

THE FRIEND OF CHINA, AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

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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
Hong-Cong, March 23, 1842.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Proclamation of the 15th ult., on the Subject of Smuggling in the Canton River, His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, is pleased to publish the following Communication from His Excellency Ke Kung, Governor-General of the Two Kwang.

By order,

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House,
Hong-Kong, 1st May, 1843.

Ke Kung, a Guardian of the Crown Prince, a President of the Board of War, Governor-General of the Two Kwang, &c., hereby makes this Communication in reply.

I have this instant, received the Honourable Plenipotentiary's Communication of the 14th day of the 3rd Moon, (13th April 1843) which I perfectly understand, and by it may be seen, the Honourable Plenipotentiary's most praise-worthy intentions to maintain peace and harmony.

As to the Hoppo's Clerks and followers receiving Bribes to connive at Smuggling, it is, I really fear, difficult to guarantee, that such is not the case, and I, the Governor-General, have communicated the same to His Excellency, the Hoppo, that, by some examples of severity, he may cleanse out this fountain of evil. As regards the English Merchants, no doubt there are good and upright men among them; but yet, it is to be feared, that out of every ten of them, there may at least be one or two given to deceit. The Honourable Plenipotentiary, for his part, gives no protection or encouragement whatever, to Smuggling, and I, the Governor-General, never had the smallest suspicion that he did so, still, it is difficult for a single person to oversee so much, — and if, perchance, his supervision is not perfect, there will be less or more of Smuggling; so I must, as before, beg of the Honourable Plenipotentiary, that the two countries being now united in friendship, he will be more stringent than ever in his superintendence; the English Merchants should not be permitted to listen to the seductions of the Hoppo's Clerks and followers, to league with them in evading the Duties; and now that we are engaged in consulting about a Tariff of Duties, I still more devoutly hope, that the Plenipotentiary will come forward with a plan of Rules and Regulations to be inscribed in our Code as a lasting guide, how that we may act together in searching and preventing such abuses.

For this I now reply, and avail myself of the opportunity, to wish your Excellency all health and happiness.

To His Excellency

SIR HENRY POTTINGER,

Bart., G. C. B.,
H. B. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

Taoukwang, 23rd year, 3rd Moon, 17th day
(6th April, 1843).

True Translation.

(Signed) R. THOM,
Joint Interpreter.

True Copy.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

The following Communication, from His Excellency Ke Kung, Governor-General of the Two Kwang, is published for general information.

By order,

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House,
Hong-Kong, 1st May, 1843.

Ke Kung, Governor-General of the "Two Kwang," &c., &c., has the honour to inform Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, that, on the 23rd instant, he received a Despatch from the Ministers of the Grand Council of State, covering a Copy of Imperial Commands, received by the Cabinet on the 6th of April, 1843, and which are of the following tenor:—

"Let Ke Ying be made Imperial Commissioner, and let him proceed with all haste, by Post, to Canton, to inquire into, and conduct affairs there. Of the Viceroyship of the Two Kwang, let Pichang take acting charge; and till such time as Pichang shall reach that post, let Sun Shenpaou be temporarily entrusted with the care of its duties."

RESPECT THIS.

It becomes, then, the Governor-General's duty to send, with due respect, a Copy of these Commands to the Honourable Plenipotentiary, requesting that he will take the trouble to examine, and act accordingly.

(A most necessary Communication.)

To

SIR HENRY POTTINGER,

Bart., G. C. B.,

H. B. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

Taoukwang, 23rd year, 3rd Moon, 24th day.
(23rd April, 1843).

True Translation.

(Signed) J. ROBERT MORRISON,
Chinese Secretary & Interpreter.

NOTE.—Pichang was long at Yarkand, and has been recently appointed to command the Tartar Force at Fuchow, but has not yet gone thither. Shun Shenpaou, is Governor of Kiangsoo, at Soochow.

[Signed] J. R. M.

True Copy.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

INQUEST—29th APRIL, 1843.

(Before Mr E. Farncomb, Coroner.)

This was an Inquest on the body of a Chinaman. The Jury on being sworn proceeded to the view. The Rev. Mr Dean was sworn as Interpreter to the Court.

Hoken—a Chinaman, being a Christian, was sworn on the Holy Bible, says—*Ahung* the man who committed the deed had for a long time behaved ill to *Ahy*, and yesterday morning he had accused him of defrauding him of money; after some altercation the deceased hearing of the affair, went down by the request of *Ahy* to assist in adjusting the matter. On proceeding to the place near Mr. Gillespie's, *Ahung* accosted the deceased in abusive language, and wanted to know the reason why he had come down there, after this a struggle ensued, and *Ahung* stabbed the deceased with a knife, when the deceased fell. *Ahung* had, *Ahy* says, turned back and struck him with the knife, and cut his face open; I do not know where *Ahung* has gone to. After the altercation the deceased laid hold of *Ahung* to give him in charge of the Police, and *Ahung* then drew his knife and stabbed him; I do not know where the man got the knife from; it was a long straight knife and very sharp. The affray took place about sun set yesterday. *Ahy* is a plain street fall. *Ahung* then fled, I witnessed the whole affair; I do not know how often the deceased was struck, but think that the deceased was so badly hurt that he had a knife after the deceased, and when I returned, deceased was dead. Neither *Ahy* or myself had any weapon; I thought I could render no assistance to the deceased when I found that the blood was flowing copiously from the wound—the affray took place near a Mat Shed at a small distance from the road.

Ahy the person wounded, not being able to give his evidence verbally, on account of his wounds and face being dreadfully cut admits the truth of the above account.

A Chinaman, sworn by cutting his hand, says—I was standing near the Mat Shed when the affray took place, and saw *Ahung* strike *Ahy* with the knife, I went to the assistance of *Ahy*, and I do not know how often the deceased was struck, but think that the deceased was so badly hurt that he had a knife after the deceased, and when I returned, deceased was dead.

W. Lockhart Surgeon, sworn, examined the Body of a Chinaman, and says—The deceased had a punctured wound on the back, near the shoulder, and on enlarging the wound, I found the wound to be four inches deep, extending from below the base of the Arm into what is called the Axillary space, wounding the large blood vessels in the neighbourhood; there was a small skin wound on the fore arm on the outside, also a cut above the right wrist, wounding a part of the radial artery; my opinion is that the deceased died

from loss of blood from the large Axillary blood vessels.—Verdict—*Willful Murder, against Ahung.*

APRIL 28TH.—BEFORE THE SAME.

This was an inquest on the body of three Chinamen who had been killed on the night before, in the Bazaar behind Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.'s Godown. The Jury proceeded to the view.

Mr. C. W. Bowra was sworn as interpreter to the Court.

Charlem, a Lascar sworn, says—This morning at a quarter past one I was asleep in my house, at the back of Jardine & Matheson's Godown, I was awake by the report of fire arms, when I heard the firing I ran out to assist the Sepoys, who were on duty in the Bazaar behind the Godowns. On arriving at the Bazaar I met a Chinaman, who attempted to stab me with a spear, I then fired a Pistol at him, but missed him—I saw 3 or 4 of the Robbers entering the door of a house inhabited by Jardine, & Co's Comptroller, when I retreated behind one of the Guns and reloaded my Pistol, as the Robbers were going off with the booty I and the Sepoys fired, and the men fell near the door. The Robbers when they found that some of their companions were wounded, carried away 2 of them with them. As they were carrying them off I saw a man staggering, and having lost the ramrod of my pistol I could not re-load, so I went up to the man and knocked him down with the butt end; in knocking the man down I happened to fall on him, and a Sepoy who was with me secured the man. As we were tying the man, one of the Robbers ran past us, on which the Sepoy fired at him and shot him in the shoulder. I and the Sepoy dragged two of the men who were shot up to the house, and gave them some water, and at about an hour after they expired. As the Robbers were going away I heard a shot fired, the shot was fired from a window in the Bazaar.

Richard Fry, a Sergeant of the Ninety-eighth Regiment, sworn, says—I was awake at one o'clock this morning, and went to the window of the house where I was staying that night, in Jardine and Matheson's Bazaar, the window was open, and I saw a number of Chinese armed with weapons resembling boarding pikes, I saw them break open the door of the house opposite, and on this I went into a back room and took a musket which I knew was loaded, and when I came to the window I saw 3 or 4 of the Robbers inside of the house, and one of them in the act of breaking open a locker or drawer in the inner part. The Robbers had thrown a fire-ball into the house which made it quite light, so that I could see everything that was going on quite distinctly; I then fired my musket at a Robber who was breaking open the locker, and he then fell; the flash from my musket attracted the attention of the Robbers, and one of them then made a thrust at me with a spear through the venetians, I then went into the inner room, re-loaded my musket, and when I returned to the window I found they were retreating down the Bazaar, I then fired the musket and shot another as he was running away under the verandah of the house opposite. The men who were shot were not quite dead when they were brought back to the house by the Lascars, but died shortly after; the man that was shot in the house, crawled out of the house, and went a short distance up the Bazaar, when he could proceed no further. The first man was shot with a bullet, and the other with slugs and shot mixed. The length of time that elapsed from the time that I first saw the Robbers to their running away, was about 5 minutes I think. Two Chinese Watchmen endeavoured to seize some of the Robbers, but did not succeed. The Comptroller whose house was attacked, told me there had been 234 Dollars stolen and 9 cattie's of Opium. The third Robber who was shot was found in the upper part of the Bazaar. When I went into the Shop I found it on fire—On my return I found the 3 bodies tied together—Two persons who were in the room of the house opposite with me, saw the two Robbers whom I shot at fall.

Ahy, a Chinaman, sworn, says—I am Pursuer to Messrs. Jardine, & Co's Comptroller. The goods in the Shop belonged to the Comptroller—About half past one this morning I heard a noise outside the door; I thought some thieves were coming. They broke open the door, and I then ran up stairs and fastened the trap door, afterwards heard 2 guns fired. When the Robbers had come away I came down, and found the door broken open and the Shop on fire—I then got to the back of the fire—There were 3 dead men lying outside the door.

Richard Sutton, sworn, says—I examined the bodies of 3 Chinamen, each having severe shot wounds in the head and trunk, and it is my opinion that the wounds were caused from the effects of the weapons.—Verdict—*Justifiable Homicide.*

The Smuggler told
Burr's Tale for his Gold
If he meets the Executioner
Why—'thor' contrage he tries
In answer of the Tale of his Leno
But for him who ever tops
The Conno with false chops
And a dog over nice
About cargoes of Rice
The best advocate truly is NEMO.—COMMUNICATED.

To our SUBSCRIBERS.—The large amount of our out-standing Arrears, admonishes us to request our Friends and Subscribers to oblige us by forthwith liquidating our Claims, which, trifling as they are, individually,—yet, aggregately, amount to a considerable sum.

If Any irregularity or delay in the Delivery or Receipt of the Paper, if brought to our notice we will endeavor to rectify. We shall be much obliged to our Subscribers, if they will inform us when any change of residence takes place.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA, AND HONG-KONG GAZETTE.

HONG-KONG, THURSDAY, MAY 4TH, 1843.

We have only just time to call the attention of our readers to the Government Announcements in our first page. Whilst it is satisfactory to observe the cordial and friendly tone of KE KUNG's reply, it yet behoves us to note the assumption on his part that it is the *duty* of H. B. M.'s Plenipotentiary to repress Smuggling.

If the London Papers are to be believed, (vide the Extract in our No. 55) a Government Interpreter boasts he has been able to make the Chinese High Authorities comprehend the theory of modern Political Economy, as laid down by Mr McCulloch. If this be true, another, we think, might be well employed in explaining to them our inter-national law, in which case they would recognise the expediency of European nations repudiating all Governmental interference in mutual fiscal regulations.

We would respectfully urge that this point cannot be rendered too obvious, and much future mis-apprehension may be avoided by this principle, *now* being distinctly understood & acknowledged by the Chinese.

It would not surprise us should the Chinese Authorities hereafter aver, that H. E. has the ability and the power to suppress the illicit trade. Every manifestation of H. E.'s will in his intercourse with them, has been backed, by an irresistible force, and reasoning, analogically it must be hard for them to believe that H. E. cannot restrain a few merchants, a class, too, which the Chinese uniformly affect to despise.

We need not parade the authority of Political Economists or Statesmen, to prove that smuggling is the offspring of the rapacious fatuity of the *governors*, rather than of an "ignorant impatience of taxation" in the *governed*. The late eminent Mr Huskisson's eloquent appreciation of smuggling, on proposing, his "Free Trade" measures, is well known.

Sir Robert Peel's exhibition in the House of Commons last Session, of some smuggled goods, so ingeniously introduced, as to afford the most valid arguments for REDUCED DUTIES, must be fresh in the recollection of our readers. Thus it is, in the admirable fitness of things, that even the self-interest and avarice of individuals subserves the general good.

Late events in China, have at last had the effect of directing public attention at home to the Eastern Archipelago, and it is hoped that measures will now be taken to extirpate the Pirates, who have so long infested those seas. At the same time, we hope every effort will be made to extend the British Trade in that very interesting locality.

Mr. Earle deserves much credit for his exertions in endeavouring to awaken, in influential quarters, a sense of the importance of those Islands for Commercial objects. He has been well seconded by the Royal Geographical Society of London. Honourable mention should also be made of Mr. Brooke, whose recommendation of founding a Settlement in Borneo, we hope yet to see adopted.

We have before brought to the notice of our readers the views we entertain on this subject, and we do not now deem it necessary to go into a lengthened detail. We may, however, say, that Great Britain, by extending her influence in this quarter, would materially benefit the native populations, who are mostly addicted to commerce, and many of which are quite alive to the advantages accruing from the protection and security afforded by the British Flag.

Any estimate of the population of those almost unknown Islands, must be purely conjectural;

but the best authorities we have consulted, variously adfix it at some fifteen to twenty millions of souls.

It is certain we shall soon be better acquainted with this long-neglected part of the world. What was denied to the claims of philanthropy and common sense, will be extorted by national jealousy, and hence we rejoice at the occupation of the Marquesas Islands by the French, as it will compel our Government to take requisite measures to prevent the predominance of French influence in the Eastern Seas.

By the way, we learn that a Bishop of the Marquesas Islands has been appointed, who, with a band of Ecclesiastics, has already sailed from France. The Catholic world, it is expected, will receive a large augmentation in the Eastern Archipelago from the devoted zeal of its Missionaries, a large number of whom have dedicated themselves to the holy work of converting the heathen; they have our best wishes and prayers for their full success.

The growing importance of our Colonies in Australia and New Zealand, with the early possibility of the completion of a Ship Canal across the Isthmus of Panama, and the adoption of that route to and from the Mother Country, has led, it is alleged, to the present occupation of the Marquesas Islands by the French Government.

A glance at the map, will satisfy one, that in the event of a war, a hostile power, so placed, could cut our lines of communication, and till these Islands were captured by us (*as of course, they would be*) we should be subjected to considerable annoyance, if indeed, our trade did not receive a vast injury.

A great many British vessels now touch at Bally and Loinbock, proceeding to, or from Sydney, and large cargoes of rice and other products are shipped thence annually, in British bottoms, (our Whale Fishery is also very considerable in the adjoining Seas)—yet we have not heard that a British Man of War has ever visited those Islands. This is much to be regretted, as there is a strong feeling in our favour among the natives, who, in their hatred of the Dutch, would be but too glad to hoist the British Flag, had they but the bare assurance that they would be protected from the encroaching policy of the Batavian Government.

If, as expected, the China Seas becomes an Admiral's Station, and Hong-Kong the Depot and Arsenal, we make no doubt that expedient measures will be taken to make the British name known and respected throughout the Eastern Archipelago.

We are greatly gratified to find that our humble exertions in aiding to point out the capabilities and value of the Eastern Seas, have received the corroborative sanction of one of the most valued authorities on commercial matters, Mr J. R. McCulloch, who, in the last supplement to his well-known "Dictionary of Commerce," says—"A very little outlay on the part of Government might make, in so far at least, as piracy is concerned, the navigation of the Eastern Seas quite as safe as that of the Channel; and the advantages thence resulting to our trade, would, in a very short period, far more than counterbalance the little sacrifice resulting at the outset. Besides, putting down piracy in the Eastern Seas, Government should take the necessary measures for obtaining accurate information with respect to them, and the ports and countries to which they afford access. We know very little, indeed, of many, or rather, we should say, of most of the Islands to the East of Malacca; and yet, several of them are of great extent, and they all abound in valuable products; and might, it is probable, were we better acquainted with their ports and capabilities, furnish the means of carrying on an extensive and advantageous commerce. Had utility been at all attended to in such matters, the exploration of New Guinea, and of the Seas and numberless Islands in its vicinity, would have taken precedence of many late expeditions."

We are gratified to publish the official confirmation (of the long since reported) appointment of KE YING as Imperial Commissioner. We have not yet heard when this High Functionary may be expected at Canton, but we should suppose in about a month.

By late letters from Chusan, we learn the Chinese Government still continues to evince the most amicable disposition towards us, and with the people seem eager to open up mutual commercial relations. In well informed quarters it is asserted that the balance of the \$21,000,000 (War Indemnity) is ready to be paid by the Chinese upon the evacuation of Chusan and Koo-lang-soo.

The advices report favourably of the demand for British Manufactures. We regret to hear the *demise* of CAPTAIN FARMER, of H. M. S. *Driver*.

A fire broke out in the ravine at the rear of the Lower Bazaar, on Monday night last. About thirty Mat-Houses were destroyed. The conflagration was so rapid that all apprehension of its further extending had ceased, before the engines could reach the spot.

We regret to learn that another attack has been made on the Bazaar situated at the POINT. Although some booty was obtained, the ruffians did not this time get off scatheless, three of their number having been shot. Great praise is due to Sergeant Fry, for his promptitude and gallantry on the occasion. The Coroner's inquest on the bodies, which appears in another part of our paper, affords details of this lamentable outrage. On the same night, other burglaries, we are told, were effected. Our Printing Office was also forcibly entered and robbed during the past week.

We had not space in our last to give the statement of Exports to Great Britain, from 30th June, 1841, furnished by our Correspondent in his letter, dated CANTON, 19th April, and to which we then referred. We now subjoin it:—

Bohea	342,762
Congou	28,724,610
Souchong, &c.	643,598
Caper	168,134
Black Leaf Pekoe	396,854
Pekoe	285,044
Orange	610,555
Sorts	33,131
Twankay	2,750,938
Hyson	1,041,897
Young	501,039
Skin	49,677
Gunpowder	318,374
Imperial	237,332

lb.33,103,945

This amount is exclusive of the DEVON, about lb. 500,000, and the ELIZABETH, about lb.400,000, say altogether thirty-seven millions shipped up to this date.

There are now loading with Teas the
 Grecian
 Oriental
 Marchioness of Douro } for London.
 Bella Marina
 Inglewood } for Liverpool.
 Monarch } " Leith.
 Minerva } " Glasgow.
 So that by July the 1st, fifty millions may perhaps after all be shipped.

The following extract from the *Times* of the 3d December, we now quote, as strongly corroborative of the opinions we have uniformly expressed with regard to Governmental interference in Commercial matters in this quarter:—

"Our readers are aware that among the terms which constitute the basis of peace, so happily concluded between Great Britain and China, no stipulation upon the subject of the Opium trade is to be found. The plenipotentiaries of the Celestial Emperor were naturally anxious to come to an understanding upon this point, but they were not in a position to insist upon it, and the British negotiator peremptorily declined to introduce any such question into the arrangements. In this SIR HENRY POTTINGER doubtless acted with prudence, inasmuch as evident reasons of convenience recommended the principle, UNIVERALLY RECOGNIZED IN EUROPE, THAT EACH NATION MUST ENFORCE ITS OWN FISCAL REGULATIONS AS BEST IT CAN, without holding the breach of them by the subjects of a foreign Government to constitute any ground of complaint against that Government. It is no less unreasonable for the Chinese Emperor to call upon Great Britain to guarantee the obedience of every private British trader to the laws of China, than it would be for us to assume the right of guaranteeing impunity to all such of our merchants as think proper to disobey those laws. Our business is to discharge all responsibility on the one hand, and on the other, to abstain from all interference with the due government [whether against our own countrymen, or against strangers] of the municipal regulations of the country in which we trade."

We have much pleasure in translating, and publishing the following Communication from a Friend of the FRIEND, to whom, on more than one occasion, we have expressed

our obligations for very interesting information:—

THE CHINESE SMUGGLING BOATS.

These boats, named by the Chinese, *Tcheong-long-long*, are employed in the contraband (opium) trade in the Canton River, and its various branches. They take a certain number of chests of the drug, from on board vessels anchored at Macao, in the Tyra, Hong-Kong, and even at Whampoa, and they carry it for sale to the towns and villages in the vicinity. In whatever part of China the trade in opium may have been established, by common consent it has been determined to sell it for money; or rather, the English Clippers will not deliver Opium except for *Sycee* Silver, or Dollars; but in all cases, the money is deposited by the buyer, on the deck of the vessel, where the quality of the *Sycee* is tested, and the Dollars examined and weighed by the *Shroff*, and it is not until the amount is agreed upon, and the money verified, that a delivery of the opium is made to the buyer, who, ordinarily, takes the chests without opening, or any examination. Occasionally, Gold, in Ingots, and small Plates, are received in payment.

The inferior Mandarins [whose silence and connivance are mostly purchased by means of considerable presents from the smugglers, but sometimes by the offer of so much per cent. on all the transactions which may be made under their cognizance] are always disposed to give the smugglers a very great latitude. The Mandarins, in fact, are well aware, that the Contrabandists would oppose to their authority or interference, an energetic resistance in case of need, and that, besides being well armed, they would mutually succour each other, so that, they would come best out of an encounter, unless attacked by very superior numbers.

The war by England, against the Celestial Empire, has induced such a laxity and confusion in the public service, and departmental administration of the Chinese, that, since a year and a-half, Whampoa has become not merely the rendezvous of the Chinese smugglers, but also of European. They have there a special anchorage, near the mouth of *Junk River*, and now you are almost always certain to see there, some dozen of cutters or schooners who openly vend the drug.

Although the Chinese smugglers do not precisely fear the Mandarin boats, they always endeavour to avoid them, unless they have come to some agreement. If they, however, cannot escape being overhauled, they endeavour to negotiate, and will offer the Mandarin and his crew a *Cumsha* [a present] in order to obtain permission to continue their voyage. They do not fight except at the last extremity, or unless the demands of the Mandarin are too exorbitant, or what is still more rare, unless that functionary shews himself inclined to corruption, and will not traffic with his *ones*. In this case a conflict will ensue, and if the smugglers think they shall get the worst of it, they endeavour to gain the shore, from which they are rarely very far, and abandon to the victor the boat and its cargo.

The smugglers go up as high as Canton, and even beyond to *Fo-shan-foo*, with supplies of Opium, which they unload clandestinely at night. They study the markets with great care, and endeavour to arrive with the drug at the places which, they know, are ill supplied, or of which the stocks are well nigh exhausted. They go sometimes into the districts of *Chin-Chew* (province of *Po-kien*) on the East coast, from the shores of which on going up they always keep at but a little distance. The innumerable number of bays, coves, and creeks, which exist on this coast, offer them abundant shelter in case of bad weather.

On their return they bring to Macao, or Hong-Kong, Teas and Silk which they have bought either on the East Coast at *Amoy*, *Foo-Chow*, or at *Fo-shan-foo*. Although they are not of equal quality to those furnished by the Hong Merchants, yet the teas often realize advantageously, as they pay no export duty, and the English or American vessel which is laden with them, has no in that case to submit to the hard necessity of going up to Whampoa; and there paying the enormous port charges exacted from all foreign vessels, by the avarice or ignorance of the Chinese.

We now present all the information in detail, which we were able to obtain some days since, from on board a large Smuggling boat anchored in the bay of Hong-Kong.

This Boat belonged to a rich Chinese merchant named *Apra*, established for some time in the new English Colony, and where this boat was built. Its construction employed 40 carpenters during the whole of one month, and the entire cost with rigging &c. was \$1600. These kind of Boats after three or four years will require to be repaired, and if that be done, will last some three years more, say altogether about seven years.

The principal dimensions we now give;—

Length	70 cubits.
Breadth amid-ship	13 do.
Depth of the hold	5 do.
Height of the Main-mast	50 do.
Do. Mizzen	35 do.
Drawing water	31 do.

These are the dimensions of a Smuggling boat of the second class. One of the first would be 78 cubits long. It is to be noted that the cubit is about 1 foot 3 inches English.

When the vessel is fully manned, the crew consists of 1 Captain, 1 Second d.tto, 60 Rowers, and 10 Sailors, to steer and shift sails.

The greater part of the men on board this boat belonged to the town of Whampoa, where the wives of those who are married reside. In every case they are not permitted to embark with their husbands, in the fear that they would cause them to lose courage in time of danger.

This Vessel (or fast boat) is able to carry 350 chests of Opium, or 400 chests of Congou Tea.

From the profits of each voyage they always deduct the cost of provisions for the crew, which amounts to \$6 per day, or \$180 per month.

This first allowance made, the proprietor of the Boat takes for himself half of the remaining sum; the other moiety devolves to the boat, and is divided among the crew in such proportions that the Captain gets 100 per cent, and the second Ditto 50 per cent, beyond all the rest on board.

With a calm sea and fair tide this boat can go at the rate of 6 miles per hour, without using her sails. With a good breeze she can sail 10 or 12 miles in the same time.

During the night the watch consists of 6 men, relieved every hour. As there is no watch or clock on board, they calculate the time by means of a *Joss Stick*, on which are four marks at equal distances. A watch extends from one mark to another; the *Joss Stick* is lighted at 8 o'clock at night, they use two during the night, from whence it will be seen the last watch finishes at 4 o'clock in the morning.

The armament is composed in the following manner;—

- 1 Long Cannon, 12 Pounder
- 1 do. 6 do.
- 12 Ginjalls (small Rampart Pieces fixed on pivots.)
- 1 English Musket
- 20 Pairs of double Swords
- 30 Rattan Shields
- 200 Pikes or Lances of diverse forms
- 60 Oars
- 15 Mats to cover the vessel
- 2 Cables, one of Bamboo, the other of Coir, of about 50 fathoms length. The latter kind is not ordinarily used by the Chinese.

1 Pump of Bamboo tubes, (this is very rarely used because always being near the coast, if the boat makes water they heave her down on the beach to caulk.)

- 1 good Telescope, (European)
- 1 Compass.

All boats of this kind do not use the European Compass, being generally so near shore the Chinese compass is found to be sufficiently exact for them.

Except at Hong-Kong, where the Smugglers find themselves at perfect liberty to do as they please, the crews generally remain on board; a few only going on shore to purchase the necessary provisions.

In case of a quarrel on board, the disturbers are, by common consent, put ashore. The captain has not the power to strike a man, nor to put him in irons.

There are no regular articles of agreement, the Captain gives merely some one or two dollars in advance to the sailors, whom he selects. There are no medicines on board, and the sick or wounded are landed as soon as possible to be nursed.

No man is permitted to smoke Opium till the vessel is at anchor in some place, where she is in safety.

All breakage or damage in manœuvring or by bad weather, is at the risk and cost of the Owner; but if a man breaks anything by negligence, he is obliged to pay for it.

The powder is in a wooden chest, in care of the Captain; the cartridges are made of Chinese bamboo paper, resembling silk paper, it combines great strength and fineness. In ordinary times the Smugglers never have more than a *peck* of powder on board, (say 132 lb.) but when they apprehend an attack from the Mandarins or Pirates, they put on board one or two piculs more.

At the risk of provoking a smile from the reader we yet shall not hesitate to mention an article which may hereafter become a considerable import of China. It is the new manure *Guano*, which is becoming so popular in England. The Agricultural Journals give detailed statements of the results, which demonstrate that it is the most valuable fertilizing matter with which we have yet become acquainted.

The latest accounts report that, when applied to

garden cultivation in a liquid state, after the manner which from time immemorial has been in use with the Chinese; the beneficial effects are so great that it renders it the most economical and productive manure for such purposes.

We have every reason to credit these statements, and as *Guano* is obtained on the west coast of South America, and as all the vessels that come from thence arrive in ballast, we would ask whether it would not be worth trying the experiment of importing this article?

It is well known that the greatest pains are taken by the Chinese in the care, preparation, and applianse of manures. In no other part of the world are fertilizing matters so economised or so wisely appropriated. Manuring land they designate "dropping fatness."

We are assured that manure is transported from the Southern to the Northern provinces at a cost for freight, exceeding that which would be incurred on *Guano*, if brought hither. The prime cost of the Chinese article ranges we are told according to quality, from \$25 to \$50 per ton. The best is far in inferior in fertilizing efficacy to *Guano*, which could be imported, we believe, at one-third of this price.

Dr. Ure, in his *DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c.*, says—"GUANO is a substance of a dark-yellow colour; of a strong ammonia smell, which blackens in the fire, with the exhalation of an ammonia odour; soluble with effervescence in hot nitric acid. When this solution is evaporated to dryness, it assumes a fine red colour, evincing the presence of uric acid. GUANO is found upon the coast of Peru, in the Islands *Chinche*, near *Pasco*, and several other places more to the South. It forms a deposit fifty or sixty feet thick, and of considerable extent, and appears to be the excrement of innumerable flocks of birds, especially *Heron*s and *Plamands*, which inhabit these Islands. It is an excellent manure, and forms the object of a most extensive and profitable trade." For many years a desiccated compost, similar to that in use here, has been exported from London, to the West Indies, to fertilize exhausted sugar plantations.

By a late Pamphlet on the *Tea Trade*, we see it stated that the daily consumption of Tea in the United Kingdom is lb.100,000; and that the annual consumption has reached lb.36,000,000, the cost of which to the consumers is estimated to fully reach £9,000,000, of which sum £3,500,000 goes into the national Exchequer as duty, the remainder to the Importers and Dealers.

According to the same authority when the late speculation in Tea commenced, there was a stock of lb.54,000,000, which afterwards became reduced to 29,000,000, and at the beginning of this year it was lb.34,000,000.

NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH PYBUS, and MR. JOHN LEFFLER, are duly authorized to sign for me, by Procuration, during my absence from China.

HENRY PYBUS

Macao, 5th April, 1843.

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN,

THE BRIG "SNIFE" CAPT. W. W. FROST, will be despatched in few days. For freight apply to HUOHEDON, BROTHERS.



Macao, 14th April, 1843.

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN,

The A. I. British built Barque "COLONIST" THOMAS LEISK, Commander, will sail for the above-named Ports in all April.—For Freight or Passage, apply to, JOHN BURD, & Co. Hong-Kong, 13th April, 1843.



FOR CALCUTTA TOUCHING AT SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE fast sailing Clipper Brig "ALGERINE" J. M. Hill Commander, will sail for the above named ports on Saturday, the 6th Instant. For freight or passage apply to D. WILSON & Co. Hongkong, 80th March, 1843.



FOR LONDON. THE A. I. British built Barque "ABBERTON" Captain CART, loads at Hongkong and Macao, and has the greater part of her Cargo engaged. For Freight or Passage, apply to JAMESON, HOW & Co. Hongkong, 15th February, 1843.



A CARD.

MR. ALEXANDER BIRD, Accountant, first North-East House, Praya Grande, Macao.

NOTICE.

Mr. Edward Farncomb, Notary Public and Solicitor No. 1 & 2 Magistrate Street Hongkong.

FOR SALE—Anchors, Cables, Copper Sheathing and Nails, Patent Felt, Carpeting and Rugs and Woollen Tartan—by

W. T. Kinsley. Hongkong, Jan'y 11th, 1843.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having rented those Spacious and Safe Godowns, situated next to the Premises of Messrs. Holiday Wise, & Co., is prepared to Store Goods on moderate Terms, also to receive Merchandize for Sale on Commission.

G. F. DAVIDSON.

Hong-Kong, 24th April, 1843.

FOR SALE

- American Beef and Pork. Negro-head Tobacco, Mackerel in Kits, Tar in barrels. Flour in Barrels, Shag Tobacco in barrels, Mess Beef in half and whole Barrels. Sausages in Boxes, Prime Pork, Champagne Cider, in one dozen Cases, Butter in Firkins, Pilot-and Navy Bread. London Bottled Sherry, in 3 dozen Cases. No. 4 superior Manila Cigars. Apply at the Godowns of

PER NAVIGATOR

PER VENICE.

G. F. DAVIDSON.

Hong-Kong, 25th April, 1843.

FOR SALE.—by the Undersigned, at their Godowns, on very moderate terms:—Sherry, Port, Cherry Brandy; Brandy in Wood and Bottle; Arrack; Seltzer Water; Stockholm Tar, Pitch, Anchors, Chain Cables, Rigging, and Boat Chains; Europe and Manila Rope; Twines, Lead-Lines, Sail Needles; Blocks, of sizes; Log Glasses, Paints, White Lead, Painter's Brushes; Blankets; Paper, Ink; Patent Copying Machines, Jams, Jellies, and a variety of other Articles.

WILLIAM ALLANSON & Co.,

20, Queen's Road, Hong-Kong, 29th April, 1843.

FOR SALE.—Flour, Beef &c. ex American Barque LARK only at the Godowns of P. TOWNSEND & Co. Hongkong, March 21st, 1843.

FOR SALE.

Ship Chandlery, and Stores of all kinds for Ships. P. Townsend & Co.

GRANITE GODOWNS TO LET. BY THE MONTH, OR LONGER PERIOD. THEY are of different sizes, and capable of containing 500 to 2000 Bales Cotton.

ALSO

Merchandize received on Storage, at a low rate per package. Apply to, C. V. GILLESPIE, 46, Queen's Road.

FOR SALE—A quantity of Lombok Rice just landed ex JAGATRA

Apply to JOHN LEATHLEY, HONGKONG. ALEXR. GRIFFIN, MACAO.

NOTICE.—Just received, and For Sale, SILBERRY, CHAMPAGNE, CLARET, ST. JULIEN, SAUTERNE, and superior FRENCH BRANDY.

A. HUMPHREYS, Magistrate Street.

- FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED. American Flour, Seidlitz Powders, Do Cabin & Ship Biscuit, Gunpowder, Coarse Do Beef and Pork, Paint Oil, Bengal Rice, Paints, of Sorts, Manila Patent Cordage, Turpentine, Do Rope, Tar, Do Chocolate, Pitch, Do Rum, Rosin, Do Cigars, No. 3 & 4, Oakum, Do Coffee, Paint Brushes, Do Coconut Oil, Twine, Brandy, Canvas, Gin, Soap, Sherry, Sperma Candles, Port, Copper Boat Nails, Liqueurs, Foolscap & Writing Paper, Cherry Cordial, Dinner Sets, Jams and Jellies, Cutlery and Hardware, Dutch Cheeses, American Drill, Corks, And a Variety of other Articles.

Apply to C. W. BOWRA, at No. 13, Queen's Road.

NOTICE

FOR SALE—Bally Rice, Manila Coffee, Coconut Oil, Java Arrack in cases and casks, Port and Sherry, Copenhagen Cherry Cordial, in Pints, Europe and Manila Rope, Oakum, Corks, Singapore Planks, Anchors and Chains, Manila Rum, Chocolate, Cigars, Sardines, Turpentine, Seidlitz Powders, and a great variety of other articles.

John Burd & Co. Queen's Road.

Hong-Kong, 1st March, 1843.

FOR SALE

Shaw and Maxwells Port and Sherry in 3 and 6 dozen Cases, apply at the Godown of Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co. Hong-Kong, 10th December, 1842.

D. WILSON & Co.

Have just landed, ex "ALGERINE," and exposed for Sale, the undermentioned Goods, viz:—

- Superfine Black Cloth, Salt Callars, Do. Red do, Hall Lamps, Do. Blue do, Telescopes, Do. Scarlet do, Thermometers, Glengarry Caps, Plates and Dishes, Superfine Kersey-mers, T by Philpotts Jugs, Travelling Caps, Embossed Jugs and Covers, Horse-hair do, Croet Frames, Oil-skin do, Coat Buttons, Cloth do, Silk Gloves, Navy Gold Lace, U-t-n Socks, Hooks and Eyes, Hair Combs, Glazed Hats, Small tooth do, Europe Boots, Naples Soap, Leather Dressing Cases, Lozenges of kinds, Dressing Case's Silver Fittings, Pistols, Ladies' Work Boxes, Surveying Instruments, Writing Desks, Saddles and Bridles, Looking Glasses, Time Pieces, Brushes of all kinds, Sausages, Perfumery of do, Tea Kettles, Court Plaster, Ten Pots, Stationary of all kinds, Silver do, Blotting Cases, Patent Water Filters, Envelopes and Cases, Do. Marble do, Memorandum Books, Iron Spoons, Rulers, Bellows, Holes, Yard Measures, Drawing Pencils, Beat Taps, Gilt edged Cards, Bird Shot, Foolscap and Overland Paper, Cooling Pots, Colour Boxes, Velvet Corks, Patent Drawing Pencils, Iron Cash Boxes, Steel Pens, Table Knives, Chit Paper, Bottled Herbs, Sealing Wax, Bloom Raisins, Patent Leads, Bronze Inkstands, Chit Seals, Lighters, Glass and Earthenware, Cayenne Pepper, Lamp Glasses and Chimneys, Cherry Brandy, Coloured Tumbler, White Claret, Glass Chandeliers, Hermetically sealed Hams, Branded do, Beer and Porter, Decanters.

P. S.—Their Slate Billiard Table will be ready in the course of next week. Hong-Kong, 4th May, 1843.

NOTICE.—A fine large new LOREHA, well manned and armed, and Commanded by an European, will run between this, Macao and Whampoa after the 20th Instant. For Charter, Freight or Passage apply on board to Captain Prush or to N. DUUS—Hongkong Fearon & Son—Macao. Hongkong, 15th March, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is authorized by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Land Forces in China, to receive all packages addressed to the Officers or Messes of any of the Regiments employed during the late war. N. DUUS. Hong-Kong, 15th April, 1843.

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. 20, at Hongkong, upon moderate terms. Apply upon the premises to W. ALLANSON & Co. Goods are received and sold on Commission. Hongkong, 16th Feb, 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 FEARON & SON.—Macao Goods are received and sold on Commission. Hongkong, 1st JANUARY, 1842.

NOTICE.

DAVID HUME, BAIBA, Queen's Road, Hong-Kong, begs that Captains of Ships about proceeding to sea, (that may want new bread) will favour him with their orders 24 hours previous to their sailing; and by their giving such notice he will warrant it to be kept for 10 or 12 days. Meat Pies and Fruit Tarts made according to order, by parties sending their own dishes. W. A. N. D. A stout Lad, as an Apprentice to the Business. A Premium will be expected. N. B.—No business done on Sundays, after nine o'clock in the morning. Hongkong, April, 18th 1842.

FOR SALE—Java Coffee and Rice, Bengal ditto, English and American Flour, and Biscuits, in whole and half Barrels, Salt Peppercorns, Saw Salmon in half Barrel, dry Caddis and Haddock in Drum, Tobacco, Soap, Candles, Paints and Varnish, Oil, Manila Rum, Java Arrack, Superior Brandy, in casks of all sizes, Gin in cases, a few Pipes, Queen's Road, Octaves 3 and 6 dozen cases of first rate Sherry and Port, lately arrived from England, Champagne, Claret, Noyau, Anisette, Cherry Cordial, and Cognac, in one and three dozen Cases, Brewed Meats and Fruits, Jams and Jellies, and Pickles, Europe and Manila Rope, English, and Country Canvas, and a small assortment of Marine Stores, Sockholm, American and Coal Tar, and Pitch, Window Glass, Deep-sea, Hand, and Log Lines, Marine and Looming, Salted Water Cigars, Crockery-ware, Table Salt, Sauces, Smut, and White Wine Vinegar; just arrived a small quantity of Butter, Hams, Cheese, Sausages, and prime Bengal Bottled Beer, at 63 and a half per Dozen. Apply to FEARON'S Wharf, No. 18, Queen's Road. N. DUUS. Hongkong, March 1st, 1843.

FOR SALE.—The following goods:—Sillery Champagne, Claret, St. Julien, Sauterne, Superior Brandy, Gentlemen's Dress Coats, Gold Watches, Keys, Brooches, Pins, Silver Chains, Rings, and Seals, the best Cut Crystal Decanters, Claret, & Water Jugs of various elegant designs, a Musical Box with eight airs. Apply to Mr Ad. Guillain, Mr Boullé's Store, Queen's Road.

HATS—Fine English made Black Beaver Hats, for sale by the undersigned, at 84 each. P. TOWNSEND, & Co. Hong-Kong, April 19th, 1843.

FOR SALE.—The fast sailing Teak Schooner "LALLA ROOKIE" built by the same Builder as the Celestial, with Masts and Sails &c. complete, has just been newly coppered and is well worthy the attention of any Gentleman as a pleasure boat. BENNETT PAIN, & Co. Hong-Kong, 3rd March, 1843.

NOTICE.

To be disposed of at the Rooms of the undersigned the following Goods, viz:—

Hanging Lamps (of 4 Burners), superior Brandy, in one doz. cases, Gin Schiedam do, Beer and Porter, Wines of all descriptions, superior quality, Jams and Jellies in 1 doz. cases of half pints, pints and quarts, Pine Cheeses, Butter, fresh in Jars, Soups of all descriptions in tins of all sizes, Fresh Salmon do., Ship Biscuit in air tight puncheons, Flower in Barrels, American BEE F, [ex American Barque "LARK"], also Pork, in barrels, Manila Coffee, Manila Chocolate, Seidlitz Powders, Quinine in 1 dozen bottles, Sardines in Tins, Split Peas, Westphalia Hams, Moongy and Bengal Rice, Kennett's Pickles, Bottled Fruits do., Best White Wine Vinegar, Olives, Sauces, Superior Blue Cloth, Beaver Hats, Buck-skin Gloves, Superior letter Paper of all descriptions, Manila Cigar Cases, Manila Cigars No. 3 & 4 Superior (in boxes of 500), Negrohead Tobacco, Corks at per Gross, Seaming Twine, Canvas, Oakum, Tar Blacking, Rozin &c., Coconut Oil, Linsseed do. In Jars of 5 Gals., Turpentine, Raisins, Shot of Sizes, Yellow bar Soap, Coffin Nails, Carpenters' Tools of every description, Carving Knives and Forks, Steels, and Cutlery of all descriptions, Dog Chains, Dinner services of prices, Britannia Metal Tea Spoons, Cork Screws, Sewing Cotton in Balls, Japanned Tin Trays small and large, Powder Flasks, Padlocks, Dressing Cases, Ink-Stands, Salt cellars, Cotton Wicks, Fancy Lace, Straw Bonnets, A new assortment of Books, with a variety of other Articles. N. B. Goods received and sold on Commission free of Storage.

BENNETT, PAIN, & Co.

Hong-Kong, 15th March, 1843.

FOR SALE—Scott & Co's BENGAL DIRECTORY, for 1843: price, Spanish Dollars 4. Apply to JNO SMITH.

Macao, 18th April, 1843.

FOR SALE—Ship Chandlery, Cables, and Stores of all descriptions, Port Wines, Pale and Gold Sherry, Champagne, Moselle, Marsella, English and French Brandy, Gin, Bottled Ale and Porter, English Butter in Kegs, an assortment of Warm Clothing, and Beaver Hats. Apply to A. HUMPHREYS, Magistrate St.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

APRIL	Hill	Calcutta
25th Algierne	Wharton	Macao
" Parrock Hall		
" Sir Robert Peel		
27th Hero	Fowler	Calcutta
" Ghana [Sp.]	Salsdo	Macao
30th Louisa	Forgan	"
1st May, John Cooper	J. Salmon	Chusan
" H. M. S. Pylades	Comr. Tindal, R.N.	"
" H. M. B. Algerine	Lt. Dolling, R.N.	"
2nd Narcisso [Sp.]	S. Taya	Macao
" Plover	Capt Collinson, C.B. Amoy	
" Surveying Vessels.		
" Stirling	Capt. Kellet, C.B.	"
" Colonist	Leisk	Macao

SAILED.

APRIL	Comr. Johnston, R.N.	Amoy
28th H. M. S. Wolverine		Manila
29th Ghana [Sp.]	Salado	Madras
" Edmonstone	Me. Dougal	Macao
" Little Catherine	Franklyn	"
30th Hero	Fowler	Whampoa
2nd May, Scythand	Cunningham	Manila
" Drupin	Ritchie	Macao
3rd Louisa	Forgan	"

REPORTED—H. M. S. Algerine and Pylades, in a few days for England. Narcisso for Manila. Algerine on the 7th Inst. for Calcutta. Colonist in a couple of days for Amoy.

EXPECTED—H. M. S. Sapphira, from Amoy. H. M. S. Minden, from Chusan. Fortescue from Do. Mary Ann, from Do.

WILLIAM PEDDER, Harbour Master.