

# The Friend of China & Hong-Kong Gazette,

EXTRAORDINARY TO No. 71.

VICTORIA, HONG-KONG, MONDAY, JULY 31, 1843.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY, SIR HENRY POTTINGER, Bart. & C. C. B. Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary &c. &c. is pleased to direct that the annexed Translation of a Proclamation issued by the Imperial Commissioner and his Colleagues be published for General information.

(By Order.)

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House,

Victoria Hong-Kong 29th July, 1843.

## PROCLAMATION,

ISSUED BY THE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER &c.

KERRIS, High Commissioner, &c., &c. Kekung, Governor-general, &c., and Ching-wei-sai, Governor, &c.—issue this Proclamation for the purpose of giving clear information and Command.

Whereas, when the English had last year ceased from hostilities, our August Sovereign granted them commercial intercourse at Canton and at four other Ports, and was graciously pleased to sanction the Treaty that had been concluded; the stipulations of that Treaty have now therefore been exchanged, and commercial regulations have been agreed upon, and a Tariff of Duties, wherein all fees and presents are abolished, has been distinctly settled. These, as soon as the High Commissioner, with the Governor-General and Governor shall have received the replies of the Board of Revenue, shall be promulgated, and shall become the rules to be observed in the various Ports. The Tariff of Duties will then take effect with reference to the commerce with China of all countries, as well as of England.

Henceforth, then, the weapons of war shall for ever be laid aside, and joy & profit shall be the perpetual lot of all; neither slight nor few, will be the advantages reaped by the Merchants, alike of China and of foreign countries. From this time forward, all must free themselves from prejudice and suspicion; pursuing each his proper avocation; and careful always to retain no inimical feelings, from the recollection of the hostilities that have before taken place. For such feelings and recollections can have no other effect, than to hinder the growth of a good understanding between the two people.

With regard to Echow, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai, the four Ports which by His Imperial Majesty's gracious permission are now newly opened for trade; it is requisite that the replies of the Board of Revenue should be received, before the commerce of those Ports should be actually thrown open. But Canton has been a mart for English trade, during more than two centuries past; and therefore, the new regulations having been settled upon, they ought at once to be brought into operation; that the far-travelled merchants, may not be any longer detained in the outer seas, disappointed in all their anticipations. The High Commissioner, the Governor General, and the Governor, have, therefore, in concert with the Superintendent of Customs, determined, in fulfilment of their August Sovereign's gracious desire to cherish tenderly men from afar, that a commencement shall be made with the opening of the Port of Canton under the new regulations on the 1st. of the 7th. month. The wishes of the merchants will thus, it is hoped, be met.

The Island of Hong-Kong having been by the gracious pleasure of His August Majesty granted as a place of residence to the English Nation, the Merchants of that Nation, who will proceed from thence to the various Ports will be numerous; and such vessels as they may engage to convey them to and fro will therefore be required to lie under no restrictions, but merely to accept Engagements at fair and just rates. If however, such passengers convey goods in the same boats with the view of evading the dues of Government, they shall be subject to such fines as the Law shall direct. Should Merchants of China desire to proceed to the Island of Hong-Kong, aforesaid, to trade, they will be required only to report themselves to the next Custom-House, and to pay the duties on their merchandise according to the new Tariff, obtaining a pass before they quit the Port to commence their traffic. Any who may dare to go and trade without having requested such a pass, on discovery shall be dealt with as offenders of the Laws, against clandestine traffic, and against continuous visiting of the open Seas.

As to those Natives of China who, in past days, may have served the English Nation, and others with supplies, and may have been apprehended in consequence, the High Commissioner has obtained from the good favor of his August Sovereign vast and boundless pardons; and Heaven itself, the remission of their punishment for all past doings, and any such who have not yet been brought to trial are therefore no longer to be sought after. Those who may have been seized and brought before Government are granted a free pardon. All persons of this class must then attend quietly to their avocations, with a benign pursuit of every thing that is good and right; they need entertain no apprehension of being hereafter dragged forward, nor yield in consequence to any fears or suspicions.

With reference to the arrangements which the High Commissioner and his Colleagues have made in regard to duties, every thing has been done with a single eye to a just impartiality: all Merchants, then, whether of China or of foreign Countries, are called upon to consider the many pains that the High Commissioner, and his Colleagues, have taken, and by all means to abide in the quiet pursuit of their respective callings, and the government of so auspicious a peace. From hence forward amity and good will shall be the motto; and those from afar and those who are near, shall respectively be anxious to show the fervent hope of the High Commissioner and his colleagues, and in the same spirit, to command implicit obedience to what is now thus specially promulgated.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) I. ROBERTSON,  
Chinese Secretary to the High Commissioner,  
RICHARD WOOSNAM.

## GENERAL REGULATIONS

Under which the British Trade is to be conducted at the five Ports of CANTON, AMOY, FUCHOW, AND SHANGHAI.

### I. Pilots.

Whenever a British merchantman shall arrive at any of the five ports opened to trade, viz. Canton, Amoy, Fuchow, Amoy, Ningpo, or Shanghai pilots shall be sent over to the

### II. Custom-house Guards.

The Chinese Superintendent of Customs at each port will adopt the means that he may judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering by fraud or smuggling. Whenever the pilot shall have brought any British merchantman into port, the Superintendent of Customs will depute one or two trusty custom-house officers, whose duty it will be to watch against frauds on the revenue. These will either live in a boat of their own, or stay on board the English ship, as may best suit their convenience. Their food and expenses will be supplied them from day to day from the customhouse, and they may not exact any fees whatever from either the Commander or Consignee. Should they violate this regulation, they shall be punished proportionately to the amount so exacted.

### III. Masters of ships reporting themselves on arrival.

Whenever a British vessel shall have cast anchor at any one of the above-mentioned ports, the Captain will, within four and twenty hours after arrival, proceed to the British Consulate, and deposit his Ship's Papers, Bills of Lading, Manifest, &c. in the hands of the Consul; failing to do which, he will subject himself to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

For presenting a false Manifest, the penalty will be five hundred dollars.

For breaking bulk and commencing to discharge, before due permission shall be obtained, the penalty will be five hundred dollars, and confiscation of the goods so discharged.

The Consul having taken possession of the ship's Papers, will immediately send a written communication to the Superintendent of Customs, specifying the register-tonnage of the ship and the particulars of the Cargo she has on board; all of which being done in due form, permission will then be given to discharge, and the duties levied as provided for in the Tariff.

### IV. Commercial dealings between English & Chinese merchants.

It having been stipulated that English merchants may trade with whatever native merchants they please, should any Chinese merchant fraudulently abscond or incur debts which he is unable to discharge, the Chinese Authorities, upon complaint being made thereof, will of course do their utmost to bring the offender to justice; it must, however, be distinctly understood, that, if the defaulter really cannot be found, or he dies, or bankrupt, and there be not wherewithal to pay, the English Merchants may not appeal to the former custom of the Hong Merchants paying for one another, and can no longer expect to have their losses made good to them.

### V. Tonnage Dues.

Every English merchantman, on entering any one of the above-mentioned five ports, shall pay Tonnage dues at the rate of five mace per Register-ton of full or all charges. The fees formerly levied on entry and departure, of every description, are henceforth abolished.

### VI. Import and Export Duties.

Goods, whether imported into, or exported from, any one of the above-mentioned five ports, are henceforward to be taxed according to the Tariff of Duties, and assessed upon, and no further duties are to be levied beyond those which are specified therein; all duties incurred by an English Merchant, whether on goods imported or exported, in the shape of Tonnage dues, shall be paid in full, which done the Superintendent of Customs will grant a Port Clearance, and the vessel shewn to the British Consul, he will thereupon return the ship's papers and permit the vessel to depart.

### VII. Examination of Goods at the Custom-house.

Every English merchant, having cargo to load or unload, must give notice in advance, thereof and send a list of the same to the Consul, who will be obliged to dispatch a registered agent of his to examine and to certify the particulars of the cargo, and to deliver the same to the Superintendent of Customs, who will thereupon

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value, then each party shall call two or three Merchants to look at the goods, and the highest price, at which any of these Merchants would be willing to purchase, shall be assumed as the value of the goods.

To fix the tare on any article, such as tea—if the English Merchant cannot agree with the custom-house officer, then each party shall choose so many chests out of every hundred, which being first weighed in gross, shall afterwards be tared, and the average tare upon these chests shall be assumed as the tare upon the whole, and upon this principle shall the tare be fixed upon all other goods in packages.

If there should still be any disputed points which cannot be settled, the English Merchant may appeal to the Consul, who will communicate the particulars of the case to the Superintendent of Customs, that it may be equitably arranged. But the appeal must be made on the same day, or it will not be regarded. While such points are still open, the Superintendent of Customs will delay to insert the same in his books, thus affording an opportunity that the merits of the case may be duly tried and sifted.

#### VIII. Manner of paying the Duties.

It is herein-before provided that every English vessel that enters any one of the five Ports, shall pay all Duties and Tonnage Dues before she be permitted to depart. The Superintendent of Customs will select certain Shroffs, or banking establishments of known stability, to whom he will give licences, authorizing them to receive Duties from the English Merchants on behalf of Government, and the receipt of these Shroffs for any moneys paid them shall be considered as a government Voucher. In the paying of these duties different kinds of foreign money may be made use of, but as foreign money is not of equal purity with sycee silver, the English Consuls appointed to the different ports will, according to time, place, and circumstances, arrange with the Superintendents of Customs at each, what coins may be taken in payment, and what per centage may be necessary to make them equal to standard or pure silver.

#### IX. Weights and Measures.

SETS of balance yards for the weighing of goods, of money weights, and of measures, prepared in exact conformity to those hitherto in use at the custom-house of Canton, and duly stamped and sealed in proof thereof, will be kept in possession of the Superintendent of Customs, and also at the British Consulate, at each of the five Ports, and these shall be the standards by which all duties shall be charged, and all sums paid to government. In case of any dispute arising between British Merchants and Chinese Officers of Customs regarding the Weights or Measures of goods, reference shall be made to these standards, and disputes decided accordingly.

#### X. Lighters or Cargo Boats.

WHENEVER any English merchant shall have to load or discharge cargo, he may hire whatever kind of Lighter or Cargo-boat he pleases, and the sum to be paid for such boat can be settled between the parties themselves without the interference of Government. The number of these boats shall not be limited, nor shall a monopoly of them be granted to any parties. If any smuggling take place in them, the offenders will of course be punished according to law. Should any of these boat-people, while engaged in conveying goods for English Merchants, fraudulently abscond with the property, the Chinese authorities will do their best to apprehend them; but at the same time, the English Merchants must take every due precaution for the safety of their goods.

#### XI. Transhipment of Goods.

No English merchant ships may trans-ship goods without special permission: should any urgent case happen where trans-shipment is necessary, the circumstances must first be transmitted to the Consul, who will give a certificate to that effect, and the Superintendent of Customs will then send a Special officer to be present at the trans-shipment. If any one presumes to trans-ship without such permission being asked for and obtained, the whole of the goods so illicitly trans-shipped, will be confiscated.

#### XII. Subordinate Consular Officers.

At any place selected for the anchorage of the English-merchant ships, there may be appointed a subordinate consular officer of approved good conduct to exercise due control over the seamen and others. He must exert himself to prevent quarrels between the English seamen and natives, this being of the utmost importance. Should any thing of the kind unfortunately take place, he will in like manner do his best to arrange it amicably. When sailors go on shore to walk, officers shall be required to accompany them, and should disturbances take place such officers will be held responsible. The Chinese officers may not impede natives from coming along-side the ships, to sell clothes or other necessaries to the sailors living on board.

### XIII. Disputes between British Subjects and Chinese.

WHENEVER a British subject has reason to complain of a Chinese, he must first proceed to the Consulate, and state his grievance. The Consul will thereupon inquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Chinese have reason to complain of a British subject, he shall no less listen to his complaint and endeavor to settle it in a friendly manner. If an English merchant have occasion to address the Chinese authorities, he shall send such address through the Consul, who will see that the language is becoming; and if otherwise, will direct it to be changed, or will refuse to convey the address. If unfortunately any disputes take place of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of a Chinese officer that they may together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably. Regarding the punishment of English criminals, the English Government will enact the laws necessary to attain that end, and the Consul will be empowered to put them in force; and regarding the punishment of Chinese criminals, these will be tried and punished by their own laws, in the way provided for by the correspondence which took place at Nanking after the concluding of the peace.

### XIV. British Government Cruizers anchoring within the Ports.

An English government cruizer will anchor within each of the five Ports, that the Consul may have the means of better restraining sailors and others, and preventing disturbances. But these government cruizers are not to be put on the same footing as merchant vessels, for as they bring no merchandize and do not come to trade, they will of course pay neither dues nor charges. The resident Consul will keep the Superintendent of Customs duly informed of the arrival and departure of such government cruizers, that he may take his measures accordingly.

### XV. On the Security to be given for British Merchant Vessels.

It has hitherto been the custom, when an English Vessel entered the Port of Canton, that a Chinese Hong-Merchant stood security for her, and all duties and charges were paid through such Security Merchant. But these Security Merchants being now done away with, it is understood that the British Consul will henceforth be security for all British merchant ships entering any of the aforesaid five Ports.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA  
Hongkong July 21st. 1843.

General Order by His Excellency the Governor &c.

THE Barracks at West Point being about to be vacated by the Wing of Her M<sup>y</sup>s 55th Regiment now stationed there—in order that the Ground in the neighbourhood may be levelled and drained, agreeable to the recommendation of the medical Committees which have lately assembled to enquire into the cause of the prevailing sickness at that location—His Excellency the Governor is pleased to direct that the barracks shall be placed in charge of Captain Edwards, the Assistant Quartermaster General, and that, as a temporary measure, an establishment of seven (7) Chinese Watchmen on the pay of \$ 6 each per mensem shall be maintained for the safety of the Buildings and Barrack Furniture.

By Order,  
G. T. BROOKE  
Lt. H. M. 55 Regt.  
Military Secretary.

In our No. 70 we had only time to insert a short paragraph commendatory of the new Chinese Tariff, a copy of which reached us just on the eve of publication.

After attentively examining it, we see no reason to alter the opinion we then expressed, and, but a casual inspection will suffice to convince any one how much we owe to the able negotiator of this Commercial Treaty.

Confident as we are that in this opinion we shall receive the unanimous assent of our Mercantile friends, we might be content to say no more. We will however glance at some admirable peculiarities of this Tariff and for which it contrasts advantageously with most of the existing Tariffs.

In the Chinese Tariff we have no aiming at incompatible ends, as in most European Tariffs. We do not see as is ordinarily the case, a scale of duties, part of which are imposed for protective objects, and part for revenue purposes.

In framing the Chinese Tariff reference has been had to vital truths, and general principles, as deduced by the soundest philosophy of political and social economy. The congruity and unity of its purpose—the coherency of its parts, and its simplicity as a whole, renders this strikingly apparent.

To illustrate our position, we may say, its purpose is the only legitimate one which can justify the levying of any duty, viz; revenue. Every part of this Tariff having that single object in view and none other. It is soul-gladdening to perceive that the selfish influences of Western Civilization are as yet unknown to the Commercial legislation of China. Here we have no attempt to bolster up oligarchic interests, nor sickly manufactures, the reckless disregard of the claims of millions for the sake of a few.

Then as to its simplicity—it contains only forty eight items. Our own Tariff before its revision by Sir Robert Peel, specifically taxed Eleven hundred and fifty two articles. With all the late important ameliorations in the British Tariff there is still sufficient to cause its just condemnation, not only for its false principles, but also for its length and complexity.

We are pleased to see that our recommendation of assimilating, if possible the new Chinese, to the plan of the Prussian Tariff has been pursued (\*). In both the principle has been to charge *ten per cent* as a maximum duty. In both the assessments are few, in the Prussian forty three, in the Chinese forty eight, and in each the unit of charge (*les unités sur lesquelles portent les Droits* as the French say in their Tariff) is weight, except that in the Chinese Tariff the elements of number and value are in a few cases judiciously substituted, but only where strict adherence to the Prussian system would have operated disadvantageously to British interests; as has of late been found when exporting heavy cotton goods to the Zoll Verein. The value of the concessions made by this Treaty may be in some measure judged of, when we recollect for the last eighteen months the Home Government have been endeavouring, (the last accounts report unsuccessfully) to conclude, a Commercial Treaty with Portugal, by which British Manufactures should be admissible at more than double the duties levied by the Chinese Tariff; and so much was this considered a boon, that the British Government offered, so far to reciprocate as to reduce the duty on the staple of Portugal-WINE by some three fifths.

It is almost to be wished that China had stipulated for a general diminution of the enormous duties which we now levy on her products, or some equivalent concession on her Staple, TEA. But her contempt of foreign relations and inter-national communion forbade such requirements from us.

The publication at home of the Chinese Tariff will diffuse the liveliest satisfaction. The free trader will exult in the practical adoption of the true principles of Political Economy by one third of the Human race in its commercial relations with the other two thirds. (†) The Anti-Corn law leaguer, pointing triumphantly to the free admis-

(\*) Vide the *FARMER OF CHINA* of the 22nd Sept. How nearly our representations of what should be done have been realized by this Tariff, with respect to *IMPORTS* may be seen by a reference to No. 21. As to *EXPORTS* we still think our plan having much superior in collection. It was doubtless from a conviction of insuperable objections on the part of the Chinese, to so wide a departure from their immemorial usage that it was deemed unadvisable to urge it.

(†) From the Title of the Tariff we infer it will be applicable to the "Foreign Trade" generally. If it is to apply exclusively to British trade (for which alone it could negotiate) we fear much inconvenience will ensue and China may thereby be involved in a quarrel with other powers.



sion (as heretofore) of foreign grain, will cease to wonder at the Chinese stigmatising as barbarians, the nations whose policy is so wholly dissimilar and unpatriotic. The Merchant will be elate at the prospect of a wide field of commercial enterprise; whilst the Philanthropist will rejoice at the removal of restrictions on the brotherhood of nations.

It must not be disguised that the Chinese Tariff will be cavilled at, from the absence of any mention of an article, OPIUM which constitutes in value nearly one half of the British trade with China. Such omission may perhaps provoke the trite remark of its resemblance to performing the tragedy of Hamlet and leaving out the part of the Prince.

Again, the non introduction of the Bonding System at the five Ports will be deemed objectionable, as it would appear by the "REGULATIONS" that British Goods if unsaleable at Canton and re-exported to Shanghai would after paying the Import duty at Canton be still liable to pay an Export duty, and yet there would be no exemption from paying the same dues over again at Shanghai. If this be so, it is obviously detrimental to that free circulation of commodities, so much to be desired. It may often happen that Supplies are redundant in one port and very scanty in another.

However admirable may be the principle of the new Tariff, we must ourselves admit, that the arrangement and details might have been considerably improved.

The satisfaction we feel at the publication of a Tariff so eminently commendable in principle, so greatly beneficial to British interests, and so highly honourable to its able negotiator, quite indisposes us to do other than merely allude to defects of detail and then only in the confident hope, that it may not yet be too late to remove all that is obnoxious to just criticism.

With an utter want of faith in the sincerity of the Court of Peking, for reasons we need not now re-iterate, we have yet every confidence in the maintenance of existing friendly relations, so long as H. E. remains in China.

Our readers are fully aware that H. E. has in so many instances given unequivocal evidence of his eager desire to cultivate the most amicable feelings, that he has by his courageous honesty and conciliatory wisdom, constrained, as it were, the Chinese Authorities to confide in his right minded policy and integrity of purpose.

All must acknowledge that the deserved reputation of H. E. as a diplomatist must be vastly enhanced by the negotiation of this Treaty. It is certain, we think, that the value of H. E.'s services to his country will be so far appreciated by the Home Government that the same Honours at least, which were accorded to the conqueror of Ghuznee, will be bestowed on the negotiator of the Treaty of Nanking. For does not

"One self approving hour, whole years outweighs  
"Of stupid starers, and of loud huzzas"?

(N. B.) The above was in Type before we received the Imperial Commissioners' Proclamation in the first Page, which declares that all Foreign nations trading with China will be placed on the same footing under the new arrangements.

(1) That this is no random assertion we will select one of the staple exports of China, viz. article No. 40 of the Tariff. Instead of "Silk" whether from Che-Kiang, Canton, or elsewhere of all kinds" viz. RAW, would have sufficed as in the European Tariff. Instead of "Cocoas" (which may be as valuable as the very finest) but is placed at the low duty it would have been better to have said "Wares of various kinds" so that all kinds of Silk would have comprehended "Ribbons" indeed all kinds of broad and narrow goods and there would have been one short item instead of three paragraphs as now. In the item of "Opium" all kinds is a mistake for a misapprehension of the Chinese term. It should have been "Raw Opium" (the word "Opium" is not used in China, and of course is not intended). The most scrupulous inquiry for years past has satisfied us that Opium is not made in China, and of course is not known (that throws Silk is not) to British countries in this part of the world.

The PROCLAMATION of H. E. is a document every way well intended we know, but we doubt the expediency of its publication. If it is intended to be aimed at the Opium Trade (so long as the Governmental Monopoly of the Drug shall continue) it will be wholly unheeded.

If it be intended as a solemn warning and injunction against smuggling in the legal trade, we then would say (so long as the Tariff, H. E. has negotiated is observed by the Chinese) it is wholly unnecessary.

Now, it is not the interest of the Merchants to smuggle, the process would be far more costly than paying the very moderate duties H. E. has stipulated shall henceforth be levied on the British trade. But we presume the Proclamation is intended to be done into Chinese.

The GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION calls for no particular remark, except that it would appear by it, very unlikely that any of the five Ports but Canton will be open before three months from this date. The inconvenience, if not impracticability of carrying out some of the REGULATIONS will be found out, we think in practice but we shall revert to this subject on another opportunity.

Our readers are aware that the H. E. I. C. Steamer "Akbar" is selected to convey to Suez the Chinese Ratification of the TREATY OF NANKING and its important concomitant, the New Tariff which accords and rates on the most favourable terms the principal articles British of Commerce.

The Commander of the "Akbar" is that distinguished and meritorious Officer Commodore Pepper of the Indian Navy, as he is the bearer of documents so fraught with interest to our Country, and in testimony of such an auspicious occurrence we hope it will be commemorated by some mark of honorable distinction to the Gallant Commodore from the Court of Directors, who are ever ready to advance the interests of their well tried and faithful Servants.

We have heard from several quarters of the very high terms the Imperial Commissioner KE-YING expressed his sense of the kindness and good feeling evinced towards him, when on board the "Akbar" as a Guest and Passenger, besides the comfort and magnificence of the vessel may perhaps have made an impression on the mind of the Imperial Commissioner which, with the warm-hearted attentions of the worthy Commodore, may go far to efface unpleasant recollections and may influence KE-YING to "endeavour to remove the false impressions which now dominate, not only in the mind of the Emperor, but with the majority of the Court of Peking in respect of the outward barbarians.

COMMERCIAL.

We have late letters from Canton which report that business had resumed under the new System, although prices had not been much affected, the operation of the change having been anticipated. A Correspondent avers, that unless permission be given to Foreigners to erect houses and Godowns, (and it would seem very unlikely to be granted) the present system is but a perpetuation of the Hong Monopoly, without the former general liability for each member. He says the Storage and packing of Teas and all other Goods will be retained by the Hong, and whilst under the Company's regime, Teas could be shipped off at three teels on Original cost, including all duties and expenses, yet by the best working of the New System it cannot be accomplished under four teels.

By H.M.S. "Vixen" and the "Angonia" we have late letters from the North. At Amoy on the 25th July, the Market for British Goods and Straits Produce was but dull. Corrosive White No. 16, to 26 @ 30 per picul. GARY LONG CLOVES @ 2.40 per piece RATTANS @ 5. PAPER @ 5. MALWA OPIUM @ 500.

At Cheusan on the 9th of July, OPIUM, PATNA, @ 680. MALWA @ 620. British Goods and Straits Produce looking down but WHITE SALTINES were selling at @ 4. GARY @ 2.40. PAPER @ 5. 7. LEAD @ 3. 6. to 2. 4. SERRAVALLO @ 7. 42. 2. RICE @ 2. 4. SERRAVALLO @ 2. 4. There were ten Merchant vessels lying in the Harbour of Cheusan, and five in the Yangtze passage.

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM CANTON for the year ending on the 31st of 1875, 7,740.

It is believed that all the Chinese vessels under British Commodore's command have been ordered to leave Canton. The measure is a very serious one and it is likely will not only affect the trade of the port but also the commerce of the whole of the coast. The British Commodore's arrival at Canton they are at present in the Harbour.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. Given in a public place, on the 10th day of Wednesday, the 10th day of July, 1875. Friends were disappointed. In future to secure their

tion, Advertisements ought to be sent to the Office on Tuesday, but none can be received after 12 noon on Wednesday.

All extra Copies of our paper ordered at the Office, and not paid Cash, are charged in accounts one Rupee.

SUFFERER.—We cannot insert his letter as we entirely disagree with him. The regulation regarding boats is not a nuisance but a benefit to every resident on the island and surely 9 P. M., is late enough even "in this climate" for dinner going gentlemen to proceed from the shore to their ships or vice versa.

FIAT JUSTITIA is mistaken in his allegation of who wrote the letter from Koolangoo on the theatricals of the place, and we differ with him in regard to our right to insert such a Communication, as Editor we have as good a right to comment upon the theatre and actors at Koolangoo, as the Times or any other London paper has to criticise Drury Lane and its performers. A public mass public character, is public property and any one who appears "on the boards" has no right to complain if the critic freely anatomizes his performance.

SHOOKS—this letter and also that of SPEN— if possible in our next.

FOR SALE.

AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

- Prime Mess Beef and Pork
Paint and Paint Oil
Turpentine and Tar
Maldivé Coir
Cabin and Slip Bread
Superior Golden Sherry
Cockburns' Port Wine
Claret St. Julien and Margaux
Hock, Barsac and Cantenac
Burton Ale in Cask and Bottle
Tumblers and Wine Glasses
Singapore planks
Beaver and Solar Hats
Ladies Mitts, Silk Stockings, Scaups 1
Brandy in Wood and Bottle
An assortment of Hosiery
With numerous other articles at moderate prices.

PAIN & Co.

No. 2 Magistracy Street.

"Victoria" July 1843.

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

Apply to C. W. BOWRA,

No. 13, Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.

PRIME Bottled Beer. Apply to PAIN & Co.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has just landed ex "Passenger," Watson, from England, the following Stores, &c.

- Alsopp's Pale Ale, in three dozen cases
Fine Pale Sherry, in Hogsheads
Superior ditto Brandy, ditto
Ditto do Sherry, in bottle
Ditto do Brandy, in do (Martell's)
Ditto Claret
Ditto Champagne
Ditto Port Wine
Best Cherry Brandy
Ditto do Cordial
Ditto Rum Shrub
Ditto Raspberry Cordial
Fine Fancy Biscuits (Fisher and Moxhay)
Abernethy do
Plate Glass (of Sizes)
Looking Glasses
Assorted Pickles
Ditto Sauces
French Olives
Ditto Capers
Said Oil
Raspberry Vinegar
Chili, Tarragon, Garlic, and Eschalot Vinegar
Best W. W. Vinegar
Ditto Durham Mustard
Bottled Fruits
Jams and Jellies in Glass
Fine Loaf Cheese
Ditto Bilton do
Prime Wiltshire Bacon
Smoked Herring
Salted Salmon
Bleater Paste
Lendenhall Ox Tongues
Jams in Jars
Cod Souads
Currants
Miscelata
Jordan Almonds
Naples Macaroni
Five York Hams
Assortment of Kirby's Pins, Needles, and Pin Hooks
Sedilla Powders
Double-Barrelled Fowling Pieces, in Cases

ALFRED HUMPHREYS, 20, Queen's Road.

**NOTICE.**—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr JAMES MATHESON, in our Establishment, ceased on the 30th ultimo, and Mr DONALD MATHESON, and Mr DAVID JARDINE, are this day admitted Partners.

Our Firm now consists of—ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, DONALD MATHESON, DAVID JARDINE, and WILLIAM STEWART.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
China, 1st July, 1843.

**ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept Assurances at Hong-Kong, as under:—

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slate, Metal, or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.  
Rate of Premium,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum.

2nd.—On such Buildings and their contents, when not so isolated, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum.  
Assurances for 6 months  $\frac{1}{2}$  } of the annual rate, will and for 3 months,  $\frac{1}{4}$  } be charged.

Of the 1st Class Assurances, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk. And of the 2nd Class, to the extent of £8000.

A Building and its contents taken together, form one risk. Thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the contents.  
No Assurance is to be considered in force, until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.,  
Agents in China.

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

**NOTICE.**

The undersigned in connexion with Mr PATRICK CHALMERS at present in England, has this day established a house of Agency in China, under the firm of ANDERSON, CHALMERS & Co.

J. S. ANDERSON.

Macao, 1st July, 1843.

**TO LET.**—Spacious Dry and Secure BRICK GODOWNS, situated below the premises of Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co. For Terms, apply to,

JOHN BURD & Co.

Queen's Road, Victoria, Hong-Kong, 12th July, 1843.

**FOR SALE.**—A few Bally PONIES, lately imported, and in good condition.  
Apply to JOHN BURD & Co.  
Hong-Kong, 12th July 1843.

West Point Barracks,  
July 10th, 1843.

THE Officers of H. M.'s 5th Regiment will not be accountable for any Debts contracted by their Mess Comrades.

**VICTORIA HOSPITAL, FOR SEAMEN.**

No. 1, 2, & 3, Queen's Road, immediately opposite Fearon's Wharf.

*Physician and Surgeon,*  
JAMES SATCHELL, M.D.  
*Assistant Physician, and Surgeon,*  
RICHARD JONES, M.D.

THE HOSPITAL is now open for the reception of Patients, and is furnished with every convenience necessary for the comfort and speedy recovery of the sick.

Patients are admitted at any hour of the day or night, on production of an undertaking to defray the expenses incurred, signed either by the Captain of the Vessel to which the sick person belongs, or a Member of some Mercantile Firm in China. No Patient can be admitted without such an undertaking.

TERMS.—For Medical attendance, Medicines, and Provisions,

SEAMAN—One Dollar,  
OFFICERS—Two Dollars, } per day.

Victoria, Hong-Kong,  
20th July, 1843.

**THE NEW TARIFF.**

CORRECTED Copies of the new Tariff have been got up at great expense and with much attention for the use of Merchants, &c. etc. They can be had at the Office of the Friend of China in two forms:

1. On a Broadside to hang up in the Counting House.
2. As a letter for Overland Mail, price one Dollar each.

**D. WILSON & Co.**

Have just received, and will land in a few days, ex AMAZON, a choice investment of Goods, consisting of—

- Plated Vegetable Dishes
- Bitto Soup Tureens
- Cruet Stands—complete
- Cases of Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.
- Sets of Tea Cups and Saucers—Journals
- Account Books of sizes

Memorandum Books; Note Paper, Printing Demy Paper; Drawing Pencils, Wafers,—Perfumery; Sets of Sewing Pins, &c. &c. &c.  
Hong-Kong, 6th July, 1843.

**FOR SALE.**

DUTCH Copper Sheeting apply to:  
F. H. TIEDEMAN,  
Magistracy street.

**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,  
At Messrs. Allanson & Co's Godowns,  
No. 40, Queen's Road, Victoria.

**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.  
At Hongkong, 16th Feby, 1843.

**FOR SALE.**—Sparkling Champagne, and Johannisberg Hock, from Messrs. T. Giesler, & Co., of Rheims and Cologne. Apply to  
JOHN LEATHLEY,  
Hong-kong, 29th June, 1843.

**FOR SALE.**—Superior Port and Sherry, ex City of Derry.  
Apply to C. W. BOWRA,  
No. 13, Queen's Road.

**NOTICE.**—The Firm of the Undersigned, will be dissolved by mutual consent, from and after the 1st August next, and all parties having Claims against the said Firm, will please send them in for Adjustment, and others indebted, will make immediate payment to,  
Wm. ALLANSON & Co.,  
Victoria, Hong-Kong, 1st July, 1843.

**NOTICE.**—The undersigned is authorized by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Land Forces in China, to receive all packages addressed to the Officers of Messrs of any of the Regiments employed during the late war.  
N. DUBS,  
Hong-Kong, 14th April, 1843.

**NOTICE.**—The Gentry of Hong-Kong, and the Public generally, can be furnished with fine English Musons, (at one-half dollar per Pound) by sending their orders to THE HARBOR BOARD, on Saturday Mornings.

**FOR SALE.**—Bengal and Bally Rice, Bally Coffee; Dhul, Copanago Cherry Ceylons in Pints; Manila Cordage, Oakum, Corks, Singapore Planks, Anchors and Chains; Manila Ropes, Chocolate; Manila Cigars; Navanaharra in quarter Hogs, Cardines, Turpentine; Scudding's Powders, and a variety of other Articles.  
Apply to  
At the Godowns of JOHN BURD & Co.  
Victoria, Hong-Kong, 12 July, 1843.

**HAT & HATS!**  
JUST received and will be opened for sale, on Thursday next, a few LIGHT GOSSAMER HATS, Black, Brown, and White.  
P. TOWNSEND,  
Victoria, 27th July, 1843.

**GRANITE GODOWNS TO LET, BY THE MONTH, OR LONGER PERIOD.**  
THEY are of different sizes, and capable of containing 500 to 1000 Bags Cotton.  
Merchandise received on Storage at one dollar per month.  
Apply to D. V. QUILLBERG,  
46 Queen's Road.

**JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.**  
At the Godowns of JOHN BURD & Co., Victoria, Hong-Kong, 12 July, 1843.

**FOR SALE.**—The first sailing British built Brig "NAUTILUS" Captain Gibson, 232 tons Register, now lying at Hong-kong, and ready to receive cargo.  
Apply to FOX, RAWSON, & Co.  
Hong-kong 25th July 1843.

**FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**  
THE first sailing British built Brig "ANGELSA", Capt. Rowland 260 Tons register, built at Ipswich, in 1840. A. A. 1 for 12 years, has been newly coppered and is well found in stores.  
Apply to the Captain on board  
FOX, RAWSON, & Co.  
Hongkong 26th. July 1843.

**FOR AMOY AND CHUSAN.**  
THE Barque "LOUISA", of 361 Tons, (Old Measurement), CAPTAIN JACKSON, will sail for the above Ports about middle of next month. For freight or Passage, apply to,  
JOHN BURD & Co.,  
Queen's Road,  
Hong-Kong, 16th July, 1843.

**CIRCULAR.**  
SINCE the 30th ultimo our Office has been removed from Macao to Hong-Kong and correspondents will please address us at this settlement accordingly. Our business at Canton will continue to be managed by Mr. James A. Hulbert.  
W. T. GEMMELL & Co.  
Victoria Hong Kong 24 July 1843.

**FOR Sale.** Shipped by Richard Heatley and Son, London, Pale and Brown Sherry, Madeira and Port. Apply at the Godowns of  
W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.]  
Victoria, 20th July, 1843.

**CIRCULAR.**  
MR. ROBERT STRACHAN is authorized to sign by Procuration for our Firm,  
Mr. Adam Scott is also authorised to sign by procuration for our Firm,  
W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.  
Victoria Hong-Kong, 24 July, 1843.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Undersigned this day have commenced business in Hong-Kong as Commission Agents under the style of Elworthy & Dyer,  
THOMAS ELWORTHY,  
SAMUEL DYER.  
Fletcher's Godowns Queens Road,  
Victoria, 19th July 1843.

**TO MERCHANTS,**  
A GENTLEMAN well versed in mercantile affairs, and accustomed to the routine of a Counting-house, wishes for a situation in a counting-house or Store, either in Hong-kong or one of the Northern Ports. Address D. 14, Office of this paper.

**NOTICE.**  
TEN Partnership heretofore existing between Pedro Paulo do Rozario and James Borton in Copartnership as Tavern Keepers at Victoria in Hong-kong is this day dissolved by Mutual Consent, under an award of Arbitration,  
JAMES BORTON,  
PEDRO PAULO do ROZARIO,  
Victoria July 22nd 1843.

**FOR Sale on board the "Charles Jones",** a quantity of Blankets, 12ch to 3 inch from 18 to 23 feet long. Also a few Telescopes, Quadrants, Barometers and Ship's Compasses.  
Apply on board.  
Hong-Kong, 21th July 1843.

**FOR Sale,** Champagne, Hock, French Chari in Cases, Beltrair water, Wax and Spermaceti Candles, Paper, Stent and other articles.  
Apply to  
F. H. TIEDEMAN,  
Magistracy street.

THE Undersigned has on hand for Sale, a few figured SATIN DRESSES of elegant pattern in various Colours—of Chinese Manufacture, at very moderate prices.  
W. W. BENNETT,  
Hong Kong, 19th July.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, AT THE FRIENDS OFFICE, QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA.

At the Godowns of JOHN BURD & Co., Victoria, Hong-Kong, 12 July, 1843.

At the Godowns of JOHN BURD & Co., Victoria, Hong-Kong, 12 July, 1843.