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## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### OPIMUM—AND REPRESSING OF SMUGGLING,

[To the Editor of the Friend of China.]

SIR,

1st—Dealing in Opium, and Smuggling generally, in China, will in all probability soon become the subjects of discussion and legislation at home, and it is desirable that they should be here maturely canvassed. You state, that in my last letter, I am wrong in my view of the provisions of the Treaty, and in my Inter-national Law. With your permission, I will endeavour to show that my opinion on these points, is supported by competent authority. I shall examine the latter point first, for my whole argument chiefly rests upon the correctness of the principle stated in the 3rd paragraph, "every nation has an undisputable right to punish those who violate its laws."

2nd—In the reign of Queen Anne, a declaratory statute was required, to absolve even an Ambassador from the effects of our laws, and though subjecting such persons to the municipal laws of the country where they reside, is now disclaimed, I believe by all nations, still the necessity of the above act, proves how tenaciously jealous Britain ever has been of this right, and how clearly all foreigners residing in our country are amenable to our laws. Let us enquire what foreign Jurists write regarding this matter; in the 2nd Book, Chap. 8th, of Vattel, it is stated "those countries where foreigners may freely enter, the Sovereign is supposed to allow him access only upon this tacit condition, that he subject to the laws." In virtue of this submission, foreigners who commit faults are to be punished according to the laws of the country. I suppose that it will not be denied, that the ports and harbours of a country, are as much within its jurisdiction as the land itself.

3rd—It will not be necessary to enlarge further upon a rule, neither new nor unreasonable, and the disallowance of which, would involve every State in disorder.

4th—The Chinese Government, appears therefore to have a perfect right to punish those foreigners who violate its laws,—whether she exercises this power herself, or transfers it to the government to which the offender is subject, is immaterial, the same high authority declares, "If the offended State has in her power the individual who has done the injury, she may without scruple bring him to justice, and punish him. If he has escaped and returned to his own country, she ought to apply to his Sovereign, to have justice done in the case. And since the latter ought not to allow his subjects to molest the subjects of other States, or to do them an injury, much less to give open audacious offence to Foreign Powers, he ought to compel the aggressor to make reparation for the damage or injury if possible, or to inflict upon him an exemplary punishment, or finally, according to the nature and circumstances of the case, to deliver him up to the offended State, to be there brought to justice. I am aware that the sordid mercantile spirit of our policy, is reluctant to protect the revenue laws of other nations, but I trust it will not overrule the obligations of Treaties, and of Inter-national justice.

5th—To ascertain the design and object of that condition of the Treaty, which stipulates that the offenders of either nation, be surrendered to the Government to which they belong. We have only to recollect the melancholy fate of those unhappy foreigners, who, to the eternal disgrace of those who gave them up, were delivered to Imperial justice. It was necessary to provide against the murder of innocent men in all future times, and the stipulation in question was wisely framed. In virtue of that condition, all offenders will be handed over to us, and the Sovereign who refuses to cause reparation to be made for the damage done by his subject, or to punish the offender, or finally, to deliver him up, renders himself in some measure an accomplice in the injury, and becomes responsible for it." A Provision of the nature in question, is not altogether unknown in Treaties, but it is so rare, that its obligations may never have been formally laid down. Had it however, been entirely omitted, and the Chinese voluntarily delivered up a British offender, the law of nations, as just quoted, would have required the infliction of punishment; and the giving up of offenders being now made compulsory on both parties, renders the obligation of punishing them equally, if not more imperative.

6th—Smuggling elsewhere, pursues her dishonest and crooked ways, under the shade of concealment, and practices all those artifices which conscious guilt naturally resorts to. Here she raises her shameless front before the eyes of all men, and in the full blaze of the noon day sun, smugly, perhaps, that her bold and gigantic operations will scare us into silence. Smuggling Opium is not only an offence against the fiscal laws of the Empire, but is regarded as a serious crime, on account of the drug itself, so that, whether we look to the scale upon which Smuggling is carried on, or to the nature of the chief contraband article, as

received by the Chinese Government, it is impossible that those concerned in it, can be allowed to escape with impunity, under the pretext that their offence is of a petty nature.

7th—The only difficulty that occurs to me, is, the extent to which we ought to interfere in repressing Smuggling. It would probably be unwise to go so far as the Senior Naval Officer at Chusan lately did, for such a system could not be carried out, without maintaining a fleet on the China coast. Besides it would be highly inexpedient to allow the Chinese to suppose, that we could control, and therefore in some degree, be responsible for every British trader who sails along their coast. The American Commodore, from his Notification at Koolongsoo, will, I suppose, take a still more vigorous measure against the Opium Trade, than our Captain attempted. Notwithstanding the anxiety of the American Government to conciliate the Cabinet of Peking, it remains to be seen if it has authorized, or will sanction his proceedings. The Russian Government has already prohibited the traffic in Opium. I would rather however, consult the dictates of justice and of prudent policy, than the example of foreign nations. Our indignation against an unworthy contraband traffic, must not null us into an oblivion, of the measures regarding Opium in other parts of our Empire; I would therefore only recommend, with the view of suppressing Smuggling, that every British subject engaging in it, who may be apprehended by the Chinese and delivered up to us, should be punished, so that those who resist the search of the Chinese Revenue Officers, be held responsible for all the consequences that may follow—I had any one residing on this Island, if complained against as a Smuggler, and convicted, be if a foreigner expelled, and if a British subject, duly punished. They are not to convert a British possession into a den of smugglers, to the degradation of the national character, and to the annoyance and injury of the Empire, with which, we are to be connected by the ties of fair inter commercial advantages.

29th May, 1843.

(To the Editor of Friend of China.)

SIR,—It is no new thing in the world for things to be called by their wrong names, to have good called evil, and evil good; yet, it was with some surprise that I read in your paper of the 25th ultimo, "that the Missionaries in the Sandwich Islands were well meaning but ignorant fanatics." At this day, after the character, objects, and conduct of this body of men has undergone the scrutiny it has, from friend and foe, it seems to be almost needless to produce new arguments to prove their claim to the confidence and approbation of every right-minded man, and I can account for the terms you use, only by the supposition, that, having spent much of your life in the turmoil of London, and near the influence of the Quarterly Review, you are ignorant of what these men are, and what they have done. It is easy to apply harsh epithets to men and measures, and sometimes their harshness is in direct ratio to the person's knowledge and candour, but they are oftentimes bestowed from the writer's private opinion, rather than from an unbiased view of the merits and demerits of the question.

It is now twenty-two years since the first missionaries landed at Honolulu. They found the Sandwich Islands destitute of all orderly government, and the weak exposed to the aggressions of the strong; the natives were degraded heathens, living like the brutes, and had but just cast off the tyranny of a system of the grossest idolatry; they were without a written language, and, of course, without books or schools, and ignorant of their obligations to their Maker, and their rights as men. By a late report of the Mission, it appears that during these twenty-two years, among other things which have been done, that the language has been reduced to writing, and the entire Bible translated into it, and 10,000 copies of it, and 20,000 New Testaments, printed; that there are now 835 Schools established in the group, in which 19,034 pupils are instructed; that the Sabbath is everywhere respected as a day of rest, and that there are 14,893 members of Christian Churches. The natives themselves have framed a Constitution, and a system of laws is being established which guarantees to every man the liberty of worshipping God as he likes, and secures to every man the fruits of his own industry. Several Churches too, have been built by the people. In short, by the labours of these "well meaning" men, the whole nation has been raised from a state of heathenish degradation to be a civilized, well-organized society obedient of their own laws, and able to understand their rights as men. Such results have not heretofore been the consequences of the labours of ignorant men, and it were much to be desired (so far as I can see) that the world had more of fanatics like this exhibited everywhere. A Bible Society, too, has been formed, and one auxiliary subscribed £300 last year for the purpose of giving each child attending school in its town a copy of the New Testament. Since the intro-

duction of the Press into the Islands, one hundred and ten millions of pages have been published, every page of which contains such reading as tends to elevate the human mind, and make it wiser and happier.

Now, why is it not to be tolerated that these Islands are to be under the thraldom of men whose labours result in such evil as these? What sort of thraldom is that which teaches a man to worship the God who made, and Saviour who redeemed him, to live quietly under his rulers, to respect the rights of his neighbour, to enjoy the fruits of his own industry, to follow the Sabbath, and to dress himself in decent apparel? But I deny that the missionaries have ever erected a theocracy at the Sandwich Islands, and it is your part, now Mr. Editor, to prove that the sort of theocracy which they have established is "a like repugnant to sound policy and liberal principles."

If you, as editor of a public print, take upon yourself to be the exponent of public opinion, it were proper that your readers should be informed of the facts of the case, and not served with the empty declamation and hard words. If you mistake the doings of the missionaries, show where they have done wrong, and help them with your advice to do better, before you go out of your way to stigmatize them as "ignorant fanatics." You make no comment upon the Catholic missionaries, aided by the Captain and Officers of a French frigate, celebrating high Mass at Honolulu against the wishes of the people. I have paid more attention to your remarks than they deserve, but not too much if they have the effect of informing you regarding the merits of the case.

You well remark upon the conduct of Lord G. Paulet regarding the sale of liquor and it is worthy of notice, that one of the first acts of the commanders of both the English and French frigates (L'Artimise, and Carysfort) is to give, or compel the authorities to give full license for every intoxicating drink to run its course of death through the land. But this is a small matter compared to the injustice of Lord G. Paulet in thus taking possession of the Islands, and deposing the King without allowing the native authorities time to refer their hard case to Her Majesty's Government for decision. I cannot suppose that the British Nation will consent to so summary and flagrant an occupation of the country; if they do, it will go high to add a new paragraph in history, to that chapter of which the story of the partition of Poland is the first section.

PER FAS.

We have much pleasure in being authorised to publish the following communication, which entirely relieves Sir Thomas Cochrane from an imputation of discourtesy, which we are glad to know, is as alien to his disposition as it is incompatible with his high character and standing in the Service.

HONG-KONG, 6th June, 1843.

SIR,

With reference to several documents you have lately shown me, I have the honour to request you will submit to Sir Thomas Cochrane the following statement:—

In a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Friend of China*, and published in that Paper, on the 25th ultimo, I made assertions relative to Sir Thomas Cochrane, H. M. S. Agincourt, which, though obtained from sources which I had every reason to rely on, subsequent information has proved to be entirely incorrect.

I have, therefore, no hesitation in expressing my deep regret, and in tendering to Sir Thomas Cochrane my apology, for the imputations I cast upon him.

In thus acknowledging my error, I trust I shall be acquitted of all desire to reflect upon any party, and the circumstances above adverted to, having already been before the public. I would also desire that the above expression of my regret may appear in the same Paper.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

[Signed] J. R. MAGRATH,

Lieut-Adjutant, 55th Regt.

The Dep. Judge-Advocate-General, &c., &c., &c.  
Hong-Kong.

We are glad to find, that the late measures of the Naval Authorities have, effectually prevented the incursions of the Kowloon Robbers. On Shore we have, we regret to say, accounts of several attempts at burglary that have been made, one we are told was successful, at the house of Colonel Wilson, Pay Master of the Forces, and property of considerable value was lost. We would advise our readers not to relax in their watchfulness and precautions, as it is quite certain wherever property of convertible value is deposited, an attempt at plunder will be made.

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The above Scale of Charges will take effect from this date.

June 8th, 1843.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA, AND HONG-KONG GAZETTE.

HONG-KONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1843.

We much mistake if our readers will not share our surprise and disappointment on perusing the Proclamation, and other Official Notifications which we this day publish in a Supplement.

For some time past, we have been anxiously awaiting the authorization from home, of the establishment of Courts of Civil, Criminal, and Admiralty jurisdiction.

We do not dissimble our regret at the resurrection of such a notable specimen, (for we have long considered it dead and buried) of Lord Palmerston's abortive legislation, as the Act of the 3rd and 4th Will. 4, Cap. 93.

When this Act was passed in 1833, it had the condemnation of the Tories, the indifference of the Whigs, the contempt of the Radicals, and the calm and temperate remonstrance of the advocates of Free Trade, and those most interested in China.

It was then held to be quite pitiable, that the New System, on its first advent in China, should wear such a motley garb, be patched and disfigured with the rag ends and musty remnants of the old regime.

It is, however, right to say, this Act was avowedly provisional, the order in Council of the 9th December 1833, says—

Provided also, and it is further declared, that the regulations herein contained are, and shall be considered as provisional only, and as continued in force only until His Majesty shall be pleased to make such further, or other Order in the provisions, in pursuance of the said Act of Parliament, as to His Majesty, with the advice of His Privy Council, may hereafter seem statutory or expedient, in reference to such further information as may hereafter be derived from the future course of the said trade."

This is explicit enough, and yet, after an interval of nearly ten years, and after the momentous changes and great events which have lately come to pass, we very quietly revert to the provisional and wholly inadequate legislation of the year 1833. So little are the wants and requirements of one of the largest trades in the world, or the condition of this rising Colony known or heeded at home.

We are told that Captain Elliot, in vain endeavoured to render this statute operative, and whilst we admit the expediency of having a Court for the trial of British Subjects for offences amenable to Criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction, we would yet very respectfully inquire whether one tithe of the inconvenience has been experienced in the Colony from the non-existence of such Courts, as has been felt from the want a Court of Civil Jurisdiction.

It is unnecessary for us to tell our readers that H. E.'s labours have been incessant—with uncommon energies—yet so

tasked—it is not surprising that his health should suffer. Every thing has devolved on him. Knowing this, and the difficulties of H. E.'s position, we have throughout, forbore from adopting a tone of animadversion, in our horror of invidious and captious criticism.

On these grounds alone, we curtail our strictures on the present occasion. We must, however, add, that the Act in question does not at all affect the bulk of the population—the Chinese—and that it gives His Excellency the powers which we believe were applied for by Captain Elliot, and which, had they been despatched from England prior to the news of the Peace, we should not have been so much surprised and disappointed. Still, we anticipatively (on the 5th January last, vide No. 42) ventured to point out the utter inapplicability of reverting to the laws, customs, and usages of an effete and worn-out system, nor will they be less obnoxious, although confirmed by an ill-advised and hasty legislative enactment.

ALTHOUGH WE SHOULD deplore as an evil, any permanent governmental connection with India; so long as it is ruled by the East India Company, yet we deeply regret that the arrangements for the future conduct of affairs here, have not been made under the control or advice of Lord Ellenborough. He is so thoroughly informed on all matters affecting our mercantile interests, so well aware of the important considerations involved, and more than all, his Lordship is deeply imbued with the spirit of the times, and a zeal for social advancement, that quite convinces us had our future regulations emanated from him, we should have had only to express feelings of the liveliest satisfaction, in lieu of heart-felt disappointment.

By a late Peking Gazette, we notice that a Report has been made by the Treasurer of the Privy Council, wherein he states—that whilst the aggregate arrears of Taxes, up to the fifteenth year of the Emperor's reign, had only amounted to 25,003,000 taels of silver (about £8,000,000 Sterling), yet, during the last two years alone, the arrears had amounted to 19,906,500 taels.

Owing to the necessity of keeping the Army and Navy in a state of discipline, and the expenses of the War, it is recommended that increased exertions be made by the Viceroy and Provincial Governors to collect the outstanding taxes.

The following translation from the Peking Gazette, we referred to, but could not find space for it in our last number—

TRANSLATION.

Obeys the Emperor's words. Whereas Ke-ying and others report that it is expedient to make a change in Military and Naval discipline, the Military Board at Peking, will take measures that an immediate inspection of all Fire Arms takes place, and it will issue conformable directions to every subordinate Board in the Provinces.

The Military Board will despatch certain high Officers (who are named) into the Provinces, to exercise a proper supervision.

Every Soldier and Sailor although accustomed to the use of muskets and cannon, must still learn and practice the new exercise.

Every year there shall be four inspections, at which the Viceroy or Provincial Governor shall attend. The months, when they shall take place, are the 2nd, 5th, 8th, and 11th; the days will hereafter be named by the Military Board.

Whoever excels in firing at the target, to be reported as worthy to be (sent up and see the Emperor) rewarded.

The pattern or model of the Cannon to be an eighteen. Let a broad open space be chosen, outside the Cities, for exercising—and those officers who do not acquire a perfect knowledge, will go back to their former positions.

The High Officers deputed from the Military Board to the Viceroy and Provincial Governors, will consult and arrange with them, clearly distinguishing, what is right and what is wrong.

Those who excel in firing at the mark, shall be rewarded, whereby it is shown how proper it is diligently to learn.

The musket and cannon practice for Sailors, will be regulated by the difference of the service, the officers will have a target fixed on a boat for the purpose.

Send this to Keangou, Che-keang, Canton, and Shantung Provinces, to every Viceroy and Provincial Governor and Military Commander. Ye will diligently teach and learn, so that it may arrive that

at the quarterly examinations, many who have long striven and earnestly desired to look up on the Imperial Face may thus attain their wish. But none can hope to face this without effort.

All according to this consult and do.

Respect this

We are favoured with the loan of some late numbers of the "Annales Maritimes et Coloniales," by Mr C. A. Chailley, the French Consul. Among many subjects of much interest, some of which we hope to translate and present to our readers, we note the following account by CAPTAIN DE ROSAMEL, of the Danaide, Corvette, of his visit to Hong-Kong, in 1841.

It is addressed to the Minister of Marine, of France.

Danaide, Oct, 8, 1841.

After quitting Macao, in order to proceed to the North Coast of China, I cast anchor for three days in the Port of Hong-Kong, now entirely an English possession.

Maritimately considered, it is impossible to meet with a finer harbour. All the fleets of the world might lie there in safety. Two entrances equally easy, opening one to the East and the other to the West, render the approach convenient during both monsoons. Unfortunately, it is situated too much out of the direct route to Canton. Despite this inconvenience, already the bay of Hong-Kong is covered with Ships. The difference of the English colonial system—all liberty; and that of the Portuguese—all restriction, has already attracted a numerous Chinese population to the new Colony.

There, at least, there is no Mandarin as at Macao, to make them feel the weight of his authority. At Hong-Kong, the Chinese—people naturally vicious in their search of enjoyments, can give loose to their propensities and passions, so that the cafes, eating and drinking shops, gambling houses, opium booths, &c., have already fully occupied the space allotted by the authorities. One is astonished at seeing the rapidity with which the Chinese raise their bamboo houses, and above all, the perseverance with which they repair all damages from fires or typhoons.

Without exaggeration, one can rate the number of Chinese at the present time established at Hong-Kong, at fourteen to fifteen thousand. In this number I do not count the floating population, living in boats, who go to seek their subsistence on the opposite coast, north of the Island, or in the neighbouring bays. Barely five or six hundred English form the garrison of this antihill, not an inhabitant of which appears to be idle.

Mr Johnston, Governor of Hong-Kong, ex-sous-intendant commercial with Captain Elliot, employs some hundreds of Chinese in making roads across this mountainous and scarped Island. Some warehouses for the most eminent English commercial houses at Canton, have been already built, upon ground which was sold, as dear per square foot, as that realizable for the most valuable situations in Paris. The firm Matheson, & Co. (Matheson, & Co) pay, they assure me £400 per annum, annual rent, for the purchase of a little corner of ground, on which is built their godowns. The chiefs of the powerful and rich mercantile houses, wait till the China affair is terminated, when they will all establish themselves at this new commercial entrepot. But supposing the English Government retains Hong-Kong, it will become perhaps of little importance, if, as is supposed Amoy, Chusan, and Ningpo, are open to foreign trade, then the purchases of land at such exorbitant rates, will be exposed to rude deceptions, as to its real value.

Although eight days before my arrival at Hong-Kong, the Expedition had sailed for the North, yet the anchorage was crowded with Shipping; three men-of-war, many large country vessels, besides transports, and those pretty opium clippers, (ces jolis kippers marchands d'opium) which gave such an air of animation to the scene, that we could hardly help thinking we were at some old and long established resort of commerce.

I easily procured water at 1 dollar a butt, delivered on board; and fine bullocks at 14 dollars each, about half the price paid at Macao.

Professor Liebig in his ANNUAL CHEMISTRY, has well remarked—"We shall never be able to discover how men were led to use the infusion of a certain leaf." The discovery of a certain seed—COFFEE. But some cause, there must be, which has induced whole nations to make the practice a necessary of life. And it is surely still more remarkable, that the peculiar effects of both Plants on the health, must be ascribed to one and the same substance; the presence of which in two vegetables belonging to different natural families, and the produce of different quarters of the globe, could hardly have presented itself to the boldest

imagination. Yet, researches have demonstrated that *Coffeine*,\* the active principle of Coffee, and *theine*, that of tea, are in all respects perfectly identical. Tea and Coffee were originally met with among nations whose diet is chiefly vegetable.

Without entering minutely into the medical action of *Coffeine* (*théine*), it will surely appear a most striking fact even if we chose to deny its influence on the process of secretion, that this substance, with the addition of oxygen and the elements of water, can yield taurine, the nitrogenised compound peculiar to bile."

We believe, in no previous work on Physiology has the function of the bile been pointed out so clearly as in this of Professor Liebig's. He has demonstrated that it is not an excretion, nor an assistant of digestion, or nutrition of the tissues, but that "it is consumed in the respiratory process, and is merely the vehicle of the carbon and hydrogen, which, in that process, unite with the oxygen, and are given out from the lungs and skin as carbonic acid and water. A horse secretes 37lb of bile daily, and in man, whose diet is mixed, from 17 to 24 ounces of bile are daily secreted. Even in the carnivora, a large dog, for example, secretes 1b24 daily."

**NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

**Q. IN THE CORNER** we thank, but we must tell him that we should urge the parties to do the very opposite he recommends.

**OBSERVER'S** Letter we now publish, but we must say that we wholly disagree with him in opinion. We should be glad to know what authority in International or Criminal Law, can be found for constituting a Smuggler a Criminal. The armed resistance against the authorities of one's own country, not the Smuggling constitutes the crime; as is evident by Smuggling itself, being by British law but a multinary offence. The confiscation of the Contraband Property, and a fine, at most, of treble the value, being deemed enough to purge the offence.

Some Continental Jurists go so far as to assert, that the infliction and payment of such fines, involve no loss or diminution of personal honour to a citizen. It is certain that offences against the revenue laws at home, entail no disqualification of citizenship on the offender.

As regards the infractions of the Revenue Laws of other countries, we have so often scouted the notion of its being treated as a cognizable offence by any power but the one affected, that we must refer **OBSERVER** to our No. 25; but meantime, as he is a respecter of Authorities, we would tell him that it has been expressly held by Lord Mansfield, and confirmed by the whole Court of King's Bench, that "one nation never takes notice of the Revenue-laws of another." On this point, the laws of France entirely coincide with those of England.

As our Correspondent has cited, but we think inapplicable, the eminent Authority of **VATTEL**, we will favour him with another quotation, "It is seldom (he says) that nature is seen to produce in one place every thing for the use of man; one country abounds in corn, another in pastures and cattle, a third in metals, &c. If all these countries trade together, as is agreeable to human nature, none will be without such things as are useful and necessary; and the views of nature, our common mother, will be fulfilled." The corollary of this proposition would be, (and who will deny it?) that the Smuggler is, in fact, but the assessor of the laws of nature—the vindicator of man's indelible right to commune and commerce with his brother man. It is the rulers and governors with their fiscal enactments and enormous imposts, that are the contraveners of the laws of nature and the claims of eternal justice.

We gladly insert the highly interesting Communication of our American Correspondent **PEN FAS**. After his observations, we may be excused saying, that from our veriest infancy we have been a humble friend and contributor to the Missionary cause: Our zeal peradventur was in an inverse ratio to our knowledge.

Far be it from us to undervalue the labours of pious men of our own communion; still, we are constrained to say, that not a few of their number (judging by their own reports) are either endowed, or soon acquire, from their residence in the East, a truly oriental fertility of imagination.

We will not be betrayed into a profane and uninteresting controversy, or we might refer m

\* Coffeine was discovered in Caffee, by Robiquet. Dr. Fyfe gives the analysis of Pelletier and Dumas, who found it composed of:

Carbon	46, 51
Oxygen	27, 14
Hydrogen	4, 81
Nitrogen	21, 34

It is soluble in water and alcohol.—Eo.

corroboration to the present state of the Protestant Missions in China. One thing we must, however, say, and we say it with sincere regret, that the effect of Missionary labours, here at least, are only known and heard of, through the medium of the religious publications and papers, sent to us from England and America.

**COMMERCIAL.**

By letters from Amoy, to the 3rd June, (per **H. M. S. Thalia**) we learn that a fair business in British Imports was doing at that Port.

Rice had been up to \$3 per picul, but had declined owing to the heavy arrivals from Formosa to \$2. The late high prices at Amoy would, it was thought, induce large shipments from Manila, and perhaps from Java, which our Correspondent said would keep down prices. As at Ningpo the custom of the native trade is to sell Rice per picul of not 100 cattie, but about 135 to 140 cattie, a recollection of this fact will often explain an apparent discrepancy between the prices of Formosa or native rice, and that imported by the British.

The Rice trade is the principal one at Amoy, copious and regular supplies are obtained from Formosa which affords ordinarily but a poor margin for the British Importer. Still, as with us the necessities of life fluctuate in value owing to the seasons, and hence at times the price of rice at Amoy rules at double the rate it now is.

**SANDAL-WOOD**.—The present price is really \$6 to \$9, according to quality. Higher, but merely nominal rates are given. This article is dull of sale, and large arrivals are expected by the Junks from the south.

**JAPANS**.—The price is \$3 50cs. to \$4 50cs, and \$6 for best, but no sales; the more northern ports afford a better market for this article, which it is said has lately come into use for Charcoal, which is required in the manufacture of a superior kind of gun-powder now made by the Chinese.

**PEPPER** in little demand, by the Junks' recent arrival with large supplies; nominal prices for good, \$5 50cs. to \$6.

**COTTON GOONS**.—*Grey Long Cloths* of good quality in slight demand at \$3 30cs. At \$3 would sell freely, at which figure several lots of inferior have been lately cleared out. *Whites* in eager demand at \$3 75cs, at which, and at \$4 large quantities had been sold. *Twist*, No 20 to 30 dull at \$29 to \$30 per picul.

**WOOLLENS**, for *Superfine Cloths and Camlets*, no inquiry; for *Long Ells* a sparing demand.—*Spanish Stripes* not wanted but at a low rate, and of suitable colours, could be sold to some extent.

**OPIMUM** is being sold in small quantities off the town, say some three or four chests daily. *Patna*, new, \$780, old, \$760. *Benares*, \$740. *Mahwa*, \$620.

**CAMPOR**, at Amoy was \$20 to \$22 per Picul, but it is lower at the Opium station in Chimmo Bay, and several large lots have been sent to Singapore, by the Opium Clippers, Macao and Chinese Junks.

The Shipping then in port with Opium, were *Sir Edward Ryan*, *Wild Irish Girl*, *Mahoodie*, and a captured Chinese War Junk, belonging to an English firm, and lying off the town: The *Colonist*, and one or two other vessels had come in. Also *H. M. S. Thalia*, bound for Hong-Kong, Commander, Captain Hope, to be tried [our correspondent says] by a Court Martial for being so *verdant* as to believe that the Plenipotentiary's memorable November Proclamation, was other than a humble imitation of Chinese official magniloquence "he having prevented merchant vessels proceeding to the yet unopened Ports."

**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, Cork, Singapore Planks, Anchors and Chains, Manila Rum, Chocolate, Cigars, Sardines, Turpentine, Seidlitz Powders, and a great variety of other articles.

John Bowra & Co.,  
Queen's Road

Hong-Kong, 1st March, 1843.

**FOR SALE**.—Superior Port and Sherry, ex *City of Derry*.

Apply to C. W. BOWRA,

No. 13, Queen's Road.

**FOR SALE**.—Patent Cordage, from the Steam Manufactory at Manila—a superior article.

Apply to C. W. BOWRA,

No. 13, Queen's Road.

**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 Hong Kong, upon moderate terms. Apply upon the premises to

W. ALLANSON & Co.

Goods are received and sold on Commission.  
Hongkong, 16th March 1843.

**NOTICE**.—The Gentry of Hong-Kong, and the Public generally, can be furnished with fine **ENGLISH MUTTON**, [at one-half dollar per Pound] by sending their orders to **THE BRITTON'S BOAT**, on Saturday Mornings.  
Hong-Kong, 17th May, 1843.

**PATENT CORDAGE.**

A superior Article, of the recent Steam Manufactory recently established at Manila; equal to the best made in the United States, and worked by mechanics from that country. Orders can be forwarded to Manila, and executed in a short time. Apply to

**WILLIAM SCOTT.**

Hong-Kong, 17th May, 1843.

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

**W. T. Kinsley.**

Hongkong, Jany 11th, 1843.

**NOTICE**.—Just received, and For Sale. **SILVERY CHAMPAGNE**, **CLARET**, **ST. JULIEN**, **SAUZERNE**, and superior **FRENCH BRANDY**.

**A. HUMPHREYS,**  
Magistracy Street.

**TO LET**—A **BUNGALOW**, near the West Point Barracks.—Apply to

**R. WEBSTER.**

**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,

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

**FOR SALE**.—Ship Chandlery, Cables, and Stores of all descriptions, Port-Wines, Pale and Gold Sherry, Champagne, Moselle, Marselle, 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, Magistracy St.**

**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.

**FROM ENGLAND TO INDIA.**

*Parcels and Cases by the Overland route.*

**UNDERS** arrangements with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are prepared to convey Parcels, by the Mail, at the following Reduced Rates, if delivered on, or before the 27th of each month, from which date, until four o'clock on the last day of the month, an extra charge of one shilling per pound will be incurred, and beyond which time no Package whatever can be received for conveyance by the Mail of that month.

PACKAGES.	WEIGHT.	MEASUREMENT.	£	s.	d.
Do.	UNDER 1 lb.	0 1/2 CUBIC FEET	0	6	6
Do.	do. 2	do.	0	10	0
Do.	do. 4	do.	1	0	0
Do.	do. 6	do.	1	5	0
Do.	do. 10	do.	1	10	0
Do.	do. 15	do.	2	0	0
Do.	do. 20	do.	2	10	0
Do.	do. 25	do.	2	15	0
Do.	do. 30	do.	3	0	0
Do.	do. 40	do.	3	10	0

Goods in packages larger or heavier than the above will be taken by special agreement. The Freight will be computed by either Weight or Measure.

**JEWELLERY**, &c.—Not accountable for any package beyond the value of £10, unless an additional freight of 2 per cent be paid on delivery.

**FRAGILE**.—If brought by 4 o'clock on the last day of the month (being that of publication), made up like Newspapers (open at each end), will be charged—1 lb. 1s.—1 lb. 1s. 9d.; from 1 lb. to 10 lb. 3s. per lb.

**RISK**.—To be at the Proprietor's risk, from London to India, unless insured at the time of delivery, for which a charge of two and a half per cent. will be made.

**TRANSIT DUTY**.—Through Egypt, one-half per cent. (payable to the Egyptian Government, under agreement with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company) on the value of every article; will be added the above rate, if the postage (1s.) be paid.

**RECEIPTS**.—Receipts will be given on the delivery of each Parcel; and particulars of all Charges will be specified in the Receipt.

**CONSIGNMENT**.—All Packages must be applied for to our Agents, at each Presidency; to facilitate such applications, the marks and particulars will be advertised in the Morning Times, newspapers, which being despatched by the same Mail, will furnish the earliest notice to the Consignees—or if the postage (1s.) be paid, we will ourselves write to the party to whom the packages are addressed.

**AGENTS**.—Calcutta, Capt. J. R. Englewood; Madras, Capt. Christopher Blean; Ceylon, Capt. T. W. H. (who are also Agents for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company); Bombay, Messrs. William Nest & Co.

**ORIENTAL**.—Regent street, Finsbury, 16, John street, Crutched Friars; and 17, St. Mary Axe.

**JAMES HARTLEY & Co.**  
**JAMES BARBER & Co.**

\* The undersigned has been requested by Messrs. James BARBER & Co. 47, St. Mary Axe, London, to make public the above terms for Freight per India Overland Route; and will forward instructions from parties wishing to avail themselves of this convenient arrangement, offered by Messrs. BARBER & Co. Agency in London.

Subscribers to the "MORNING TIMES" are requested in future to send their orders and subscriptions to **HENRY GRIBBLE,**  
Black, May 5th, 1843.



NOTICE.

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

G. F. DAVIDSON.

Hong Kong, 24th April, 1843.

FOR SALE.

American Beef and Pork, Negro-head Tobacco, Mackerel in Kils, Tar in barrels. PER NAVIGATOR. Flour in Barrels, Shag Tobacco in barrels, Mess Beef in half and whole Barrels. PER VENICE. Sausages in Boxes, Prime Pork, Champagne Cider, in one dozen Cases, Butter in Firkins, Pilot and Navy Brand. London Bottled Sherry, in 3 dozen Cases. No. 4 superior Manila Cigars. Apply at the Godowns of 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—Singapore Beams, on moderate terms. Apply to W. ALLANSON & Co. Hong-Kong, 31st May, 1843.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE

At the Godowns of the Undersigned;—Forge Bellows, Blacksmith's Tools, Carpenter's ditto; Singapore Plank and Beams, Ship Chandery of all description, and Ship Provisions, Wines and Spirits, Bengal Rice, Manila Patent Cordage, ditto Chocolate, ditto Cigars, ditto Coffee, ditto Coconut Oil, Corks, Sardines, Seidlitz Powders, Gunpowder (coarse), Sperm Candles, Copper Boat Nails, Footscep and Writing—Paper, Cutlery and Hardware, And a variety of other Articles.

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of L. E. Christopher & H. J. Carr, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent, and all demands now due are to be settled by L. E. Christopher.

[Signed]—L. E. CHRISTOPHER. [Witness] H. J. CARR.

June 1st, 1843.

All Persons indebted to the above named firm, are called upon for immediate payment, and all persons holding claims against the said firm, to send in their claims to L. E. Christopher.

L. E. CHRISTOPHER. H. J. CARR.

June 1st, 1843.

NOTICE.

To Captains of Vessels and others connected with the Port of Hong-kong.

PAINE, & Co. have for Sale at their Stores, (the premises in Magistrate Street, lately known as the Exchange Rooms) the following Articles, viz:—

Prime Mess Beef and Pork, Paint and Paint Oil, Ship's Bread, Bunting, Turpentine, Tar, Cabin Bread, Brandy in wood and bottle, very Superior Golden Sherry, Port Wine, [Cockburn's] Claret, St. Julien Margaux, Hock, Frontignac & Barsac, Barclay's Stout, in bottle, Olive Oil, Oilman's Stores, an assortment of Beaver and Solar Hats, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

'PUBLIC SALE.

On Friday next, June 9th, will be offered for Sale, without reserve, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at 11 A. M.

Port and Sherry Wines in cases; Claret in cask; Brandy in bottle; Pickles; Sauces; Fruits; a few Hk. Pork; Saddles and Bridles; Boots; and sundry other Articles.

Also on Saturday, at 11 A. M., at the Albion Godowns; about 800 Piculs of Rice, in lots to suit purchasers.—Java Arrack, and Singapore Planks.

P. TOWNSEND.

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

Apply to JOHN LEATHLEY, Hongkong. ALEXR. GRIFFIN, Macao.

D. WILSON & Co.,

Have just landed, ex "ALGERINE," the following Goods which can be seen at their Stores, viz:— Superfine Cloth, and Kerseymeres; Hooks and Eyes; Glazed Hats; Europe Boots; Dressing-Cases; Ladies' Work-Boxes; Writing-Desks; Brushes, and Perfumery of all kinds; Stationery, Drawing Pencils, Visiting Cards, Footscep, and Over-Land Paper; Steel Pens, Patent Leads; Decanters, Telescopes, Thermometers; Toby Philpott Jugs; Lozenges of all kinds; Saddles and Bridles; Cooling Pots; Velvet Corks; Iron Cash-Boxes; Bottled Herbs; Cayenne Pepper, Cherry Brandy, Horizontally-Sealed Hams; Beer and Porter, &c.

D. W. & Co. beg to announce to the Members of their Subscription Billiard-Rooms, that the Rooms are opened this day, for their amusement.

Hong-Kong, 1st June, 1843.

FOR SALE—The following important and valuable Property; several extensive Marine Lots, having deep Water Frontage; convenient Bungalows, delightfully situated, and commanding a fine view of the Bay and Town; Large Plots of Ground eligible for Building purposes.

The whole of the Property is situated in a first-rate locality, contiguous to Government Hill, and offers a highly desirable and safe investment for Capital.

For particulars, apply to,

E. FARNCOMB, Solicitor and Notary-Public.

Hong-Kong, 29th May, 1843.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing between PENN TOWNSEND, and ANDREAS MOLBYE, under the Firm of "P. TOWNSEND & Co.," was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All Debts due to, and by the Partnership, to be paid, and received by, PENN TOWNSEND.

P. TOWNSEND,

ROBR. EDWARDS,

Attorney for A. MOLBYE.

Hong-Kong, May 30th, 1843.

NOTICE.—A fine large new LORCHA, 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.—Goods and Merchandize of all descriptions, received and carefully stored in spacious dry, and secure Brick Godowns, at Hong-kong 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—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.

FOR SALE,

Singapore Beams, from 22 to 28 feet long, and 6 to 12 inches diameter. Ditto Planks, 16 feet by 1 & half inch thick. Ditto ditto 11 " " 1 " ditto. Ditto ditto 11 " " one-half " ditto.

Also, a small quantity of Singapore Furniture Wood in Planks and Stanchions.

Apply to, N. DUUS,

18, Queen's Road.

Hong-Kong, 20th May, 1843.

FOR SALE,

A small quantity of best American Flour, Mess, and Prime Beef; Bengal Grain, and Rice in 2 Mound Bags.

Apply to N. DUUS,

18, Queen's Road.

Hong-Kong, 20th May, 1843.

FOR SALE.

Just received, per "GONDOLZA"—A small quantity of prime York Hams, Cheese and Butter.

Apply to N. DUUS,

18 Queen's Road.

Hong-Kong, 20th May, 1843.

FOR SALE—A small quantity of very superior Burgundy; Henneage; Champagne; Rhenish Wines; Claret; Sherry; Port and Madera, in Bottles—Also a few casks of prime Claret, Sherry, and Madera.

Apply to N. DUUS, 8, Queen's Road.

Hong-Kong, 1st June, 1843.

G. R. MESS, CORNWALLIS.

THE Mess of the 26th Regiment, on quitting Hong-Kong, left with a Resident here, a Sum of Money, for the G. R. Mess of the Cornwallis. The CARETAKER of this Mess will feel much obliged, if this individual will inform the Editor, where he may be found.

Cornwallis, June 5th, 1843.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the mutual Dissolution of Partnership between Messrs. BENNETT, PAIN, & Co., the Undersigned begs to Notify, that the Business will be carried on by himself, on the same Premises, and most respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal support he has hitherto been favoured with.

Parties desirous of sending Goods for Public Auction, are requested to do so two days previous to the time of Sale.

Auctions will be held every Friday, at Elegen A. M. Terms—Five per Cent. on all Goods.

One half per cent. Commission will be charged upon all Goods bought in.

A liberal allowance will be made for the Sale of Ships, Opium, or landed Property.

Account Sales will be rendered three days, and proceeds thirty days, after the day of Sale.

JOHN BENNETT.

Queen's Road,

Hong-Kong, 1st June, 1843.

EXCHANGE AND READING ROOM.

At the request of several of the resident Inhabitants, and Commanders of Ships, the undersigned has been induced to establish at this rising Port, an Exchange and Reading-Room, the utility of which, he feels assured, will be apparent to all.

The first object has been, to provide a place of resort for Subscribers. Secondly, to afford as soon as practicable, the latest Intelligence from all parts of Europe, America, India, and the Southern Colonies, with all the Local Publications.

A well chosen Library has also been added.

N. B.—The Exchange will be removed to the premises immediately above the Sale Rooms of the undersigned, on Monday the 12th instant.

JOHN BENNETT.

Hong-Kong,

Exchange and Reading Room,

1st June, 1843.

THE Undersigned has on hand for Sale, the under-mentioned Stores, at moderate prices.

Pale Ale, Dunbar's; French Claret, St. Julien; Superior light French Wines, assorted; Superior Brown Sherry; Do. Brandy; Salad Oil, in cases; Mocha Coffee; Superior Hyson, in whole chests; Pickled Salmon; Pickles; Sauces; Vinegar; &c. &c.; Pickled Mackerell; Cabin Biscuits, in tins; Superior Butter; Bottled Fruits; Macaroni; Reading and Hanging Lamps; Lamp Wicks; Pad-Locks; German Clocks, with Alarums; Hunting Whips; Tanned Hides; Bunting; Single Barrelled Fowling-pieces, in cases; Shot, of sizes; Powder Flasks; Koin in kegs; Writing Paper; Blankets; Lamb's Wool Drawers; Boots and Shoes, Europe and Calcutta; Blacking, Day and Martin's; Quinine.

Goods Received, and Sold on Commission.

N. B.—An Auction held every Friday, at 11 A. M.

JOHN BENNETT.

BRITISH HOTEL, No. 2, POUSSHUN HONG.

J. S. CASE, Begg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Hong-Kong, and Macao, that he has opened the above-named House, as an HOTEL, and it is in every way adapted for the convenience of Visitors to CANTON.—and that his constant care and attention will be, the comfort of those who may favour him with their patronage.

Private and Commodious Apartments for Families and Parties.

European Servants always in attendance

All Orders for Wines, Stores, &c., thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Goods received and sold on Commission, and Sales by Auction effected on the lowest possible terms.

Canton, 24th May, 1843.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Table with columns: Date, Ship Name, Captain, Destination. Includes entries for 31st June, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th June.

SAILED.

Table with columns: Date, Ship Name, Captain, Destination. Includes entries for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 7th June.



PROCLAMATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY, SIR HENRY POTTINGER, BART., G.C.B., Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, &c., &c., directs that the annexed Copy of a Despatch, dated the 4th of January, 1843, from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, together with the Order of Her Majesty in Council, referred to therein, be published for the Information and Guidance of all British Subjects, who are Required and Enjoined to pay Due and Implicit Obedience to the said Order in Council.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated at the Government House, at Hong-Kong, this 1st day of June, 1843.

HENRY POTTINGER.

[Copy—No. 21.]

FOREIGN OFFICE, JANUARY 4, 1843.

SIR,

I transmit to you, herewith, for your information and guidance, a Copy of an Order of Her Majesty in Council, providing that the Court of Justice, with Criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction, which was appointed by an Order of His late Majesty, in Council, dated the 9th of December, 1833, to be held at Canton, in the Dominions of the Emperor of China, or of boundary British Ship, or Vessel, in the Port or Harbour of Canton, shall henceforth be held in the Island of Hong-Kong, and have jurisdiction in all Criminal Offences committed by Her Majesty's Subjects within the said Island, and within the Dominions of the Emperor of China, and the Ports and Havens thereof, and on the High Seas within one Hundred Miles of the Coast of China.

I am, with great truth and regard,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) ALDERBEEN.

SIR HENRY POTTINGER, BART., G.C.B., Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, &c., &c.

(True Copy) RICHARD WOOSNAM.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, THE 4TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1843.—PRESENT, THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of Parliament, passed in the third and fourth year of His Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade of British Subjects in China, and in the Ports and Havens thereof, and on the High Seas within one Hundred Miles of the Coast of China," it was enacted, among other things, that a Court of Justice, with Criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction, should be appointed to be held at Canton, in the Dominions of the Emperor of China, or of boundary British Ship, or Vessel, in the Port or Harbour of Canton, and that the said Court should be held by the Chief Superintendent for the time being, appointed or to be appointed, by His Majesty under and in pursuance of the said Act of Parliament; and whereas it is expedient that the said Court of Justice should henceforth be holden in the Island of Hong-Kong, now, therefore, in further pursuance of the said Act, and of the powers thereby in Her Majesty's Council, that behalf vested, and of all other powers to Her Majesty belonging or in any wise appertaining, it is hereby ordered by Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, that the said Court shall henceforth be holden in the Island of Hong-Kong; and that the same shall have, and exercise jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed by Her Majesty's Subjects, within the said Island, and within the Dominions of the Emperor of China, and the Ports and Havens thereof, and on the High Seas within one hundred miles of the Coast of China; and it is hereby further ordered, that the said Court shall be holden by the Chief Superintendent, for the time being, appointed, or to be appointed, by Her Majesty, under, and in pursuance of the said Act.

or Harbour of Canton; and that the said Court should be holden by the Chief Superintendent, for the time being, appointed, or to be appointed, by His Majesty, under and in pursuance of the said Act of Parliament.

And whereas it is expedient that the said Court of Justice should henceforth be holden in the Island of Hong-Kong, now, therefore, in further pursuance of the said Act, and of the powers thereby in Her Majesty's Council, that behalf vested, and of all other powers to Her Majesty belonging or in any wise appertaining, it is hereby ordered by Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, that the said Court shall henceforth be holden in the Island of Hong-Kong; and that the same shall have, and exercise jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed by Her Majesty's Subjects, within the said Island, and within the Dominions of the Emperor of China, and the Ports and Havens thereof, and on the High Seas within one hundred miles of the Coast of China; and it is hereby further ordered, that the said Court shall be holden by the Chief Superintendent, for the time being, appointed, or to be appointed, by Her Majesty, under, and in pursuance of the said Act.

And Her Majesty, by, and with the advice of Her said Council, doth hereby confirm in all other respects the said Order of His said late Majesty in Council, dated the ninth December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

And the Right Honourable, the Earl of Aberdeen, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

(True Copy) RICHARD WOOSNAM.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the preceding PROCLAMATION, under date the 1st instant, the following Copy of the Order in Council, by His late Majesty, King William the Fourth, under date the 9th of January 1833, is published for General Information.

By order,

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Hong-Kong, 3rd June, 1843.

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL, appointing a Court of Justice at Canton, for the trial of Offences committed by British Subjects in China—9th December, 1833.

AT THE COURT AT BRISTON, THE 9TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1833.—PRESENT, THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, by a certain Act of Parliament, passed in the third and fourth year of His Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade of British Subjects in China, and in the Ports and Havens thereof, and on the High Seas within one Hundred Miles of the Coast of China," it was enacted, among other things, that a Court of Justice, with Criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction, should be appointed to be held at Canton, in the Dominions of the Emperor of China, or of boundary British Ship, or Vessel, in the Port or Harbour of Canton, and that the said Court should be held by the Chief Superintendent for the time being, appointed or to be appointed, by His Majesty under and in pursuance of the said Act of Parliament; and whereas it is expedient that the said Court of Justice should henceforth be holden in the Island of Hong-Kong, now, therefore, in further pursuance of the said Act, and of the powers thereby in Her Majesty's Council, that behalf vested, and of all other powers to Her Majesty belonging or in any wise appertaining, it is hereby ordered by Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, that the said Court shall henceforth be holden in the Island of Hong-Kong; and that the same shall have, and exercise jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed by Her Majesty's Subjects, within the said Island, and within the Dominions of the Emperor of China, and the Ports and Havens thereof, and on the High Seas within one hundred miles of the Coast of China; and it is hereby further ordered, that the said Court shall be holden by the Chief Superintendent, for the time being, appointed, or to be appointed, by Her Majesty, under, and in pursuance of the said Act.

said Court shall be holden by the Chief Superintendent for the time being, appointed or to be appointed, by His Majesty under and in pursuance of the said Act of Parliament.

And it is further ordered, that the practice and proceedings of the said Court upon the trial of all issues of fact or law, to be joined upon any indictments or informations to be therein brought or prosecuted, shall be conformable to, and correspond with the practice and proceedings of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Goal delivery in England, upon the trial of such issues in such Courts; and as far as it may be practicable to maintain such conformity and correspondence, regard being had to the difference of local circumstances; and especially it is hereby ordered, that every such issue of fact, or of mixed fact and law, shall be by the said Chief Superintendent, for the time being, and a Jury of twelve men, and that upon every such trial, the examination of witnesses for and against the party or parties charged shall take place *in voce*, in open Courts; and that the sentence or judgment of the said Court upon every such trial, founded upon the verdict of such Jury, shall be pronounced in open Court, by such Chief Superintendent as the presiding Judge thereof.

And, whereas, it will be necessary to frame and prescribe Rules of practice, and proceeding to be observed upon all such prosecutions, in order to ascertain how far the same can be brought into conformity with the practice and proceeding of His Majesty's Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Goal delivery in England, and how far it may be necessary to deviate from such practice and proceeding by reason of the differences of local circumstances—it is therefore, further ordered, that such Chief Superintendent for the time being, shall be, and he is hereby authorised, from time to time, but subject to the provisions aforesaid, to promulgate all such rules and practice, and proceeding as it may be necessary to adopt and follow upon, or previously to, the commitment of any person to take his trial in the said Court, and respecting taking of bail for the appearance of such person at such trial, and respecting the form and manner of preferring and issuing indictments, and of exhibiting criminal informations against any persons charged with any crimes or offences before the said Court; and respecting the manner of summoning and conveying Jurors for the trial of such indictments, or informations; and respecting qualifications of such Jurors, and the mode of summoning and compelling the attendance of witnesses; and respecting the process of the said Court, and the mode of carrying the same into execution; and respecting the times and places of holding such Courts; and the duties of the respective Ministerial Officers attending the same, whom he is hereby authorised to appoint provisionally, subject to His Majesty's approbation; and also respecting every other matter and thing connected with the Administration of Justice therein, which it may be found necessary to regulate.

And it is further ordered, that all rules so to be promulgated as aforesaid, shall be binding and to take effect from the next next day of the date thereof, but that the same shall by such Chief Superintendent be submitted to one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, for His Majesty's approbation or disallowance, and that any such rule shall cease to be binding or to have any force or effect, from and after the time of which His Majesty's disallowance thereof shall be made known to the Chief Superintendent for the time being.

And it is further ordered, that a record shall be duly made and preserved of all the proceedings, judgments and Sentences of the said Court, which records shall be retained in the custody of an Officer to be appointed to be by the Chief Superintendent, and shall be preserved with the same care and diligence as the records of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Goal delivery in England.

C. C. GREVILLE.

(True Copy) RICHARD WOOSNAM.





It is expected the Imperial Commissioner, KE-YING, will have arrived at Canton, by this time. It is believed he will pay an early visit to Hong-Kong, and arrangements to put a newly-erected Mansion into a condition fit for his reception are being made.

The following paragraph should have concluded the COMMERCIAL article in our third page—

Wholly disagreeing with our Correspondent's remarks, we yet inserted them, as a similar report was rife here, which we wished to contradict. The high reputation, and long standing, of the gallant officer referred to, is a guarantee for his adherence to instructions, and a right appreciation of his duties.

We have held, that he has uniformly acted like a high minded officer, jealous of the honour of his flag; and, whatever may be the sentiments here, we shrink not from saying, that the last acts of Captain Hope, or the Chusan station, will greatly add to the esteem and respect with which he is now held by his fellow countrymen at home.

**MARCH OVERLAND MAIL.**

By the March Overland Mail, we leave the demise of William Jardine, Esq. M.P.—The Opium Trade is engaging the attention of the British Public.—The *bona fide* holding of the Forged Exchequer Bills have been paid, the unfortunate holders of the real Opium Certificates have not.—The Corn Law agitation is progressing.—Votes of thanks by both Houses, to the United Services engaged in China and Afghanistan have passed unanimously.—Her Majesty's accouchement was expected in April—A Commercial Treaty has been made with Russia, which can now send her Ships to India, on the terms of the most favoured nations. These are the most important items of interest.

TRADE still bad—Money only 2 per cent.—Taxes and Silk lower—and still drooping.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS—H. M. S. Calliope, Frances Speight, Mysore, James Ewing, H. M. S. Columbine.

DEPARTURES—Bahama, 28th Feb, Emu, Ist March; Eleanor, from London; Albert Edward, from Liverpool.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.—February, 17th.**

**HONG-KONG.**

Sir G. STANFORD rose, pursuant to notice, to inquire whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government, to bring any bill into Parliament in the course of the present session, for the purpose of regulating the administration of Justice on the Island of Hong Kong, and for extending the powers and jurisdiction of the several courts and agents who were to be appointed at the several ports of trade in China, according to the provisions of the Treaty entered into with the Chinese Government.

Sir R. PEEL agreed with the hon. Member, that it was absolutely necessary that measures should be taken to regulate the Courts of Justice at Hong Kong; but he thought it would be unwise to postpone legislation on the subject until they had an opportunity of advising with Sir H. Pottinger, to whose moderation, good sense, and sound energy, and firmness, he was anxious to avail himself of the earliest opportunity of bearing public testimony (Hear, hear). Before the session came to a close he trusted that several points connected with the subjects to which the hon. baronet referred, would be noticed by Sir Henry Pottinger in his correspondence; but her Majesty's Government did not wish to proceed with any measures in general legislation until they possessed the advantage of his advice and opinions.

We understand that Mr. Pottinger, the brother of Sir Henry Pottinger, the able negotiator of our peace with China, has been selected by the Government for the chief magistracy of Hong-kong, and is to take his departure forthwith. The appointment is in every respect a good one.

The following Notification, if we do not mistake, will have the effect of transferring the largest and most valuable trade in these Seas to Foreign Nations. A body which our Shipping interests can ill afford to confer at this juncture.

Under the provisions of Statute, William IV, entitled "An Act to regulate the Trade to China and India," her Majesty in Council is pleased to prohibit her subjects from resorting for the purposes of trade and commerce, to any other ports in the dominions of the Emperor of China than those of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai; or that may be in occupation of her Majesty's forces; and her Majesty is pleased to order, that any of her subjects committing a breach of violence of this direction shall, upon conviction thereof in any of her Majesty's Courts of Record or Vice-Admiralty, be, for every such offence, liable to penalty not exceeding 100*l.*, or to imprisonment, for a term not exceeding three months, at the discretion of the Court, before which the conviction shall take place; and her Majesty is hereby further pleased to order, that all proceedings which may be had under this order shall be, as far as the circumstances will permit, in conformity with the law of England.

H. M. Ship, the *Calliope* arrived from China at Cork on the 25th, and the *Modeste* at Devonport on the 26th February.

Royal Engineers.—Two Sergeants, two Corporals, and five Privates of the Sappers and Miners, and First Lieut. Colquhoun, are to proceed immediately to Hong-Kong, where they will be employed in the fortifications under the command of Major Aldrich. His concentration, when the fortifications are reported to be in a fit state for occupation, will come out as Field Officer of the Royal Artillery, to have the command of two companies of that corps, to be permanently stationed there.

Infantry.—26th.—This corps has by a strange mistake been ordered from China to England, instead of the 56th, and though counter-orders have been sent by the Overland Mail, it is generally thought that it will have sailed, agreeably to the orders which were sent with the ratification of the treaty, before the counter-order can reach China.

Ships Loading for China.—Italian, Bakery, Cleopatra, Ann Maria, Junier, at London.—Iris, Thomas Fielder, Ranger, John Hunter at Liverpool, Duke of Wellington at Glasgow.

**COMPENSATION TO OPPIAN MERCHANTS.**

Lord J. Russell put a question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as the subject of the compensation to be made to the Opian Merchants, in consequence of the late war. He stated that the Opian Merchants had been obliged to sell their goods at a low price, and that they were entitled to compensation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that the Government was not prepared to make any compensation, as the Opian Merchants had not suffered any loss. Lord J. Russell then asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he was prepared to make any compensation to the Opian Merchants, in consequence of the late war. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that the Government was not prepared to make any compensation, as the Opian Merchants had not suffered any loss.

was completed, reports would be received from both those quarters, on which her Majesty's Government would be able to maturely form their judgment.

**NOTICE.**

On Friday, Saturday, the 11th instant, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, the Roman Catholic Church of Hong-Kong will be opened for Public Worship, when the Undersecretary, Prefect of the Roman Catholic Mission, will perform the ceremony of Consecrating it; and he takes the present opportunity of acknowledging, with feelings of deep gratitude, the receipt of the following Donations, viz.

From the English Gentlemen	\$ 2,220
Do, the Portuguese Gentlemen	946
Do, a Portuguese Friend	1,300
AT HONG-KONG.	
From the English Gentlemen, and several Regiments 497	
Do, the Portuguese Gentlemen, & Sundry Donations 107	
From His Lordship, the Archbishop Segui	524
Do, several Spanish Gentlemen	418
Total \$ 6,012	

FR. ANTONIO FELICIANI.

Hong-Kong, 7th June 1843.

**NOTICE.**

The Overland Mail to England, via Bombay, per *Anna Klaza*, will be closed at the Post Office on the Evening of the 9th instant.

Hong-kong, 7th June, 1843.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Singapore Plaaks, just arrived.

Apply to PAIN, & Co.

FOR SALE.—Two Manik Pories, in good condition, and fit for immediate use.

Apply to PAIN, & Co.

NOTICE.—John W. North, would most respectfully inform the Merchants and Masters of Vessels, that he has taken the 1st over Kent, & Co's Ship Yard, for the purpose of Building and Repairing Sails, and would most respectfully solicit their patronage.

Hong-Kong, June 8th, 1843.

D. HUME, Baker, Queen's Road, opposite Allan's Godowns.

Sausages made to Order, equal to Epping.

J. McNEILL, Baker, Pastry Cook, &c., opposite the Godowns of W. Scott, Esq, Lower Bazaar, begs to announce to the Public, that he has opened a House in the above-named vicinity, and hopes to participate in the Public Patronage which it shall be his constant endeavour to deserve.

N. B.—Parties can be supplied with Bread, Pastry, &c., on the shortest notice.

Sir Biscuits.

FOR SALE.—A very good Chronometer, and a few Telescopes.

Apply on board the "PATNA."

Hong-Kong, 6th June, 1843.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF HONG-KONG.

NEVILLE & Co., beg to announce to the Public, that they have opened an English Baking Establishment. They will be happy to send Bread of the best quality, at 6 cents per lb., to the respective dwellings, and execute punctually any orders they may be favoured with.

Hong-Kong, 18th June, 1843.

NEVILLE & Co. are now ready to receive Goods for Storage and Commission, at their spacious Godowns, 11 Queen's Road.

NEVILLE & Co. have on Sale, Cognac Brandy in cases, 12 and 16 cases, Champagne do, 12 and 16 cases, Champagne in 3 dozen cases, 12 and 16 cases, Fine Irish Pork.

Hong-Kong, June 1st, 1843.

**TO BE SOLD.**

A second Buggy and Harness, nearly New. For particulars apply to ROBT. LAWRIE, Navy and Army Agent.

Hong-kong, June 8th, 1843.

**NOTICE.**

Wanted for the Ward-Room Mess of H. M. Ship CANWALLIS, a Second Steward.

Apply on Board.

Hong-kong, June 8th, 1843.