

THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

VOL. V. No. 91.

VICTORIA SATURDAY NOVEMBER 14th, 1846.

PRICE 1/6

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FOR LONDON.
THE fine A 1 Ship DARTMOUTH, 733 Tons, has superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched from Hongkong at the end of October. For Passage, apply to Captain SPREYER, on board, or to
TURNER & Co.,
Hongkong or Canton.
Hongkong, 26th September 1846.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.
A substantial House, consisting of two sitting rooms, each 30 feet by 20, and in height 17 feet, separated by folding doors, five good sized bed rooms, with Dressing and bath room to each; two servants' rooms, a front and a back Verandah, closed with Venetians, each 84 feet long, 12 feet wide; flat roof, convenient for exercise, and affording a fine view of the Harbour and its entrances. The Walls and foundation constructed purposely to admit of the addition of an upper Story, if required. Commodious outbuildings for Servants, Store rooms, and Offices, a large Compound, Garden &c., the whole surrounded by a good fence, situated on the ridge at West Point, and lately occupied by the Honorable P. L. STRANGE, Attorney General.
JAMESON, HOW & Co.
Victoria, 25th September 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.
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, March 2nd, 1846.

TO LET.
A House in Gough Street. Apply to
JOHN CARR.

TO LET.
A HOUSE on Queen's Road, containing twelve rooms, with godowns. Apply to
ARCH: MELVILLE.
Victoria, 14th April, 1846.

TO LET.
A House situate in Wellington Street, commanding a fine view of the Bay. Early possession can be given. For further particulars apply to
OSWALD.
Victoria, 27th February, 1846.

TO LET.
THE building on the Queen's Road occupied at present by J. A. Oxley Esq., as the Penitentiary and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office.
Possession given early in November. Apply to
BUSH & Co.
Hongkong, 27th October 1846.

TO LET.
THE dwelling House on the Hollywood Road, lately occupied by the Honourable W. Cairns. Apply to
BUSH & Co.
Hongkong, 9th November 1846.

TO LET.
THE Bungalow in Aberdeen Street lately occupied by the Royal Sappers, Light Infantry, &c.
BUSH & Co.
Hongkong, 9th November 1846.

TO BE LET.
A Single and a double seated Godown. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Victoria, 5th June 1846.

TO LET.
SPACIOUS Godowns and dwelling house, built of Stone and Granite and lately occupied by Messrs. Thomas Rindley & Co. (The property is situated near the centre of the Town, Victoria, Hongkong) and has a water frontage. Apply on the premises, or to
THOMAS RINDLEY & Co.
Hongkong, 31st July 1846.

TO LET ON LEASE.
A HOUSE on Queen's Road, late in the occupation of Mr. C. W. Howe. Apply at the Office of the Friend of China.

APARTMENTS.
A Suite of Rooms in a new building, having a water frontage, on the wharf. Apply at the Office of the Friend of China.

TO LET.
THE godown, and first floor of the premises in Queen's Road, adjoining Messrs. Cairns & Brinley. Apply to
OSWALD.
Victoria, 1st June 1846.

THE internal and external works of the Docks, in the Harbour, Victoria, Hongkong, 30th June 1846.
CHARLES JOHN BARR,
Superintendent of the Works.
Victoria, 30th June 1846.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned has been appointed Agent for the sale of the property in London.
Victoria, 2nd July 1846.

FOR SALE.
AT the Godowns of Messrs. Buxton, Rawson & Co. superior Sherry, Madeira, and Port in wood and bottle; Champagne from the house 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.

MR. ALEXANDER McCULLOUGH and Mr. DUSKAT JAMES KAY have been admitted Partners in our Firm.
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, 20th October 1846.

FOR SALE.
WEBSTER, Gordon, Cosart & Co's superior Madeira, in Hds, quarter and half quarter cases, and in cases. **FLETCHER & Co.**
Hongkong, 1st March, 1845.

NOTICE.
MR. ROGER JACOB is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August 1846.

FOR SALE.
THE following Wines or Canned.
Sherry, Sauterne, Chateau, Sparkling Champagne, Sheridage, Pale Cognac Brandy, in do. of 1 dozen, Scheidts Genere, in do. of 1 dozen.
Superfine Italian Salad Oil. Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Victoria, 15th July 1846.

FOR SALE.
ALSOP'S Beer in cask and bottle. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Victoria, 1st September 1846.

FOR SALE.
BLANDY'S Madeira, in half pipes, hds, and quarter cases. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Victoria, 10th April 1846.

FOR SALE.
BREATHING CORNER, 16 to 22 oz. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1846.

NOTICE.
MR. CHARLES RYDER is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Canton, 1st August 1846.

INDIA AND CHINA MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company, and are prepared to grant Policies on all Ports, (China, Calcutta, Bombay, and Canton) at 10 per cent. (Ten per cent) on all Premiums.
GILMAN & Co.
Canton, 1st October 1846.

NOTICE.
MR. FERRISMAN is authorized to sign for our firm in China, by Productions and in Hongkong, 29th October 1846.

FOR SALE.
AT the Godowns of the undersigned, in One Dock, a quantity of
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

FOR SALE.
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RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

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RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

FOR SALE.
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RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

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RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

FOR SALE.
A quantity of
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

BANCA TIN,
FOR SALE, at Hongkong Apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.,
Canton.

September 20, 1846.
NOTICE.
MR. JOSEPH L. ROBERTS is a partner in our firm.
AUGUSTINE, HEARD & Co.
Canton, 20th March, 1846.

FOR SALE.
INVOICES of:—Russian Cordage, Paint, Paint Oil, Canvas, Blocks, Bunting, Twine, and superior Hamburg Mess Pork and Beef.
Wine, Brandy, Gin and Vilegar.
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, September 1846.

FOR SALE.
AN Elegant Rosewood Cabinet Piano, Metallic Plate, 6 1/2 Octaves, by C. L. Weiss, 142 Leadenhall Street.
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
4th November 1846.

FOR SALE.
AN Invoice of Window Glass, from 9 by 7 to 18 by 12.
One do. of Best English Plate and Stained Glass, from 2 1/2 by 18 to 30 by 80.
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
4th November 1846.

FOR SALE.
ANCHORS, Chain Gables, and Hawse Pipes of all sizes:—An Invoice of Manila, Europe, and Palmetto Ropes. Also
Coffee and Government Cigars.
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
4th November 1846.

FOR SALE.
CALT Provisions, Flour, Rum, Arrack, and Brandy in Wood: Whisky, Cognac, and all kinds of Wines in Bottle.
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
4th November 1846.

FOR SALE.
A Salamander Book and Treasure Safes.
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
4th November 1846.

NOTICE.
THE following Parcels forwarded by Messrs WAGHORN & Co's Overland Conveyance, will be delivered on the presentation of W. & Co's Receipt for same:—
St. J. D. CAMPBELL, Oriental Bank.
ST. J. FAGAN, Esq.
J. WILLIAMS.
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
4th November 1846.

MESSRS WAGHORN & CO'S AGENCY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for Messrs WAGHORN & Co, are prepared to forward Parcels to India or England by the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS, which sail from here on the 25th of every Month.
All Parcels sent to Victoria to be forwarded must be free of Freight and other Charges, and should arrive here 24 Hours before the Mail closes.
All Parcels received from India or here, on the presentation of the Receipts; but if they are not accompanied by other papers, 4s per Package will be charged, besides the Freight and other Expenses.
Forms at the Office, Waghorn & Co's Overland Guide by the Route to Egypt, India, China, Hindostan and Persia, and from Passengers on their way from and to London.
1st Route, via Southampton, 24 days to London, 28 days to Constantinople, with 2d and 3d class Passages.
Also, a few Overland Letters.
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
4th May 1846.

FOR SALE.
A quantity of
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

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RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

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A quantity of
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

FOR SALE.
AND received per late arrivals by the undersigned several Articles consisting of, as follows:—Saddlery, Ladies and Gents' Riding Whips, Do: do White Cotton Hats, Hosiery, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Gloves, Brushes, Caddies, Caddies, Cooking utensils, Oilman's Store, Allsorts Beer, Dark and Cherry Brandy, Champagne, Hook, Sherry, Port, Madeira, and Cherry Cordial. Also, a quantity of Bengal Rice and Gram.
BOWMA, HUMPHREYS & Co.
Victoria, 14th September, 1846.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
SODA WATER, SEATED LEMONADE, Aerated Chalybeate Water, highly recommended, on account of its tonic properties.
Asket at Canton.
ACHOOK, Comprodr, No. 3 Imperial Hong
Hongkong, 13th March, 1846.

FOR SALE.
SODA WATER AND SEATED LEMONADE, ADE of superior quality at Messrs HERRICK & BARTON'S Dispensary, Palliser Street, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
CANTON, at Dr KENNEDY'S Dispensary, No. 5, New French Hong.
MACAO, at HINNAN'S, Chinese Shopkeeper, Rua d'Augustine.

SEATED LEMONADE,
AND
SODA WATER.
(From the New Manufactory at Macao.)
ON application may be had at F. A. SEABRA'S Dispensary, Praya Grande, and at the Store of M. JOHN SMITH.
Terms:—Lemonade, per dozen, one dollar and a quarter, and Soda Water, one dollar, bottles to be returned:—with bottles \$3 per dozen.
Orders for ten dozens, or above: Soda Water, Seventy-five cents, and Lemonade, one dollar per dozen.
Macao, 1st October 1846.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
MESSRS HERRICK COLEY and Wm. THAM GAS, Attorneys of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster, in England and Solicitors of the High Court of Chancery have been duly admitted to practice as Attorneys, Solicitors and Proctors of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, and have this day entered into Copartnership.
Office at the house lately occupied by Messrs HUMPHREYS & Co, Queen's Road.
Victoria, 19th October 1846.

TO COMMANDERS &c.
THE undersigned begs to solicit the attention of Commanders of ships and the public to his extensive assortment of stores, replenished every month by direct importations to his own depot, consisting of:—
Europe, Manila, and Port Cordage of all sizes; Spun-yarn, Worthing, Manila, Hoop-rope, Lead-line, Oakum, etc. (Best Navy Cordage, Scotch twine, and Dutch bunting); Tar, Pitch, Ropes, Paints, Putty, etc. (Best Navy Varnish and etc.); Blocks, Hanks, Mast Hooks, and Nails of every kind; Palms, Sail needles, etc.
Bread, Flour, and Salt provisions.
Oilman's Stores, of every description.
Sherry, Port, Madeira, and Champagne; Scotch and Irish Whisky; Cognac Brandy; and all sorts of Wine and Spirits.
Canton, 14th September 1846.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE.
DUNN'S PATENT FIREWORKS, and other articles, for sale by
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

FOR SALE.
A quantity of
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

FOR SALE.
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RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

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THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE. VICTORIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, 1846.

(From the China Mail, November 12.)

His Excellency H. M. Plenipotentiary, Sec. &c., &c., is pleased to direct that the annexed Correspondence with the Chinese Minister, relative to the disturbances, be published for the information of British Subjects within the Dominions of the Emperor of China. The announcements as to the establishment of a Guard near the Factories has been confirmed by H. M. Consul at Canton; but the best security of H. M. Subjects, and their best claims to protection, will consist in an abstinance from aggression against the people of the country in which they reside.

W. CAINE, In the absence of Mr. Johnston. Victoria, Hongkong, 12th November 1846.

Mr. Xmas, High Imperial Commissioner, &c., &c., &c., send the following reply to the Honourable Envoy respecting a letter they received about an officer being directed to Canton for investigating the circumstances of the outbreak on the 7th inst.

(Here follows a full extract of that paper.) We remembered, on perusing the above, that you the Honourable Envoy in a previous Dispatch stated, that you were sending an officer to Canton for investigating the circumstances of the outbreak on the 7th inst. It does not, however, appear in your present communication that the foreigners who fired as to occasion loss of life were found on the 7th inst. Every stranger, and the people who were on the 7th inst. were taken place because of common gave rise to the disturbance, and that therefore the mob, not without a cause, attempted to burn and destroy the houses of the foreigners. The people who were on the 7th inst. were taken place because of common gave rise to the disturbance, and that therefore the mob, not without a cause, attempted to burn and destroy the houses of the foreigners. The people who were on the 7th inst. were taken place because of common gave rise to the disturbance, and that therefore the mob, not without a cause, attempted to burn and destroy the houses of the foreigners.

Not only do you the Honourable Envoy vigorously protest the British Merchants in Canton, who are the friends of trade, but we the Great Minister and Lieutenant-Governor also exert ourselves to procure their quietness. This ought, however, to be done in a complete manner and finally, so as to render the Chinese submissive, and the both parties will live in peace and be kept from all harm. It is vain to attempt pulling down the Canton people by main force without a show of reason, for their numbers are too great, and disturbance of a physical force. To sum up the whole, we ought to act with equity, and maturely think about the steps to be taken. As the foreigners have destroyed the lives of several Chinese, and not behaved in conformity to the Treaty, the Chinese are filled with hatred and deep ill-will. How have we to act, if a foreigner should lose his life on a future occasion, and all manage it speedily according to the Treaty, it will be very fortunate. It is however of the highest importance not to give vent to our anger.

For the Honourable Envoy I have heard that we the Great Minister and Lieutenant-Governor have established the force of the military police, and we must at the same time settle this case of loss of life with equity, and the hatred and ill-will of the Chinese will be allayed, and no unforeseen disturbance will be feared. We must at the same time settle this case of loss of life with equity, and the hatred and ill-will of the Chinese will be allayed, and no unforeseen disturbance will be feared.

It is notorious that the lamentable deaths of three subjects of China which have been presented here, the soldiers arrived immediately after the tumult began, instead of delaying for about three hours afterwards. It they were not answerable for the commencement of the disturbance, they certainly were greatly so for its continuance and consequences. It is satisfactory to learn from Your Excellency, and from Consul Macgregor, that a guard is being established in the neighbourhood of the foreign factories. I will take the most efficient measures in my power to maintain those who are in authority, and I repeat my previous declarations, that I cannot acquiesce in the continued attempts which have been made to charge the homicides exclusively on them. It would moreover be useless to distinguish any particular individuals among a crowd who were acting solely in defence of their lives, can scarcely be considered as culpable in any degree.

J. F. DAVIS, To His Excellency, Keiyang, Sec. &c., &c. True Copy. W. CAINE.

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

Table with columns: Place, Day, Date. Includes Sydney, Batavia, Singapore, etc.

NOTICE.—Upon CHAYL, will be open for public View, at 10 O'Clock, A. M. and at half past 5 O'Clock, P. M. during the winter months, beginning with the 1st Nov. 1846. Victoria, 19th October 1846.

NOTICE.—The committee, appointed at the last meeting of the Museo-Chinurological Society to consider the propriety of altering the constitution of that Society so as to make it embrace all the collected Sciences, having met and unanimously approved of the alteration, beg to call a meeting of all who are friendly to the objects of such a Society. The meeting will therefore be held at Dr. Duff's house on Tuesday the 17th Instant, at 7 1/2.

His Excellency, Sir John Davis, has published an extract from a despatch received from Keiyang, of date the 7th Instant, intimating that "the Great Minister and Lieutenant-Governor have established near the foreign factories a perpetual military post for the protection of the merchants." His Excellency also makes public his reply to the despatch.

These documents are prefaced by a Notification signed "W. Caine in the absence of Mr. Johnston." "W. Caine in the absence of Mr. Johnston," concludes his Notification in these words,—"but the best security of H. M. Subjects, and their best claims to protection, will consist in an abstinance from aggressions against the people of the country in which they reside."

The intention of this is sufficiently evident. It is the policy of the British Plenipotentiary to convey an impression, that his countrymen in China are notorious for their aggression against the amiable Chinese population of Canton! Anything more incorrect cannot well be imagined; but it only proves the adage that "drowning men grasp at straws." Sir John Davis has discovered that his late high honours measures are not to be permitted to pass, and that they will be laid before the British Government by the earliest opportunity; and hence to screen himself from the censure he so well merits, he is seizing every opportunity of injuring the character of those whose interests he is bound to protect. From the various official documents published during the past two months, having reference to the riot of the 8th of July, it appears that in the eyes of the Plenipotentiary, the British Residents are a set of lawless men, prone to shed blood, and losing no opportunity of maltreating the inoffensive Natives. In his heart Sir John Davis does not think so, but he would have the world of this opinion, as it might afford an apology for his illegal proceedings and insulting circulars.

But truth will prevail. No man knows the insolence of the lower classes in Canton better than His Excellency. No man is better acquainted with the fact, that from our earliest intercourse until now, foreign Merchants have been the objects of insult and contumely, and that they have ever, and still do show a wonderful degree of forbearance to wards the ignorant and prejudiced beings who surround them. It is true, that neither Englishmen, nor Americans, nor any other foreign Residents, will sit quietly and allow their houses to be burned over their heads. No, when they find a mob thunders at the factory gates, unchecked and unnoticed by the Chinese Authorities, they act precisely as might be expected—they arm themselves and repel the robbers who would sack their dwellings.

We confess that we place little reliance upon the "perpetual guard" and are satisfied that the best guard will always be found within the factories—that is, the Residents themselves. A guard was appointed to keep the streets clear of fruit vendors and other stall keepers, and had they done their duty, the upsetting of an intruding stall on the 4th of July need not have been made a handle for the unjust proceedings, which are now the common topic of conversation.

In the meantime, His Excellency may continue to shoot his shafts, and by implication vilify the reputation of British Merchants, but a day of reckoning cannot be far distant.

H. M. S. Woff/Commander Gordon, sailed for England on Thursday, We hear that the Vestal, Captain Talbot, and the Waterline, Commander Hay, take their departure for Borneo, Labuan, and India, in a few days.

We direct attention to the Programme of the Races on the 1st and 2nd proximo, it being altered since first published to meet the views of some of those who take an interest in this national sport. The programme is published to-day is the final determination of the Committee. The Members of the Hongkong Club who choose to join in the expense, will give Ball on the 4th, thus closing the gaieties of the winter Races.

SUPREME COURT.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10th. There, a native of India, was charged with stealing a silver chain, 3 gold studs, and a Kuypan and a half, the property of Mr. Miguel, the prosecutor, and was brought on to the stand; the latter being charged with having committed the robbery. The Jury acquitted the prisoner: he was afterwards indicted for receiving the same property knowing it to have been stolen, and found not guilty.

Woodgapp, is charged with having broken out of prison. James Collins, the Jailor, deposed that he knows the prisoner. He was given into the Custody on the 7th November 1845, under a charge of robbery; on the 21st of the same month he effected his escape by breach of prison: produces the warrant which committed him originally to his Custody, at his Lordships request this document was read in Court, but not having the Magistrate's signature, it was pronounced invalid, and as the Judge stated as "worthless as a piece of waste paper," the trial was in consequence postponed, giving the prisoner an opportunity to ascertain how far precedent has ever estimated the use of the mere seal of Office in lieu of the original man—his Lordship announced strongly on this irregularity, and recommended all the warrants at present issued to be forthwith signed, by one or other of the stipendiary Magistrates.

Two European Policemen, Patterson and Swinmer, and a Chinaman, also in the police force, were arraigned on the above charge. Lechin-yoo, deposes, I am an Opium dealer, on Sunday the 5th of July, in the evening, I was ordered to purchase prisoner entered my shop, but did not sell him any thing as a man drug—I said I would not sell him any thing contrary to law, and that I would give him a receipt, I retired to the back part of the shop: shortly after, on my return, I found my brother in the Custody of the three prisoners—in the police uniform—the Chinaman had hold of him by the tail—my brother was employed in the house as cook, and had no interest whatever in the business—the Chinaman prisoner demanded Thirty dollars from the shop, when Swinmer took him in char e; the sum when Swinmer's release was now reduced to 810, and 1000 Cash, having no money of my own I went and borrowed that amount from a friend, and it into the hands of the Chinese prisoner, the other two, Swinmer and Patterson standing by, the former still having hold of my brother, on the money being paid, he was immediately liberated. My brother is since dead—he & Chang-achong, from whom I borrowed the money, were present at the trial, and were sentenced to the prison—some discussion here took place, as to what extent the charge of extortion could be supported, seeing that the money was paid by the witness Lechin-yoo, as a friendly act, to release his brother, who was quite irresponsible for the amount advanced, and would never have had to make it good, the Judge decided that the indictment could not be supported, and the three prisoners were at once liberated, the Judge cautioning them how they behaved for the future.

Ramsey, a native of India, is charged with having robbed his master, Dr. Grant, Assistant Surgeon 42nd M. N. I. of 200 Rupees. Dr. Grant deposes: In July last, I received the sum of 200 Rupees balance of my pay, I placed it in a tin box, which was afterwards deposited in a Buffalo trunk. My servant kept my keys: the money was counted in his presence. On hearing the robbery, I examined the trunk, found it had been broken open, the tin box also broken, and the bag of money taken away; saw my papers remained in the tin box. I suspected the prisoner: a week after I gave information of the robbery, I was informed that a man had been apprehended on suspicion, having a number of Rupees in a bag in his possession. I recognized the bag, having now only 176 Rupees in it, by a memorandum on a slip of paper, which I put inside.

An apothecary attached to the 42nd Regiment states, that the prisoner called on him about half past 9 o'clock, viz: the 13th of July last, and told him that his master had been robbed—he immediately went to Dr. Grant's quarters—the box-prisoner told him had been broken open, he found was locked—prisoner opened it with the key—prisoner also said that all the doors of the house were open, and that he saw a man running out of the back door. I found the back door closed, bolted inside. When prisoner attended his master at Mess a sentry was always posted by the Dr's quarters. A hivilder of the 42nd states, that he knows the prisoner. When he attended his master to the Mess, he always told him, that a watch might be set on the house, on the night of the robbery he was not told, consequently no guard was stationed.

Davis, a policeman, recognizes the bag, this witness states, that he met a man on the Queen's Road who was drunk, and dropping Rupees every step: he took him to the police station—he picked up 60 or 60 Rupees—the man was carrying a bag round his waist concealed. Witness did not see the bag until he got to the police house.

Ramsay, (a prisoner, the man on whom the bag of money was found) next appears as a witness, as accounted for being in possession of the money by the prisoner telling him where he had concealed it: he was told by the prisoner to go to the place and get it: he expects to say something to do. Witness took all the money out of the bag, and gave it to the prisoner, in his defence, calls Sergt. Wright, who deposes that he heard the last witness confess that he had stolen the money, and not the prisoner: two Indian policemen are called, and state that they heard the same confession. The Jury acquitted the Prisoner.

Ramsay, a witness in the previous case, is indicted for having property in his possession knowing it to have been stolen. The evidence in this case was given by the Jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to 14 years transportation. Leang Amoo is charged with having stolen 894 belonging to Wan Aye. Wan Aye deposes that in May last he was Comptroller in the Establishment of Mr. John Carr: that he had 894 belonging to his master, for which he was responsible, locked up in a drawer in his room—he was wronged for a short time, leaving the prisoner in charge of the same drawer, but the prisoner returned he discovered the drawer broken open, and the money was missing, the prisoner had absconded. None of the other servants left the House after the robbery. Witness had accounted to his master for one half of the amount stolen. Mr. Smithers, Inspector recognizes the Prisoner as having been brought to the police station on the above charge. Mr. H. F. Edwards, states: that in the month of September last, he was managing the business of Mr. Carr: he was apprized of a man being in the house who had robbed Mr. Carr of some money, previously on his being pointed out, he secured the prisoner, who made an attempt to escape, but was recaptured, and sent to the police station, the prisoner in defence states that another servant in the house committed the robbery, and that he was innocent. The Jury acquitted the prisoner.

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WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11. Will Alum pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a gold watch the property of J. C. Bowring Esq. Mr. Bowring requested the Chief Justice to pass as mild a sentence as the case would admit. The Prisoner had been a considerable time in hiserick, and behaved well—he believed had been seduced by another party not present.

The Judge in passing sentence remarked it was a very serious crime to steal from a dwelling house. He would have sentenced him to transportation for 7 years, but in consequence of what Mr. Bowring had said would limit it to 10 years. Chan Aso accused of stealing a clock from the house of Robert Lowrie. Mr. Lowrie gave evidence that one day in July last about a quarter past 12 he missed the clock, none of his servants could inform him about it, he sent them to search for it and one of them found it and brought it back. It cost \$80.

Yang-Achong the servant, went into the Prisoners house in the morning to look for a book, and pointed out four men as the persons, they wanted \$20 for it but agreed to take \$12. On getting this sum from his master he returned and with the prisoner went on board a passage boat where they found the clock. On getting it witness instead of giving the money called out to take them into custody. The 4 men went away in the boat and the prisoner was seized.

Two other witnesses failing to appear their recognizances were ordered to be forfeited, but for want of their evidence the case was abandoned, and also a second alternative charge against the prisoner of receiving stolen goods.

Wan Ayo, a boatman pleaded not guilty to a charge of stealing \$4 Rupees the property of William Thomas Ward on the 30th October 1845. Mr. Parker for the Crown explained that the Prisoner had broken out of Prison and was only recently apprehended. This was the cause of the trial being postponed, and also the evidence would be less complete, but it was observed that there had been several of the witnesses having left China.

Mr. Hillier being sworn, declares he recognizes the prisoner, who was brought before the Police Court charged with stealing 51 Rupees from Mr. Brown. A statement now produced and read was made by him in which he confessed he stole from an open box 21 Rupees only.

John Stevens was then in the Police and apprehended the prisoner, who said he went to a room up stairs to bring down some Brandy, and then took the money.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, and Prisoner was sentenced to be transported for seven years. The charge against this prisoner for breaking out of prison was abandoned, in consequence of the warrant by which he was committed not having the signature of the Magistrate.

Leon-Amoo accused of stealing a cow from Blackmont was dismissed, two of the witnesses failing to appear.

Lam-Ayng accused of stealing 405 Taels of silver from a Sak junk in the harbour of Hongkong, pleaded not guilty.

Fam-Acheong owner of the boat deposed that on the 14th August, most of his crew had gone on shore, only himself and other two remained on board. More than ten men came on board and said they came to search for smuggled goods. He said he had none on board, they told him to go down into the hold and see. They went, and the thieves closed the hatches on them and went away taking his money which was in a red hide box—this prisoner was one of them—they went towards the temple ground near the New Quay in the Lower Bazaar (near Akwei's residence) they were all armed with swords.

One of the crew corroborated this evidence in all particulars, and recognised the prisoner.

Lang-Ashing boatman saw the prisoner and others land near the Temple ground—he was carrying on his shoulder a red box made of skin—they were walking from the boat to the temple ground.

The prisoner in defence produced two witnesses who deposed that they went with the prisoner that day to Shuk-pye-yan and came back next morning—they denied having heard the trial—A Constable being sworn deposes he saw them standing beside the Prisoners during the trial.

Verdict guilty—sentenced to be transported for 15 years.

Chang-Achone, fisherman, and Poong-Awa, gardener, were placed at the bar on a charge of stealing the property of Lam-ki-kong on board a junk. Lam-ki-kong gave evidence that on the 2nd October his junk was becalmed off Stonecutter's Island and a boat with ten men or more came off. They were armed with five bamboo spears and a sword, they boarded his vessel and beat him and took away ten pieces of silver, three Dollars, 16 taels of Opium and other articles. Both the prisoners were present, and went into the hold and handed up his goods the other beat him.

One of the crew confirmed this evidence: John Hill, Constable, went with the first witness and searched some huts where the latter said he had seen the thieves land, he there found one of the prisoners.

William Stewart, Police Constable, went along with them and apprehended the other prisoner in another boat named Poong-Awa who is a person of good character. Being found guilty the prisoners received sentence of transportation for 15 years.

THURSDAY, Nov. 12. Hong-hung-chai carpenter, and Fam-Alum, seller of potatoes, were accused of breaking into the house of Mr. Just, with felonious intent. Mr. Leonard Just gave evidence that on the morning of the 16th October, at 4 o'clock, he was awake by a small fire, but supposed it was the lamps

