

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

LATEST DATES.

Table with columns for destination (England, United States, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras) and dates for Sydney, Batavia, Singapore, and Shanghai.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27th, 1845.

NOTICE.—Dress Service will for the present be confined to the building adjacent to the Post-Office and opposite to the Clerk's Office... Vincent Stanton, Colonial Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Parish Church. The Rev. W. C. Hornsby, Minister of the Parish, in the Bungalow immediately behind the Club House.

PROCLAMATION OF MARCH 1845.

FOR THE REGULATION OF TRADING DUTIES.
We, the Governor-General of Hong-Kong, do hereby issue a Proclamation...

Whereas the smuggling of native Opium for an uninterrupted course of years having occasioned a void in the national duties, I, the Superintendent of Customs, in conjunction with the Hon. the Secretary of State...

On passing the chief of the Pinang District, you must get the permit re-issued, reporting the exact quantity bought and having the same re-issued in my name...

On arriving at the Sheon-ching-foe station, you must seal by duties in accordance with the regulations, and the lower corner of the stamp will be left out.

On arriving at the Tshoo-shan station after the local duty is paid, the permit will be stamped, the right lower corner being left out.

On arriving with the goods transported at this city, you must report to the Customs Office, and the goods must be procured, in what packages they are to be stored, whether they are to be sold to the barbarian merchants, or for sale at home and have your registry cancelled.

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gun that range a pistol was discharged on which the Officer Captain... The Nakodah stated that he was late from Assam, in Sumatra, and produced his pass, which reported the Officer to sail under Malay colours and the crew to consist of Nakodah and 8 men...

It appears a slave trade to some considerable extent is carried on in Perak. We are informed on an eye-witness of the following fact. A boat containing 28 slaves, men, women, and children, was anchored in the Perak river, in the interior of the country, in the beginning of March last...

We believe the Gun-boat a few weeks ago brought back a woman, an inhabitant of the Station, who was sold eight years ago as a slave to the Rajah of Perak.

On Thursday instant the Excise and Army of Public Auction in presence of Mr. Garling—Resident Councilor, Mr. Nelson—Sitting Magistrate, &c., and Mr. Wilson—Deputy Superintendent and Governor of the Province...

The Arrack Farmer of the present year stated that arrack could be distilled much more cheaply in the Province than in Pinang, in as much as frewood and molasses were less expensive in the former, and he wished to know, in reference to the novel separation of the Station into two parts...

Mr. Garling replied that no one would be allowed to do so, that the Province was like Malacca, that Arrack could no more be brought from the former than from the latter to Pinang.

Table showing sales results for Opium, Pinang, Arrack, and other goods, including prices per mensem and per catty.

thus exhibiting an increase of only \$120 on the monthly receipts of the sale in 1847. This attempt to enhance the revenue by a division of the Station into two parts has defeated itself.

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a surplus of \$150 over last year's amount. The fact of the two small farms which were undervalued having sold comparatively so much better than the others shows that the system will not work to the benefit of the public revenue, and we say it adversely that these were parties at the sale who have gone as far as \$1,000 for the Opium Farm...

We have a wish to separate the Province from the Island when such is expected to produce an increase of the Public Revenue. We have knowledge of a desire to consolidate the two when such would diminish the expenditure by a few dollars...

(From the Singapore Free Press, May 4.)

JAVA.—H. N. M. Stenner Bataavia arrived here on Saturday evening having left Bataavia on the 28th ult. We learn that the news by the last Mail of the state of affairs in Europe produced a considerable sensation at Bataavia. The government bills, which are generally sought with eagerness by the merchants as a favourable means of remittance, remain unsellable this month, and parties who had subscribed for them hesitated to receive them.

It appears, notwithstanding the official assurances which were given to the world in May last, in the columns of the Java Courant, that the reports that the relations between government and the Kings of Bally had taken an unfavourable turn were groundless...

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The Press has done its duty. The Malta Mail, and the Mediterranean, have spoken out, and have warned the local government of the strength thus imparted to the enemies of free religion and social order, who unobscuredly by permission, as British subjects, have a local habitation in this Island and who mark it have already set the Maltese against the English, and the English against the Maltese, and will continue to do so until their object is accomplished.

The press must do its duty. We call upon it to unite in agitating the subject of the Jesuits in Malta, until the Island shall be relieved of their baneful presence. We give the Aint and mean to speak out, with all deference and respect, but will all firmness and resolution. Strong necessity demands it. In the mean time we shall present our readers with a few chapters in our successive numbers on this denying, subtle and dangerous body and begin with.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE JESUITS.

In order to accomplish the objects of the society, it was necessary that they should be united; that they should have one directing and controlling head, with whom all power, and authority should rest. It was necessary that the whole society should form as it were one body, all whose members should be closely bound together to their head, by the obligation of unlimited unreserved obedience. Its constitution is, therefore, military, and the general has the same command over this army, as the generals of ordinary armies have over their troops. The general has power little short of omnipotence, and his government is so absolute, so despotic, that not even the provincials of the order have any power to resist or refuse the execution of the orders of the general. What is first drilled into the minds of the novices, and again, and again, and again, all through their finer course, pressed upon their minds and consciences, is, the necessity of the most unhesitating, blind, and complete obedience to all commands emanating from their superiors in the company. They are to consider themselves at the entire disposal of the general, to go where he bids, to do what he commands, even though that command involve a breach of the Decalogue, and to assume, without question, the post of a soldier when working out the designs of the society. The Abbé Martial Marcol de la Roche Arnaud informs us, that it was stated of a young novice of Abraham, and of that of St. Martin, who went to throw his son into a furnace to please his superior, that the docile and zealous youth replied, "I would have done still more; were God to order me, through the voice of my superior, to put to death, father, mother, children, brothers, and sisters, I would do it with as great a zeal as if I were asked to eat the bitter of the paschal lamb." "Teach a length is the doctrine of implicit obedience to their superior command."

A less tragical instance of his blind implicit obedience, everything commanded, is recorded in the Jesuit, Friar Alphonsus Rodriguez, who has been canonized in this nineteenth century. His history was written by a Jesuit, his associate, and relates as follows. "Friar Alphonsus, who was porter at a college in Majorca, desired himself, in the way of penance, a part of the vigilance of his subsistence. The superior, to whom a report was made of this, being a great man, and as a man as I am, I was asked about the manner of the paschal lamb." "Teach a length is the doctrine of implicit obedience to their superior command."

By the constitutions of this society, we learn that the Jesuits are not bound to do anything that would involve an obligation to commit sin, mortal or venial, unless, (mark the exception,) unless the superior command them in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, or in virtue of his obedience; which shall be done in those cases of persons where it is shall be judged that it will greatly conduce to the particular good of each, or to the general advantage.

Now, here is exquisite morality. Since against God may be committed, if it will do good to the society. In other words, the Jesuits may do evil that good may come. If the superior command them to do a thing contrary to God's word, God's commandment must give way. If it is not the spirit of anti-Christ—what is? The Lord preserve christian society in England from such morality as this. If one man learns to disregard God's laws, at the bidding of an earthly superior, farewell to every principle of morality and virtue.

In order to give a general idea of the government of the Jesuits, it may be well to state that the society is composed of three great bodies. 1st. The College and Noviciates, or House of Probation and Residence; 2nd. The Missions; and 3rd. The House of Profession. These are governed by a General, by Provincials, and by Rectors or Prefects. The General being at head of the whole body, the Provincial at the head of the province, and the Rectors or Prefects at the head of the colleges, missions and noviciates.

The will of the general or superior is the law. A general is chosen for life, by deputies from the several provinces. His power is supreme and independent, and extends to every person and to every case. The Jesuits are required to yield to him not only outward obedience, but the indications of their own will, and the sentiments of their own understandings. This policy impresses a character on all the members of the order, and gives peculiar force to all his operations. "What renders the despotism of this monarchy the more remarkable is, that it is not exercised over lay superstitious monks in a cell, but over picked men of the first intellects, dispersed among all the nations in the earth. To enable the general to ascertain the abilities and the peculiar dispositions of each of his subjects, they carefully transmit him the most minute information. Every novice is obliged to manifest his confidence to the superior, or his deputy. He is required to confess not only his sins and defects, but to lay open

THE JESUITS IN MALTA. (From the Malta Times, April 4.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.

(From the Overseas Bombay Press, 17th April.)

OBSERVATIONS.—Our market still presents the same degree of improvement as noticed in our last Overseas report, and the demand for all descriptions of Goods is equally great as at that period; indeed a healthier tone is generally manifested in all the ramifications of our commercial policy, and we feel warranted in assuming that we are now gradually emerging from that state of depression, under which we have been for long a season severely suffering.

Stocks of many articles are at present very low, but this will be soon remedied, as we perceive from advices from the Home market that heavy purchases and shipments have been made for the India market.

Since the arrival of the Overseas Mail on the 9th instant, purchases of Cotton for export, have not been so heavy as for some weeks previously; prices in the English market being somewhat declined, owing to the unfortified fact, that the supplies instead of being deficient, will be more than ample for the usual and anticipated demand.

Nevertheless the export market still continues brisk, and large shipments of Cotton have been made within the last fortnight, purchases too have been comparatively extensive, which has been much facilitated by the advance which Government still continues to make on shipment of East India produce.

Money is much more abundant than at the period of our last Overseas advices and the rates of Discount of the several Banks is again reduced.

Cotton.—The market continues active and up to the arrival of the Europe Mail on the 10th instant prices had been gradually improving since that date they have remained pretty stationary, and shippers have not shown the same degree of eagerness to operate. We have been advised of the following purchases made, since the 1st instant, viz:—

450 Bales Broach — Rs. 87 per Catty. 550 do do — 89 do do. 200 do Ocarawany — 76 do do. 300 do Dhollera — 81 1/2 do do. 500 do do — 83 do do. 200 do do — 80 do do.

Nalcoe Opium.—Since the departure of the last Mail a considerable advance has taken place in this staple, being in some measure the consequence of the holders of the Drug in the interior having kept back their stocks, being unwilling to send it into the market at the late prevailing low rates. The quantity arriving gradually increases and no doubt will continue to do so while prices range at the high rate which is at present quoted, sales have been made of the finest quality at 1,000 to 1,025 Rs. per Chest of 140 lbs. for present delivery.

Ferrous.—The increase of Tonnage since our last has been but trifling, and up to the arrival of the last Europe Mail our former quotations were fully maintained since that period a falling decline has taken place our quotations at this date are:—

For London.—£4 12s. 6d. per Ton. Do. Liverpool.—£4 12s. per Ton. Do. China.—17 1/2 to 18 Rs. per Catty. Do. Chest of Opium per Chopper 83. Do. do. do. sailing vessels 93.

Exchange on BOMBAY.—Some considerable transactions are said to have taken place in Bank draft of 6 months' sight at 1s. 11 1/2, which is the current rate of the day. But few operations have taken place in local papers. Russels, upon Haring's are quoted at 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 1/2d.

Government securities are slightly improved.

On China.—At 60 days Rs. 206, nominal no bills offered.

Suez Suez.—Large Ingots, Rs. 99 per 100 Toias.

Spanish Dollars.—(Whole), Rs. 224 per 100 Dollars.

Do. do.—(Broken), Rs. 221 per 100 Drs.

China Gold Bars.—Rs. 17 per Sicca Rupee in weight.

JUST RECEIVED PER "JOHN O'GAUNT."

A N assorted Invoice of "JOHN O'GAUNT" Patent Leather Summer Walking shoes; Brown Windsor soap; Nail and Tooth Brushes; Violet Powder; English made silk Umbrella, &c., &c.,

A choice lot of small Cumberland Hams in first rate condition, and a few dozens of Real Devonshire Cyder.

HOLMES & BIGHAM.

Queen's Road, 7th June, 1843.

BILLS OF LADING FOR THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

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

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

SHIPPING ARTICLES, according to the receipt at (Victoria 7 & 8) for sale at this Office.

Office "Friend of China,"

Victor's, 10th October, 1846.

FOR SALE.—At the Office of this paper,

Comrades cheque books.

Ships Articles, with an abstract of the merchant's act endorsed on the back.

Power of Attorney, after forms by Chitty.

Charterparties, after forms by Chitty.

Bills of Lading.

Chinese Tariff of Imports, and Exports, for consulting houses.

LANGUISTS REPORTS AND NAVY BILLS

for sale at this Office.

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

THE WAY IN WHICH FRENCH WINE IS MADE.—M. Labadie, secretary of the French Trade Association of Bordeaux, communicates in the Economist the following:—Wine is made in a very simple and cheap manner. I shall mention the simplest, which by many persons is also considered the best. When the grapes are ripe they are gathered and placed either with or without the stalks, in large vats, where they ferment during a few days—from eight to fifteen. At the end of that period, when a great fermentation has taken place and ceased, the wine is entirely in the lower part of the vat and other parts of the grape are at the top of it. The wine is drawn from the vats and placed in casks.—There is no more allowed to remain for some time without being disturbed. After three months it is ready, even before being put in casks, and quantities begin to be consumed by the working classes in our country, and by far the greater proportion of a year's growth is thus consumed during the twelve following months. But wine, to be consumed by the middle and rich classes, must be kept in cellars for several years (from three to six years) in casks, and require no other care than to be drawn once or twice a year from the casks, in order to separate the wine from the dregs.—When by such simple process, and after a certain time, wine has become sufficiently old, it is drawn off the longer even French wine remains in the cask, the better it is. Its quality is thereby improved to an extraordinary degree.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

- AT HONGKONG. June. 2, Constant, Galleon, from Sydney 1st March. 3, Nymph, Landers, from Shanghai 10th May. 3, William Wilson, Shaw, from Whampoa. 3, Omega, Anderson, from Shanghai 20th May. 4, Thomas Fielden, Huntress, from Whampoa. 4, Moezza, Jouncey, from Cumingnooc. 4, Travador (Chilian), Alva, from Whampoa. 4, Laura Ann, Thomas, from Whampoa. 5, Bolton, Murray, from Bombay. 5, Elizabeth (Hamburg), Jansen, from Whampoa. 6, Earl of Clare, Ager, from Whampoa.

- AT SHANGHAI. May. 13, Nymph, Landers, from Bombay 1st March.

- AT AMOY. May. 16, Veloz (Spanish), Cortina, from Penang 5th April. The Nymph, on the 17th May, passed by the 24th, spoke the Denis, in 26-20 North.

DEPARTURES.

- FROM HONGKONG. June. 2, Clarendon (Am.), Easterbrook, Amoy. 3, Island Queen, Macfarlane, East Coast. 3, Hovequa (Am.), Low, Whampoa. May. FROM AMOY. 12, Aurora (Spanish), Cebada, Manila.

BOMBAY SHIPPING.

DEPARTURE.—April 13, Duchess of Argyll, Phillips, China.

SYDNEY SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—February 21, Caspat, Eldred, from Whampoa 23rd November.

DEPARTURE.—February 22, Wigrams, Parfitt, Auckland and Newcastle.

The Caspat, has had a tedious passage of ninety days from Whampoa, and having experienced some heavy weather off this Coast, she carried away her main topgallant mast and flying jibboom. Her cargo is all tea, of which she brings about 650 tons.

SHIPPING IN CHINA.

VESSELS OF WAR.

Table with columns: H. M. Ship, Location, Tonnage, Captain. Includes Melampus, Columbus, Bremer Pluto, etc.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Table with columns: Ships, At, Tonnage, Masters, Consignees. Includes Amelia, Clifton, Corset, Earl of Clara, etc.

SHIPPING IN CHINA.—Continued.

Table with columns: Ships, At, Tonnage, Masters, Consignees. Includes American, Chicom, Allier, etc.

VESSELS LOADING.

Table with columns: For, At, Ships, Consignees, Intended Dispatch. Includes Liverpool, Holland, W. C. of Amer, etc.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Table with columns: Date, From, Ship, Consignees. Includes January 3, Humayon, February 9, Emma Eugenia, etc.