

THE FRIEND AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

VOL. V. No. 48.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17TH, 1846.

PRICE 8 1/2 per annum.

Terms of Subscription to the "Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette," per annum \$12. Six months \$7. Three months \$4; all paid in advance. Credit prices, \$14, \$8, 50, and \$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. Repetitions one 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.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam Ship **LADY MARY WOOD** will leave for the above places on Wednesday, the 24th of June.

CARGO WILL BE RECEIVED ON BOARD UNTIL NOON, AND SPECIE UNTIL 4 P. M. OF TUESDAY THE 23RD.

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 30 days, and CALCUTTA in 34 days, from the date of leaving CHINA. Steamers belonging to the H. E. I. Company, are also understood to ply, between COLOMBO 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 GAZEL, 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, Silk, or other Goods to CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, on Terms nearly the same as by sailing vessels, the rate of Insurance having been decided by several Offices in favour of the Company's Steamers.

Until further notice the Rates of Freight will be:—

FOR MEASUREMENTS GOODS.

TO SOUTHAMPTON, per Ton of 40 Cubic Feet, \$120 Sp.

And for SUGAR.

TO MADRAS and CALCUTTA, 2 percent.

CEYLON, 14 "

SINGAPORE and PENANG, 1 "

No Goods can be received for Overland Transit unless Packed in non-susceptible Coverings as Wood, Matting, Tarred Cloth &c. and the Contents and Value of each Package either marked on the outside, or declared in Writing at the time of Shipment.

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, 27th May, 1846.

TO LET.

House in Pottinger Street opposite the R. C. Church and next to Mr. Shorrocks, apply to

BUSH & Co.
Victoria, 6th March 1846.

TO LET.

House in Gough Street. Apply to,

JOHN CARR.

TO LET.

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.

THREE 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.

TO LET.

House on Queen's Road, containing twelve rooms, with godowns. Apply to

ARCH: MELVILLE.
Victoria, 14th April, 1846.

TO BE LET.

Single and a double storied Godown. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Victoria, 6th June 1846.

THREE convenient Houses, two in Gough Street, the other in Hollywood Road, at a low rent. Apply to

ROWLAND REES,
Pottinger Street.
Victoria, 4th June 1846.

TO LET.

Three spacious and convenient two storied House in Corner of Wellington and D'Agulhar Streets, formerly occupied by the Supreme Court; has good dry godowns and convenient mercantile Offices. Rent \$60 per month. For further particulars apply to

F. SPRING,
Ravenburg Cottage,
Steuart Street.

TO LET, three furnished rooms, with sitting &c., in a convenient and healthy part of the Town, rent moderate; for particulars apply to

D. L'APRAIE,
Wellington Terrace, D'Agulhar St.
Victoria, 5th June 1846.

TO LET. three furnished rooms, with sitting &c., in a convenient and healthy part of the Town, rent moderate; for particulars apply to

D. L'APRAIE,
Wellington Terrace, D'Agulhar St.
Victoria, 5th June 1846.

TO LET.

THE godowns, and first floor of the premises on Queen's road, adjoining Messrs Smith and Brimelow. Apply to,

GEO. STRACHAN,
Victoria, 1st June 1846.

TO LET.

THE Bungalow on the Hollywood Road, to the east of Union Chapel; contains dining and drawing rooms, three bedrooms, bathroom, with servants offices &c.; also two houses in Gough Street, consisting of four rooms and servants offices. Apply to

GEO. STRACHAN,
Victoria, 1st June 1846.

TWO Houses on the south side of Gough Street. Apply to

GEO. STRACHAN.

TWO commodious Houses situated in Stanley Street, containing 8 Rooms each with yard and outhouses; rent moderate. For further particulars apply to D. L'APRAIE, 1 Wellington Terrace, D'Agulhar Street.
Victoria 5th May 1846.

TO LET ON LEASE.

A Godown situate on Lot 18 Queen's road, with sea frontage, at present in the occupation of Mr. C. W. BOWRA. Apply at the Office Friend of China.
Victoria 6th June 1846.

FOR SALE.

MARINE Lot No. 64 situated between the lots of Messrs. MACVICAR & Co. and Messrs. JAKSETJER Esq., measures 200 feet sea frontage and altogether is a very desirable lot. For further particulars apply to

FLETCHER & Co.—Hongkong, or DIROM, GRAY & Co.—Canton.
Victoria, 1st July, 1845.

ORIENTAL BANK.

NOTICE.—Mr CHARLES J. F. STUART (late Manager at Bombay) will take charge of the China Branch of the Oriental Bank from the 1st Proximo.
Hongkong, 26th May 1846.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has received authority from The Director of the Imperial Fire Insurance Office of London, to issue Policies on the New Buildings at Canton.

MACVICAR & Co.
Victoria, 23rd January, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been appointed Agents at Shanghai for the Imperial Fire Office of London.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.
Victoria, 22d April 1846.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of Messrs BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co. superior Sherry, Audina, and Port, in wood and bottle; Champagne from the house of Mumm & Co. Rheims.
Hongkong, 1st June 1846.

PHENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, are prepared to grant Policies in Hongkong and Canton, payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, and China.

MURROW & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd May 1846.

FOR SALE.

WEBSTER, Gordon, Cassart & Co's superior Madeira, in Hhds, quarter and half quarter casks, and in cases. FLETCHER & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1845.

NOTICE.

MR WILLIAM WARD BROWN is authorised to sign for our Firm by procuration.

HEGAN & Co.
1st January, 1846.

FOR SALE.

BLANDY'S Madeira, in half pipes, hhd's, and quarter casks. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Victoria, 10th April 1846.

NOTICE.

MR JOSEPH L. ROBERTS is a partner in our firm.

AUGUSTINE, HEARD & Co.
Canton, 20th March, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned will in future be carried on under the firm of

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
at Hongkong and Canton.
Wm. PUSTAU,
China, the 1st of January 1846.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS RAWLINS Hudson is authorised to sign our firm by procuration.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, 29th May 1846.

MACAO.

THE Steamer **CORSAIR** will leave for Macao for Canton via Macao, on the 25th Inst.; the day after the departure of the overland Mail.

W. H. FRANKLYN, Agent.
Victoria, 12th June 1846.

SUMMER WINES & BEER.

ON SALE by the undersigned—An excellent light Claret for summer use, cheap; Champagnes; Hock; Straw Colored and Golden Sherry, of 1st quality; Port; Allsort's and other Ales in wood and bottle, AND,

Superior Navy Canvas, Anchors of various sizes, Chain Cables, Europe Rope, and other ship stores.

ALSO,

An Invoice of Colored Window Glass, suitable for ornamental Doors and Windows.

W. H. FRANKLYN,
Victoria, 9th June 1846.

200 Piculs Camphor packed ready for Shipment at a very low price.

W. H. FRANKLYN.

FOR SALE by the undersigned—

Allport's Beer in bottle.
Byss's do do.
HOLMES & BIGHAM.
Victoria, 22nd April 1846.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

MILNERS Patent Fire Proof Boxes, AND Sotherans Patent Water Filters of sizes.

ROBERT RUTHERFURD,
Queen's Road, June 8th, 1846.

FOR SALE.

JUST received, Superior Quality of Pale Ale, in cases of 4 dozen.

ALSO,

Fresh Seltzerwater, ex "Castor."

ROBERT RUTHERFURD,
Queen's Road,
Victoria, 18th May, 1846.

ROBERT RUTHERFURD has just received an assortment of Damask Table covers of different sizes and colours.

ALSO,

A lot of Summer Hats.

Queen's Road, Victoria, 19th May, 1846.

FOR SALE.

MR. R. RUTHERFURD, has just received a few Hogsheads of Bass's India Pale Ale, in excellent order.

ALSO,

A lot of very fine Teas for Family use.

Queen's Road, 7th May, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform parties indebted to him, to pay the same as early as possible—Inasmuch as those residing in China, not paid, or arrangements made to do so, up to the end of next May, and those in Europe, &c., 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 address, and their accounts will be forwarded to them without delay.

JNO: SMITH
Macao, 18th February, 1846.

SODA WATER.

ON SALE.—At the Store of Mr. John Smith in Macao from Dr. Hunter's.

Soda Water Manufactory there.
Macao, 11th January, 1846.

VICTORIA HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

P. F. RICHARDS, begs to inform the Foreign Community resident in China, that his new House being now nearly completed will be opened (under the above title) for the accommodation of the Public on or about the 15th day of June next ensuing, when he trusts by strict attention to the comfort of his guests, and moderate charges, to render it worthy of their patronage.

P. F. R. having made arrangements for a constant supply of the very best Wines, Foreign and British Spirits, Ale, Porter, Beer, Soda Water, Lemonade &c. &c. and having secured no expense in the building and furnishing of his house, feels confident the accommodation and entertainment at the Victoria Hotel, cannot be surpassed by those of any other house of public resort in China.

N.B.—Shipping supplied with Fresh Provisions of every description, and of the very best quality on the most moderate terms.

Shanghai, 16th April 1846.

NOTICE.

THE 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, 1846.

FOR SALE at the Godown 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; Sherry, Madeira, Port, Claret, Cognac, Cherry Brandy in 1 & 2 & 3 cogen cases.

RAWLE, DUES & Co.
Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A N assortment of Assorted and China Cables, A Europe Manila and Carr Rope, Hemp and Cotton Canvas, and several Spars for lumber and topmasts.

RAWLE, DUES & Co.
Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

FOR SALE

100 Piculs Camphor; packed ready for shipment.

RAWLE, DUES & Co.
Victoria, 23th February, 1846.

ZINC.

AN Invoice for sale by the undersigned.

RAWLE, DUES & Co.

FLOOR MATS.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, Shanghai Floor Mats (white) in rolls and single mats of 20 yards each. This matting is much superior to that manufactured in Canton.

RAWLE, DUES & Co.
Queen's Road, 9th May, 1846.

PIANO FORTES.

FOR SALE two Cabinet Pianos one of Rosewood, the other of Mahogany with metal frames a set of extra strings.

Both complete. Maker, C. S. Webb, 142 Tottenham Street London.

RAWLE, DUES & Co.

SUMMER WINES.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, Rhensish and French Wines at moderate prices.

Gräfenberger Destourmel
Höfheimer Larfigner
Geissenheimer St. Julian.

Sherry Port
Champagne

And a few baskets of fresh SELTZER WATER direct from Germany in the Dutch ship Castor.

RAWLE, DUES & Co.
Victoria, 18th May, 1846.

MESSRS HUNTER & BARTON, beg to announce that their Macao Establishment has been removed to No. 12 Danish Hong Canton. WHERE THE FOLLOWING ARE FOR SALE.

SODA WATER and AERATED LEMONADE direct from the fountain. Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Ships Medicines chest sold and replenished.
Canton 16th March, 1846.

FOR SALE.

SODA WATER and AERATED LEMONADE of superior quality at Messrs. HUNTER & BARTON'S Dispensaries, Pottinger Street, Victoria Hongkong, and 12 Danish Hong Canton.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

SODA WATER, AERATED LEMONADE, Aerated Chalybeate Water (highly recommended, on account of its tonic properties).

AGENT AT CANTON,
ACHOOK, Comprodor, No. 3 Imperial Hong Hongkong, 18th March, 1846.

DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE FOLLOWING SELECT MEDICINES, &c. ARE ON SALE AT THE DISPENSARY, 4 FRENCH HONG, CANTON.

BUTLER'S Tasteless Seditive Powders: Concentrated Decoction of Sarsaparilla, of double strength; to obviate fermentation; Capsules Gelatinous; Castor Oil Capsules; Concentrated Disinfecting Solution of Chloride of Lime; Stomachic Bitters; Spirit of Camphor; Castor Oil, Superior Coldcream; Liston's Healing Lotion; Rose Water, Granville's Lotion; Prepared Chalk; Perfume; Chalk Balls; Lip Salve; Aromatic Syrup of Rhubarb; Tooth Powder; Hydrate of Potash; Card tonate of Soda in Bottles; Gregory's Powder; Chalybeate Salt; Quinine in Bottle and in Pills; Turkey Rhubarb; Balsamic Paste; Aniseed; Balaogee; Haemia Tonic; Ear Syringe; Urethra Oil; Broomed Glass; Lavement Machine; Pessary; Specific Solution of Hydrochloride of Potash; Sarsaparilla, etc. for Rheumatism and Chronic Catarrhus Aethiops; Spirit of Wine; Aniseed; Liquorice; Rowland's Toothache Drops; H. M. M.'s Anodyne; Fluid Rhubarb; Soda Water; Medicine Chest, &c.

EDWARD COLLEN,
M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

PORT ESSINGTON.—Dr. ERICHARDT'S PARTY.—
 (By the arrival at Singapore of the *Sri Sagar* from Port Essington, we have been favoured with some particulars of the safe-arrival at that place of Dr. Erichardt's party, which we are enabled to publish in consequence of the information which has been made public by the head of the exploring mission. It will afford much satisfaction to the friends of the long missing party to know of their safe arrival at their place of destination after a long and painful journey, attended with unnumbered difficulties and most severe privations.

It will be recollected that the object of the exploring party was to prosecute an overland journey from Sydney to Port Essington, as far as practicable in a direct line. Independent of discovery of the resources of the unexplored region of North Australia, the direction and source of its rivers, its adaptation for colonization, many looked to the journey of Dr. Leichardt in the hope that the result would justify the formation of a line of rail-way, or other ready means of transit, between Sydney and Port Essington; by which route a regular communication might be established with the Eastern Settlements; and place Sydney within two months steaming distance from England. Such a communication imparted a degree of interest to the mission scarcely conceivable, save in a colony six months removed from the mother country in all the means of communication. The enterprise was undertaken by Dr. Leichardt, a gentleman of great talent and perseverance, who was accompanied by six others, and Mr. Gilbert, a Botanist. The party proceeded in a Steamer from Sydney to Moreton Bay where they were landed—this was in October 1844. The journey was expected to be completed in four or five months—the party had provisions for a short time longer.

Nine months passed away and no intelligence was received of the progress or safety of the party. The busy tongue of rumour gave out that, the whole party had been massacred by the natives, others stated that they had perished in a severe storm and inundation. In August 1845 Mr. C. Pemberton Hughes, in company with several others, proceeded in search of the missing party; after travelling upwards of 800 miles and observing traces of Dr. Leichardt and his companions they abandoned the pursuit, in the conviction that the party was still safe. Months continued to roll on, yet no intelligence could be obtained respecting the explorers and many desisted of learning their fate.

The travellers were provisionally safe: It appears that, after leaving Moreton Bay in October 1844, Dr. Leichardt found it impossible to penetrate into the interior, in a direct course, on account of high table land and the absence of water; many times being compelled after two days toil to return to their previous place of encampment to obtain water: this circumstance prevented the party diverging into the interior more than 4 or 7 degrees from the sea coast. The six months provisions exhausted left the travellers in a miserable condition—animal food, grain, or vegetables were not procurable. The only resource was the horses and stock bullocks belonging to the party, and with these the straitest economy was required to enable them to prolong life and pursue their journey. It was thought necessary to kill one or two such beasts as the sole food for a month. For six months prior to reaching Port Essington, the allowance consisted of one quarter of a pound of meat per diem, dried in the sun, and frequently putrescent; unaccompanied with salt, bread, grain, or any palatable matter.

A night attack, fatal in its results, was experienced in the neighbourhood of Carpentaria gulf. Mr. Gilbert, the Botanist, and Mr. Calvert, diverged into the scrub and separated themselves for a time from the party: night coming on they both slept on the ground; their defenceless condition was taken advantage of, Mr. Calvert was speared through both thighs but happily joined his party. Mr. Gilbert was first speared in the hands and his brains were beaten out by clubs; this most melancholy event very probably would not have occurred had less confidence been placed in the natives, or had one watched while the other slept. This was the only instance of attack that occurred: it cast a gloom over the minds of men who endured privation and fatigue.

When within twenty days travel of Port Essington, the exploring party had the good fortune to shoot a stray bullock, which was most opportune as their cattle were now so reduced in numbers that the slaughter of a horse or bullock, which carried their baggage, would have compelled them to cast away many articles of value. Dr. Leichardt's party, after their destination, December 2nd 1845 almost exhausted by hunger and fatigue, experienced during sixteen months journey a barren and inhospitable region. At Port Essington the party was well received by the commandant, Captain McArthur of the Royal Marines. After remaining at Port Essington, six weeks to recruit their health, they proceeded to Sydney in the schooner *Heroine*, Captain Mackenzie.

We may notice that the exploring party describe as very fine the country over which they passed in the neighbourhood of the Gulf of Carpentaria and Alligator river.—*Ibid.*

CHINA.—We have files of papers from China to the 28th March. Sir John Davis seems advancing in that course of extreme opaqueness which, from an early period of his career, he has so perseveringly pursued. A considerable number of revenues from the late Barrataria seems the sum of the ambition, from an infant colony was bound on expectation, from the exertions of the tender years, to pay for its rearing to maturity and early education. It is a principle well enough established in animal life, that to take the maximum effect out of flesh and blood, bones and muscle, time must be allowed to be expended in ideas or recreation before strength can be gathered, and that they who are young in life will neither labour long nor effectively. Sir John Davis may depend on it that the maximum of life will neither labour long nor effectively. Sir John Davis may depend on it that the maximum of life will neither labour long nor effectively. Sir John Davis may depend on it that the maximum of life will neither labour long nor effectively.

Macao, been declared even as now a free port in time, or made now as free as it ought, it would have filled indeed with Victoria. This is a wretched beginning for us, on our own account in the Eastern Seas. The Chinese, meanwhile, are beginning to make preparations for carrying out their treaty—slowly and reluctantly it is true, but still they are beginning—and in fully as honest a spirit as we were prepared to have looked for. Canton is to be thrown open: they have the fear of the non-relinquishment of Chusan before them, and with this the rest will come.—*Bombay Times*, May 2.

To the Editor of the *Bombay Times*.
 SIR T. COCHRANE GOVERNMENT AT MADRAS. Sir.—Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane landed at Madras it appears the other day, but owing to some most unaccountable neglect, the gallant Admiral was not saluted on the occasion of his kissing the shores of India.

The *Spectator* tells us the Marquis got a regular blow up from the Supreme Government for the same contempt shown by him towards Prince Waldemar. The Marquis, we suppose, thought that enough power had been bestowed on him by the Supreme Government, and therefore reserved his fire on the occasion in question.

Somebody observed to Sir Thomas, that not only the Marquis, but several of the Big Wigs at Madras, deserved every day some such treatment as was meted out to him which they received illustrious individuals on their arrival at Madras.

The gallant Admiral very facetiously replied, that this would be blowing Great Guns with a vengeance! How different would Sir Thomas's reception have been at Bombay—the Docks would have treated a descendant of the famous Drake with all their butchery of hospitality!

We never knew until now, the true translation of the words in *Virgil*—
 "Dux feminæ facti"
 Which means, "the time in the Docks is in fact"—
 —their unbounded hospitality, as shown in the lines that follow, and in every line of life at Bombay.—A REFERER.—*Ibid.*

DAVIDSON'S TRADE AND TRAVEL IN THE FAR EAST.—
 Mr Davidson is a man of an adventurous spirit who has passed upwards of twenty years of his life of fortune in the East, without, as we gather, being very successful; though he seems to have pursued her in Protean guises—mercantile employe, merchant, supercargo, and agricultural settler. In 1823 he found himself in some business capacity at Batavia; whose deadly climate he defied by care, and avoiding the two extremes of water and ground-water. In 1825 he was at Singapore; where he soon after took up his abode for some time at the office, at least the office of Grand Juror. In 1829 he first saw the Ganges and Calcutta, having previously and afterwards made various voyages to the Indian Archipelago. In 1836 he was in New South Wales, and turned settler in search of wealth. In 1839 he again started for the East, Macao, Canton and Hongkong being amongst the places he visited.

Mr Davidson's Trade and Travel in the Far East contains the reminiscences of his impressions and adventures during his pilgrimages; "usque Auroræ facti Gungem," written to bridle the tongue of a homeward voyager. At he had recourse to his memory alone, the accounts have that broad and general air which results from pouring out the results of observations, rather than recurring for particulars to notes, which unless written down, are apt to be taken up in a kindred form of mind, are apt to be devoid of wearisomeness. No doubt, if scientific facts or particular occurrences where historical accuracy is desirable be the scheme, the written memoranda must be had recourse to; but Mr Davidson's material is not of this important character. The commercial information which the book contains is, doubtless at his fingers-end; and for all the rest, memory may safely be trusted, since it consists of general descriptions of the country, the people, and their modes of living, with sketches of his own voyages and occasional adventures, and many general observations that must have occurred to any one during such a long and varied experience.

There is nothing very striking or new in the book, except the sketches in China and Singapore; nor does Mr Davidson's facts contain many observations or new deductions can be drawn. But the number of topics produces variety; and there is a practical knowledge about the descriptions and remarks, which gives to these a force and freshness, that always appear in ideas derived from nature. Mr Davidson is a hard headed man, with some keenness, and strictness of mind; not devoid of prejudice of the society in which he has passed so much of his life, and with the manner which even nature itself affords where the only superior they ever admit they see, is some commanding officer with her Majesty's commission," and the whole tone of intercourse is "half fellow well met." These qualities show themselves in the style, but in offensively; indeed, they rather give it character.

Like most characters of his class, Mr Davidson is deficient in extension of view. His views is a sensible conclusion on the thing before him, but cannot reach the consequences beyond; so that his suggestions are somewhat of the earth, earthy. Many legal reformers in this small calibre see the evil of those forms which sometimes prevent the entrance of truth, but do not appreciate the vagueness which they always and the falseness, which they often afford. Practical men also see clearly enough that certain vices cannot be prevented, but that if regulated they become less gross, so they would have the state sanction and superintend the vice, in order to gain by it; not perceiving the general degradation of the moral tone, and the consequent social corruption which ensues. For instance, this speaks Mr Davidson on gambling in the East.

Cock-fighting on gambling in the East. (Bencoolen) and is indulged in to great extent here, and low. On market-days, was a number of cock-fights; we saw wending their way to the cock-pit, which was fenced to evah market or lazav, with one of the celebrated Malay game-cocks under their apron. At the pit, some hundreds of these birds may be seen, some from the fanciers, who were and export as the bet is arranged, but two birds from the 14th are brought into the cock-pit, and staved by their owners. With a fearful spur about

four inches long, of the shape of a scythe, and as sharp as a razor. The combat seldom lasts a minute, the first charge generally rendering one and frequently both the combatants *hore de combat*, by inflicting on them mortal wounds. Then begins the most disgusting part of the scene. The owner of each bird takes him up, blows into his mouth and eyes, and uses every exertion to make the poor tortured victim give the last kick to his adversary. Failing this last kick, he will draw a pair of nails in gold dust, which is weighed out in small ivory steeleyards kept for the purpose. The Dutch, with their usual policy derive a revenue from every cock-pit within their boundary here. For my own part, I am not inclined to blame them, and think our revenue at all the three Straits settlements might be materially increased, and the scamps of those places kept in better order, by having every gambling-house in them registered and subjected to a tax. To put a stop to gambling, in any Asiatic town, is to do yond the power of man; and the attempt to do so only drives the gamster to the secret haunts where he may indulge, his propensity, and where, I fear, too often he becomes a witness of, if not a participant in, deeds of blood. As a granter for Singapore, I have seen evidence enough of this.

The best and most interesting sketch in the book is that of Singapore; partly because the author's knowledge of the place is great, and partly because the emporium is the resort of all the inhabitants of the Indian Archipelago, even as far as the Northern region of New South Wales. Here is the Chinaman, ever seeking to fulfil Adam Smith's desire of man to better his condition. The Chinese junk brings annually to this port of the world from six to eight thousand emigrants; nine-tenth-hundredth of whom land without a penny in the world beyond the clothes they stand in. The consequence of this is, that those who cannot succeed in obtaining immediate employment take to thieving, from necessity; and some daring gang-robberies are committed every day. They do not, however, long continue this mode of life; for eight thousand new comers soon scatter and find employment either on the island, in the tin-mines of Banca, or on the Malayan peninsula.

"Ship-load of these men have been sent to the Mauritius; where they have given general satisfaction; and no better class of emigrants could be found for the West Indies. A tight curb on a Chinaman will make him do a great deal of work; at the same time, he has sufficient energy to be a first-rate mechanic. All the mechanics and house-builders, and many boatmen and fishermen of Singapore, are Chinese."

EFFECTS OF TEETOTALISM.—There seems to be some fatality attaching to clergymen at Singapore. The last three incumbents, Messrs Burn, Dairah, and White, all died young, and of the same complaint, namely, disease liver. My own opinion is, that they were all three too strict towards Teetotalism. In warm climates, moderate or rather liberal allowance of wine I believe to be absolutely necessary.

LET US JUMP TO NEW SOUTH WALES.
 THE APPEARANCE AT THE BALL.—During the government of Sir Richard Bourke, an attempt was made by him to introduce into his own parties some of the aristocratic families; and on one occasion, the grand ball given at the Sydney hangings actually made her appearance at a ball at Government House. This fact being found out by the head of families present, a representation was made to his Excellency through his Aide-de-camp; and after some show of opposition on the part of the Government, a stop was put to it. I do not mean to say that among the class called Emancipists, consisting of persons who have been convicts, there may not be found many and many who become thoroughly reformed and fit to adorn society. There however, is the exception, not the rule. A large majority of the class in question are quite unfit for any company but that of a low pot-house.

Was not this pushing pedigree too far for the ladies? A hangerman's daughter would clearly not do; but in the actual case the company had only to suppose that the lady had not a grandfather of the EMIGRANT.—It is to be remarked, also, over the Colony, that the emigrants generally are very difficult to satisfy in the matter of rations; and that the man who had been the worse fed at home was the most difficult to please abroad. An Irishman is generally found the chief grumbler here; a Scotchman rank second; while an English peasant, who Australia to be fired better than either, is found in not many instances to be much satisfied. I do not, however, not only frequently observed it, but have known my neighbours make the same remark. I hired an Irish labourer and his wife, to whom I gave the following pay and rations—22s a year to the two; 12s a year to the man 10s a year to his wife; weekly between the two, 18 pounds of beef, 20 pounds of flour, 3 pounds of sugar, 6 ounces of tea, and 4 ounces of tobacco. With this allowance, for half of which thousands of families in England would be thankful, the couple were not satisfied, and actually complained that they had not enough to eat; it was summer-time when they came to me; and they were warned that the blow-flies would destroy their meat if it was not covered up; they were to have no lazav, however, to take this slight care of on a table the day after it was covered up covered with a mass of blow-flies, I was severely to task for their wanton waste and neglect, and to get me to avail. And this couple had lived upon potatoes and butter milk all their lives!

We will go back to Asia for a few particulars of Hongkong; though the account is best read as a

Great complaints used to be made at Canton and Macao, because goods could not be landed unless they were sold, or the consignee chose to advance the duty, and let the articles lie in the port, the want of a bonding system was universally felt and complained of. The establishment of Hongkong completely obviates this inconvenience, where to deposit a ship from Great Britain or elsewhere, arrival, and proceed to Hongkong again, thus saving time, expense, and trouble, and rendering it a decisive proof of the eligibility of Hongkong as a place of trade, and of its importance in the commerce of the Chinese themselves, it is afforded by the immense sums paid by some of them for ground of

which to build houses, where they can deposit their goods with safety, beyond the reach of their grasping mandarins. This advantage to a Chinese, who something so new, and so far beyond anything he ever dreamed of enjoying, that I conceive the benefits likely to accrue from it to Hongkong.

Goods stored in Canton or Macao, the property of a Chinese, were never safe in the event of their owners meeting into trouble with the Chinese authorities; and, if the property of foreigners, they could not be insured against fire; the risk arising from the universal carelessness of the Chinese, and the consequent very frequent occurrence of extensive conflagrations being considered too great by the underwriters. Both these difficulties are completely obviated in Hongkong; and every substantially-built house or warehouse, together with the property in them, were insured against fire previously to my quitting the island. One Chinaman had, in March last, completed buildings for the storage of property collected from the different parts of the coast, on which upwards of 40,000 dollars had been laid out; and what is more, they were already well filled.

The progress made in Hongkong since its occupation as a British colony is astonishing, and perhaps unsurpassed in the history of civilization. Owing to the peculiar features of the locality, in which Victoria stands, that town has been extended along the beach, till it is now upward of four miles long with three short streets extending a little way up the hills about its centre. The Queen's Road extends along the beach the whole of the length, and has been cut with great labour and expense.

Some idea of the rapid progress which this settlement has made may be formed by the reader when I state that one firm had laid out upwards of 40,000, sterling in building, and was still going out more when I quitted it. This is certainly by far the largest expenditure that has been made by any single establishment; but many others have spent from 5,000, to 10,000 in a similar way and the outlay by individuals on speculation is by no means inconsiderable.

The Chinese population of Victoria and the neighbourhood amounted last January to ten thousand souls; certainly not the choicest collection that could be wished as the number of forgeries that take place in and about town sufficiently testify. This evil the Magistrates were, however, doing their best to remedy; and some scores of idle vagabonds had been sent across the channel dividing the island from the mainland of China. Some of the chief of the robber gangs had been apprehended and set to work for the road in irons; a proceeding that alarmed their confederates not a little.—*The Atlas*, March 13.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
 From the *Straits Times*, May, 27.
 SINGAPORE MARKET REPORT.

Owing to the causes we have often previously stated with reference to the demand for British Goods, we are compelled again to report that the past week has been one similar in its nature with respect to business and imports generally as the that have preceded it. And as another cause that has shed its restrictive influence on mercantile transactions in general has been the great scarcity of money, the present crisis exists, and which is felt by all classes of the trading community.

Beef Wax. In good demand and a lot has changed hands at \$7 50 per picul.

Beetroot. The new Nut will not reach here before the end of the ensuing month consequently at present no market.

Campor. The 2,000 piculs which we noticed last week as having been reshipped has since been taken at \$12-50 per picul, first hands are now cleared of their stock.

Cotton. About 400 Bales of Tinnerelly sold during the week at \$21 per Bale *Banda* is offered at \$24 per Bale; without finding purchasers.

Cordage. The only transaction we have heard of was about 90 piculs Manila at \$7-75 per picul.

Opium. In the early part of the week a good deal of Benares changed hands at \$18 to 225 per chest; on the 23rd the *Red Boy* arrived bringing more Benares accounts of the Drug in China, prices advanced and Benares is now worth drs. 630 per chest, with very little in first hands, we have not heard of any *Patna* changing hands and no sales of *Malwa* to report.

Pepper. Black, cleaned Singapore and Rhio is selling at drs. 4 per picul.

Rice. No wholesale demand and no alteration in rates since last week.

Rubber. The price has a downward tendency owing to the arrival of the Junks being supplied.

Sago. Pearl in cases offering at drs. 1 1/2 per picul, nothing doing in Flour.

Sandal Wood Timber. About 1,000 piculs was offered at auction without finding purchasers.

Sapan Wood. No transactions reported since our last.

Segars. The stocks are getting light; holders are selling at \$12 1/2 No. 4, at drs. 8 and No. 3 at drs. 10 per 100 lb.

Silk Race. Canton sorts nothing doing; the place is overstocked and in no demand.

Tin Straits. Imports and a small lot has been sold at 16-00 per picul.

Exchange. Bills on England are plentiful but the scarcity of money restricts operations, we hear of 30 days Treasury bills for £1150 having been sold at 4s. 3 1/2 per dollar.

Tonkaco. Still wanted for Europe, the destination of the *Boadicea* is not yet fixed.

MONNEY MARKET.
 London.—6 Months sight at 3 1/2 per dollar.—80 days sight at 4 1/2 per dollar.—100 days sight at 5 1/2 per dollar.—100 days sight at 6 1/2 per dollar.—100 days sight at 7 1/2 per dollar.—100 days sight at 8 1/2 per dollar.—100 days sight at 9 1/2 per dollar.—100 days sight at 10 1/2 per dollar.—100 days sight at 11 1/2 per dollar.—100 days sight at 12 1/2 per dollar.—100 days sight at 13 1/2 per dollar.—100 days sight at 14 1/2 per dollar.—100 days sight at 15 1/2 per dollar.—100 days sight at 16 1/2 per dollar.—100 days sight at 17 1/2 per dollar.—100 days sight at 18 1/2 per dollar.—100 days sight at 19 1/2 per dollar.—100 days sight at 20 1/2 per dollar.—100 days sight at 21 1/2 per dollar.—100 days sight at 22 1/2 per dollar.—100 days sight at 23 1/2 per dollar.—100 days sight at 24 1/2 per dollar.—100 days sight at 25 1/2 per dollar.—100 days sight at 26 1/2 per dollar.—100 days sight at 27 1/2 per dollar.—100 days sight at 28 1/2 per dollar.—100 days sight at 29 1/2 per 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