

# THE FRIEND OF CHINA,

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

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N. 43 VOL. 1

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## NOTIFICATION.

The publication of the Hongkong Gazette under the authority of Government, will be discontinued from this date: but all public orders and notifications appearing in "The Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette," with the signatures of duly authorized Functionaries of the Government are still to be considered as official.

By order,

J. Robt: Morrison,  
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Hongkong, March, 23rd. 1842.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following provisional appointment is made by His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., &c. &c.

C. B. Hillier, Esq., to act as Clerk of the Court, under the Chief Magistrate pending the receipt of Instructions from Her Majesty's Government, to have effect from the 19th Instant.

By order

J. ROBT: MORRISON  
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Govt. House, Hongkong  
31st December 1842.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following appointments are made by His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., &c. &c.

Alexander F. Gordon, Esq., to be Land Officer, Surveyor, and Inspector of Roads on Hongkong.

Mr. William Tarrant, to be Assistant in the above Departments to Mr. Gordon.

These Appointments to take effect from the 1st Instant, pending the receipt of Instructions from Her Majesty's Government.

By order

J. ROBT: MORRISON  
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Govt. House, Hongkong  
3rd January, 1843.

## SELECTIONS

### FROM THE PEKING GAZETTES.

**HAEING.** It will be recollected that HAEING the Tartar Commander-in-chief, was present in person at the battle of Chin keang foo, and when he perceived that the city was lost, retired to a private court of his official residence, sat down in his chair, ordered his attendants to set fire to the building and perished in the flames. A short time after his death was announced at PEKING, WANG, one of the Censors, hinted to the Court that the death of the General did not occur in the brave manner represented, but having caused many of the populace to be put to death, the people became so exasperated at his cruelty, that they rose and murdered the General through revenge. Upon this the Emperor sends a dispatch to KEYING, to institute fullest inquiries into the true cause of HAEING's death, and report accordingly. KEYING replies that he magnanimously and voluntarily met his death, by the burning of his own residence, in the way first described, and he did it in consequence of the capture of the city of Chin keang foo by the barbarians on the 24th of the 6th moon 22nd year. (July 21st, 1842).

**AN AGED MURDERER.** A Priest of the Buddhist sect has recently been murdered in Tartary, by a man said to be eighty years old. The Emperor orders strictest inquiry to be made touching the age of the murderer, stating it as the Imperial will

that some lighter punishment than death must be inflicted upon him, in case he should really be as much as eighty years old.

**FOKIEH.** The maritime districts of Fokien Province have for some time suffered greatly from the depredations of banditti, who have not only plundered the people, but in many instances have inflicted wounds causing death. The Mandarins were in the habit of receiving bribes from the leading freebooters, and consequently listened to none of the complaints of the injured people. The people themselves, have therefore dispatched several of their number to Peking, to lay their complaints before the Court. They have succeeded in putting their case into the hands of one of the Ministers, who is to bring the matter to the notice of the Emperor.

**CHE KEANG. NEW KEN,** the Governor of CHE KEANG, having been called upon to make a detailed report of all the disbursements, on account of the war in the said Province, begs to be allowed to wait until the peace is fully and finally established, when the details shall be forth coming.

**YIH SHAN AND YIH KING.** The Board of Punishments who have had the cases of YIH SHAN. YIH KING and other high Officers under consideration, for allowing victories to the barbarians, have reported them guilty of imbecility and cowardice, and a lamentable lack of ignorance as to the trusts committed to their responsibility, and consider their grave offences to be worthy of death. The Emperor in view of the Report, issues his stern commands for the immediate arrest of the said high officers, and directs that they be led in chains to the Capital, there to await the final orders for their execution.

**KEANG SU. NEW KEEN,** the Governor General, memorializes the Emperor, praying that the usual duties upon the ships and cargoes of Keangsu Province may for the present be dispensed with, as the merchants have been well nigh ruined by the war waged by the barbarians. His Majesty is graciously pleased to accede to the recommendations of the Governor General to the great joy of the various traders.

**TEEN TSIN.** Many of the troops who have been assembled from the various Provinces for the protection of Teen Tsin have sickened and died. His Majesty directs that full inquiries be made as to the number and residence of those who have died, as it is the intention of the Court, to dispense favours to all the bereaved families.

**KEANG SU.** A high Military Officer of KEANG SU having recently died leaving four grown sons, the whole of them have been promoted, two of them to the KEANG SU division of the imperial army.

**THE CANTON RIOT.**—KEKUNG, the Governor, and LEANG the Lieut. Governor of Kwangtung, have issued a joint Proclamation, in which they publicly censure the two officers, who had charge of the MING LUX Hall for allowing the Hall to be used for seditious purposes, and by large assemblies to consult about fighting and disturbance, during the week previous to the Canton Riot. They state, that the said Hall, has been set apart solely for the purpose of consulting about good doctrine and just principles, and not even for any purposes of trade or business, and should another turbulent assembly ever convene again within its walls, the two officers in charge will be held responsible, and must bear the consequences.

Their Excellencies are thoroughly indignant that the sacred Hall, should have been thus desecrated, and should the like in future occur, they declare their full determination in no wise to spare the guilty.

**WAR between the United States and Mexico!** Occupation of the two Californias by the United States forces! Proclamation by Commodore Jones.

To the Inhabitants of the two Californias.

ALTHOUGH I come in arms, as the Representative of a powerful Nation, upon whom the central Government of Mexico has waged war, I come not to spread desolation among California's peaceful Inhabitants. It is against the enemies of my Country banded and arrayed under the Flag of Mexico that War and its dread consequences will be enforced.

Inhabitants of California, you have only to remain at your homes in pursuit of your peaceful avocations to insure security of life, person, and property from the consequences of an unjust War into which Mexico has suddenly plunged you.—Those Stars and Stripes, infallible emblems of civil liberty, of Liberty of Speech, freedom of the Press and above all the freedom of conscience with constitutional rights and lawful security to worship the Great Deity in the way most congenial to each ones sense of duty to his Creator, now floats triumphantly before you and henceforth and for ever will give protection and security to you, to your Children, and to unborn countless thousands.

All the rights and privileges which you now enjoy together with the privileges of choosing your own Magistrates and other Officials for the Administration of Justice among yourselves will be secured to all who remain peaceable at their homes and offer no resistance to the forces of the United States.

Such of the Inhabitants of California, whether Natives or foreigners, as may not be disposed to accept the high privileges of Citizenship and to live peaceably under the free Gov't of the United States, will be allowed time to dispose of their property, and to remove out of the country without any other restrictions while they remain, it than the observance of strict neutrality, total abstinence from taking part directly or indirectly in the War with the United States, or holding any intercourse whatsoever with any civil or Military Officer, agent or other person employed by the Mexican Government.

All Provisions and Supplies of every Kind furnished by the Inhabitants of California for the use of the United States, their Ships and their Soldiers will be paid for at fair prices.—No private property will be taken for public use without just compensation.

Signed Ths. Ap Catesby Jones.

Commander in Chief of the United States Naval forces in the Pacific and of the Naval and Military expedition for the occupation of Old and New California.

Flag Ship—United States

Monterey Bay—October 19th 1842.

The above has been handed to us by a subscriber who obtained it from the American Ship Hopewell 30 days from the Sandwich Isles.—For some time past, there has been going on a very angry correspondence between Mexico and the United States, with respect to the aid and assistance given by the former to the Texans. Satisfaction was refused to Mexico, which Government it seems has been mad enough to think the Financial embarrassments of the States, afforded an excellent opportunity of paying off old scores.—We hope England may not become involved in this quarrel, although the long coveted occupation of the Californias by America, will dispose of the North West Boundary question, and we fear all hope of our retention of the Colombia or Oregon territory.

The Bengal Opium Sales are announced to be as follows.

	Patna	Benares	Total
2nd Jany.	3500	1500	5000 Chests
6th Feby.	1100	700	1800 "
17th April	2100	1100	3000 "
22nd May	1200	800	2000 "
30th June	1799	1369	3168 "
	9699	5469	15168 "
last season	13014	5348	18362 "
diffce. def.	3315 exc.	121 def.	3194 Chests

## FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG-GAZETTE.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17TH, 1843.

The following communication has been made to the Merchants at Macao; where a Committee has been appointed, who we are told, have replied thereto, expressing a general opinion that important modifications of the Imperial Tariff, would be expedient; seeing that on some articles the duties are almost prohibitory, whilst others would bear an augmentation, without detriment to our trade. The committee at the same time, apply for an official Copy of the existing authorised charges, on Imports and Exports.

Our space precludes the detailed expression of our own views, which we must defer till our next. Meantime we can only point out that the Article No 2 of the Treaty, involves a question of vast importance. It is the annunciation of a principle, hitherto, we believe, unknown or unrecognized by British Policy. Even should sound reasons and expediency, be urged in justification of such a novelty in our international law, it is not the less necessary, that we should take note of the adoption, in China, of an *exceptional*, if not an *exceptionable* policy.

With all respect for the comity of nations, and appreciating at its full value the desirability of maintaining amicable relations with China; we are yet constrained to express our conviction, that such a stipulation, as this, will be found in practice, wholly inoperative, and hence the almost unavoidable cause of a future quarrel. A quarrel too, in which we shall be wholly in the wrong; if it turn out, as we expect it will, quite inexpedient, if not impracticable *on our parts*, to carry out, or enforce this provision, to which by the Treaty, the British Government has deliberately pledged itself.

Macao December 28th 1842.

To, The British Merchants. &amp;c. &amp;c.

GENTLEMEN,

I have reason to expect, that one or both of the Imperial Commissioners, will arrive at Canton, in the course of the ensuing or current month, with the object of negotiating with me, upon and finally adjusting the still pending questions as to the Tariff to be established, and duties to be levied at the five Ports, that are to be thrown open, in conformity with the late Treaty; and as the discussion of such matters, and the adjustment of the important questions they involve, are strange to me, owing to my never having had to look much into Mercantile matters, I came over to this place, a few days ago, with the intention of inviting you all to a conference, but subsequent reflection, has led me to think, that it will be better to obtain your sentiments (whether you may decide on favoring me with them individually or collectively) in writing, which will have the self-evident advantage over verbal communication, that you will all be more likely to weigh your opinions, with even greater care, than if you were to express them orally; but your putting those opinions on paper, will be an effectual guard, against the possibility of my misunderstanding your object; and that it will enable me to submit the result in a clear and concise shape to H. M. Government. I had proposed to myself, to publish for general information the Treaty, which I have concluded with China; but there appears to be objections to that course, until it shall have been formally ratified by the Queen, and, therefore, I herewith send you copies of the 3 articles, 2nd, 5th and 10th, immediately connected with the subject of this letter, and which will show you distinctly what remains to be done. I had, as you may readily imagine, a great deal of discussion with the Imperial Commissioners, subsequent to the signing of the Treaty, and I likewise forward for your notice, Extracts from five Memorandums which passed between those High officers and myself. To the last of these Extracts, dated the 17th of September, the Imperial Commissioners replied, on the 27th of the same month, amongst other matters in these words.

"Putting aside, however, the question of the duties, which shall hereafter be printed and bound into a large volume, according to the rules established by the Board of Revenue, and published also on a Board, that all men may see and the Mandarin followers not be permitted to interfere with them. Putting aside too, the question of the various charges, and of examining distinctly which are those, that ought to be retained, and which those, that ought to be abolished, the result to be fixed by Treaty, upon a moderate scale, which end will be worked out after we, the High Commissioners, shall have arrived at Canton,

"where we shall again consult about matters, so as to leave no room for any disagreement or unpleasant discussion. Putting aside all this, there only remains '&c. &c. &c.'" And, as I quitted Nanking the day after the communication reached me, from which the above is a quotation, the matter rests in that state.

I am not aware, I can add any observations to the views, I have recorded in the Extracts from my Memoranda; but I presume that you will all agree with me, as to its being most desirable that everything should be strictly defined, so as to leave no opening, however small, for exactions or perquisites under whatsoever name or pretence; and also, that the duties should be fixed on a scale, that will not only provide for the liberal maintenance of the requisite establishment, but will after providing such, form a fair source of Imperial Revenue. I am sure, that taking this letter and its accompaniments into consideration, you will also bear in mind, that the benefits of a Commercial Treaty beyond all others, must be as far as possible, reciprocal, if we hope and wish, they shall be permanent; and that you will also remember, that the nearer the points; now to be fixed, can be made to approach to, and assimilate with, what is at present in force in China, and the more simple the whole system, the better hope may be indulged that it will work well.

You will observe, that no allusion is made in any of these documents to the Subject of the Trade in Opium. It is only necessary, that I should at present tell you, that the Subject has not been overlooked by me, and that I indulge a hope, a very faint one I admit, that it will yet be in my power to get the traffic in Opium, by barter, legalized by the Emperor; but whatever arrangement, I may be able to effect regarding it, when I again meet the Imperial Commissioners, will be heretofore intimated to you, in common with all other Mercantile arrangements. In the meantime, I shall be glad to receive your reply, on this matter, at your convenience.

I have the honor &c. &c.  
(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.

## No. 1. THREE ARTICLES OF THE TREATY.

## ARTICLE 2.

His Majesty the Emperor of China, agrees, that British Subjects with their Families and Establishments, shall be allowed to reside for the purpose of carrying on their Mercantile pursuits, without molestation or restraint, at the Cities and Towns of Canton, Amoy, Foochow-foo, Ningpo and Shanghai, and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain &c. will appoint Superintendents, or Consular officers; to reside at each of the abovesaid Cities or Towns, to be the medium of communication between the Chinese Authorities and the said merchants, and to see that the just Duties and other Dues of the Chinese Government, as hereinafter provided for, are duly discharged by Her Britannic Majesty's subjects.

## ARTICLE 5.

"The Government of China having compelled the British Merchants trading at Canton, to deal exclusively with certain Chinese Merchants, called Hong Merchants, or Co-Hong, who had been licensed by the Chinese Government for that purpose, the Emperor of China agrees to abolish that practice in future, at all ports where British Merchants may reside, and to permit them to carry on their Mercantile Transactions, with whatever persons they please, and His Imperial Majesty further agrees, to pay to the British Government, the sum of Three Millions of Dollars on account of Debts due to British subjects, by some of the said Hong Merchants or Co-Hong, who have become insolvent, and who owe very large sums of money to subjects of Her Britannic Majesty."

## ARTICLE 10.

"His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to establish, at all the ports, which are by the 2nd article of this Treaty to be thrown open for the resort of British Merchants, a fair and regular Tariff of Export and Import Customs and other Dues, which Tariff shall be publicly notified and promulgated for general information, and the Emperor further engages, that when British Merchandise shall at any one of any of the said ports, be regulated Customs and Dues agreeably to the Tariff, to be hereafter fixed, such Merchandise may be conveyed, by Chinese Merchants, to any Province or City, in the Interior of the Empire of China, on paying a further amount of Transit Duties which shall not exceed, per Cent on the Tariff value of such Goods.

(True Copies.)

RICHARD WOOSNAM,  
Acting Secretary.

## No. 2. From the Plenipotentiary

dated 20th Aug 1842.

"A vast object both for China and England might I think be gained, by assimilating the Duties and Tariff, at all the four Ports, which are to be thrown open to British Merchants. The best way of attaining this object is for the Emperor, to be pleased to command the local officers to furnish, from each port, a detailed Report of the fixed and authorized Export and Import Duties, rejecting of course all Consol, Co-Hong and other arbitrary Charges. These reports can be examined by the High Officers on both sides, and on being pronounced suitable and correct, an average of the whole, both as to Export, and Import duties and Tariff, might be assumed and established at the five ports. This plan has many advantages. Its simplicity would prevent disputes; it would render the accounts of the the Customs Department, concise and clear; it would enable the Chinese and British Consular officers, to detect whether any attempts at

smuggling or extortion, and it would be a most satisfactory arrangement for the Merchants of both Countries.

"2. When the Export and Import Customs should have been once decided upon, there will be no difficulty in fixing the amount of Transit Duties, since it is to depend on the other.

The mode of levying the Transit Duties, will require alteration, and, were it possible to arrange for so doing at the Sea Port, it would be a great benefit. The Goods might be stamped, or furnished with a certificate showing their quantity, quality &c. and exempting them from further demands.

"3rd. The prohibitory laws as to the Exportation of particular articles from particular ports, must all of course be annulled, seeing that after the re-establishment of friendship and peace, the great aim of the Treaty is to facilitate and encourage Commerce.

(True Extract.)

RICHARD WOOSNAM,  
Acting Secretary.

## No. 3. From the Imperial Commissioners, dated the 1st of September 1842.

1. The five Ports of Canton, Fuchow, Amoy, Ningpo and Shanghai, being thrown open, it will be right, except at Canton (where Hongkong has been given as a place of residence) and no further deliberation on the matter is therefore needed) to build at the four Ports of Foochow, Amoy, Ningpo and Shanghai, only, general Factories whereat, when the English Merchant people arrive, they may reside. That they should bring with them, their Families, is a natural compliance with the constant principles of human nature.

But, after commercial affairs are at an end, they should then, return again on-board their vessels and go home: it will be unnecessary that they should remain throughout the year, residing in the Factories.

This is what would appear, the right and sure course, and if any, really have accounts unsettled or transactions unfinished, they may, according to the rule at Canton, of leaving Merchants to direct the winter purchases, (that is, the purchases at the end of the season of goods, for the ensuing season) make clear representation to their Consular officer, and receive permission still to reside in the Factories.

2d. With the exception of the debts of the Hong Merchants at Canton, settled at 3 millions of Dollars, for the Payment of which the Government takes the responsibility, hereafter, seeing it is now determined that the English may have commercial dealings with any Merchants whomsoever they please, so that, being able to choose the Merchants for themselves, they are nowise in the same position, as when dealing with a limited number of Hong Merchants, licensed by China whatever Debts therefore, there may be, they shall only be able to sue for the recovery thereof, through the Government, and can no longer call for reimbursement by the Government itself.

(True Extract)

R. WOOSNAM,  
Acting Secretary.

## No. 4. From the Plenipotentiary

5th September 1842.

The High Imperial Commissioners and Governor General, are already perfectly aware that one of the Chief causes of this disagreement and consequent hostilities, that are now happily at an end, was the unauthorized exactions and extortions of the Canton Custom House officers, and local Authorities, and which exactions and extortions frequently raises the Imperial and regular dues, to double and treble and even fourfold the proper amount: to speak therefore of making the Canton Custom House regulations and Tariff the bases of future arrangements, is, as it were, "Perpetuating remonstrance and discussion." Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, has already recommended that the Authorized Tariff and Duties of the five Ports should be called for, and compared, and an average struck for the whole.

The advantages of this arrangement are so obvious, that they do not require to be enlarged on. His Majesty's Plenipotentiary can most solemnly and conscientiously assure their Exs the Imperial Commissioners, that on the Question of Import and Export Duties, as well as Transit dues, his sole and anxious object, is to fulfil the duties, of an impartial umpire between the two Countries. He neither wishes to see the Duties so high as to encourage or foster Smuggling, nor yet so low, as not to form a fair and legitimate source of Imperial Revenue, after paying the expenses of Establishments &c. With these sentiments the Plenipotentiary will be happy to confer with the Imperial Commissioners, as soon as they have received instructions from the Cabinet, and the Plenipotentiary will meet their Excellencies at Canton, or any other Port, they may consider more convenient to bring this important Question to a final close.

Steam Frigate "Queen," off Nanking, 5th September 1842.

(True Extract.)

R. WOOSNAM,  
Acting Secretary.

## No. 5. From the Imperial Commissioners dated the 13th of September 1842.

2ndly. Another article (see under head No. 4) alludes to the duties being high and low at different Ports; and we proposed that the scale of the Canton Custom House, should be assumed as a model, and sent in to the Board of Revenue, when being duly canvassed by them, the same should be respectively put in force. Your Excellency objects to this, as still more perplexing matters, and says that it is, as it were, "perpetuating remonstrance and discussion." We had



that in China, the Custom House duties, have certain fixed rates, beyond which, no extortion is permitted, thus in the case of the Canton Custom House duties, these are printed and made up in a volume, and the Englishmen, who have resided for many years at Canton cannot but know all about them. Where, in any case, has excess of Duty been levied? Those extortions and abuses, alluded to, which trebled and quadrupled the Duties, must have proceeded from the followers and underlings of the Hoppo, the Hong Merchants, Linguists and Compradors.

Now we, the High Commissioners, looking up, embody in ourselves, the kind intentions of our gracious Emperor, and how can we permit, that matters be carried on, on any other principle, than that of satisfaction for what is past, and guarding against mischief for the future? Thus, when we spoke of adopting the scale of Duties of the Custom House of Canton, and referring it to the Board of Revenue, to be fully canvassed by them and respectfully put in force, we were expressly alluding to the *Regular Imperial Duties*, and as your Imports, such as Woollen-Cloths, Camlets, Cloaks, Watches &c. and your Exports such as Raw Silk, Piece Goods, Tea, Rhubarb &c. are not articles, which every year, pass through the Custom Houses, of Poochowfoo, Ningpo, and Shanghai, when the matter is submitted to the Board of Revenue, for examination and deliberation, they cannot do otherwise than adopt the Canton fixed Duties, as a standard, and proceed to act upon it accordingly.

With reference to those abuses and extortions which amount to 3 or 4 times, more than the regular Duties, not only will the Board of Revenue, be unwilling to let these enter into their calculations, but due care will be taken most rigidly to exhibit them, so there is no occasion for your Excellency, feeling further anxiety on this head, but having created a Custom House, this House, has certain current expenses, and the different Clerks and Writers, therein employed, must have food to eat, and some little money, wherewith to support themselves, these items, are in addition to the regular duties; and afterwards, when the four Ports (up the Coast) shall be opened, arrangements must be made with the Viceroy and Governors of the Provinces concerned, to provide for these extra expenses, but on no account, will there be such a Paradox, as their amounting, to three or four times the regular Duties. Thus, in like manner, at the City of Canton, there have always been certain established rates, and the extortions and augmentations, that have swollen these to 3 or 4 times the regular Duties, should be admitted to the Vice Roy and Hoppo of Canton, who will examine and distinguish clearly, between those charges which ought to be abolished, and those which ought to be retained; but on no account, will such a vicious custom of trebling and quadrupling the regular Duties, be permitted.

In your Excellency's reply, it is stated, that after paying all expenses, you wish that a large surplus of Revenue, may flow into the Imperial Treasury &c. In our Chinese Custom Houses, just as we collect the regular established duties, so do we send them on; this is our constant rule.

We do not ask more than the fixed rates, that we may have an overplus, and yet the expenses of the Custom House must be paid, (as your Excellency is well aware) somehow or other, so that we can only calculate on, and decide upon, what is just enough to cover these expenses, and there stop. If your Excellency will consult with those who transact business with this Country, and have long resided in China, and if your Excellency will carefully examine into particulars, you will clearly comprehend our meaning.

3rdly. British Subjects being permitted to trade at five Ports, as above specified, a Superintendent must of course be established, at each place, for the direction of their affairs. All Englishmen whatever, ought to be completely under his control, and the Mandarins of the Central land, will also undertake, that our Merchants and people be placed under proper restraint. Thus, both parties, carrying on their Trade on a footing of perfect equality and justice, no insults or deception whatever, will be permitted, which might lead again to the involving of the two Countries in war. As for the Goods, which are to be bought and sold, we can only permit these to be bargained and settled at the Public Residence, it will never do, for them to proceed to distant markets in the Country, and such places, thereby causing loss to the Revenue by smuggling, be that ever so small.

[True Extract] 13th September 1842. RICHARD WOOSNAM Acting Secretary.

No. 6. FROM THE PLENIPOTENTIARY DATED THE 17TH SEPTEMBER 1842.

"2nd. With respect to the second item of their Excellencies memorandum, Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, can only repeat his anxiety to see the Tariff and Duties, fixed on a fair scale, so that they shall, as before stated, neither be so high as to foster or encourage smuggling, nor yet so low as not to form a fair and legitimate source of Imperial Revenue after defraying the Expenses of Establishments &c. H. B. M. Plenipotentiary reads with real satisfaction, the firm intention of their Excellencies, to abolish all extortions and abuses, and he earnestly suggests, that whatever the amount of Duties and charges, whether Import, Export, or Transit may be, it should be specifically defined, and not in the smallest degree

left to the arbitrary pleasure, or option of the local officers.

That has been the great evil at Canton, out of which so much discussion and discontent has sprung. Let the necessary salaries to Clerks, writers and other Functionaries, high or low, be included in the scale of duties, so that Merchants shall know precisely, what they are to pay on their Merchandise, whether on Importation or Exportation. Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, is still of opinion, that if the duties can be equalised, whatever may be the model, at the five ports of Canton, Foochow, Amoy, Ningpo and Shanghai, it will be a most advantageous arrangement for both Empires, though the Plenipotentiary admits, that the equalization is secondary to every thing being defined, on a moderate scale.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, is so very anxious that this Question should be settled to the satisfaction, not only of the Government of England, but also to that of China, that should their Excellencies, the Imperial Commissioners, be of opinion that their presence at Peking, might facilitate the arrangement, the Plenipotentiary is willing to defer the final discussion and settlement of the matter, for an additional month or six weeks, to enable their Excellencies to proceed to Court, and afterwards to come to Canton, where the Plenipotentiary will be happy to meet the Imperial Commissioners.

"3rd. With regard to the third article of their Excellencies memo: H. B. M. Plenipotentiary will in due time lay down, in concert with the Imperial Commissioners, the most minute and stringent rules as to the conduct of the British Merchants, and their Servants or dependants: on no pretence will they be permitted to go into the Country, or away from the Sea Ports to trade, and every Merchant, will be held responsible, for the orderly behaviour of his servants and dependants, of whatever nation, or class they may be.

Moreover, no British Ships will be allowed to visit any other Ports, than those opened by Treaty, and should any person be detected in attempting to smuggle, or trade without paying the established duties, the Chinese Government Officers will be at perfect liberty, to seize and confiscate such Goods. It is however, obviously the interest of the British Merchants, to live on friendly terms with the people of China, among whom, they are even to dwell for a time, and with whom, they will have Mercantile dealings, that there, is no fear of their misbehaving, and H. M. Consular officers will see that they strictly conform to the rules, to be laid down, so far as the Government of China and its officers are concerned.

The moment these points can be finally settled, they shall be embodied in a Supplementary Treaty, and submitted for the gracious ratification of the Sovereign of both Countries.

Signed HENRY POTTINGER H. M. S. Plenipotentiary

(A True Extract) RICHARD WOOSNAM Acting Secretary.

We have transferred to our Columns, a brief summary of the October mail news from the *Friend of India*. We are glad to see by the Calcutta papers, that the Affghanistan captives have been released, and that we have turned our backs on that ill fated country. Dreadful has been the retribution that we have exacted: a needless ruthless barbarity, it is alleged, which pertains not to civilized warfare, and is disgraceful to the British name.

Dost Mahomed, and the other Affghan prisoners, return to their own country. If, as is expected, the Dost re-assumes the rule, how implacable must be his hatred of the British, who causelessly provoked hostilities and have now devastated his Country "made it a desert and called it peace".

We perceive, in evacuating the Country the infuriated inhabitants were still able to do us some mischief, many valuable lives some guns, and much *matériel* and baggage was lost.

We learn that a Communication about the Hong Debts, is now in circulation at Macao. No one here has, as yet seen it, although it is dated Hong Kong. We hope to publish it in our next.

In our No. 30 (Octo. 13th) we said with reference to the new Chinese Tariff "It is alleged that an adjustment will not be very difficult, seeing that all the Mercantile interest would be content

to pay a reasonable Port, Tonnage or Measurement charge, and also the *Ching lang*, i. e. the true or Imperial duties; a list of which is published by Authority, and can be obtained at the office of the Hoppo of Canton".

From the Official Correspondence, which appears in our Columns, it seems not unlikely, that this will be the basis of the new arrangements, and hence we have thought it appropriate to refer to the scale of Imperial duties. Anomalous as may appear some of the assessments, yet, as a whole, the Chinese Tariff will stand a comparison in point of reasonableness and liberality with that of any Civilized nation, and is incomparably superior to our own, with all the late important ameliorations of Sir Robert Peel.

RICE the staple article of food is more than free, a bounty on its Import is given, for a certain quantity on board, exempts any vessel from heavy port dues. On other articles of food the duty is very small. How disgracefully different in our own land.

We find on reference to the IMPERIAL TARIFF, that the Import duties leviable on the following articles, will at the present average rates in Canton of fair qualities be equivalent

	to about	5	per Cent.
" YARN	"	3	" "
" GOODS	"	3	" "
White Long Cloths	"	30	" "
Grey " "	"	10 to 17	" "
Domestics	"	"	" "
Iron bar & Rod	"	15	" "
LEAD Pig & Sheet	"	15	" "
QUICKSILVER	"	3	" "
Steel	"	10	" "
Gold & Silver Thread	"	30	" "
Tin	"	12	" "
Copper	"	6	" "
Broad Cloths	"	20	" "
Spanish Stripes	"	15	" "
Long Ells	"	20	" "
Camlets	"	60	" "
BETEL NUT	"	15	" "
BECHE DE MAR	"	3	" "
CLOVES	"	18	" "
CUTCH	"	30	" "
EBONY	"	15	" "
FISH MAW'S	"	1	" "
NUTMEGS	"	4	" "
PEPPER black	"	15	" "
" white	"	10	" "
RATTANS	"	12	" "
SANDALWOOD	"	15	" "

EXPORTS.

	about	50	per Cent.
ALUM	"	7 1/2	" "
CAMPHOR	"	80	" "
CASSIA	"	10	" "
CHINA ROOT	"	10	" "
GALANGAL	"	33	" "
RHUBARB	"	1 1/2	" "
Silk Marking	"	4	" "
" Pongees	"	1 1/2	" "
SUGAR Soft white	"	20	" "
" Candy	"	10	" "
TEA	"	4	" "

As we have before pointed out (Vide No 31) the latter article could bear a large augmentation of the duty, without detriment to our trade, or the interests of China. A duty of 4 taels per picul would yield (on the whole annual export of Canton, say \$60,000,000) 1,800,000 taels; a larger amount than is now derived by the Imperial Treasury from the entire Foreign trade. An equivalent reduction might be conceded in Imports, on Cotton and Woollen goods.

In the same paper, we expressed an opinion, that no more than 5 per Cent on Opium would be leviable, if legalized, or Smuggling would continue. From the best authority, we now learn that 15 per Cent duty, would extinguish the illicit trade; and this rate, on an annual Import of 40,000 chests, at an average valuation of \$450 per chest, would produce a revenue to the Emperor of \$2,700,000. By this, it will be seen, that the adoption of H. E. the Plenipotentiary's advice would more than double the Imperial revenues.

CANTON COTTON REPORT.

From the 30 Novr. to 31 December.

	Bales	Deliveries	Stock.
Bombay	9469	9469	74200
Bengal	2335	2335	11660
Madras	9706	9706	20230
Total	21510	21510	106090

The whole of the taxes imposed in Great Britain, in 1841, were—Land tax 1,184,535*l.*, other taxes, 51,997,010*l.* In France—Land tax, 33,250,900*l.*, other taxes, 17,500,000*l.* In Austria—Land tax, 3,994,900*l.*, other taxes, 3,667,000*l.* In Prussia—Land tax, 8,735,000*l.*, other taxes, 7,700,000*l.* Probate and legacy duty, 1,34,000*l.* not paid by landholders. From the beginning of the reign of George III. to 1841, 6,840,540 acres of waste land were enclosed.

THE OCTOBER MAIL.

Her Majesty returned from her visit to Scotland on the 17th of September. She appears to have been most highly gratified with the trip, and with the reception she every where experienced. Some little offence seems to have been taken at Her Majesty's having failed to attend Divine Service in the Kirk, and sent for a Scottish Episcopalian minister, to conduct service at the Palace. It is the same as though Her Majesty had sent for a Dissenting minister in England.

Lord Ashburton has returned to England, having completed a Treaty with America, which is emphatically called, the Treaty of Peace. It refers to the three main points in dispute between the two countries, the Boundary Question; the Slave Trade, and the extradition by either state, of persons charged with murder and other heinous crimes. The subject of impressment remains *in statu quo*. The treaty has given boundless satisfaction in America; but many notes of disapprobation have been sounded in England. It prevents war by any concessions which are not absolutely dishonourable; it is a blessing. The mother can concede to the daughter without much sacrifice of dignity.

The Marquis of Wellesley, has paid the debt of nature at the age of eighty-two. Of all the great minds by which this Indian empire has been reared, his was perhaps the greatest; certainly, the most accomplished.

Lord Hill, who has wonderfully recovered his health and vigor, since he was relieved from duty at the Horse Guards, has been created a Viscount.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is convalescent.

The Dowager Marchioness of Conyngham has joined a Baptist congregation at Portland Chapel, in Southampton.

Sir Henry Worsley, who amassed a large fortune in India, and established the Hoaden Professorship of Sungkrit at Oxford, has left directions for an obelisk to be erected to his memory, the height of which will be the same as Cleopatra's needle in Egypt.

There has been no farther out-break in the manufacturing districts.

The Globe of the 22d September says the average price of wheat has continued to fall; this day the six weeks average is down at 4s. The harvest has been most abundant and thanks have been publicly offered to God in all the churches for this blessing. The importers of foreign wheat have lost by their speculations to the extent of two millions sterling.

It is said that a band of Chartists has been discovered, who had conspired to destroy the Queen; there seems however to be some reason to doubt the accuracy of the statement.

There has been a very destructive fire at Liverpool, in which property to the value of half a million sterling has been destroyed. It broke out on the 23d September in a Paint manufactory in Paisley-street. The loss of life has been very deplorable.

The Tariff is working. In Birmingham American hams, equal to the best English are sold at 5d. a pound, and excellent pork at 4d. In the South of Scotland the best beef, which not long ago was 8d., has fallen to 5d. and mutton and lamb to 4d. and 5d.

The personal property of the late Mr. T. N. Longman has been sworn under the value of 200,000l.

NOTICE.

As the Subscriptions toward furnishing the Queen's Road Chapel with good English Lamps are being liberally filled up, all the services hitherto held in the Chapel in the afternoon, will now be held at 7 o'clock in the evening, viz: Every Thursday Evening, English Service. Every Friday Evening, Chinese Service. Every Lord's Day evening Public English Preaching.

First Monday evening in each month, Missionary concert for prayer. All the Services are Public.

Hongkong 25th December

FOR SALE.

Ship Chandlery and Stores of all kinds for Ships.

P. Townsend & Co.

JUST received ex Greyhound a quantity of Selections of all kinds of Port, Sherry, Champagne and Claret Wine, Beer and Porter in Bottles. Coats, Hats, also a few Cheeses.

P. Townsend & Co.

Hongkong, Jan'y 7th 1843.

ON SALE.

Beef and Pork in Barrels.

On board the American Ship "LOWELL".

Beef and Pork in Barrels. Tobacco Cavendish & common. Sherry and Madeira Wine. Brand, Navy & Pilot. One new 1/2 Inch Chain Cable. 100 fathoms.

Hongkong, November 3d, 1842.

By JOHN BURD & Co. Queens Road.

December, 1842.

D. WILSON & Co. WINE, BEER & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, OIL & ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN, HOTEL and STORE KEEPERS.

have, in connexion with their Establishment in Calcutta, completed most extensive arrangements with the first Houses in England and France for receiving regular consignments of every description of goods; and they are now prepared to execute orders to any extent for goods of the best quality on the most moderate terms, and every article is guaranteed to arrive in the best Condition.

FIRST-RATE WINES.

received from the most eminent Houses in England and on the Continent.

N. B. Liberal Credit and the usual Discount given to Regimental Messes and Dealers taking their regular supplies.

Lists of goods for sale to be had on application at the Store.

AUCKLAND HOTEL.

January 1st 1843.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions, received and carefully stored in spacious dry, and secure Brick Godowns, at Hongkong upon moderate terms; apply upon the Premises to

N. DUUS, or

C. FEARN.—Macao Goods are received and sold on Commission.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On board the American Ship "LOWELL". Beef and Pork in Barrels. Tobacco Cavendish & common. Salted Tongues in Kegs. Sherry and Madeira Wine. do. Mackerel. Brand, Navy & Pilot. Sperm Candles. One new 1/2 Inch Chain Cable. 100 fathoms.

Hongkong, November 3d, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Bally Rice, Coffee, Coconut Oil, Java arrack, in cases and casks. Port and Sherry wines, whiskey, and Old Rum, in barrels. Cherry Cordial. (in tins). Singapore Beans, and Planks. Europe Rope from 1, to 3 in.

By JOHN BURD & Co. Queens Road.

Hongkong

December, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Exchange Tables, Dollars into Rupees, and Rupees into Dollars, at a glance, according to the Government established rate of 225 Rs. for \$ 100; from one Piece to eighty thousand dollars. Beautifully printed, on one side of a single small quarto sheet. Price \$ 1 per set. Apply at the Office of the FRIEND OF CHINA.

Hongkong November 24th 1842.

C. V. Gillespie, 46 Queens Road, has on Sale Large Singapore Spars suitable for Lower Masts, One Coal, square Iron, Plate Glass, Lard Pork in barrels, Preserved Meats, Fish and Vegetables in tins and in cases of six dozen each, Sherry, Champagne, Port, Brandy, White and Grey Long Cloths, &c.

Hongkong 4th Nov. 1842.

JUST received ex Zenobia, and for Sale by P. Townsend & Co. a few barrels American Super fine flour & fine table Salt.

Hong Kong, October 10th, 1842.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise of all descriptions, received and carefully stored in spacious dry and secure Brick Godowns, situated on the Queen's Road No. 29, at Hongkong, upon moderate terms.

Apply upon the premises to

REYNVAAN & Co.—Macao. Goods are received and sold on Commission.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1842.

FOR SALE.—On the maine Lot next the China Bazaar, Orange 1/2, 1 and 1 1/2 inches.

do. do. do. 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 5 1/2, 6, 6 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8, 8 1/2, 9, 9 1/2, 10, 10 1/2, 11, 11 1/2, 12, 12 1/2, 13, 13 1/2, 14, 14 1/2, 15, 15 1/2, 16, 16 1/2, 17, 17 1/2, 18, 18 1/2, 19, 19 1/2, 20, 20 1/2, 21, 21 1/2, 22, 22 1/2, 23, 23 1/2, 24, 24 1/2, 25, 25 1/2, 26, 26 1/2, 27, 27 1/2, 28, 28 1/2, 29, 29 1/2, 30, 30 1/2, 31, 31 1/2, 32, 32 1/2, 33, 33 1/2, 34, 34 1/2, 35, 35 1/2, 36, 36 1/2, 37, 37 1/2, 38, 38 1/2, 39, 39 1/2, 40, 40 1/2, 41, 41 1/2, 42, 42 1/2, 43, 43 1/2, 44, 44 1/2, 45, 45 1/2, 46, 46 1/2, 47, 47 1/2, 48, 48 1/2, 49, 49 1/2, 50, 50 1/2, 51, 51 1/2, 52, 52 1/2, 53, 53 1/2, 54, 54 1/2, 55, 55 1/2, 56, 56 1/2, 57, 57 1/2, 58, 58 1/2, 59, 59 1/2, 60, 60 1/2, 61, 61 1/2, 62, 62 1/2, 63, 63 1/2, 64, 64 1/2, 65, 65 1/2, 66, 66 1/2, 67, 67 1/2, 68, 68 1/2, 69, 69 1/2, 70, 70 1/2, 71, 71 1/2, 72, 72 1/2, 73, 73 1/2, 74, 74 1/2, 75, 75 1/2, 76, 76 1/2, 77, 77 1/2, 78, 78 1/2, 79, 79 1/2, 80, 80 1/2, 81, 81 1/2, 82, 82 1/2, 83, 83 1/2, 84, 84 1/2, 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