

# THE FRIEND OF CHINA

## AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

VOL. V. No. 36.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6TH, 1846.

PRICE \$ 12 per annum.

Terms of Subscription to the "Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette," per annum \$12. Six months \$7. Three months \$4; all paid in advance. Credit prices, \$14, \$8, \$5, and \$6, for the periods of twelve, six, and three months respectively: Single numbers to Subscribers 25 cts. each, to Non-Subscribers 1 Rupee. Parties calling or sending to the office for papers are requested to pay cash. Terms of Advertising.—Ten lines and under \$1; additional 10 cents per line. Repeated ones third of the first insertion. Ships: First insertion \$2; subsequent insertions 45 cent. Advertisements to have written on the face of them, the number of times they are required to appear, otherwise they will be published until countermanded. In all instances, those who are not Subscribers, must pay in advance.

FOR ENGLAND, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

**T**HE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam Ship BRAGANZA, will leave this for the above places on Tuesday, the 26th of May.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, and Specie until 4 P.M., of Monday the 25th. This Route affords an opportunity of visiting SINGAPORE and PENANG, remaining a short time at CEYLON, and thence proceeding to ENGLAND by Overland Conveyance through Egypt in 54 days, to MADRAS in 29 days, and CALCUTTA in 34 days, from the date of leaving CHINA. Steamers belonging to the E. I. Company, and Bombay Steam Navigation Company, are also understood to ply between GALLER, and BOMBAY, thus affording Passengers a much more speedy means of reaching the latter place than is otherwise obtainable.

Arrangements are made in the Steamers throughout for the convenience of Native Merchants of India proceeding as Passengers; certain accommodation is also reserved in the Calcutta Steamers for Passengers from China joining the Suez line at GALLER, to secure which it is requisite that a Notice of at least Two Months be given to the Company's Agent here.

Cargo, Parcels, &c. may be forwarded to ENGLAND by the above Vessel with the same despatch as H. M. Mails; and Specie, Silks, or other Goods to CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, on Terms nearly the same as by sailing vessels, the rate of Insurance having been reduced by several Offices in favour of the Company's Steamers. For particulars apply to the Agents of the Company's Steamers at Hongkong.

For MEASUREMENTS GOODS.  
To SOUTHAMPTON, per Ton of 40 Cubic Feet.....\$120 Sp.  
And for SPECIE.  
To MADRAS and CALCUTTA.....2 percent.  
CEYLON.....12 1/2

SINGAPORE and PENANG. Steamers belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and Bombay Steam Navigation Company, are also understood to ply between GALLER, and BOMBAY, thus affording Passengers a much more speedy means of reaching the latter place than is otherwise obtainable.

Further particulars regarding the Rates of Freight and Passage may be obtained by application at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

J. A. OLDING, Agent.  
Hongkong, 29th April, 1846.

**T**O LET.  
A House in Pottinger Street opposite the R. C. Church and next to Mr. Smartley, apply to  
BUSH & Co.  
Victoria, 6th March 1846.

**T**O LET.  
Two Convenient Houses in Gough Street, with Verandahs, each containing nine Rooms, exclusive of out-houses, enquire of  
ROWLAND REES.  
Pottinger Street.  
Victoria, 6th December, 1845.

**T**O LET.  
A House in Gough Street. Apply to,  
JOHN CARR.  
Victoria, 14th April, 1846.

**T**O LET.  
A Bungalow in Queen's Road, opposite the Albany Godowns, consisting of Six Rooms well ventilated below, with detached Offices and Stables complete. Apply to  
TURNER & Co.  
Hongkong, March 2nd, 1846.

**T**HRREE Houses situate in Wellington Street, commanding a fine view of the Bay. Early possession can be given. For further particulars apply to  
R. OSWALD.  
Victoria, 27th February, 1846.

**T**O LET.  
A HOUSE on Queen's Road, containing twelve rooms, with godowns. Apply to  
ARCH. MELVILLE.  
Victoria, 14th April, 1846.

**T**WO Houses on the south side of Gough Street. Apply to  
GEO. STRACHAN.  
Victoria, 14th April, 1846.

**T**O LET.  
Several convenient tenements situated in Wellington and Stanley Streets; at \$15 per month. Apply to  
BURD, LANGE & Co.  
Queen's Road, March 27th, 1846.

**T**O LET.  
A commodious House, (lately occupied by Mr. Gabriel as the British Hotel) situate in Stanley and Graham Streets. For particulars apply to  
C. MARKWICH,  
Auctioneer.

TO LET.

**T**HE Bungalow in Caine's Road lately occupied by C. Hughesdon Esq. containing Drawing, Dining and Sitting Rooms; six Bed rooms with dressing and Bathing rooms attached. Servants out office and Stabling complete. Rent only \$50 per month. Apply to  
F. SPRING,  
Ravensbury Cottage,  
Staunton Street.

TO LET.

**T**HE spacious and convenient two storied House Corner of Wellington and D'Agular Streets, formerly occupied by the Supreme Court; has good dry godowns and convenient mercantile Offices. Rate extremely moderate. For further particulars apply to  
F. SPRING,  
Ravensbury Cottage,  
Staunton Street.

FOR SALE.

**M**ARINE Lot No. 64 Situated between the lots of Messrs. MACVICAR & Co. and FRANKIE JAMESON Esq., measures 200 feet sea frontage, and altogether is a very desirable lot. For further particulars apply to  
FLETCHER & Co.—Hongkong,  
or DIFOM, GRAY & Co.—Canton.  
Victoria, 1st July, 1845.

NOTICE.

**T**HE Commercial Business of the undersigned will from this date be continued, under the style of "Senn Van Basel & Co."  
M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.  
Canton, March 1st, 1846.

NOTICE.

**M**R. GEORGE PERKINS is this day admitted a partner in our firm.  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Canton, 27th March 1846.

FOR SALE.

**M**ADEIRA in Pipes, Hogsheads and quarter Casks from the well known House of Stodart & Co. Port in Cases of 3 dozen each.  
Hodgson and Abbot's Pale Ale in Hogsheads. Apply to  
DENT & Co.

NOTICE.

**T**HE undersigned have received authority from the Directors of the Imperial Fire Insurance Office of London, to issue Policies on the New Buildings at Canton.  
MACVICAR & Co.  
Victoria, 23rd January, 1846.

NOTICE.

**T**HE undersigned have been appointed Agents at Shanghai for the Imperial Fire Office of London.  
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.  
Victoria, 22nd April 1846.

FOR SALE.—AT the Godowns of Messrs

Blenkin, Rawson & Co., Burton Ale in Hhds, from Worthington and Robison.  
Hongkong, 15th January 1846.

FOR SALE.

**A**T the Godowns of Messrs Blenkin, Rawson & Co. Allsops Pale Ale in bottle; Barclay's Porter in bottle, Superior Sherry, Madeira, and Port, in wood and bottle.  
Hongkong, 15th January, 1846.

FOR SALE.

**T**HE undermentioned Wines from the House of Gledstanes, King & Co. London.  
Port in cases of 3 dozen  
Madeira " " 3 "  
Champagne " " 1 "  
Apply to  
LINDSAY & Co.  
Victoria, 26th January, 1846.

FOR SALE.

**W**EBSTER, Gordon, Cossart & Co's. superior Madeira, in Hhds, quarter and half quarter casks, and in cases. FLETCHER & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1846.

NOTICE.

**M**R. ROGER JACSON is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Victoria, 26th December, 1845.

NOTICE.

**M**R WILLIAM WARD BROWN is authorized to sign for our firm by procuration.  
HEGAN & Co.  
1st January, 1846.

FOR SALE.

**D**LANDY'S Madeira, in half pipes, hhd's, and quarter casks. Apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Victoria, 10th April 1846.

NOTICE.

**M**R. JOSEPH L. ROBERTS is a partner in our firm.  
AUGUSTINE, BEARD & Co.,  
Canton, 20th March, 1846.

NOTICE.

**T**HE undersigned have removed from Hongkong to Canton.  
REISS & Co.  
Canton, 1st May 1846.

**B**ILLS on London, drawn under Messrs Baring Brothers & Co's. Credits, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by,  
J. N. A. GRISWOLD.  
Canton, March 5th 1846.

**M**ADEIRA in Pipes and Hhds. Also, Superior Malmsay in quarter casks. Apply to  
BELL & Co. at Canton,  
or here to ARCH. MELVILLE  
Victoria, 23rd April, 1846.

CIRCULAR.

**M**R. FRANKLYN, General Commission, Land and Shipping Agent, receives goods from longside ships and stores them on the most moderate terms in dry and secure godowns, sells them by Public or private sale as required. A variety of goods on view at the show rooms.  
Queen's Road, February, 17th 1846.

**J**UST landed ex Earl Powis from Liverpool, and on sale by the undersigned:  
Superior Navy Canvas, Anchors of various sizes, Chain Cables from 3 inch to 1 1/2 inches, Sheathing Copper, fine rounds of Beef and 6x Tongues.  
W. H. FRANKLYN.  
Queen's Road, 17th April, 1846.

**A** QUANTITY OF GUN POWDER, for sale. Apply to  
W. H. FRANKLYN.

**FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,**  
ALLSOPS Pale Ale, in wood and bottle.  
Port, Sherry and Madeira.  
Still and sparkling Moselle.  
A good cheap Claret for summer use.

**T**WELVED flannel and Orleans cloth of black, blue and other colours; an article especially for summer Coats. A variety of fancy goods; and all kinds of Ships stores, as Canvas, Rope &c. Horse clothing, Saffle Bridges and fifty dozen superior half hose.  
W. H. FRANKLYN.

**FOR SALE.**  
Two Manila Ponies, broken to saddle and harness. Also a Palanquin Gharry, and a Set of double harness. Apply to  
BURD, LANGF & Co.  
Victoria, 27th March, 1846.

**H**OLMES & BIGHAM beg respectfully to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong that they have opened a Billiard Room with a first rate, "Hurstons" Slate Table on their premises 2 doors East of the House occupied by Gen. D'Agular. Gentlemen honoring them with their patronage will meet with every attention.

**A**N Invoice of lead piping ex "Earl Powis," for sale by the undersigned,  
HOLMES & BIGHAM.  
Victoria, 13th April, 1846.

**FOR SALE by the undersigned:**  
Allsops' Beer in bottle.  
Byass's do. do.  
HOLMES & BIGHAM.  
Victoria, 22nd April 1846.

**FOR SALE.—By the undersigned a few boxes of superior No. 3 and 4 Manila Cigars; 1, 2 and 8 years old.**  
F. FUNCK.

**GRAM!**  
JUST landed, and for sale by the undersigned, a few bags of Bengal Gram in good condition.  
F. FUNCK.

**SADDLERY.**  
JUST landed ex "Earl Powis," and for sale by the undersigned, an Invoice of Saddlery, consisting of  
Saddle and Weymouth Bridles,  
Double and single Head Reins,  
Head Stalls,  
Straps and Stirrup Leathers.  
The above are from one of the first London houses, of a superior quality, and will be sold at very moderate prices.  
F. FUNCK.  
Victoria, 9th April, 1846.

**JUST landed ex "Earl Powis" and for sale by F. FUNCK**  
Allsops' Pale Ale in three dozen cases, a few sets of Bedsteads and other Irons. Also and three Canechairs for summer clothing, and an Invoice of fine Serrano's spotter.  
Opposite the Commissariat,  
April 5th 1846.

NOTICE.

**T**HE Undersigned have formed a partnership, for the transaction of a general Agency and Commission business, under the respective Firms of RAWLE, DUES & Co. at Victoria, and DUES, RAWLE & Co. at Shanghai.  
S. B. RAWLE,  
N. DUES.  
Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1845.

**FOR sale at the Godown's of the undersigned a consignment of Roman Cement.**  
RAWLE, DUES & Co.  
Victoria, Queen's Road, 9th Feby. 1846.

**FOR SALE**  
SUPERIOR Sherry and Madeira in wood; also a few half pipes and quarter casks Cape and Tenerife Wines, Madeira, Port, Claret, Cognac, Whisky Brandy, in 1 1/2 & 3 dozen cases.  
RAWLE, DUES & Co.  
Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

**FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.**  
AN assortment of Anchors and Chain Cables, A Europe, Manila and Coir Rope, Hemp and Cotton Canvas, and several Spars for lower deck topmasts.  
RAWLE, DUES & Co.  
Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

**FOR SALE.**  
100 Piculs Camphor; packed ready for shipment.  
RAWLE, DUES & Co.  
Victoria, 28th February, 1846.

**FOR SALE.**  
Superior Navy Canvas, Anchors of various sizes, Chain Cables from 3 inch to 1 1/2 inches, Sheathing Copper, fine rounds of Beef and 6x Tongues.  
W. H. FRANKLYN.  
Queen's Road, 17th April, 1846.

**FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,**  
ALLSOPS Pale Ale, in wood and bottle.  
Port, Sherry and Madeira.  
Still and sparkling Moselle.  
A good cheap Claret for summer use.

**T**WELVED flannel and Orleans cloth of black, blue and other colours; an article especially for summer Coats. A variety of fancy goods; and all kinds of Ships stores, as Canvas, Rope &c. Horse clothing, Saffle Bridges and fifty dozen superior half hose.  
W. H. FRANKLYN.

**FOR SALE.**  
Two Manila Ponies, broken to saddle and harness. Also a Palanquin Gharry, and a Set of double harness. Apply to  
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An Englishman's second letter is declined at present.

NOTICE.

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

LAST DATES.

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Date. Includes entries for Batavia, Singapore, Manila, Cebu, Shanghai, and Sydney.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6th, 1846

FOO CHOW-FOO.

We regret to hear that there was much excitement among the populace of Foo-chow-foo when the Torrington called at the port a few days ago.

M. Consul was protected by a guard 150 native Soldiers, without which the lives of the inmates of the Consulate were considered to be in danger. A British merchant had been obliged to leave, after having his house sacked, and goods in the Torrington to his consignments were brought on to Hongkong.

The Torrington brings advices from Shanghai to the 16th ultimo, but they are devoid of interest. Business continues dull, with large stocks of imported goods.

The New Margaret, Jeremiah Garnett, and Old England, had arrived from Liverpool. Their cargoes chiefly consist of cotton goods.

We have more than once made mention of a boat owned by the Chinese Acqui, which was engaged in boarding trading vessels entering the harbour, and with some appearance of official formality, informing the crew that there were heavy penalties inflicted upon those who purchased opium in Hongkong from others than Acqui, or those upon whom he might confer that privilege. The boat was further empowered to search all native boats, and to seize those having opium on board. She was to all intents and purposes a private revenue cruiser; acting in every respect as if she had been commissioned by the Executive of Hongkong, with this difference, that under the liberal warrant of the Potentate Acqui, she is suspected of having added a little piracy to her other pursuits.

We hear the person asked, under what authority is this man (the other day an outlaw) permitted to exercise the rights of sovereignty in this colony? The question is one which we cannot answer; but it is one which affects the reputation of this Government, and we trust that some satisfactory explanation will be given for such an extraordinary proceeding as granting to a foreign renegade the right of searching vessels in a British harbour—a privilege which no government ever concedes to its own subjects, unless acting under a direct commission.

It has been our painful duty to direct public attention to numerous instances of colonial mismanagement, and to point out the impropriety of colonial legislative acts. The latter have been mostly repudiated by Her Majesty's government, and we apprehend that for the future there will be a greater degree of prudence exhibited on the part of those who are intrusted with legislative powers. There are many existing abuses which press themselves on our consideration, to the evil of which this community are fully awake, and in lending our humble efforts to their reformation, we will endeavour to confine our observations as much as possible to evils themselves, without any direct reference to those who have created them.

That the position of the holder of the opium farm may be more clearly understood, and the evil effects of permitting such a man to fit out private cruises may be duly appreciated, it is proper we should direct attention to the position which the man holds in this colony.

Acqui during the late war was employed as purveyor to the fleet, and in this capacity he had the good luck to amass a handsome fortune, which in the infancy of the colony he invested in that part of the town known as the lower bazaar. Acqui was outlawed by his own government and had been captured, he would most probably have been decapitated as a traitor. The man had however acquired influence and property in Hongkong, and it is understood that he lately received, through Keying a pardon for past offences, and had an order of merit conferred upon him. This honour must have been for anticipated services, and what they are we need not specify, as we understand that he is in direct communication with Keying and other officials of his own country. The Chinese usually look forward to a final settlement in the district where they passed their youth, and it is probable that Acqui was influenced by this feeling in his desire to come to terms with the government of China. We further notice that Acqui is on terms of intimacy with some of our officials, who are even said to be under heavy pecuniary obligations to him. A youth bearing his name, is also Chinese Interpreter in the office of the Chief Magistrate.

From the character, position, influence and means of obtaining information possessed by the man, he is singularly well qualified to hold, out of the rest, a private diplomatic appointment. Considering the heavy crime for

which he has received pardon, and the order of merit conferred upon him, it is but reasonable to suppose, that he is bound to serve his own government, and that he is now entirely under Chinese influence.

This man is the holder of the opium farm. He it is who fits out private revenue cruisers in a British port, boards bullocks and threatens trading vessels. It is to support a monopoly in such hands, that the interests of the colony have been sacrificed—that the native traders have been driven away—that the foreign merchants are abandoning the island.

We saw in a late paper that the Executive was morally blind. We have been told that this expression is too strong—as there appears to be a growing conviction in the minds of those who at present control the destiny of the place, that a change of measures is required—that in following out rigidly the usual instructions from the colonial office, a temporary revenue has been raised—or rather attempted to be raised—at a sacrifice of the permanent prosperity of the colony. When the actions of the government are such a will satisfy us that in using the words "morally blind" we erred, we will be most happy to admit it; but after a trial of nearly two years, we cannot call to remembrance any one action of the government which would admit of a modification of our expressed opinion.

It is proper that we should remind our readers under what circumstances the opium farm fell into the hands of Acqui. The exclusive privilege of selling opium in Hongkong, in less quantities than one chest, was put up to public auction at the office of the Chief Magistrate of police, and purchased by a European. Shortly after his purchase, the European discovered that shops for the retail of the drug were opened by Acqui, or people acting under his instructions. Considering that they were infringing on his privilege, he summoned these people before the Chief Magistrate, and the case was dismissed on the plea that they sold opium for exportation, and not for local consumption.

In drawing up the articles of sale, there was an apparent contradiction, one article simply stating the sale of opium for exportation, though there was not the slightest doubt that the exclusive privilege of selling opium in less quantities than one chest, whether for consumption or export, was intended to be sold, and actually was sold by the government. The decision of the Chief Magistrate was wrong to the unfortunate European, who died shortly afterwards. The opium farm was again offered for sale, and was purchased by Acqui. There appears to be no flaw in his purchase, and not only has he the aid of the police in protecting his monopoly, but he has also been permitted to fit out a cruiser ostensibly for that purpose.

We have laid before the public a simple statement. We leave every man to draw his own conclusions for himself, we would express a hope that if this matter comes to the observation of His Majesty's government, it will be laid more formally before the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

EXPOSITION TO BORNEO OF M. S. M. D. LONDON 1846

Captain Keppel has published two exceedingly interesting volumes, which throw much light on the moral and social condition of the people of Borneo, and the capabilities of that magnificent island, than all that has heretofore been written upon the subject. At the present juncture, when public attention has been directed towards Borneo, by the session to Great Britain of the Island of Labuan, within a few miles of the capital of Borneo Proper. Captain Keppel's book will be read with avidity. We think that few will feel inclined to deny that the formation of European settlements on Borneo, whether by the Dutch, the English, or any other foreign power, so long as they do not use exclusive commercial privileges, must be the means of benefiting the natives and gradually extending the influences of civilization among a people whose history is one of oppression and bloodshed.

The operations of the Dulo form a very small portion of Captain Keppel's book. The first volume almost entirely consists of the Journal of Mr Brooke, who from a long residence at Sarawak, and the prominent position he held, among the natives, was enabled to acquire the most correct information regarding Borneo. Mr Brooke, who since 1839, has resided on the island permanently, with the exception of two or three visits to Singapore, initiated his Journal to his friend Captain Keppel, but probably no intention of its ever being made public, and we therefore have laid before you the result of his experience, and his opinions, not dressed out for the favor of the great bulk of the readers of the literature of the day, but in the simple language of truth, as written down from daily conversations.

Mr Brooke arrived at Sarawak in August 1839, and he thus introduces us to the acquaintance of his friend Mada Hassin (since murdered by the Sultan of Borneo Proper) and conveys his first impression of the country.

15th August 1839.—Anchored abreast of Sarawak at seven, and saluted the rajah with twenty-one guns. The rajah's name was Mada Hassin. He was a man of noble bearing, and his own brother, Panglima, had been killed by a vessel with seven guns, which was returned, having been captured, and previously saluted on the 15th. The vessel was called the Rajah's ship, and was named in his all of address, which was a large shed, erected on piles, with a thatched roof, and a large shed, erected on each side of the river, which were the best. But we were told that on the other side his brother Mada Hassin,

Maeda and some others of his principal chiefs, whilst immediately behind him his twelve younger brothers were seated.

The dress of Mada Hassin was simple, but of rich material, and most of the principal men were well, and well dressed. His countenance is thin, but intelligent and highly pleasing, and his manner perfectly elegant and easy. His reception was kind, and I am given to think highly of his character. His conversation did not extend beyond formal civilities, and our conversation did not extend beyond formal civilities and professions of friendship. We were presented with tobacco, and were attended on their knees. A band of music played, and no musical airs during the interview, and the crowd of natives who were attracted to the river, in respectful silence. After a visit of half an hour, we rose and took our leave.

There is an occasional residence of the Rajah Mada Hassin, and he is now detained here by a rebellion in the interior. On my inquiring whether the war, proceeded favorably, he replied that there was no prospect of success, and that the rebels were not to be intimidated by the rebels. We shall see.

The town consists of a collection of mud huts, erected on piles, and may contain about 12000 persons, the greater part, and their followers are the great majority of the population. When they depart for Borneo (or Borneo) they carry with them their families, and a very poor sort. The river affords a few fish; but there is little sign of cultivation, either of rice or other grain. Fowls and geese are the only other means of subsistence of these people. The rajah's residence is situated on a small island, detached from the shore. The spaces between these granite masses is now filled with alluvial soil, intersected in every direction with rivers and streams, and on the low alluvial bank the rajah's residence is situated. The distance from the shore to the sea is about twenty-five miles, through banks of mangrove, and the Nipa palm, until approaching the town, are some jungle trees still appear. The breadth is about 100 yards, and the depth is about 100 yards. In some places below, the river is narrower and the depths considerably varying from 10 to 20 fathoms. The shoals, however, are shallow, and the rocks below the town lie on the starboard hand coming up as the first bushes appear in sight. The farthest land should then be kept to the starboard, and the river is generally clear, a sea breeze with or without a light breeze had a head wind blowing. The evening I went ashore suddenly in a boat with the rajah and some of his attendants, and we were met by the great man soon made his appearance, and received us very well. We talked much of the state of the country, and of the rajah's affairs, and he was very friendly. The great man soon made his appearance, and received us very well. We talked much of the state of the country, and of the rajah's affairs, and he was very friendly. The great man soon made his appearance, and received us very well. We talked much of the state of the country, and of the rajah's affairs, and he was very friendly.

After a short residence Mr Brooke sailed from Sarawak to visit other parts of Borneo also the Celebes. On his departure, and after opportunities of forming a tolerable estimate of the Natives, he says,

I have had advice to these kind friends, fully impressed with their kindness, and the goodness of their dispositions. To me they are different from anything I was at all prepared to meet and devoid of views with which their countenances and their manners were so different from those of an indolent and somewhat listless people, devoted to sensual enjoyments, addicted to smoking opium, and eating and drinking to excess. I was much struck by the honor of the Borneos, and their neither cock-light nor cock-light opium; and in the military train of their rajah they find at Kuching few companions and fewer lawless. Like all the natives of Borneo, they are very fond of their women, and probably, the ease and cheerfulness of the seraglio, contrasted with the ceremonial of the seraglio, induces them to pass a number of their hours amidst their women, and to be very fond of them.

I should propose them indolent and unwarlike; but kind and unreserved to foreigners, particularly to Englishmen. We were much struck by the honor of the Borneos, and their neither cock-light nor cock-light opium; and in the military train of their rajah they find at Kuching few companions and fewer lawless. Like all the natives of Borneo, they are very fond of their women, and probably, the ease and cheerfulness of the seraglio, contrasted with the ceremonial of the seraglio, induces them to pass a number of their hours amidst their women, and to be very fond of them. I should propose them indolent and unwarlike; but kind and unreserved to foreigners, particularly to Englishmen. We were much struck by the honor of the Borneos, and their neither cock-light nor cock-light opium; and in the military train of their rajah they find at Kuching few companions and fewer lawless. Like all the natives of Borneo, they are very fond of their women, and probably, the ease and cheerfulness of the seraglio, contrasted with the ceremonial of the seraglio, induces them to pass a number of their hours amidst their women, and to be very fond of them.

Of the climate we have a favorable opinion; and of the form of government he gives but an imperfect sketch.

The climate of Sarawak is good, and seldom hot; the rainy season days were oppressive, but previous to that we could sleep with a blanket, and seldom did we wear it in the day. Rain in this season falls in great quantities; and from impudence, our crew suffered on their first arrival at Sarawak, but by getting more careful, we had lately got sickless.

I fearfully so sickless! I hope to see it again; and have received a promise from the Rajah that he will go with me to Borneo, and see the country.

I may here state the result of some inquiries I have made respecting the government of Borneo. The form of government is a hereditary monarchy, and the rajah is elected by the people, and is called by the name of Sultan. The rajah is elected by the people, and is called by the name of Sultan. The rajah is elected by the people, and is called by the name of Sultan.

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Mr Brooke after cruising on the coast, and making valuable collections of natural history, proceeded to Singapore in the vessel the Royalist, where he remained for some months from bad health. Impaired by his illness, he embarked in August 1840, and arrived at Sarawak about a year after his first visit. The war with the Dyak tribes in the interior continued to languish, neither party showing a disposition to bring it to a close. After Mr Brooke's arrival it was presented on the part of the Rajah with vigor, though both parties continued to show great cowardice, firing at each other from their entrenchments, or making attacks on the positions, when the death of one man was the usual signal for a retreat. The rebels appeared to have had the worst of it, however, and through Mr Brooke's instrumentality the war was brought to a close in December; the Rajah with great difficulty, being prevailed upon to spare the insurgents who had capitulated.

On the 30th of December we met with the chief of the rebels, and he expressed his readiness to accept of the conditions of the Rajah, if it would please him not to put to death. My reply was, that I could give no promise; that if they surrendered, it must be for the sake of the Rajah, and not for the sake of the British. The rebels assented after a while, but there arose the most difficult question, how they were to be protected and fed. The Rajah was very kind, and offered to supply them, especially the former, who had just come from angry feelings, and who, it was feared, would make attack on them during their stay. The Rajah was very kind, and offered to supply them, especially the former, who had just come from angry feelings, and who, it was feared, would make attack on them during their stay. The Rajah was very kind, and offered to supply them, especially the former, who had just come from angry feelings, and who, it was feared, would make attack on them during their stay.

Both Chinese and Malays agreed to the propriety of the measure, and gave me the first assurances of assisting their respective followers, and of forming a Chinese force to break up the rebels. The Chinese were very kind, and offered to supply them, especially the former, who had just come from angry feelings, and who, it was feared, would make attack on them during their stay. The Rajah was very kind, and offered to supply them, especially the former, who had just come from angry feelings, and who, it was feared, would make attack on them during their stay.

Three boats did not check them, and they came on in spite of a blank cartridge and a wide range of shot. But I was resolved to have a dozen musk-balls whistled over and fell close around them, they took to an ignominious flight. I subsequently ascertained that for this breach of the Rajah's orders, the Rajah declared the rebels to be blame; but I discovered that he himself had set them on, and I may now briefly conclude this detail. I ordered the rebels to turn all their muskets, which they did not do, and delivered the great part of their arms to the Rajah to recover from him their lives. Those who knew the Malay character will appreciate the difficulty of the task, and will be glad to hear that the Rajah succeeded where I failed. I was to bid him farewell, as it was my intention to sail directly, since, after all my exertions in his cause, if he would not grant me a passport, I was to bid him farewell, as it was my intention to sail directly, since, after all my exertions in his cause, if he would not grant me a passport, I was to bid him farewell.

Mr Brooke remained in Borneo until August of 1841, making excursions into the interior and increasing his knowledge of the people and the resources of the country. In July the Royalist was despatched to Borneo Proper, to enquire after the crew of a vessel said to have been wrecked on the coast. The Royalist returned in August, reporting that a ship had been lost, the crew being kept prisoners at a fort near the entrance of the river. The Royalist brought a letter from the Captain and others to ransom the prisoners, and that Mr. De Souza and Mr. Gill—both Merchant and Agent—had gone to Singapore, to settle an agreement. The vessel wrecked was the Sultan, Captain Pargo, who had his wife on board. After undergoing great hardships they were rescued by the Diana steamer from Singapore. We bring down Mr Brooke's Journal to the 3rd of November, previous to which he had become Governor of Sarawak. In our next paper we will give some extracts which refer to the Island of Labuan, and the late operations of Sir Thomas Cochrane against the pirates of Malacca, and in the meantime, we allow the new Government to speak for himself on entering upon his arduous and dangerous duties.

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A letter by the male use of the following singular...

My first object, on holding the reins of government...

The next step was to assemble the Sinuans...

My next measure was to inquire into the state of the Dyaks...

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

- ARRIVALS. 3. Shah Allum, Dumayne, Whampoa.

- DEPARTURES. 1. Dhur, Cumberland, Whampoa.

ARRIVALS.

- 3. Shah Allum, Dumayne, Whampoa.

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DEPARTURES.

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AMERICAN AT WHAMPOA AND MACAO. U. S. S. Columbus, Commodore Biddle.

STEAM TO MACAO IN FOUR HOURS AND A HALF.

THE Steamer CORSAIR will leave for the above place on Saturday at 8 P. M.

NOTICE.

THE Steamer CORSAIR having obtained a full supply of coals, will leave for the above place on Saturday at 8 P. M.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Shareholder of the Hongkong Ice Company, will be held at the house of Messrs Dent & Co.

TO LET.

TWO commodious Houses situated in Stanley Street, containing 8 Rooms each with yard and outhouses.

FOR SALE at the Stores of the undersigned.

Superior Sperm Candles. Loaf Sugar. Window Glasses, 16x11, 16x16, and 24x16.

INVOICE for sale by the undersigned.

RAWLE, DUOS & Co. Queen's Road, 5th May 1846.

FOR SALE a boy Pany.

Apply to Mr DUOS.

NOTICE.

SMITH & BRIMELOW, beg respectfully to intimate to the Merchants of Victoria, that they have taken those dry and commodious Godowns in Keying House, where they shall be most happy to receive Goods on Storage upon moderate terms.

FOR SALE.

AN Invoice of superior Scotch Muslin goods, consisting of Braided, Tucked, and Sewed Jaconet and Book Muslin Doles.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR selection of goods from Messrs Devonport & Co. daily expected per "Mirzapore", consisting of Enamelled Dinner services, ditto and Japan Dessert services, ditto and ditto Breakfast services, ditto and ditto Tea services, Chamber Sets, Embossed Jugs of all sizes, with, and without covers.

FOR SALE.

ONE Bay Manila House, suitable for a Lady or Gentleman, apply to G. Dewar, at Mr Mac Kinnon's Brook Cottage.

BRITISH HOTEL.

Keying House, Queen's Road, Victoria.

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SUMMER COATING.

JUST received a few pieces of Brown Holland Linen, a very superior article for Summer Coats or Jackets; for sale at moderate prices.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr ROBERT WALLACE in our firm ceased on the 1st Inst. by mutual consent.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS day, Wednesday 6th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Chiam's Hong.

GLASSWARR.

Wine and Brandy in bottle and cask; Beer and Porter in bottle, some Sillery, and a lot of Hams, &c. &c.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS day, at Mr. FRANKLYN'S rooms, Queen's Road, several bales of Cotton yarn, twenty eight boxes of Rhubarb, and several hundred pieces of grey Shirtings.

PORTO NOVO IRON WORKS.

THE India Iron and Steel Company, have again blown in their Furnaces, and are now ready to execute orders for Pig Iron and Iron Castings of every description.

NOTICE.

The uniform and excellent strong quality of their Pig together with the superiority of their Castings give them confidence in the perfect quality of executing any orders they may receive to the entire satisfaction of those who may employ them.

FOR SALE.

Large Castings—Columns or Pillars, Beams and Pipes, for Buildings, &c.

FOR SALE.

AN Invoice of superior Scotch Muslin goods, consisting of Braided, Tucked, and Sewed Jaconet and Book Muslin Doles.

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BRITISH HOTEL.

Keying House, Queen's Road, Victoria.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform parties indebted to him, to pay the same as early as possible; claims on those residing in China not paid, or arrangements made to do so, up to the end of next May, and those in Europe, up to the end of next August, (after giving due notice in the Newspapers of Names and particulars); will be put up for sale by Public Auction, and sold off to the highest bidder.

Those who have established on the East Coast of China, or elsewhere, or have left China, since 1839, are requested to send their addresses, and their accounts will be forwarded to them without delay.

FOR SALE.

A very superior Soda Water Fountain complete; to be sold at Public Auction (unless disposed of at private sale), on Saturday the 1st of May, by the undersigned.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Partnership for the transaction of a General Agency, Auction and Commission business at Victoria Hongkong, under the Firm of DRINKER & HEYL.

FOR SALE.

A very superior Soda Water Fountain complete; to be sold at Public Auction (unless disposed of at private sale), on Saturday the 1st of May, by the undersigned.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have just received and offer for sale, a large assortment of highly finished Dress and Waterproof Boots, Half Boots, Shoes and Gaiter Boots.

NOTICE.

DRINKER & HEYL offer for sale, at their Stores, superior Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Claret Wines, Peppermint, and Cherry Cordials, Beer and Porter in Wood and bottles, Wine Butlers, Choice Butter in Kegs, Nests, Tongues, Tobacco, Cigars, Old No. 3 and 4 Manila Cereals, Paint Oil, and Turpentine in casks, Bright Varnish, Ravens Duck, &c. &c.

GOLD PENS.

JUST Received, and for sale, a few superior Gold Pens, in Silver Cases.

FOR SALE.

AN Invoice of Stationery, consisting of Plain and Ruled Letter Paper, Plain and Ruled Foolscap, Account Current, Account Sales, Office, Envelope, and Blotting Paper, Quills, Lead Pencils, Parallel Rulers, Office Inkstands, &c. &c.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned a few Jars of superior English Paint Oil.

GENERAL Commission and Shipping Agents.

Wine Beer and Spirit Merchants. And Auctioneers Queen's Road & Chiam's Hong.

FOR SALE.

INGREDIENTS FOR THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

FOR sale at this office, four forms of bills of lading for goods or specie shipped by the P. & O. Company's Steam packets. 1st for goods deliverable at London; 2nd for goods deliverable at Southampton; 3rd for goods deliverable at Suez; 4th for goods deliverable at intermediate ports.

SHIPPING ARTICLES.

Office "Friend of China", 25th October, 1845.

SHIPPING ARTICLES.

Office "Friend of China", 10th October, 1845.

INGUITS REPORTS AND NAVY BILLS.

Office Friend of China, 28th Dec., 1844.

FROM THE WEEKLY COURIER AND NEW-YORK ENQUIRER.

England and the United States.—We find in the Boston Journal the following sketch of an address delivered before the Boston Lyceum by Hon. CHARLES CUSHING.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade, &c., &c., is pleased to direct that the annexed Synoptical Tables of the Trade to and from Foreign Countries at the Port of CANTON during the Year 1845, be published for general information.

By Order,

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, Hongkong, 25th April, 1846.

A SYNOPTICAL TABLE of the IMPORT TRADE from Foreign Countries at the Port of CANTON during the Year ending the 31st December, 1845, specifying the Description and Quantities of Commodities, as well as their Estimated Value, and distinguishing the National Character of the Ships in which they were Imported, viz:—

Table with columns: Description of Commodities, British, American, Fran., Dutch, Danish, Swedish, German, Miscell. Flags, Porug. Lorcha, Aggregate Quantities Imported, Estimated Value in Sp. Drs. at 4/4 sterling. Includes items like Bisco de Betel Nuts, Birds Nests, Clocks, Watches, &c., Cotton, Glass, and various metals.

Or £3,046,942

REMARKS.—The preceding Tables have been compiled from the Consular Returns of the British and Foreign Import Trade at Canton for the year 1845, and the Quantities therein specified are those which actually paid duty. The Weights and Measures stated are those in use at Canton. 1 catty is equal to 1 1/2 pound avoirdupois; hence 1 picul of 100 catties corresponds with 133 1/2 pounds English. 1 Chang is 4 English yards nearly. The Value given has been computed upon a moderate estimate according to the average prices of the year in the Canton Market, including the duty and other charges.

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR, Her Majesty's Consul.

Canton, 31st January, 1846.

A SYNOPTICAL TABLE of the EXPORT TRADE to Foreign Countries at the Port of CANTON during the Year ending the 31st December, 1845. Specifying the description and quantities of commodities as well as their estimated value, and distinguishing the national character of the Ships in which they were Exported, viz:—

Table with columns: Description of Commodities, British, American, Fran., Dutch, Danish, Swedish, German, Miscell. Flags, Lorcha, Aggregate Quantities Exported, Estimated Value in Sp. Drs. at 4/4 Sterling. Includes items like Opium, Bales of Cotton, Glass, and various metals.

Or £6,682,726

REMARKS.—The preceding Tables have been compiled from the Consular Returns of the British and Foreign Export Trade at Canton for the Year 1845, and the Quantities therein specified are those which actually paid duty. The Weights and Measures stated are those in use at Canton. 1 catty is equal to 1 1/2 pound avoirdupois; hence 1 picul of 100 catties corresponds with 133 1/2 pounds English. 1 Chang is 4 English yards nearly. The Value given has been computed upon a moderate estimate according to the average prices of the year in the Canton Market, including the duty and other charges.

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR, Her Majesty's Consul.

Canton, 31st January, 1846.

present position among the nations of the earth. The first he found to be in a position, which, he predicted, he from his position—the second, in the position of the numerous and formidable mines of iron and coal which enabled her to supply herself with these necessary articles, and to render, in years not very remote, all Europe tributary to her for these articles, and to protect herself against Napoleon—and now, by course of trade, these articles have become one of the great elements of her strength; the third, would be the extension of her power in the fourth, in the prosecution of her long quarrel with France, by which she has acquired Gibraltar, Malta and the Ionian Isles in Europe, the Cape of Good Hope and her Australian possessions in Asia. Mr. Cushing observed that he had, in brief, presented a picture of Anglo-Norman growth in Great Britain, and that the terms of the world did not furnish another instance of such a stupendous growth. He asked, in degrading a little, from this point, who could sum up the misery which had attended this growth—not the misery of the sailor and the soldier dying upon the battle field, or in camp, or hospital—not the misery of the conquered nations, doomed to suffer all the horrors of war, in dwellings burned, fields desolated, and inhabitants murdered, or driven into exile—no, he would speak of the less conspicuous, but not less dreadful, miseries of her children, who were doomed to labor in her mines and workshops, the slaves and instruments of her aristocratic sons. And here Mr. Cushing drew a fearful picture of the want and misery, the old friends and consoling of the poor of Great Britain.

Mr. Cushing was very severe in many passages. He scorned England, without mercy, and said that for some of the things she had done in regard to her children, she was bold and atrocious, and his denunciations were full of a fatality and independent tone, somewhat characteristic of the speaker. At times he was very eloquent, and made use of imagery, and was abundantly flowing from the boldness and fluency with which he used it. He was one of our most interesting lectures we have ever listened to.