a state of efficiency, which will reflect great credit upon its active superintendent, and that will not be improved by any of the inspectors of the metropolitan police. We speak quite disinterestedly upon the subject, but we cannot avoid saying, that we regret to hear of any change in this department. Mr. May's appointment and that of his assistants is undoubtedly by advice of Sir Henry Pottinger, but had Sir Henry when here done as his predecessors in office have done, he would have had no difficulty in finding on the island, among the members of his own profession, more than one gentleman, better qualified for this office, than any one they can send from London. We have now under the administration of Major-General D'Aguiar, an admirable police, all of whom, from the superintendent downwards, were found on the spot. Sir Henry Pottinger, however, never had discrimination enough to enable him to secure the services of any valuable head of a department, and then we presume, application was made to the Home Government, and immediately we will have our efficient little police corp placed under the control of people cunning in the detection of dyed-hair, false-wigs, and the other little et ceteras, which distinguish the "swell mob," but who know nothing of the manners, customs, and knavery of the East. They will be quite lost in Hongkong. Well-dressed comradors will be taken for "knowing kiddies," and a stray visitor from Macao for some "foreign varmint," who comes to sell paste for diamonds, or commit some other of those delinquencies with which the police of London are so well acquainted.

FROM THE MONTHLY TIMES, August 7th.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, August 7th, 1844.

HER MAJESTY AND THE DUKE OF YORK.—It is most gratifying to be able to state that, up to this period, both Her Majesty and the Royal infant are as well as the most loyal and devoted subject of the Sovereign could ardently hope or desire.

DYCE SOMBRE.—Yesterday morning was appointed for judgment in this case, but the Lord Chancellor having been summoned to Windsor, to be present at the accouchement of her Majesty, the Court did not sit. The judgment will be delivered to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

DUDLEY ELECTION.—Mr. Benbow's return is said to be certain. Mr. Rawson, a Liberal from Manchester, is in the field, supported by the Anti-Corn-Law League.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SEVERN.—Twelve labourers were drowned yesterday in the Severn, by the upsetting of a boat.

SKIRMISH BETWEEN THE FRENCH & NATIVES AT TAHITI.—The *Egourite*, South Sea whaler, lately arrived, brings news fourteen days later from Tahiti. A skirmish had taken place between the French and the natives, in which some 30 or 40 of the former were slain by the Tahitians, headed by one of their chiefs.

THE KING OF SAXONY, has quitted our shores to return to his own dominions, via Hamburg.

AMOUNT OF BILLS DRAW BY THE HON. EAST INDIA COMPANY in the month ending the 6th day of August, 1844:—On Bengal £271,095 2s. 8d.; Madras £23,023 9s. 11d.; Bombay £5,007 10s.; total £299,125 16s. 7d. There has been no bullion exported from London to India or China during the past month.—*London East India and China Association.*

TAHITI.—The Tahitian fever still rages at Paris in full intensity. The people and the journals are all equally rabid on the subject of Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Pritchard, and, if we are to believe them, war is inevitable. The Chambers of Peers and Deputies have been closed by royal ordinance. In the latter assembly M. de la Rochejaquelein said it was impossible to let the Chambers separate without demanding some explanation from the Government as to the remarks that had been made on the other side the Channel relative to the affairs of Tahiti. The language used by the English minister was, that reparation had been demanded of France. These were words which were insulting to their navy, and would produce a deep impression on the country. He knew nothing of the intentions of ministers, but they would only have shown a proper feeling if they had replied with firmness to this *brusque* attack of England. The word "reparation" he considered should be withdrawn before any understanding could be come to. M. Guizot replied that he should not follow the example of the honourable deputy, and enter at length into the question. He should merely say, that in the next session, when the facts were better established, the Chamber would find that (the minister) had met the question with due consideration of the rights of nations and the interests of the country.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT MANCHESTER.—A fire attended by loss of life as well as great destruction of property, took place at Irwell buildings near the Exchange, in this town, belonging to Messrs. Chariton. In spite of repeated warnings from the police, two men named Thomas Jackson, a packer, and James Irving, a joiner, approached

too near a wall in the rear of the premises, when the cathead of the teagle fell, and carrying with it a portion of the wall, fell upon the two men. Irving was killed upon the spot, and Jackson's skull is so severely fractured that his recovery is next to impossible. Very little property has been saved in consequence of the rapidity of the flames, and the loss is supposed to exceed £25,000.

COUNT Nesselrode arrived in England yesterday, accompanied by his son, Count Drinty Nesselrode, first Secretary of Legation at Berlin.

SPAIN.

The Queen, having renounced her intention of visiting the Basque provinces, would shortly return to the capital. Spain is still said to be raising a force against the Mauritius empire; the force is to be raised to 10,000 men and is to attack and occupy Tangier, while the French are at work elsewhere. Troops were concentrating at Algiers. The *Gazette* publishes a royal decree ordering a levy of 50,000 men. At Madrid preparations for the elections continue, and meetings of the Moderado electors are daily held. The prosecutions against the press are going on with vigour. The *Monarquía*, a Carlist paper, has been obliged to succumb before a threat of five prosecutions. Accounts from Madrid of the 26th of July give a description of a pretended discovery made in Madrid by the Government, the object of which was to set fire to the soldiers' barracks, and assassinate the officers. The subjoined horrible details, extracted from an official bulletin, is published in the *Madrid Gazette*:—Between 1st Feb and 15th June, the "faction" in the Maestrazgo have sustained the following losses:—Killed on the field of battle, 54 men; shot, after being made prisoners, 120 men; pardoned, for various reasons, 107. Among the prisoners shot are the Chiefs, El Serrador, Viscaro, Lauva, and Taso; Marsal and his Lieut., Pilaren, Cotarro and his second, Martinez El Serrano, Taranques, and Galo de Santa Olean, and 25 generals or officers, including one Colonel, one Commandant, three Captains, and 13 Lieutenants. Since the 29th May, 14 spies and 19 officers, coming from France, and a certain number *douaniers* who had joined the bands, have been shot. Gen. Don Juan de Villalonga," adds the *Gazette*, "has, by his energetic activity, not a little contributed to this result."

PORTUGAL.

The financial difficulties of Portugal amount to a state of national insolvency. The Government, unable to meet its engagements, convoked its creditors, and solicited a renewal of its bills. Considerable difficulties arose, and were surmounted, and the bills were finally renewed to the amount of 600 contos.

COLONIAL.

We have late account from the West Indies. In Demerara, rain had fallen in such torrents that considerable property had been destroyed, and it was feared that the inundation would be followed by a sickly season. In Jamaica the ferment respecting the alteration in the foreign sugar duties was still kept up, and a number of petitions and memorials have been transmitted the emanations chiefly of parish meetings. Sir C. Adam had dispatched the *Illustrious* and several other ships of his squadron to the island of Cuba, to demand satisfaction for any injury done to British subjects during the recent disturbances.—Copious rains had fallen in all Leeward Islands, and upon the whole the prospects are rather favourable. Thomas, the convicted officer of the Colonial Bank at Barbadoes, had effected his escape from a station-house, where he was confined *pro tem.* under an order from the surgeon. He left the island the same night in a fishing boat, and the seems no doubt but the matter was preconcerted. The disturbances at Dominica had entirely subsided, and the prisoners taken were about to be tried by a special commission appointed by the Governor for the purpose.

From Canada we learn that Sir Charles Metcalf's health continued to improve under the medical superintendence of Mt. George Pollock. No approach has been yet made to the formation of a properly organised administration by the governor; but rumours are rife, and anxiety great on the subject. The liberal party are still declaring their decided hostility against the public affairs being carried on in the absence of advisers, responsible and sufficient. A dinner given to a Mr. Rathie by his constituents, in the parish of La Bate, is alleged by the friends of the governor to be an evidence of popular opinion in his favour among the French Canadians, and as strongly denied by the opposite party.

AMERICA.

The New York papers give long accounts of floods on the great rivers—the Missouri, the Arkansas, White and Red rivers, and even the Mississippi itself,—by which wide and fertile plains have been covered, crops, cattle, fences, and in some instances, houses and families swept away, and numerous towns and villages inundated to the depth of 10 and 20 feet. The flood at St. Louis, on the Mississippi, is stated to have been 3 feet higher than it was during the great flood of 1785.

NAVAL.

The *Fox* 12, Capt. Sir H. M. Blackwood, sailed from Plymouth on 6th July, for the Cape and China calling at Tangier. The *Jaca*, transport, was at Teneriffe on 24th May, and sailed the following day for China. The *Vindictive*, 50, Capt. Nicolas has arrived from the Pacific.

COMMERCIAL.

The excitement produced by the new currency arrangements is now subsiding, but opinions adverse to their efficacy in securing the convertibility of paper, and its present value with gold, gain ground amongst well-informed commercial men, who consider that the new Bill affords no guard against mercantile convulsions, as by the limits laid down no restrictive action will necessarily take place until a heavy and continuous drain of bullion has been experienced, and the time is past for checking injudicious credits and wild speculation. Commercial operations being now on the easiest footing, from the low rate of interest obtainable for money, most of our markets are in a buoyant state. The manufacturing districts continue in full work and it is highly satisfactory to learn that the results are more profitable than has been known for years, especially with the Cotton factories, where the prices of goods have advanced, whilst the raw material continues at low rates. In Silk a fair amount of business has been done at full prices for all descriptions.

Cassia Buds have sold, 70s to 72s. Camphor, slightly damaged, at 111s to 121s. China Root at 25s.

PRICE GOODS.—Corahs: The deliveries during the past month have been very large, and there has been a fair inquiry for those recently arrived.—Bandannoes. The stock of Canary and Chocolate is far beyond any probable demand, and prices are expected to rule low, unless orders should arrive from the United States.—Chuppahs continue in fair demand; there is still inquiry for a lower priced kind, to sell at about 12s.—Tussore Silk Cloth: there is no alteration to notice.—Of Pongee Silks the deliveries have been good.—In Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs there is some inquiry for White figured, but very little doing in any other kind.—Black Silk Handkerchiefs are still very scarce.—In Craple Shawls no alteration.—Of White Long-Cloths the whole of the stock has been sold for shipment; so the market is quite bare.—Of Blue Sallampores the deliveries have been very moderate; a few sales have been made at June rates; the stock in first hands is now very small.—Of Madras and Ventapollam Handkerchiefs a few newly arrived goods have been sold at fair prices; there is little inquiry for old patterns, or common styles.—Nankins have been sold at our quotations. The market is still bare of Blue Nankens.

PRICE CURRENT.—Corahs, 1st sort, 15s to 16s 6d; second, 14s to 15s 6d; third, 10s to 11s.—Bandannoes, Canary, 1st sort, 14s to 15s; Chocolate, 1st sort, 13s 6d to 15s; Red, 1st sort, 15s to 15s 6d.—Chuppahs, 1st sort, 15s to 16s; second, 14s to 14s 6d.—Blue Sallampores, 8 ends 6s 9d to 7s; 9 ditto, 8s to 9s; Panjums, 10s to 10s 6d.—White Longcloths, V. 2, 13s to 14s.—Madras Handkerchiefs, 2s to 16s.—Ventapollam ditto, 1s 6d to 15s.—Pongee Silks, fair to good quality 33s to 39s; inferior, 31s.—Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs, plain white, 22s; crimson, 25s 6d; figured white 25s to 31s 6d; ditto crimson, 32s to 32s 6d.—Black Handkerchiefs, 25s.—Satin Damasks, 90s to 100s.—Nankens, 1st sort, 7 yards 3s 9d to 4s; inferior, 6 and a-half, 6 and three-quarter, 1s 6d to 2s.—Blue Nankens, 4s 9d to 5s.

Rhubarb has sold, fine flat, 2s 1fd to 3s 2d; fine found, 2s 9d to 3s; ord. flat, and round, 1s 6d to 1s 10d; wormy damaged, 6d to 1s.—Rum, good, 30 gal in fair request; quotations are, proof 1s 10d to 1s 11d, over proof 2s 3d to 2s 6d.

Silk.—Towards the close of the month considerable sales of Bengal were made at previous prices, & that deliveries which have fallen off, may be expected again to increase. About 600 lbs China have been sold for consumption at a reduction of 1s per lb. Italy has realised only the reduced prices of last month.—In Turkey importers have been looking for higher rates, but without success. In Persian scarcely any business done.

	Stock on the 1st inst.	delivered during the previous month.
Bengal	8705 bales.	636 bales.
China	1505 "	294 "
Persia	842 "	95 "

States of the Warehouses August 1st, 1844.			
	Sold Stock	Unsold Stock	Delivered in July.
Bengal	6920	1725	616
China	679	808	294

Tea.—The delivery during the last few days has been 522, 210lb. A steady private business has been doing, and the market supports itself at about the following prices:—Congou, ordinary to good ordinary 10d and a-half to 11d, but middling 11d and a-half to 1s; pekoe kind 1s 11d to 2s 4d; pouchong 6d to 10d; sou-long, good ordinary to but middling 1s to 1s 9d, middling to good middling 2s 2d to 3s 3d; caper 10d to 1s 4d; orange pekoe 1s 3d to 1s 9d; ditto scented 3s 1d to 3s 2d; twankap, good ordinary to but middling 1s 2d and a-half to 1s 3d; middling to hyson kind 1s 6d to 2s 3d; hyson skin, ordinary to good ordinary 10d to 1s 1d; hyson, good ordinary 2s 3d to 2s 4d, middling to good 3s to 5s per lb; young hyson 1s 6d to 3s; imperial 3s 8d to 3s 3d; Canton kind is old to 2s, and gunpowder 3s to 4s 6d. Finer sorts of green tea are becoming scarce, especially hysons, and the finer kinds of blackish leaf congou have been in request. The stock of tea in London on the 1st instant was 31,573,000lb, against 25,431,000lb at this time last year. Of this quantity, 22,550,000lb are congou, and 1,723,000lb twankap; being about 4,000,000lb more of the former and 500,000lb of the latter, than at the same time last year.

MANCHESTER.

Towards the close of the past month the languor which had previously prevailed in some classes of goods was removed and since then a large business has been done at improving rates, and the stocks are now very low. The 72-reed gold-end 40-inch Shirtings or Fine Long Cloths, have advanced from 9s 9d to 11s 4d and a-half; but the lower qualities not so much, 36-inch Shirtings have advanced about 3d per piece. 78ths Printing Cloths are very scarce, and have advanced from 5s 10d and a-half to 6s 4d and a-half. Domestic continue in good demand; the lower qualities, 2d per yard and under, have been completely cleared out of the market. 6-4th loom Jacobinets, 2s 6d to 4s, are heavy in stock. There has been an active demand for Yarns, more especially for Water Twist, which has advanced 4d per lb. A fair extent of business has been done in Mule Twist for India, and 30-50 command 4d advance. The exports up to the 30th June, of Plain and Printed Calicoes, in millions of yards to India and China were, 142 against 105 in 1843. Notwithstanding the heavy ventures in the spring, shipments still continue to flow to India and China. The Cotton trade is in a very vigorous state, and prospects for the next three months are very encouraging.

GLASGOW.

Sugar.—During the greater part of the past month has been in steady demand, with little fluctuation, and prices are now much the same as at the close of June; say—East India yellow 57s to 59s; white 63s to 67s; Kaur 48s to 50s; Mauritius 51s to 66s. Treacle—in moderate demand at former prices. Rum—the market quite bare. Rice—has sold, middling white Bengal at 11s. Black Pepper—at 3d. and half. Tea Holders having met the views of buyers more freely, the sales have been fully 1800 chests; Congou at 11d and half to 2s 2d for ordinary to fine quality. Cotton—has been in fair demand from the trade, and the prices of last month have been fully supported. We quote Madras 3d and half to 5d; Surat 2d and half to 4d and half.