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June 8th, 1813.

Any irregularity or delay in the Delivery or Receipt of the PAPER, if brought to our notice, we will endeavour 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, JUNE 22ND, 1843.

The Proclamation declaring the Criminal and Admiralty Court of Hong-Kong, to be constituted, and the promulgation of the Rules and Practice of the Court, which will be found in our Supplement, cannot but be read with great interest. We have expressed our opinions thereon, and as we have no disposition to embarrass or impede the laudable intentions, but ill-considered procedure of the Home Government, we now refrain from further animadversions on this specimen of the *Red Tape* policy of the Colonial Office. More, we are sincerely desirous to render our New Court operative for good, and if the experience of several years as a Commissioner of the Court (on the forms and practice of which the one here is founded) be of any service, we shall at all times be glad to render it of public utility.

We have only space to claim the attention of our readers to an article on the OREGON TERRITORY (as our possessions on the Pacific are called) which we have extracted from the *Times* of 27th February last. From the first occupation of Hong-Kong, and our conviction of its permanent retention by Great Britain, we have uniformly urged the expediency of coming to an immediate settlement of a boundary question far more important than that of Maine. Deep was our regret on finding that such adjustment formed no part of Lord Ashburton's mission. Even since the peace with China, the *Times* averred the Oregon Boundary might be postponed till the next century, and it is not until the Americans urge their pretensions in a manner so offensive to John Bull's pride, that he is compelled to believe there must be an object of some importance to warrant such audacity.

On a future occasion, we shall give a geographical sketch of the Oregon or Columbia River Territory, its present condition, and future prospects, based mainly on information we have derived from parties who have visited the country.

The accounts from Canton, report the Imports and Exports dull generally, except Opium, which is rather improving. An impression is prevalent among the Hong-Merchants (whether well or ill-founded, we know not), that the TARIFF would be adjusted ere two months elapse, and among other reductions of duty which they allege are agreed to, is two taels on TEA. The sketch of the New Tariff, which (thanks to a Native informant) we have seen, is far too complex; and includes too many rates of as-

sessment to be found successful in practice, and yet we are told it is in conformity with the British requirements.

In our last we referred to a memorial which had been presented to the Emperor on the necessity of making an improvement in the manufacture of the Gunpowder used by the army and navy.

A Tartar officer *Ching-ky-pin*, Admiral of Fokien province, presents a petition or memorial which has been approved by the Emperor, in which he alleges, that owing to the Imperial benevolence (which is far and near extolled) the land is now quiet, and the barbarians business settled, "now is the fitting time to learn and perfect the people in military affairs, and it is especially important that every effort should be made to manufacture a stronger Gunpowder, so that the best be universally used."

He goes on to say, that even in his leisure his thoughts were directed to the consideration of every thing that could benefit the Emperor's service, and that hearing that the city of *Hang-chow* was most famous for its Gunpowder, he had sent hither for supplies, and had now several ten thousands of cattles.

To have a good article he truly says a proper price must be paid, and the workmen besides having good wages must not be irregularly paid, or at uncertain intervals.

If we have not good powder, he naïvely asks,—How can the people be safely kept, or the peace of the Universe preserved?

He then goes into the subject, and remarks, that if the saltpetre be not well dried, and the sulphur not clean (pure,) when discharged it will be found not to carry far.

En passant, we may observe that according to Dr. Ure, there is very little difference between the Chinese and the British powder. The former on analysis consisted of 75 of nitre, 14.4 of charcoal, and 9.9 of sulphur; the latter 65 of nitre, 15 of charcoal, and 10 of sulphur. Hence we should be disposed to think that the weakness of the Chinese powder is referable to its imperfect manipulation. What we have seen has been of a very coarse uneven grain, and it readily absorbed atmospheric moisture, besides when exploded it produced a more offensive smell than the British.

Seeing that the Chinese Government formerly did not supply powder to the forts, ships, or army, but made an allowance in the pay, for its supply by the officers, it is not surprising that the powder was so often bad, and despite the patriotic intentions of *Chang-ky-pin* we think there will be no effectual remedy for an acknowledged defect, unless the Government take both the manufacturing and supplying of the powder into its own hands. It should not confide its manufacture to the Viceroy and Governors even. But we must return to our memorialist.—He recommends the saltpetre to be thoroughly dried, but not in the sun but over a fire, and to three parts fit for use to be added one part of sulphur.

Instead of the old pestle and mortar system, whereby three men are required to make fifteen cattles daily, *Chang-ky-pin* asserts that a machine, which consists only of a circular trough with a heavy roller therein, and moved round by a bullock (which will slowly and effectually pulverise the ingredients) with three men will be able to make more than 100 cattles daily.

Above all, it is necessary in each camp to have one or two perfect makers, to see that every thing is properly done and really good powder produced.

Day and night reflecting on his heavy responsibilities *Ching-ky-pin* says he has discovered that the cannon now in use are too short, and naturally enough demands how they can be so effective as the "inside land's" cannon which are so much longer, whose powder too is excellently made, very strong and very fine, of which there can be no doubt. So buy and obtain the barbarian powder, he urges, which put in a musket and test its strength, and truly it will carry about two hundred and fifty *koong's* length (about half a mile's distance).

Therefore it is that *Ching-ky-pin* recommends that the Nitre should be well dried, the ingredients well-mixed, threefold beaten and made fine as that with which it must be tested, and if it do not like the barbarian's powder carry two hundred and forty *koongs*, then is it not good.

Taking care to use only good—and if adopting the plan of the "inside country" we employ cannon of double the length, surely, he exclaims, with

* So we translate 硝石, which but for the context and its obvious reference to the English, we should otherwise have believed to refer to the interior provinces of China, which is its ordinary application. The term as applied to us or our country should be *was*; but it may be, and no doubt is part of the Chinese governmental policy to blind the people, as to the source from whence these emulsions proceed, or the Government may perhaps consider that they would not be popular if known to proceed from, or be induced by the detested foreigners.

such implements and material we shall unfailingly conquer our enemies?

Conformably with the foregoing Memorial, or Petition, the Admiral prays the Emperor to give orders to the Viceroy and Provincial Governors that they do forthwith collect sufficient saltpetre necessary for the wants of each camp.

In giving out the ingredients for manufacture, he says a proper allowance must be made for the loss or waste in the process, and with every ten cattles of Saltpetre, three, and with every ten cattles of Sulphur, one should be given in on this account.

He estimates that the cost of materials, wages, fire-wood, &c., &c., in the manufacture of 10,000 cattles, would, in Fo-Kien, amount to five hundred taels of silver, or about one penny per pound.

But seeing that in the various provinces, labour and materials vary greatly in price, it is not unlikely that in some the cost may reach seven hundred taels.

It would be desirable that the Viceroy and Governors get correct estimates prepared, and appoint military officers to superintend the manufacture, and see that the material be truly good, and the powder of required strength, *i. e.*, to carry two hundred and forty *koongs*.

Heavy punishment should be inflicted on all officers who neglect their supervision, or are lazy in the discharge of their duty.

Ching-ky-pin concludes his Memorial, by telling the Emperor that he is oppressed with the deep and heavy obligation he is under to the Imperial benevolence; that, although his age and long services would induce him to court retirement, and pray for permission to retire to his own country, yet he has deemed it his duty to solicit the Emperor's attention to the foregoing important matter.

Neither in this, nor two other papers we have found on the same subject, in the *Peking Gazettes*, do we find any reference to one of the ingredients in the composition of Gunpowder, namely, charcoal.

We should be disposed to infer from this, that the proportions, so far as this ingredient is concerned, remain unaltered.

It strikes us that there is too much sulphur in the composition of the powder recommended by the Admiral of Fo-Kien Province. For it is well-known, that the more sulphur is present, the less forcibly explosive will be the Gunpowder.

This is sufficiently confirmed, says Dr. Ure (in his very useful Dictionary) "by the trials at Essonne, where the Gunpowder that contained twelve of sulphur and twelve of charcoal, in one hundred parts, did not throw the proof-shell so far as that which contained only nine of sulphur and fifteen of charcoal."

It is found by experiment, that that charcoal is best for Gunpowder, which burns rapidly away, leaving the smallest residuum of ashes, containing, therefore, the largest quantity of carbon.*

This condition is well complied with in the *shen tan*, or pine charcoal, made from the wood of the *Pinus lanceolata*, which a native informant assures us ordinarily used by the Chinese. He, however, informs us, that very lately it has been discovered that *tung tan*, or rattan charcoal, makes the best powder, at which we are not surprised, for, unless we much mistake, the rattan, in an eminent degree, possesses all the requirements for a perfect Gun-powder charcoal.

We shall be glad to hear of its efficiency being fully tested. Should our supposition be correct, the knowledge of this fact may hereafter be useful.

By an Extract which we published last week, from the "leading journal of Europe" the *Times*, it will be perceived that the opinions we have expressed with regard to the Opium trade and its future regulation, are accepted in London as those of the merchants engaged in that trade, who, the *Times*, evidently imagines would be great gainers by the legalization of the traffic, which we have so earnestly recommended.

In this supposition, our Metropolitan contemporary is wholly wrong, as the smallest acquaintance with the state of things in China, would convince any one, that so far as pecuniary considerations are concerned, the merchants are more advantaged by the present prohibition of the traffic by the Chinese Government.

Were the trade legalized the gigantic profits would sink down to the scant returns

* We have been told that Hemp Stalks have been used in Germany, Willow, Poplar, Elder, Lime, and other woods, are used in England.

afforded by ordinary commercial ventures in this part of world. This is so obvious that we need not further insist thereon.

Justice to our merchants demands the acknowledgment that they do not forget that they are Englishmen, and although it may be the fashion among officials, bounteously provided at the people's expense, to sneer at the patriotism of mercantile men, yet, no class has ever made such sacrifices in upholding the honour of their beloved country. We know enough of the merchants in China, to say, that as a body they too, would willingly make large sacrifices to promote the common weal, and would gladly co-operate in placing matters on a footing, alike beneficial and honourable to the best interests both of England and of China.

EMIGRATION GAZETTE & COLONIAL ADVOCATE.

The largest stamped Colonial Newspaper in London.

EDITED BY N. DORAN MALLARD, ESQ.

Author of "National Guarantee for Foreign Loans," "History of Texas," "Indian Hunter of the Far West," &c. &c.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, PRICE SIXPENCE.

THIS valuable Paper, established in 1841, is a complete mirror of the Colonial Press, and circulates through the whole of the EMIGRATION DISTRICTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

and, therefore, presents the greatest facilities for Colonial Advertisements in the Mother Country, being the only HAND-BOOK OF REFERENCE FOR INTENDING EMIGRANTS,

by which they can obtain information respecting the various Colonies they intend to visit, and the accommodations as to boarding, lodging, or travelling to be obtained on their arrival; and it furnishes also, for the same reason, an excellent medium for advertising the sale of Colonial Lands, Farms, and other Property, and also Colonial Banks and Assurance Companies, of the existence of which valuable institutions in the Colonies people in the Mother Country are almost entirely unaware, and, therefore are induced to transact, before leaving home, that business which they would otherwise gladly leave till their arrival in the Colonies.

The EMIGRATION GAZETTE and COLONIAL ADVOCATE has always devoted its pages to advocating the various Colonial interests, not only affording to the intending Emigrant the fullest stores of information respecting the climate, soil, productions, commerce, and various advantages of each particular Colony, and promoting, to the greatest extent, the various means of emigration to their shores; but also, in the fairest and fullest manner, advocating the Colonial interests at home, so that they may be kept constantly before the public eye, their grievances redressed, abuses removed and discouraged; and the greatest possible advantages secured. The efforts of this Paper being thus constantly devoted to prevent the Emigration of British capital and industry to foreign countries and direct it to the British Colonies, the Editor, in confidence, urges his claim to the support of the Colonial community, and solicits the subscriptions and advertisements of British Colonists to this Paper.

TERMS.—To Colonies, postage free; subscription £1 6s. per annum; Colonies, where postage is charged in England, £1 10s. 4d. per annum. Advertisements—Twelve lines and under, 5s., and 6d. for every additional line, with a reduction of ten per cent. on quarterly insertions, fifteen per cent. half yearly, and twenty per cent. if for twelve months (duty included.) All subscriptions and advertisements payable in advance.

Advertisements and subscriptions received at the office. N. B.—The Proprietor of the Emigration Gazette also devotes his attention to every branch of Colonial Newspaper Agency Business; and from his long connexion with the Press can supply every material used in a Newspaper Office, including Presses, Type, Ink, Maps, Prints, Paper, and Stationery, of every description and quality, and on the lowest terms.

Emigration Gazette and Colonial Advocate Office, 55, King William-street, City, London.

THE Friends and Acquaintances of the late Mr. John Henry Moor, for many years Head Master of the Singapore Institution Free School, will learn with regret that he died without leaving means to satisfy the claims against his Estate, and that his Widow and a family of eight Children, the eldest of whom is a Girl of fifteen, and the youngest an infant of three months old, are thus left in a state of absolute destitution. In a case so peculiarly distressing it is trusted that the Communities of the Straits Settlements where the deceased was so long and so well known, will feel that this Orphan Family have no common claims on their charity and benevolence, which have heretofore never been appealed to in vain.

This Paper is put in circulation by the following Gentlemen, who will form a temporary Committee for the collection of the funds subscribed, and until the same be placed in the hands of the Trustees appointed by the Subscribers at large for its future disposition and management for the benefit of the family.

Mr H. W. Abbot, Agent of the Calcutta Union Bank, has kindly consented to act as Treasurer.
The Honble Thomas Church, Esq. Joseph Balestier, Esq.
Rev. Richard Panting. John Phipps, Esq.
Rev. J. T. Dickenson. J. H. Whitehead, " "
Doctor Montgomerie, Joannim D'Almeida, " "
Doctor Oxley, Wm. Napier, " "
E. J. Gilman, " "

Singapore, 20th May, 1843.

The Rev. Dr. Parker, Mr. Morris, Mr. De Mello, and Mr. G. F. Davidson, will receive and remit Subscriptions to the Committee at Singapore.

Hong-Kong, 22nd June, 1843.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.



THE Barque "BENCOOLEN," CAPT. CLARRIBUTT, for Sydney, Bay of Islands, and Wellington, New Zealand, calling at Manila.
For Passage apply on board.
Hong-kong, June 15th, 1843.

FOR CHARTER OR SALE.



The Clipper Barque "POSSIDONE," CAPT. ASHLIN VALENTINE, 464 Tons, A. I. at Lloyd's, copper fastened and newly Coppered, now discharging at Hong-kong, and will be clear of Cargo the end of the month.
Apply to Captain Valentine on board, or to Mr RICHARD BROWNE, Macao.
Hong-kong, 12th June, 1843.

J. Mc. MURRAY, 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 that 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.

SHIP BISCUIT.

NOTICE.—JOHN W. NORTH, would most respectfully inform the Merchants and Masters of Vessels, that he has taken the loft over Kent, & Co's Ship Yard, for the purpose of Making and Repairing Sails, and would most respectfully solicit their patronage.
Hong-Kong, June 8th, 1843.

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

Sausages made to Order, equal to Epping.

ABRAHAMS, & Co., are now ready to receive Goods on Storage and Commission, at their spacious Godowns—13 Queen's Road.

ABRAHAMS, & Co. have on Sale, Cognac Brandy in casks, Do, in 1 dozen cases, Champagne do., Sherry in quarter casks and cases, Champagne in 3 dozen cases, Claret, Prime Irish Pork.
Hong-Kong, June 1st, 1843.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore known by the name or Firm of BENNETT, PAINE & Co., as Auctioneers and Commission Agents, was this day Dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to, and payable by, the said Firm, will be received and paid by the Firm of PAIN & Co.
Dated the 29th day of May, 1843.
BENNETT, PAIN, & Co.
E. FARNCOMB, Witness.

WANTED, a Steward for the Gun-Room Mess of H. M. S. VIXEN.

15th June, 1843.

Apply on board.

FOR SALE, by the Undersigned, at the following reduced Prices:—

Sillery Champagne [white]	\$16 per doz.
Do. Ciel de Perdrix	16 do. do.
True Chateau Margaux	12 do. do.
Do. St. Julien	10 do. do.
Sauterne	10 do. do.

AD. GUILLAIN,

At Mr. BOULLE'S Stores.

FOR SALE.—Beer in wood and bottle, now landing from the JAMES CAMPBELL.

Apply to

JOHN LEATHLEY.

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

Apply on board the "PATNA."

Hong-Kong, 6th June, 1843.

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

Apply to PAIN, & Co.

FOR SALE.—Fine Manila Ponies, in good condition, and fit for immediate use.

Apply to PAIN, & Co.

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 Feb'y, 1843.

FOR SALE.—A DOUBLE BARREL Percussion FOWLING PIECE, by JOHN MANTON, with Apparatus complete, and spare Nipples Main-Springs, &c., in a Mahogany Case.—Price \$70. Apply to the Printer.
June 14th, 1843.

TO BE SOLD.

A splendid Buggy and Harness, nearly New. For particulars apply to ROBT. LAWRIE, Navy and Army Tavern,
Hong-kong, June 8th, 1842.

FLOOR-CLOTH.

A Large and Elegant assortment of Floor-Cloth for Rooms, Stairs, and Passages, will be offered for Sale at the Rooms of the Undersigned on Friday next, the 23d June, 1843.

JNO. W. BENNETT.

Hong-kong, 19th June, 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 BOAST, on Saturday Mornings.

Hong-kong, 17th May, 1843.

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 Maxwell's Port and Sherry, in 3 & 6 doz. cases.

Apply at the Godowns of

Messrs. GRUB, LIVINGSTON, & Co.

Hong-kong, 10th December, 1842.

PATENT CORDAGE.

A superior Article, of the recent Steam Manufacture 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.

Hong-kong, Jan'y 11th, 1843.

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

A. HUMPHREYS,

Magistracy Street.

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, 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, Magistracy St.

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.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE

At the Godowns of the Undersigned;—Forge Bellows, Blacksmith's Tools, Carpenter's ditto; Singapore Plank and Beams, Ship Chandlery 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, Foolscap and Writing Paper, Cutlery and Hardware, and a variety of other Articles.

Apply to C. W. BOWRA,

at No. 13, Queen's Road.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having rented those Spacious and Safe Godowns, situated next to the Premises of Messrs. Holliday Wine, & 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 Kits,
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 Bread.
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.

BRITISH HOTEL, No. 2, POUHUN HONG.

J. S. CASE, begs 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, 34th May, 1843.

FROM ENGLAND TO INDIA.

Parcels and Cases by the Overland route.

UNDERSIGNED 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	0 1/2	do.	0	10	0
Do. do. 4	0 1/2	do.	1	0	0
Do. do. 6	0 1/2	do.	1	5	0
Do. do. 10	0 1/2	do.	1	10	0
Do. do. 15	1	do.	2	0	0
Do. do. 20	1 1/2	do.	2	10	0
Do. do. 25	1 1/2	do.	2	15	0
Do. do. 30	2	do.	3	0	0
Do. do. 40	2 1/2	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.

RECEIPTS.—If brought by 4 o'clock on the last day of the month (being that of publication), made up like Newspapers (open at both ends) will be charged—1 lb. 1s—1 lb. 1s. 9d. from 1 lb. to 1 lb. 10. 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 rates, on the value 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 NEWS newspaper, which being despatched by the same Mail, will furnish the earliest advice 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 Biden; Ceylon, Capt. T. Wynning, (who are also Agents to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company); Bombay, Messrs. William Nicol & Co.

OFFICES.—44, Regent Street, Piccadilly; 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., 17, 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 the convenient arrangements offered by Messrs. BARBER, & Co.'s Agency in London.

Subscribers to the "MORNING TIMES" are requested in future to send their orders and subscriptions to

HENRY GRIBBLE.

Macao, 5th May, 1843.

FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.

The Barque "FORTESCUE," 305 tons, Capt. HALL, lately returned from Chusan and the adjacent ports, will sail for the above Ports early in July. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board, or to Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON, & Co. Macao, Hong-Kong, 31st June, 1843.

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, Foolscap, and Over-Land Paper; Steel Pens; Patent Lenses; 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, Hermetically-Sealed Hams; Beer and Porter, &c.

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

Hong-Kong, 1st June, 1843.

NOTICE.

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

PAIN, & 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. Julian 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.

FOR SALE—Singapore Beams, on moderate terms. Apply to W. ALLANSON, & Co. Hong-Kong, 31st May, 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.—Salad Oil, Cherry Brandy, Gin, English Saddles, Eau de Cologne, Corks, Plate-ware, Paper, Shot, Window Glass, and several other articles.

Apply to F. H. TIEDEMAN, Magistrate Street. Hong-Kong, 15th June, 1843.

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

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, newly repaired and painted, consisting of two Rooms and two Bathing Rooms, with Outhouses &c.

For particulars apply to Mr N. DUUS, Fearon's Wharf, Hong-Kong. Hong-Kong, June 22nd, 1843.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise 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, 10 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 very superior Burgundy; Hermitage; Champagne; Rhish Wines; Claret; Sherry; Port and Madeira, in Bottles.—Also a few casks of prime Claret, Sherry, and Madeira.

Apply to N. DUUS, 8, Queen's Road, Hong-Kong, 1st June, 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 Eleven A. M. Terms—Five per Cent. on all Goods.

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

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

Proceeds of Account Sales will be rendered fifteen days after Sale, or sooner if realized.

JNO. W. 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 has been removed to the premises immediately above the Sale Rooms of the undersigned. Terms, \$1 per month.

JNO. W. 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 Mackerel; Cabin Biscuits, in tins; Superior Butter; Bottled Fruits; Macaroni; Reading and Hanging Lamps; Lamp Wicks; Padlocks; German Clocks, with Alarms; Hunting Whips; Tanned Hides; Bunting; Single Barreled Fowling-pieces, in cases; Shot, of sizes; Powder Flasks; Kossin in kegs; Writing Paper; Blankets; Lamb's Wool Drawers; Boots and Shoes, Europe and Calcutta; Blacking, Day and Martin's; Quinine; Perfumery of all descriptions, Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Dressing Combs, small Ivory Dito, Soda, and Seitzitz Powders, Sponges, Bitters, Account Books, Writing Ink; Sorews, Broad Cloth of colours, Woolen Cloth, Spanish Stripes, Beaver Hats, white Lead, Corks, and other Articles.

Goods Received, and Sold on Commission.

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

JNO. W. BENNETT.

We have nothing further from the Southern Colonies, except Hong-Kong; and we are pleased to observe the rapid progress which this pivot of civilization displays. The work of constructing roads and bridges, building houses in perfect architectural order, the opening of commercial stores, the busy hum of commerce and incessant traffic in its incipient highways and by-ways, are circumstances of the most pleasing and promising nature to those immediately engaged in the foundation of the Colony, while they afford the most happy contentments to those at a distance, and the surest incentives to the mercantile community at home. All doubt as to the Government's keeping permanent possession of the island, appears to have vanished, and there is no doubt but this valuable possession will soon become the emporium of commerce in the Chinese seas, which, to be safe, must at all times be protected, and this protection cannot be provided by the Government so completely and so economically as by the colonization of the island. In our next Number, we hope to be able to give some extracts of general interest from the Hong-Kong Papers now before us.—*Emigration Gazette.*

CALCUTTA.—By the *Water Witch* we have received accounts from Calcutta of the result of the 3rd Opium Sales, viz:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Patna	2035	1270	1230	1247 Rs.
Benares	1100	1160	1190	1137 "

It is also stated that an advance of 90 Rs. per chest on these rates took place on the arrival of the *Red Rover* from China.

The *Pelagos*, *Marquis of Hastings*, and *John Brightman* may be soon expected with large supplies of the drug for the Straits.—*Singapore Free Press.*

(Shipping Intelligence, see Supplement.)

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, AT THE PRINTING OFFICE, QUEEN'S ROAD HONGKONG.

APPENDIX.

No. 1. Form of Warrant of Arrest.

These are, in Her Majesty's name, to require you [name of officer, or officers] to arrest and take into your custody, and bring before [name of examining authority or authorities] A B, charged, on oath, with [brief description of offence, when and where committed] and for so doing; this is, and shall be, your lawful Warrant.

Date, and place

No. 2. Form of Warrant of Committal.

These are, in Her Majesty's name, to require you [name of person to whose custody committed] to detain in safe custody A B, herewith sent to you by me [or us, as the case may be] charged upon oath, with [brief sketch of offence, when and where committed] and for detaining the said A B in safe custody till he be delivered in due course of Law, and released by competent authority; this is, and shall be your lawful Warrant.

Date and place

No. 3. Oath to be taken by Examining Authority, or Authorities.

I, [name, &c.] do swear that I will, well, truly and impartially, according to the best of my skill and understanding, examine into, and investigate the charge now made against A B; that he [brief sketch of offence, when and where committed] and will state my opinion, in writing, as to the truth or otherwise of said charge, without fear, favour, or affection—SO HELP ME GOD.

Sworn before me

Date and place

No. 4. Form of Summons.

In the Queen's name take notice, that you are hereby summoned to appear without delay, before me [or us, as the case may be] to depose and speak to what you know of a certain charge made in Her Majesty's name, against A B.

To C D

Date and place

No. 5. Form of Indorsement.

The Jurors for our Sovereign Lady, the Queen, upon their Oath present A B [name and designation to be particularly defined], not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and instigated by the Devil, did on the day of in the year of our Lord, 184, feloniously, wilfully [here enter detailed description of crime &c.] against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and Dignity.

Indorsement.

If found ——— A true Bill
If otherwise ——— Not found

N. B.—Indictments will always be prepared by the Recording Officer of the Court, according to the circumstances of the case.

No. 6 Form of Oath to Foreman of the Grand Jury.

Mr F E, You, as Foreman of the Grand Inquest, for this Jurisdiction, shall diligently inquire and true presentment make, of all such matters and things as shall be given you in charge. The Queen's Counsel, your fellows, and your own, you shall keep secret; you shall present no one from envy, hatred, or malice; neither shall you leave any one unrepresented for fear, favour, affection, gain or reward, or hope thereof. But you shall present all matters and things truly and faithfully, as they come to your knowledge, according to the best of your skill and understanding—SO HELP YOU GOD.

No. 7. Form of Oath to the other Grand Jurors.

The same Oath your Foreman has taken on his part, you and every of you shall truly and faithfully observe and keep on your part, SO HELP YOU GOD.

No. 8. Form of Oath to Witnesses before the Grand Jury.

The evidence you shall give to the Grand Jury upon this Bill of Indictment shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth—SO HELP YOU GOD.

No. 9. Proclamation.

Notice is hereby given, that a Session of the Court of Justice, with Criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction, for the trial of offences committed by her Majesty's subjects on the Island of Hong-Kong, or 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, will be holden at Hong-Kong, on the day of 184, by 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, and all manner of persons that are specially summoned, or that have anything to do before the said Court, are required to be then and there attending.

By order of the Court,

Hong-Kong, 184

No. 10. Form of Summons to Jurors.

In the Queen's name. Take notice that you are hereby summoned to serve as (Grand, or Petty Juror, as the case may be) at the Sessions of the Court of Criminal or Admiralty Jurisdiction, to be held at Hong-Kong, on the day of

To J K L M, &c.

No. 11. Form of Oath, to Petty Jurors.

You shall, well and truly, try, and true deliverance make, between our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and the prisoner at the bar, whom you

shall be in charge, and true verdict give, according to the evidence which you shall hear touching the charge against the prisoner—SO HELP YOU GOD.

No. 12. Form of Oath to Challenged Petty Jurymen.

You shall true answer make, to all such questions as shall be asked of you by the Court [or by the persons appointed by the Court] touching the Challenge which the prisoner at the bar has made in your name.—SO HELP YOU GOD.

No. 13. Form of Oath to Triers of Challenged Jury-men.

You shall and will truly try, inquire, and declare to the Court whether N. P. [the Challenged Jurymen's name &c. to be inserted.] stands indifferent between the parties to this issue—SO HELP YOU GOD.

No. 14. Form of Oath to Interpreters (when required.)

You shall true Interpretation make of the evidence between the Court, the Jury, and the Prisoner at the Bar, according to the best of your skill and understanding—SO HELP YOU GOD.

No. 15. Form of Surety Bond.

This day of 184 P. N. (Name of Person bound over) did come before me, (or us, as the case may be) and acknowledge that he was indebted to our Sovereign Lady, the Queen, in the sum of \$ if he, the said P. N., should fail in attending personally to give evidence at the next Session, to be holden at Hong-Kong, in a certain charge against A. B. And if the said P. N. shall duly attend and give evidence, and shall not depart without the leave of the Court, then this Recognizance is to be void, or else to remain in full force.

Date and Place.

Signed,

No. 16. Form of Authority to examine Witnesses.

In the Queen's name, these are to authorize you (Names of Examining Authorities) to call before you (Names of Witnesses) and to examine them, after having duly sworn them to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, as to the information and knowledge they possess in a certain case, pending between our Sovereign Lady the Queen and A. B. [Name of Prisoner] who stands charged with [Crime, when and where committed.] And this examination you are to make in presence of the said A. B., and to allow him either himself, or through his Attorney, or other Person named by him, to cross examine the said Names of Witnesses) and the whole of your said examination and proceedings, you are to carefully record in

writing, and transmit under your respective Signatures and Seals to me.

Date and Place.

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT.

No. 17. Form of Supena to Witnesses.

In the Queen's name, take notice, that you are hereby required to lay aside all pretences and excuses whatever, and to appear before the Court of Criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction, in your proper person, at the Sessions, to be held at Hong-Kong, on the day of to testify to the truth, and give evidence, upon the trial of for and this you are not, to omit, under the penalty of not exceeding \$200, at the discretion of the Court.

Date and Place.

Recording Officer.

N. B. With reference to Rule 3 of Section II, the following Forms are to be used in examination of prisoners before trial.

Form of Oath to Witnesses.

You shall true answer make to all such questions as shall be demanded of you—SO HELP YOU GOD.

Form of Recording Deposition of Witnesses.

TO WIT. The examination of G H [residence and profession] taken on oath, this day of before me, or us, in the presence and hearing of A B, charged with [offence described as in the Warrant of Commitment] which said G H saith as follows. The very words used by the witness are as nearly as possible to be inserted, and also the very words of all questions put to him. The witness to be asked to subscribe his name to the deposition, though it is not absolutely requisite, to establish its validity.

Taken before me, or us, this day of 184

Form of Examination of the accused [not to be on Oath].

TO WIT. The Examination of A B, residence and profession taken this day of before me, or us,

The said A B being charged with offence described in the Warrant of Commitment on his examination saith the very words to be put down that the accused uses.

If the accused remains silent, or refuses to say, any thing in his own behalf, the Examination should close with,

"And the Witnesses against the said A B having been examined in his presence, the said A B is now asked by me or us if he wish to say anything in his own behalf, whereupon, the said A B answereth Nothing, or saith" Entering his very words.

If the accused wishes to call witnesses, they may be examined on oath, like the witnesses against him.

When there are more than one person accused, they ought to be examined apart, and to be allowed no communication with each other till the whole of the Examinations are finished.

HENRY POTTINGER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

JUNE	Mc. Fee	Liverpool
14th Charles Jones	Cromarty	Whampoa
15th Equestrian Semirais	Gairnie	London
16th George Armstrong	Jones	Calcutta
18th Water Witch	Reynell	
" Malcolm	Mc Farlane	Singapore
19th Wissatrickon [Amer.]	Webber	Whampoa
" Beulah	Paton	Macao
" Omega	White	Chusan
20th Rosa	Cuming	Macao
" Warlock	Sullivan	
21st Mor	Fraser	Bombay [31 days]

SAILED.

JUNE	Capt. Hope	Singapore
14th H. M. S. Thalia	Forgan	Chusan
15th Louisa	Sullivan	Macao
16th Warlock		
" Gazelle		
17th Patna	Pottery	
18th Sumatra [Dutch]	Crawford	
19th Bombay Castle	Baxter	Bombay
20th George Armstrong	Jones	Whampoa
20st Water Witch	Reynell	Macao

REPORTED for to-day—H. M. T. S. *Allegator*, Singapore and Calcutta; *Sappho* for Whampoa; *Eretrian*, London; *Shoonya*, Mary Anne and Fortrose for Chusan; *Beulah*, Calcutta; *Benckolew*, Sidney; *Zenobia*, Batavia; *Zephyr*, Bombay.

WILLIAM PEDDER, Harbour Master.

NOTICE.—An OVERLAND MAIL to England, will be closed at this Office, at 3 P. M. on the 23rd instant.

Post-Office, 21st June, 1843

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

"BY COMMAND,"—The *Friend of China*, and *Hong-Kong Gazette* is not now permitted to be left at, or delivered through, the Post Office, to our late Subscribers. We beg our Friends will either send for their copies, or oblige us with their respective addresses.

Printing-Office, 21st June, 1843.

PROCLAMATION.

With reference to the Proclamation published under date, the 1st of June, 1843, the following Rules of Practice and Proceeding, in the Criminal and Admiralty Court of Hong-Kong, are promulgated for general information, and are to be considered in force from the date hereof, until the same shall be disallowed by command of Her Majesty, or shall be set aside, or modified, by competent authority.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HENRY POTTINGER,
CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT.

Dated at the Government-House, Hong-Kong, this 20th day of June, 1843.

SECTION I.

OF ARREST.

RULE 1st.—No subject of her Majesty shall be arrested for trial within this jurisdiction, unless charged upon oath, by one or more credible person, or persons, before the Deputy-Superintendent, or before the Chief Magistrate of Hong-Kong, or before any two of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, with such an offence as would justify the individual so charged, being, when apprehended, committed, or held to bail.

RULE 2nd.—Arrest may be made in two ways.

First.—By Warrant under the hand and seal of the Authorities named in the preceding Rule. (See Appendix No. 1.)

Second.—By verbal order of the Deputy-Superintendent, or the Chief Magistrate of Hong-Kong, or by any single Justice of the Peace in the event of any subject of her Majesty committing (or being apparently about to commit) a dangerous breach of the peace in their respective presence.

RULE 3rd.—All persons charged with the execution of Warrants of Arrest within this jurisdiction, to exercise like authority, to be entitled to like immunities, and to be liable for unlawful proceedings, to like liabilities, as persons executing the warrants of the courts of Oyer and Terminer in England.

SECTION II.

OF COMMITMENT.

RULE 1st.—When a person charged with a crime or offence shall be arrested within this jurisdiction, he is to be as speedily as possible brought before the Authorities named in the warrant, for examination.

RULE 2nd.—Authorities conducting examinations, in the first instance of accused persons, are not subsequently to take part in any capacity whatever, in the trial before the court, of such persons.

RULE 3rd.—On the examination of accused persons, when arrested within this jurisdiction, the testimony and information of all individuals having any knowledge of the alleged crime are to be carefully taken down in writing, and on oath, in the presence of, and subject to cross examination by the accused. (See end of the Appendix N. B.)

RULE 4th.—The person accused, to be strictly to state any thing he likes, provided it be allowed

relevant to the charge against him, in explanation or defence of his conduct; but he is at the same time, to be warned not to say any thing that may criminate himself.

RULE 5th.—Should it plainly appear to the Examining Authorities, that the alleged offence has not been committed by the person accused, or, that where committed, the offence is of so trivial a nature as not to require bail, the accused is to be discharged, leaving the matter to be investigated by the Chief or Assistant-Magistrate, or other inferior Court; but, where in the opinion of the Examining Authorities the offence is sufficiently established, and of a nature requiring the detention of the accused, he is to be kept in safe custody till the examination can be submitted to the Chief Superintendent, (or such Official Functionary as he may depute to act for him) for final disposal. [See Appendix No. 2.]

RULE 6th.—Examining Authorities are to conduct their proceedings on oath [see Appendix No. 3.] and are to have the like power of summoning witnesses (being British subjects) as is herein vested in the court [See Appendix No. 4., for Form of Summons.]

RULE 7th.—British subjects refusing to attend on the summons of examining Authorities, to be liable to the Penalties herein after provided, for failure of attendance when summoned before the court.

SECTION III.

OF BAIL.

RULE 1st.—The Chief Superintendent, Deputy-Superintendent, or other official functionary to whom the case may be remitted, agreeable to Rule 5th of the preceding Section, to have the like power in respect to Bail as appertains by law and usage to the Court of Queen's Bench, in England; and in the event of refusal, or of unnecessary delay, in the case of a bailable offence, to be liable to like penalties as Magistrates in England.

RULE 2nd.—If the accused person cannot find Bail, he is to be committed by Warrant (as in the case of offences not bailable) to take his trial before the Court for the offence with which he stands charged. [See Appendix No. 2, for Warrant of Commitment.]

RULE 3rd.—The principle and practice of the Law of England to obtain, as far as possible [with reference to local circumstances] as to the period within which a prisoner should be placed on his trial, and likewise as to the period within which Prosecution for offences committed within the Court's jurisdiction should be instituted.

SECTION IV.

OF PROSECUTION.

RULE 1st.—In all cases coming within the jurisdiction of the Court, prosecution is to be by way only of a Bill of Indictment found by, and presented on oath by, a Grand Jury. (See Appendix No. 5.)

RULE 2nd.—It shall be the duty of an officer of the Court, who is to be designated the Recording Officer, to return on each Session, the names of twenty good and loyal subjects of her Majesty to act as Grand Jurors, and to do and execute all things on the part of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, which shall then be legally required of them.

RULE 3rd.—Not less than fifteen, and not more

than twenty Grand Jurors shall be sworn at each Session. [See Appendix No. 6, 7, and 8.]

RULE 4th.—The proceedings of the Grand Jury to be conducted generally according to the principles and practice of the courts in England, and in the finding of a True Bill on any Indictment, twelve of the jurors at least must concur.

RULE 5th.—The following persons may be exempted from serving on the Grand (or Petty) Jury, without incurring penalties on proper representation being made to the court, and claiming the immunity.

- 1st. Persons above sixty, and under twenty-one years of age.
- 2nd. Sick Persons.
- 3rd. Surgeons and Physicians.
- 4th. Officers in the employ of Government, having other urgent Duties to attend to.

SECTION V.

OF PROCESS.

RULE 1st.—Sessions to be proclaimed from time to time under the authority of the Chief Superintendent, and all Subjects of her Majesty concerned therein, or specially summoned to attend accordingly. (See Appendix No. 9.)

RULE 2nd.—The Court to have the like power, and to pursue the same method, as the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in England, to secure the attendance of defendants, of accused persons, who are not in actual custody.

RULE 3rd.—Arraignment to be in the manner, and agreeable to the Rules of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in England.

RULE 4th.—If the accused person refuses to plead, or confesses the fact, the Court to proceed in either case agreeably to the practice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in England.

SECTION VI.

OF PLEAS, AND GENERAL ISSUE.

RULE 1st.—Pleas to be allowed to persons accused before the Court, according to the practice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in England.

RULE 2nd.—The accused shall be entitled to request any person, being a British subject (and having the sanction of the Court) to support, on his behalf, any plea of point of Law that the Court may think proper to allow to be debated.

RULE 3rd.—In any instance coming within the preceding Rule, the Court will be guided by, and decide with, special regard to the general authority and intention of the particular Law and Orders of Council, under which, and the objects for which, the Court has been erected.

SECTION VII.

OF TRIAL.

RULE 1st.—The Recording Officer of the court will at every Session return a panel of not less than twenty-four British subjects, to the end that twelve thereof may sit as a Petty Jury, to hear and determine between our Sovereign Lady the Queen and any prisoner placed for trial at the Bar of the court, for offences committed within the jurisdiction of the court. [See Appendix No. 10 and 11.]

RULE 2nd.—Regard being had to Local circumstances, the prisoner shall have no privilege of peremptory challenge, but only for good cause

shown, to be determined by the court. [See Appendix No. 12, and 13.]

RULE 3rd.—The trial to proceed, and evidence both for the prosecution and defence to be received, and recorded, as far as local circumstances will permit, agreeable to the practice of the courts of Oyer and Terminer in England. [See Appendix No. 14.]

RULE 4th.—Should it be found impossible, to conclude any trial in one day, the court to exercise the power of adjourning without confining the jury; but in that case the jurors shall be sworn "neither to speak themselves to any person except one of their own number, nor to allow (without representing it to the court) any person to speak to them, on any matter touching the trial."

RULE 5th.—In the event of any person speaking to, or trying in any manner, to tamper with any jury-man, in contravention of the preceding Rule, the court will punish such person summarily by fine or imprisonment, (or both) at its discretion.

RULE 6th.—In cases of illness or death of jurors, the court will proceed agreeable to the practice of the courts of Oyer and Terminer in England.

RULE 7th.—The verdict of the Petty Jury to be found and pronounced agreeable to the practice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in England: that is, by the unanimous voice of the Jury.

RULE 8th.—The Court to have the power of remarking on the Verdict—should it see cause to do so—and allowing the Jury after such remarks, to retire and reconsider their Verdict.

RULE 9th.—When the prisoner is found guilty, sentence is to be passed by the Chief Superintendent in the manner laid down in the Order in Council; and when the prisoner is acquitted on the merits of the charge, he is to be instantly discharged, and is to be proclaimed to be for ever free, upon that accusation.

RULE 10th.—But when the prisoner is acquitted on an obvious and admitted defect in the proceedings, and the acquittal cannot be pleaded, the prisoner may be detained in safe custody by a fresh Warrant of the Court, to be re-indicted in such a manner as may meet the like ends of Justice.

SECTION VIII.

OF THE ATTENDANCE OF JURORS AND WITNESSES.

RULE 1st.—Any Subject of her Majesty (not specially excused under Rule 5th of Section IV.) who, having been duly summoned by the Recording Officer (see Appendix No. 10), shall fail, without sufficient and satisfactory cause (certified sickness, for instance) to attend and perform his duties as a Grand or Petty Juror, shall be liable to a fine at the discretion of the Court, of not less than twenty dollars for the first omission, or less than fifty for the second, which sum shall be further increased at the pleasure of the Court, and be for the use of Her Majesty the Queen; and the Court shall have the power of enforcing all such fines, by confining the parties who are to pay them, till that is done.

RULE 2nd.—Any Subject of Her Majesty whose testimony may be considered necessary, may be bound over under sufficient surety, by the Examining or Committing Authorities (see section II.) to appear and give evidence at the trial, of which due notice will be communicated to such witnesses by the Recording Officer of the Court; and in the event of his failing to attend, he shall be

finned (in addition to the amount of his Recognizance being estreated) as laid down for Jurors in the preceding Rule. [See Appendix No. 15.]

RULE 3rd.—In any urgent case where witnesses either for or against a prisoner are unavoidably forced to leave China previous to the trial of such prisoner, they may be examined on oath, in presence of the prisoner, by such Official Authorities, or Magistrates as the Chief Superintendent shall nominate to discharge this duty; and such examination shall be recorded, and be held and taken, to be sufficient evidence on the trial to which it relates: the prisoner always having the advantage of any doubt or omission, that may be discovered in such examination when it is produced before the court. [See Appendix No. 16.]

RULE 4th.—Citizens or subjects of Foreign States not resident on Hong-Kong (after the island has been declared a British Colony) whose evidence may be necessary or desirable on any trial, are to be requested by the Recording Officer to attend the court, for the furtherance of the ends of justice; but failing to do so, the Jury is to deliver its Verdict on the evidence that may be adduced before it.

RULE 5th.—In all cases where Citizens or Subjects of Foreign States may be permanently resident on Hong-Kong [after the island shall be declared to be a British Colony] they will, of course, be subject to the same laws and entitled to the like protection of them, as her Majesty's subjects, and as such they will be held amenable to the authority of the court.

SECTION IX.

OF REPRIEVE AND JUDGMENT.

RULE 1st.—In all cases demanding sentence amounting to capital punishment, the prisoner will be respited, and by order of the court, kept in close and solitary confinement, pending the receipt of her Majesty's pleasure.

RULE 2nd.—In all other cases the court will exercise its own discretion as to Judgment and Reprieve; being guided by the principles and practice of the law of England, and having the like powers that belong of right to the Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in England.

SECTION X.

OF PERSONS AMENABLE TO THE COURT.

RULE 1st.—Regard being had to local circumstances, and especially to the object for which the Criminal and Admiralty Court in China, was first established by the Order in Council, of the 9th of December 1843, it is further declared, that for the present, and pending the receipt of Her Majesty's gracious pleasure, no individual belonging to Her Majesty's Naval and Land Forces in China, and who is consequently subject to Martial Law, shall be considered amenable to the jurisdiction of the Court, or shall be arraigned before it.

RULE 2nd.—All Subjects of her Majesty, not included in the foregoing Rule; and likewise all Citizens and Subjects of Foreign States permanently residing within the Colony of Hong-Kong, [so soon as it shall be declared a Possession of the British Crown] shall be considered amenable to the Jurisdiction of the Court.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HENRY POTTINGER,
CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT.

PROCLAMATION.

With reference to the Proclamation published under date, the 1st of June, 1843, the following Rules of Practice and Proceeding, in the Criminal and Admiralty Court of Hong-Kong, are promulgated for general information, and are to be considered in force from the date hereof, until the same shall be disallowed by command of Her Majesty, or shall be set aside, or modified, by competent authority.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HENRY POTTINGER,
CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT.

Dated at the Government-House, Hong-Kong, this 20th day of June, 1843.

SECTION I.

OF ARREST.

RULE 1st.—No subject of her Majesty shall be arrested for trial within this jurisdiction, unless charged upon oath, by one or more credible person, or persons, before the Deputy-Superintendent, or before the Chief Magistrate of Hong-Kong, or before any two of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, with such an offence as would justify the individual so charged, being, when apprehended, committed, or held to bail.

RULE 2nd.—Arrest may be made in two ways. First—By Warrant under the hand and seal of the Authorities named in the preceding Rule. (See Appendix No. 1.)

Second—By verbal order of the Deputy-Superintendent, or the Chief Magistrate of Hong-Kong, or by any single Justice of the Peace in the event of any subject of her Majesty committing (or being apparently about to commit) a dangerous breach of the peace in their respective presence.

RULE 3rd.—All persons charged with the execution of Warrants of Arrest within this jurisdiction, to exercise like authority, to be entitled to like immunities, and to be liable for unlawful proceedings, to like liabilities, as persons executing the warrants of the courts of Oyer and Terminer in England.

SECTION II.

OF COMMITMENT.

RULE 1st.—When a person charged with a crime or offence shall be arrested within this jurisdiction, he is to be as speedily as possible brought before the Authorities named in the warrant, for examination.

RULE 2nd.—Authorities conducting examinations, in the first instance of accused persons, are not subsequently to take part in any capacity whatever, in the trial before the court, of such persons.

RULE 3rd.—On the examination of accused persons, when arrested within this jurisdiction, the testimony and information of all individuals having any knowledge of the alleged crime are to be carefully taken down in writing, and on oath, in the presence of, and subject to cross examination by the accused. (See end of the Appendix N. B.)

RULE 4th.—The person accused, to be strictly to state any thing he likes, provided it be allowed

relevant to the charge against him, in explanation or defence of his conduct; but he is at the same time, to be warned not to say any thing that may criminate himself.

RULE 5th.—Should it plainly appear to the Examining Authorities, that the alleged offence has not been committed by the person accused, or, that where committed, the offence is of so trivial a nature as not to require bail, the accused is to be discharged, leaving the matter to be investigated by the Chief or Assistant-Magistrate, or other inferior Court; but, where in the opinion of the Examining Authorities the offence is sufficiently established, and of a nature requiring the detention of the accused, he is to be kept in safe custody till the examination can be submitted to the Chief Superintendent, (or such Official Functionary as he may depute to act for him) for final disposal. [See Appendix No. 2.]

RULE 6th.—Examining Authorities are to conduct their proceedings on oath [see Appendix No. 3.] and are to have the like power of summoning witnesses (being British subjects) as is herein vested in the court [See Appendix No. 4., for Form of Summons.]

RULE 7th.—British subjects refusing to attend on the summons of examining Authorities, to be liable to the Penalties herein after provided, for failure of attendance when summoned before the court.

SECTION III.

OF BAIL.

RULE 1st.—The Chief Superintendent, Deputy-Superintendent, or other official functionary to whom the case may be remitted, agreeable to Rule 5th of the preceding Section, to have the like power in respect to Bail as appertains by law and usage to the Court of Queen's Bench, in England; and in the event of refusal, or of unnecessary delay, in the case of a bailable offence, to be liable to like penalties as Magistrates in England.

RULE 2nd.—If the accused person cannot find Bail, he is to be committed by Warrant (as in the case of offences not bailable) to take his trial before the Court for the offence with which he stands charged. [See Appendix No. 2, for Warrant of Commitment.]

RULE 3rd.—The principle and practice of the Law of England to obtain, as far as possible [with reference to local circumstances] as to the period within which a prisoner should be placed on his trial, and likewise as to the period within which Prosecution for offences committed within the Court's jurisdiction should be instituted.

SECTION IV.

OF PROSECUTION.

RULE 1st.—In all cases coming within the jurisdiction of the Court, prosecution is to be by way only of a Bill of Indictment found by, and presented on oath by, a Grand Jury. (See Appendix No. 5.)

RULE 2nd.—It shall be the duty of an officer of the Court, who is to be designated the Recording Officer, to return on each Session, the names of twenty good and loyal subjects of her Majesty to act as Grand Jurors, and to do and execute all things on the part of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, which shall then be legally required of them.

RULE 3rd.—Not less than fifteen, and not more

than twenty Grand Jurors shall be sworn at each Session. [See Appendix No. 6, 7, and 8.]

RULE 4th.—The proceedings of the Grand Jury to be conducted generally according to the principles and practice of the courts in England, and in the finding of a True Bill on any Indictment, twelve of the jurors at least must concur.

RULE 5th.—The following persons may be exempted from serving on the Grand (or Petty) Jury, without incurring penalties on proper representation being made to the court, and claiming the immunity.

- 1st. Persons above sixty, and under twenty-one years of age.
- 2nd. Sick Persons.
- 3rd. Surgeons and Physicians.
- 4th. Officers in the employ of Government, having other urgent Duties to attend to.

SECTION V.

OF PROCESS.

RULE 1st.—Sessions to be proclaimed from time to time under the authority of the Chief Superintendent, and all Subjects of her Majesty concerned therein, or specially summoned to attend accordingly. (See Appendix No. 9.)

RULE 2nd.—The Court to have the like power, and to pursue the same method, as the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in England, to secure the attendance of defendants, of accused persons, who are not in actual custody.

RULE 3rd.—Arraignment to be in the manner, and agreeable to the Rules of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in England.

RULE 4th.—If the accused person refuses to plead, or confesses the fact, the Court to proceed in either case agreeably to the practice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in England.

SECTION VI.

OF PLEAS, AND GENERAL ISSUE.

RULE 1st.—Pleas to be allowed to persons accused before the Court, according to the practice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in England.

RULE 2nd.—The accused shall be entitled to request any person, being a British subject (and having the sanction of the Court) to support, on his behalf, any plea of point of Law that the Court may think proper to allow to be debated.

RULE 3rd.—In any instance coming within the preceding Rule, the Court will be guided by, and decide with, special regard to the general authority and intention of the particular Law and Orders of Council, under which, and the objects for which, the Court has been erected.

SECTION VII.

OF TRIAL.

RULE 1st.—The Recording Officer of the court will at every Session return a panel of not less than twenty-four British subjects, to the end that twelve thereof may sit as a Petty Jury, to hear and determine between our Sovereign Lady the Queen and any prisoner placed for trial at the Bar of the court, for offences committed within the jurisdiction of the court. [See Appendix No. 10 and 11.]

RULE 2nd.—Regard being had to Local circumstances, the prisoner shall have no privilege of peremptory challenge, but only for good cause

shown, to be determined by the court. [See Appendix No. 12, and 13.]

RULE 3rd.—The trial to proceed, and evidence both for the prosecution and defence to be received, and recorded, as far as local circumstances will permit, agreeable to the practice of the courts of Oyer and Terminer in England. [See Appendix No. 14.]

RULE 4th.—Should it be found impossible, to conclude any trial in one day, the court to exercise the power of adjourning without confining the jury; but in that case the jurors shall be sworn "neither to speak themselves to any person except one of their own number, nor to allow (without representing it to the court) any person to speak to them, on any matter touching the trial."

RULE 5th.—In the event of any person speaking to, or trying in any manner, to tamper with any jury-man, in contravention of the preceding Rule, the court will punish such person summarily by fine or imprisonment, (or both) at its discretion.

RULE 6th.—In cases of illness or death of jurors, the court will proceed agreeable to the practice of the courts of Oyer and Terminer in England.

RULE 7th.—The verdict of the Petty Jury to be found and pronounced agreeable to the practice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in England: that is, by the unanimous voice of the Jury.

RULE 8th.—The Court to have the power of remarking on the Verdict—should it see cause to do so—and allowing the Jury after such remarks, to retire and reconsider their Verdict.

RULE 9th.—When the prisoner is found guilty, sentence is to be passed by the Chief Superintendent in the manner laid down in the Order in Council; and when the prisoner is acquitted on the merits of the charge, he is to be instantly discharged, and is to be proclaimed to be for ever free, upon that accusation.

RULE 10th.—But when the prisoner is acquitted on an obvious and admitted defect in the proceedings, and the acquittal cannot be pleaded, the prisoner may be detained in safe custody by a fresh Warrant of the Court, to be re-indicted in such a manner as may meet the like ends of Justice.

SECTION VIII.

OF THE ATTENDANCE OF JURORS AND WITNESSES.

RULE 1st.—Any Subject of her Majesty (not specially excused under Rule 5th of Section IV.) who, having been duly summoned by the Recording Officer (see Appendix No. 10), shall fail, without sufficient and satisfactory cause (certified sickness, for instance) to attend and perform his duties as a Grand or Petty Juror, shall be liable to a fine at the discretion of the Court, of not less than twenty dollars for the first omission, or less than fifty for the second, which sum shall be further increased at the pleasure of the Court, and be for the use of Her Majesty the Queen; and the Court shall have the power of enforcing all such fines, by confining the parties who are to pay them, till that is done.

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