

THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

VOL. V. No. 58.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22nd, 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 \$3, 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. Reputations 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 BRAGANZA, will leave this for the above places on Saturday the 25th of July.

CARGO WILL BE RECEIVED ON BOARD UNTIL NOON, AND SPECIE UNTIL 4 P.M. OF FRIDAY THE 24TH.

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 GALLE, 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 reduced 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.

All for Specie, 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.

For other 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. OGDING, Agent.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1846.

FOR BATAVIA.

The Hamburg ship St. PAULI,

A. W. BULHAHN master, will be despatched for the above port towards the end of July.

For freight or passage, apply to,

Wm. HUSTAU & Co.,

Hongkong and Canton.

Hongkong, 3rd July 1846.

FOR SALE.

The new Brig MAID OF JULPHIA,

180 Tons register, she is a very good sailor and carries a large cargo.

For particulars apply to,

GILMAN & Co.

Victoria, 3rd July 1846.

THE JANE will be despatched for

Manilla and Java, about the 20th inst, for freight apply to,

MACVICAR & Co.

Victoria, 9th July 1846.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JNO. SMITH has been requested to offer for Sale to the highest bidder,

by Public Auction, (if not previously Sold by Private Contract), on Wednesday, the 6th of August 1846, the Portuguese Brig FELIZ

VIANNA, of 164 tons, or thereabouts, with all her Masts, Yards, Sails, Anchors and Chain Cables, Standing and Running Rigging, Boats, Stores &c., as she now rides at Anchor in the Inner Harbour of Macao. Further particulars will be published in Handbills. Inventory of her Stores can be seen at the Auctioneer's; and the vessel may be inspected any day prior to the Sale.

The Brig may be sent to Sea at a few hours notice.

Macao, 14th July 1846.

TO LET.

A House in Pottinger Street opposite the R. C. Church and next to Mr

Shutte, apply to,

BUSH & Co.

Victoria, 6th March 1846.

TO LET.

A House in Gough Street. Apply to,

JOHN GARR.

Victoria, 22d April 1846.

TO 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.

TO LET.

THOSE large and convenient Premises fronting the Harbour, lately occupied as Ordnance Stores; either the whole or half of the premises can be rented, and are well worthy the consideration of any one requiring Stores; as they have extensive Godowns and convenient Jetty. Can be viewed by applying on the premises to,

BURD, LANGE & Co.

Victoria, 3rd July 1846.

TO LET.

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.

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

ARCH: MELVILLE.

Victoria, 14th April, 1846.

TO BE LET.

A Single and a double storied Godown. Apply to,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Victoria, 6th June 1846.

TO LET.

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

ROWLAND REES,

Pottinger Street.

TO LET.

TWO commodious Houses situate in Stanley Street, containing 8 Rooms each with yard and outhouses; rent moderate. For further particulars apply to D. LAPRAIK, 1 Wellington Terrace, D'Agulhar Street.

Victoria, 5th May 1846.

TO LET.

THREE furnished rooms, with stabling &c., in a convenient and healthy part of the Town, rent moderate; for particulars apply to,

D. LAPRAIK.

Wellington Terrace, D'Agulhar St.

Victoria, 5th June 1846.

TO LET.

THE spacious and convenient two storied House Corner of Wellington and D'Agulhar Streets, formerly occupied by the Supreme Court; has good dry godowns and convenient mercantile Offices. Rent \$50 per month. For further particulars apply to

F SPRING,

Ravensburg Cottage, Slaughter Street.

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 Gage Street, consisting of four rooms and servants offices. Apply to,

GEO. STRACHAN.

Victoria, 1st June 1846.

TO LET.

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

GEO. STRACHAN.

TO LET.

TWO spacious and handsome Rooms well suited for Offices, or as a private residence. One or two godowns can be had if wanted.

W. H. FRANKLYN,

Commission Agent.

FARM TO LET.

THE Hinton Farm, district of Su-kun-pu, comprising about 30 Acres, 6 and upwards of which, are of the best arable Land.

Possession can be given immediately on the removal of the present Crops, consisting principally of Flax and Vegetables.

Rent moderate; apply to the Proprietor, Mr TARRANT at the Land Office.

Hongkong, 16th July 1846.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr GEORGE T. THOMAS BRAINE and Mr FRANCIS CHARLES DREYMOND, in our Establishment ceased on the 30th ultimo, and Mr ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Mr CHARLES JOSEPH BRAINE, and Mr EDWARD PEREIRA are this day admitted Partners in our Firm.

DENT & Co.

Victoria, Hongkong, 1st July 1846.

NOTICE.

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

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Victoria, 22d April 1846.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godown of Messrs BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co. superior Sherry, Madeira, and Port, in wood and bottle; Champagne from the houses of Mumm & Co. Rheims.

Hongkong, 1st June 1846.

NOTICE.

THE 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.

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, Cosart & Co's superior Madeira, in Hhd., quarter and half quarter casks, and in cases. FLETCHER & Co.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1845.

FOR SALE.

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

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Victoria, 19th April 1846.

FOR SALE.

THE following Wines ex Cannata

Port, Sherry, Sauterne, Hock, Chateau, Sparkling Champagne, Hermitage, Pale Cognac Brandy, in do. do. Scudon Brandies, in do. do. of 1 dozen.

Superfine Italian Saled Oil. Apply to,

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Victoria, 15th July 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Firm of FISHER WILTS & Co., of Canton, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 7th March last. The undersigned will continue the Business of the late Firm at Canton, from this date, under the Firm of FISHER & Co.

MAXIMILIAN FISCHER.

Canton, 20th June 1846.

NOTICE.

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

AUGUSTINE, HEARD & Co.

Canton, 20th March, 1846.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS RAWLINS HUDSON is authorized to sign our firm by procurement.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, 29th May 1846.

NOTICE.

THE partnership business heretofore existing under the Firm of THOMAS RIPLEY & Co. carried on at Hongkong has by mutual consent terminated at that place, the Firm and business of the House being transferred (being the same Establishment) to Shanghai.

THOS. RIPLEY,

Liverpool, 23rd February 1846.

CHAS. SHAW,

Shanghai, 4th June 1846.

NOTICE.

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

W. H. FRANKLYN & Co.

at Hongkong and Canton.

W. H. FRANKLYN.

China, the 1st of January 1846.

MR. JOHN SKALL and Mr ROBERT MUIRHEAD RADDIE, were admitted partners in our establishment on the 1st instant.

BOYD, BEBBY & Co.

Calcutta, 26th May 1846.

SUMMER WINES & BEER.

ON SALE by the undersigned—An excellent light

Chateau for summer use, cheap; Champagne of quality; Port, Colored and Golden Sherry, of 1st

Hock; Straw Colored and Golden Sherry, of 1st quality; Port, Alcock's and other Ales in wood and bottle, and

Superior Navy Canvas, Anchors of various sizes, Chain Cable, 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.

FOR SALE.

A few cases of very superior Pale French Brandy.

W. H. FRANKLYN.

Victoria, 10th July 1846.

SODA WATER AND AERATED LEMONADE.

NADE may be had at the manufactory of

J. A. SPONK,

Just's Buildings, Queen's Road.

Victoria, 24th July 1846.

E. CHRISTOPHER, respectfully offers to the Public, at his Store, Queen's Road, an

assortment of Linen Drapery, Haberdashery, and General Stores, and a Frogs that is secured will give general satisfaction.

Victoria, 9th July, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a partnership, for the transaction of a general Agency and Commission business, under the respective Firms of RAWLE, DUUS & Co. at Victoria, and DUUS, RAWLE & Co. at Shanghai.

S. B. RAWLE.

N. DUUS.

Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1845.

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 dozen cases.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

AN assortment of Anchors and Chain Cables, Europe, Manila and Coir Rope, Hemp and Cotton Canvas, and several Spars for lower and topmasts.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

SUMMER WINES.

FOR sale by the undersigned, Rhish and French Wines at moderate prices.

Griffenberg — Destournel

Hockheimer — Lartigue

Geissenheimer — St Julian.

Sherry — Port

Champagne

And a few baskets of fresh SALTZEE WATER direct from Germany in the Dutch ship Costor.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, 16th May, 1846.

AMERICAN FLOUR.

A few barrels of kiln dried flour for sale by

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

DENGAL RICE—A few hundred bags of very superior quality, just landed and for Sale by,

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore subsisting between us was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

FARNCOMB & GODDARD.

Victoria, 4th July 1846.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has removed his Offices to the premises of Messrs HUMPHREYS & Co.

E. FARNCOMB,

Notary Public & Solicitor.

Victoria, 5th July 1846.

MESSRS HUNTER & BARTON, beg to announce that their Macao Establishment has been removed to No. 12 Dennis Hong Canton.

WHERE THE FOLLOWING ARE FOR SALE.

SODA WATER and AERATED LEMONADE direct from the fountain. Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Ships Medicine chests 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 Dennis Hong, Canton.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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

ASSET AT AUCTION.

ACHOOK, Comptroller, No. 12 Imperial Hong Hongkong, 13th March, 1846.

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, &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.

ON SALE by the undersigned at his Rooms, opposite Chinn's Hoag, Queen's Road:—

Sherry, Claret, Muscato, Port, Brandy, Gin, Arrack.

Beer, Porter, &c.

Italian and French Olive Oil.

feelings and opinions of the House of Lords. The time has not been a long one. The bill has been accelerated and hurried by the long and deliberate discussion which has taken place.

The grounds on which their Lordships might have been at one time disposed to look with alarm upon this measure, and to reject it, have gradually yielded to inquiry and some experience. The reasons for adopting the ministerial measure have been only slightly altered by time; and the measure is now viewed as a question of public interest of more private interest. The measure will now go up to the House of Lords, under a combination of circumstances the most advantageous for its consideration in that house, which could well have occurred. It is now five months since it was known that the statement belonging to the two great parties had agreed that the time was come when the public interests required that all restrictions on the supply of food should be removed. From the moment when Lord John Russell failed to form a government, and Sir Robert Peel returned to office, assured of his Lordship's support in the measure now proposed, a large body of the most influential peers were also committed to it. The experience, moreover, of that intervening period, has been greatly calculated to remove the objections of others, who at first were opposed to its expediency. It is a measure which has the appearance of all changes, especially those which disturb existing arrangements, to which old prejudices have created a firm adherence, greatly exaggerated in the anticipated consequences. On the present occasion, however, when the greatest panic might have been expected among the agricultural body, no alarm, whatever, has been manifested. On the one hand there has been no disposition shown to resist the measure, but to go on to forward it. On the other hand, no indisposition whatever has been evinced to continue the occupation of land at the same rents as before. When leases have expired, there has been a great willingness ever to re-take land on terms equally advantageous to the landlord. Already has there appeared a greater disposition to apply capital and energy to the improvement of the soil. The time has given no symptoms of that depression which has so often been expected by Parliament in discussions, has been expected by the country in preparation for a change, which admit to be inevitable, and which the great majority of the country think desirable. These facts alone must go far to disarm such members of the House of Lords, who personally object to this measure, of the grounds of their opposition, and to reconcile them to support the Government.

But even with such Peers who still fear and object—whose scruples have not been satisfied by experience, not shaken by argument, there is still a ground of high policy, which must cause great hesitation, before they oppose this measure. That it is a measure upon which public opinion is decided—the on the policy and wisdom of which the intelligence of the country is satisfied—and, moreover, on the necessity of which all our leading statesmen are agreed—and that it must, secondly, be carried at a very early period, be adopted by the Legislature, are no longer questions of serious doubt. In this state of the public mind, delay could not be fatal by the measure; but it would lead to events which, in their result, must be deeply injurious to the public welfare, to private interests, and to the permanent influence of the House of Lords. With such noble Lords, this is not now a question of mere abstract theory to be argued on, or of mere commercial grounds. It has assumed the shape of a great political fact, to which the House of Commons is pledged by a large majority—in favour of which the public opinion has been most unequivocally expressed. Such noble Lords then justly ask themselves, what possible advantage can arise from a fruitless opposition to this bill? That it must pass is certain; it might indeed be a question of a little time. But what time could compensate for the inconvenience and disturbance which must necessarily arise from any delay. The longer the question is unsettled, now that it is evident that settlement can only be in one way, the worse it must be for all parties, and particularly for the agriculturists and landowners themselves. These are considerations which we are certain will determine a great number who still doubt the wisdom of the measure to abstain from opposing it. None are more convinced than they are, however, of the truth of that saying of Lord Bacon's, that "A stubborn retention of customs is a turbulent thing, not less than the introduction of new."

If, then, we consider that the members of the House of Lords immediately attached to each of the great parties in the state, will warmly support this bill, moreover, we make due allowance for those who have changed their opinions in the course of the recent discussions, in addition to those who have always been firm advocates of the measure, and if to these we add another numerous class, who, while they are not without their scruples and objections, still, on political grounds, deem it wise not to oppose this measure, we can readily believe in the increased majority by which it is now said this measure will be passed. It is now said, that on the second reading, it will be adopted by a majority very little, if at all, short of forty.

The only ground on which any anxiety has been entertained, is lest the bill should be delayed in committee. A noble lord, who in 1815, when in the House of Commons, made a most vigorous opposition to the Corn Bill, has expressed his determination to move the substitution of a fixed duty in committee. Of the result of the attempt we have no fear, even without the aid of the proxies of absent Peers, which do not seem to be in question. Let us consider what their Lordships' proposal would be by such a course, and at what cost that gain could be purchased. Suppose the adoption of a fixed duty of four shillings the quarter (and no one even ventures now to suggest more), were possible. It is a favourite doctrine among their Lordships that such a duty would not raise, in any sensible degree, the price of English wheat, but with which we do not disagree; but, in their opinion, such is the case. How do they come to this opinion, which is founded on such a supposition? This is a question which they must determine not by our estimate of the effect of a fixed duty, but by their own. Five shillings of duty, say some of their Lordships, will raise the price of English wheat one shilling in price. Then, if for an effective protection of one shilling, that

this amendment would be adopted, if adopted at all, that is, in the views of the noble lords whom we now address. But their Lordships will know that such an amendment must have the same effect upon the fate of the bill as if rejected on the second reading by ever so large a majority. The slightest alteration in a money bill they will know can not be accepted by the House of Commons, and we are sure that the bill will be abandoned, if they are not satisfied that it shall be passed in all its integrity. But can it be deemed possible that any considerable number of their Lordships will adopt a course, for so trivial an object, which will bring them in collision with the House of Commons, and expose themselves and the country to all the inconvenience and danger which would attend an open rejection of this measure? We do not believe it. Let the noble lords, who threaten this amendment, persevere with it, who we have every confidence that he will find himself in a large minority, even in committee. We can well understand how some noble lords who feel strongly the necessity of protection, should be tempted to oppose the measure altogether, but how any one, after sacrificing favourite opinions for a great political necessity, can be induced to render their sacrifice of no avail by adopting the amendment of the noble lord, we see at a loss to understand. Again, even though this amendment were carried in committee by the absence of proxies, it would be the duty of the government to move an amendment on the report on its being brought up, when the same majority might be expected as voted on the second reading. What practical advantage then can the noble lord promise himself by the course on which he has determined, as with the opposition in the House of Commons, some of the oppositionists, but we do not believe the bill will be altered in any essential detail; and we are not yet without hope that even the attempt to do so will be abandoned.

Practically, then, we may now consider the bill ultimately safe. But next to ultimate safety we would venture to impress upon their Lordships the great object to be gained to all parties by doing that which is now inevitable, as quickly as possible. The interests of the public at large, and of their tenants in particular, especially call for this author's labours in this respect. The want of confidence, which has resulted from the supposition of these measures, has paralyzed trade, and depressed the agricultural markets more than any other. The quantity of wheat sold since the 1st of January in the present year, in the 288 towns from which the weekly averages are calculated, is nearly half a million of quarters less than in the same time last year, and of their tenants it is believed the bill will be altered in any essential detail; and we are not yet without hope that even the attempt to do so will be abandoned.

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We have every confidence that these considerations will have their full weight with the House of Lords; and that, seeing the measure inevitable, even though it did not approve of it will abstain from any course which will cause unnecessary delay. We believe, therefore, that we may now rest satisfied that the bill will progress, as nearly as possible, through its various stages, in the following order,—if, as we supposed in the beginning of this article, at the latest it is sent up to the House of Lords on the 18th.

The first reading will be on Monday the 15th; the second reading will probably be on Thursday and Friday the 21st and 22nd; it will be sent to committee on Monday the 25th; the third reading will take place on Tuesday the 26th or Thursday the 28th; and the royal assent may be given on Monday the 1st of June. And if, as we are still disposed to hope, the third reading may be concluded in the House of Commons on Tuesday next, and the Bill carried up to the House of Lords on Thursday, then the various stages of the bill may be expected to be a few days earlier. At all events we have at this moment the fullest confidence that, in the first week of June, this measure will be passed, and so long kept the country in the utmost suspense, will have received Her Majesty's most willing assent. We well know the deep anxiety which pervades the whole of the mercantile classes on this subject, which has induced us, for their guidance, to venture upon this estimate of the further time which will be occupied before this measure is finally passed.—Economist, May 8.

DRESS REGULATIONS.—ALTERATIONS IN THE ROYAL NAVAL UNIFORM. The Gazette of Tuesday night contained the official announcement of the alterations in the dress regulations for the Royal Navy. It is dated "The Executive Order, 1846," and signed "H. Carr," the Secretary of the Admiralty. The alterations are as follows:—The uniform of the Service is classified under the head "Civil Branch."

Paymasters and Purse of the Royal Navy, shall in future wear two epaulettes with their respective uniform coats, and that Mates, Second Lieutenants, Assistant-Surgeons, and passed Clerks, shall each wear one epaulette on the right shoulder of their uniform coats.

Admirals of the Fleet.—Dress uniform same as before; but to have two gold epaulettes with embroidered straps, oak leaf and acorn pattern, with pearl crescent and edging; three stars within the crescent and one star on the strap, above a gold cross surmounted with a crown; a double row of crossed buttons surmounted with a crown; a half long, and one inch and five-eighths in circumference. The devices on all the executive officers epaulettes to be embroidered in silver according to patterns, except batons and swords, which are to be solid.

Admiral.—Dress Uniform—Epaulettes are to have lace straps, with three stars within the crescent, above their crossed swords and baton surmounted by a crown.

Vice-Admiral.—Dress uniform—Epaulettes, two stars only within the crescent, under the crossed baton and sword.

Rear-Admiral.—Dress Uniform—Epaulettes, one star, of a larger size, within the crescent, under the crossed baton and sword.

Commodores of the First Class, and Captains of the Fleet, when not Flag-Officers.—Dress Uniform.—The same as a Rear-Admiral, with the following exception: Epaulettes with the same pattern as the Admirals, but the buttons to be bright with all anchor and chain cable within the crescent, above it a star, surmounted by a crown.

Commodores of the Second Class.—Dress Uniform.—The same as Commodores of the First Class, with the following exceptions:—Coat.—The lace on the bottom edge of lapel and on front and back edges of skirt to be omitted; the lace round top edge of the collar to be one and a half inch wide, and three quarters of an inch along the bottom; one and a half inch lace round the flaps and cuffs, and the quarters of an inch on sleeve flaps. Buttons.—The same as the Admirals, omitting the laurel wreaths. Undress Uniform.—The same as Commodores of the First Class.

Captains and Commanders.—Dress Uniform.—The same as Commodores of the Second Class, with the following exceptions:—Coat.—The distinction lace on the sleeves to be omitted for Captains, and also the lace round the flaps and cuffs, and the quarters of an inch on sleeve flaps. Buttons.—The same as Commodores, those under three years' standing to be distinguished by the anchor surmounted by a crown; and Commanders, by the anchor surmounted by a star, and the buttons to be only three inches and a quarter long, and one inch and three-eighths in circumference. Undress Uniform.—The same as Commodores of the Second Class, with the following exceptions:—Coat.—The distinction lace on the cuffs to be omitted. Epaulettes.—The same; or on board ship, two stars the same as those of the epaulettes without buttons.

Lieutenants.—Dress Uniform—Epaulettes.—To be smaller, the buttons to be only three inches long, and one inch and an eighth in circumference, and with the anchor only within the crescent. Undress Uniform.—Coat.—The same as Commanders. Epaulettes.—The same as in dress; or, on board ship, two straps the same as those of the epaulettes, without buttons.

Master of Fleet.—Dress Uniform.—The same uniform and appointments as a Lieutenant, except that the epaulettes are to have crossed anchors, without cables, within the crescent, surmounted by a gold and silver star on the strap. Undress Uniform.—The same as Lieutenants, except that the epaulettes are to be the same as in dress; or on board ship, two straps, the same as those of the epaulettes, without buttons.

Masters.—Dress Uniform.—The same uniform and appointments as Masters of the Fleet, omitting the star on the strap of the epaulettes. Undress Uniform.—The same as Master of the Fleet, omitting the star on the strap of the epaulettes; or, on board ship, two straps, the same as those of the epaulettes, without buttons.

Mates.—Dress Uniform.—The same uniform and appointments as Lieutenants, with the following exceptions:—Coats.—The lace to be only three quarters of an inch wide. Trowsers.—To have no lace. Epaulettes.—To have one star on the right shoulder, the same as Peers as Lieutenants, but smaller; the device to be also smaller, and the buttons to be only two inches and a half long, and three-quarters of an inch in circumference. Undress Uniform.—Same as in dress. Epaulettes.—Same as in dress; or, on board ship, a strap on the right shoulder, the same as that of the epaulettes, without buttons.

Second Masters.—Dress Uniform.—The same uniform and appointments as Mates, except that the device on the epaulettes is to be smaller. Undress Uniform.—The same as Mates, except that the device on the epaulettes is to be the same as the Masters, but smaller. Civil Branch.—Director-General of Naval Hospitals and Fleets.—Dress Uniform.—The same uniform and appointments as Commodores of the Second Class, except that the coat is to be single-breasted, at angles with the skirt, with nine buttons on the breast, to be placed in three rows. The epaulettes to have a star only within the crescent, surmounted by a crown on the strap. N.B. The devices for the epaulettes of all civil officers to be embroidered in gold and silver, according to pattern. Undress Uniform.—The same as Commodores of the Second Class, except that the coat is to be single-breasted, at angles with the skirt, with nine buttons on the breast, to be placed in three rows. Epaulettes.—The same as in dress.

Medical Inspectors of Hospitals and Fleets.—Dress Uniform.—The same as the Director-General, with the following exceptions:—Coat.—The distinction lace on the cuffs to be omitted. Epaulettes.—The same as the Director-General, but with a crown only within the crescent. Hat, Scabbard, and Sword Belt.—The same as the Director-General, with the following exceptions:—Coat.—The distinction lace to be omitted. Epaulettes.—The

same as in dress; or, on board ship, two straps, the same as those of the epaulettes, without buttons. Deputy Medical Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets.—Dress Uniform.—The same as Inspectors, but the coat to have the lace round the flap buttons omitted; and the epaulettes to have buttons same as Commanders, with a star only to be placed within the crescent. Scabbard.—The same as Inspector, but epaulettes the same as in dress; or, on board ship, two straps, the same as those of the epaulettes, without buttons.

Secretaries to Commanders-in-Chief.—Dress Uniform.—The same as Deputy-Inspectors, but coat to have only eight buttons on the breast, placed in pairs. Undress Uniform.—The same as Deputy-Inspector, but coat to have only eight buttons on the breast, in pairs.

Secretaries to Junior Flag-Officers.—Dress Uniform.—The same as Secretaries to Commander-in-Chief, with the following exceptions:—Coat.—The lace to be only one inch wide, instead of one and a half; and half an inch, instead of three quarters of an inch. Epaulettes.—The same as on Lieutenants, without the devices thereon. Hat.—The same as Lieutenants; or Secretaries to Junior Flag-Officers may wear the uniform of the rank they hold. Undress Uniform.—The same as Secretaries to Commanders-in-Chief, except the epaulettes, which are to be the same as in dress; or, on board ship, two straps, the same as those of the epaulettes, without buttons.

Surgeons.—Dress Uniform.—The same as Secretaries to Junior Flag-Officers, except that the coat is to have nine buttons on the breast, placed by three. Undress Uniform.—The same as Secretaries to Junior Flag-Officers, except that the coat is to have nine buttons on the breast, placed in three.

Paymasters and Purse.—Dress Uniform.—The same as Secretaries to Junior Flag-Officers. Undress Uniform.—The same as Secretaries to Junior Flag-Officers.

Naval Instructors.—Dress Uniform.—Unless in holy orders, the same as Secretaries to Junior Flag-Officers, except that the eight buttons on the breast of the coat are to be placed at equal distances, and without epaulettes or lace on the trowsers. Undress Uniform.—The same as Secretaries to Junior Flag-Officers, except that the buttons on the breast of the coat are to be regular, and without epaulettes or lace to trowsers.

Assistant-Surgeons.—Dress Uniform.—The same as Surgeons, with the following exceptions:—Coat.—The lace to be only three-quarters of an inch wide. Trowsers.—To have no lace. Epaulettes.—One on the right shoulder, the same as Mates, without the device. Undress Uniform.—The same as Surgeons, with the epaulettes the same as in dress; or, on board ship, a strap, the same as that of the epaulettes, without buttons.

Passed Clerks.—Dress Uniform.—The same as Assistant-Surgeon, except that the coat is to have eight buttons on the breast, to be placed by pairs. Undress Uniform.—The same as Assistant-Surgeons, except that the coat is to have eight buttons on the breast.

Captains-Clerks, and Clerks to Secretaries.—Dress Uniform.—The same as passed Clerks, but without the epaulettes. Undress Uniform.—The same as passed Clerks, but without epaulettes.

Clerks' Assistants.—The undress uniform of Captains-Clerks.—Engineers.—Coat.—Blue cloth, double-breasted; buttons, having a steam-engine, with a crown above, embossed on them, to be placed four and four, and a larger button of the same kind upon the collar. Waistcoat.—With buttons similar to those on the coat. Trowsers.—Plain blue cloth. Cap.—With a gold lace band one inch wide, and a gold crown according to pattern in front, above the band. Memoranda.—Shoulder straps, having the distinctive marks above described, may be substituted for the epaulettes on board the ships with the undress uniforms, and are also to be used on great coasts on all occasions. Great Coats.—The great coats for officers in the Royal Navy are to be of blue cloth, double or single-breasted, with the number and arrangement of the buttons according to the undress uniform assigned to their respective ranks, omitting the pocket flaps, and with stud and fall collars, according to the patterns at the Admiralty office at each port; the straps of the respective epaulettes heretofore described to be worn with them, except by Flag-Officers, who are not to wear the straps. Undress Cap.—If preferred, officers may wear in undress, in lieu of the round hat, a blue cloth cap, with a gold lace band of the width of the lace on their dress coats, and a gold crown according to pattern, and of the same size in all ranks, in front above the band; officers who have no lace on their coats to have a band of gold lace one inch wide round their caps. Patterns of the uniforms and appointments, which are to be strictly adhered to, are to be seen at this office, and at the offices of the several Port-Admirals. All officers serving in inferior ranks are to wear the uniform of the rank to which they belong.—Naval and Military Gazette, March 25.

Imports. Per Torrington, British schooner from Hongkong, arrived June 1846. 1,787 piece Long Ellis, 399 " Chintzes, 685 dozen Handkerchiefs, 1 case Musical Boxes, 1 " Pistols, 1 " Dutch covers, 1 " Teacups, 1 " Personal Sores. Sundry packages of personal Sores.

Exports. Per Torrington British schooner for Hongkong, sailed 15th June, 1846. Tea Gunpowder 36,144 lbs Imperial 6,909 Hyson 10,169 Young Hyson 39,015 Twinkay 20,941 Hyson Skin 11,987 104,446

Printed and Published by JOHN CARL, At the Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette, Printing Office, COOEN STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG, 1846.

