

should, and that they had on these occasions, successively, caught and killed many of the foreigners, and captured sundry Chinese Military weapons, Flags, Banners, and other things. Our Imperial Pleasure was therefore, on each of those occasions, declared, graciously commending and rewarding the General, Intendant, and all other persons who exerted themselves in the several affairs.

But afterwards the foreigners, after their pacification, presented a document stating that Tahunga and others had treacherously massacred some shipwrecked foreigners, and, that framing a story of having taken them on arms as prisoners of war, they had thus falsely represented it to Us; and this statement of the foreigners having been by ELIANG and KEYING successively reported to Us; Our commands were then given to ELIANG, to pass over to Formosa, and examine into and adjudicate the matter.

It now appears from his report, upon examination and enquiry among the officers and common people, that, of the two foreign vessels destroyed, one went to pieces from the bad weather encountered, and the other was driven ashore by stress of weather; that in neither case was there any meeting in battle, or enticement into danger. On being examined too, Tahunga and Yaou-Yung themselves have confessed, that their report was pre-arranged and made up one, and that their crime is wholly undeniable, and have presented to ELIANG their own depositions requesting him to report clearly to Us that they may meet due punishment.

This affair having originally happened previously to the pacification of the foreigners, at that time, when under the impulse of a just indignation,—had the General and Intendant reported according to the truth We should surely Ourselves have known how to act. But thus to deceive and falsify, in order to obtain merit, is conduct exceedingly hateful to Us: In the one case they stated that they had met in battle, and in the other, that they had enticed in, the enemy. Not until ELIANG had passed over to Formosa, and examined into the matter, did they at all present their true personal statements and confess their guilt. Thus flagrantly have they shown ingratitude for Our Gracious Favors, and involved themselves in the bitter consequences of crime.

Let Tahunga and Yaou-Yung be deprived of their rank, and be handed over to the Board of Punishments, and let the Ministers of the Grand-Council be sent to join with that Board, in judging them, reporting fully to Us the decision come to, and let all the officers and others who were recommended as having exerted themselves at Taowan, Kelung, and T'nan (excluding only the Militia and other private individuals), and all the civil and military functionaries who have been promoted and commended for their diligence, be deprived of all the honors they have thus obtained.

In cherishing Chinese and Foreigners, we look upon each with the same equal benevolence. And, the General and Intendant aforesaid, having become amenable by their crime to punishment, we will not allow, that because the representation came from outside foreigners, it should be carelessly cast aside, without investigation. Our own subjects and Foreigners, Ministers and People, should all alike understand, that it is Our High desire to act with even-handed, and perfect justice. Respect this.

(Signed) W. H. MEDHURST,
Interpreter.

True Copy.
RICHARD WOOSNAM.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to direct that the annexed Quarterly Report, shewing the Average Assay value, and the Gross and Net out-turn of Sycee Silver, old Spanish, and New Dollars, received for coinage, at the Bombay mint, for the quarter ending the 30th April 1843, be published for General information.

By order,
CHAS. E. STEWART,
Treasurer & Finl. Secretary.

Government House,
Victoria, Hongkong, 2nd August, 1843.

Quarterly Report, shewing the Average Assay Value, and the Gross and Net out-turn of Sycee Silver, Old Spanish and New Dollars, received for Coinage, at the Bombay Mint, for the Quarter ending the 30th April 1843.

NAMES.	Weight in Tolas of 180 Grains.	Touch P. Ct.	Pure Silver Tolas.	Gross value in Coy's Rupees.	Mint Charges for Coinage at 2 P.Ct.	Net return in Coy's Rupees.	REMARKS.
	Tolas Decls.	P. Ct. Decls.	Tolas Decls.	Rups. Decls.	Rups. Decls.	Rups. Decls.	
Sycee Silver average of the last three months ending 30th April 1843.—	100.	98.198.	98.198.	107.125.	2.142.	104.983.	Payable by a Draft upon the General Treasury at 30 day's Sight.—N. B. The charge for refining Dollars, is now remitted up to 6 w. or 89.16 Touch.
100 Average old Spanish Dollars.—	230.555	89.500.	206.3571	225.106.	4.502.	220.604.	
100 Ditto.—Chiefly new.—Ditto.	231.083.	89.750	207.3970.	226.252.	4.525.	221.727.	
A Company's Rupee.	One Tola or 180. Grains	91.666.	Grains 165.				

Bombay Mint Assay Office, 5th June, 1843

(True Copy) L. R. REID, Chief Secy.

(Signed) M. T. KAYS, Assay Master.

Compd by A. M.

Government House, Victoria, (Hong-Kong) 3rd August 1843.

His EXCELLENCY SIR HENRY POTTINGER, BART G. C. B., &c., is pleased to direct that the accompanying letter from Dr. Anderson, stating the arrangements made for opening the Seaman's Hospital at Hong-Kong, shall be published for general information.

By order, RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Macao, 1st. August 1843.

To His Excellency, SIR H. POTTINGER BART G. C. B.

DEAR SIR, It is advisable that Your Excellency should be informed of the progress and general arrangements of every public institution within the limits of your jurisdiction. By desire of the Committee of management for the Seaman's Hospital, I have the honor to intimate, that the Building erected upon the ground granted by your Excellency for a Seaman's Hospital in Hong-Kong is now ready for the reception of patients. There is accommodation for about 100 Seamen and Officers with every convenience for the comfort of the sick, and the excellence of the situation,

affords good prospect, of its proving highly advantageous to their speedy recovery.

The terms of admission will be, for Officers, one Dollar and fifty cents, and for Seamen Seventy five cents per day, including Board and Lodging, with Medicines and Medical attendance.

I have also to acquaint your Excellency, that the Committee have accepted the offer of gratuitous medical attendance from Dr. Young, who will assume the duties of Surgeon to the institution; and besides regular and careful attention to the patients within the Hospital, he will give daily attendance, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 8 and 9 A. M. when, out door Patients will receive gratuitous advice; the charges for medicines to out door patients will be moderate, and the receipts be appropriated to the support of the Institution.

I have also the honor to intimate to your Excellency that the Hospital for Foreign Seamen in Macao will be closed, and no new patients will be admitted after this date.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your Excellency's Most Obedt. & Humble Servant,

ALEX. ANDERSON

By order of the Committee of management for the Seaman's Hospital.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

NICHOLAS de St. Croix, Esq., has this day been sworn in by the Chief Magistrate, as one of Her Britannic Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in the Colony of Hong-kong, and the dominions of the Emperor of China.

By order, RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria, Hong-kong, 8th August 1843.

NICHOLAS de St. Croix, Esq., has this day been appointed British Consular Agent at Whampoa, and as such all British subjects are required to obey him.

By order, RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria, Hong-kong, 8th August 1843.

Chief Magistrate's Office, Victoria, Hong-Kong, July 14, 1843.

The following is again published by authority, for general information:

It has been lately Notified by PROCLAMATION of the CHIEF MAGISTRATE, to the Chinese Inhabitants of Hong-Kong, that between the hours of eight and ten P. M., they are prohibited from being out of their houses without lanterns, and that after ten o'clock P. M., and until daylight on the following morning, no Chinese will, in future be permitted to go out under any consideration, unless he can produce a pass in English specifying his object in being out at so late an hour.

A PROCLAMATION has also been issued, prohibiting, under penalty of severe punishment, all Chinese Boats or Vessels, from moving about the harbour after Gun-fire at nine o'clock P. M., and until Gun-fire at daylight on the following morning.

W. GAINE, CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

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

June 8th, 1843.

* 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.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANTI HUMBOG. We cannot use his paper about the stealing of the lamps from the Church, and in future should he send here any communication he must keep out such profane allusions as "The Candlesticks have been carried away" "The light of the Sanctuary has departed &c. &c."

To insure insertion, 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.

Any Subscriber who does not receive his paper on Thursday will please complain at the Office, as every Subscriber's copy is sent up and it is only by complaints being made, that the Publisher can correct the irregularity.

In looking over Sir R. Peel's Speech on Lord Ashley's motion for abolishing the cultivation of Opium in British India we find Sir Robert quotes the following extraordinary paragraph, as having formed a portion of Lord Aberdeen's despatch to Sir H. Pottinoer. How the Government can reconcile the sentiments therein expressed with their sale of the Drug to the Merchants for exportation to China is altogether beyond our comprehension. Lord Aberdeen must have either been writing in extreme ignorance of the subject he was treating, or was giving the sanction and express orders of Government for the commission of an act of the grossest injustice any Government was ever guilty of, and that towards a body of their own subjects.

Whatever may be the result of your endeavours to prevail upon the Chinese Government to legalize the sale of opium, it will be right that Her Majesty's servants in China should hold themselves aloof from all connection with so discreditable a traffic. The British merchant who may be a smuggler, must receive no protection or support in the prosecution of his illegal sale, and he must be made aware that he will have to take the consequences of his own conduct. Her Majesty's government have not the power to put a stop to this sale on the part of the British smuggler, but they may impede him some degree by preventing Hongkong and its waters from being used by the British smuggler, as a starting point for his illegal acts. That is to say when Hongkong is closed—until that the smuggling of opium cannot be prevented there, but as soon as it is closed you will have power to prevent the importation of opium into Hongkong for the purpose of exportation into China.—Singapore Free Press.

A firm were during the month of February last engaged in re-packing for export to China 300 pieces of Spanish stripe cloths of foreign manufacture. The landing surveyor to the Board of Customs, observing that the goods were marked "Superfine Spanish Stripes", directed that the packing of the goods should be discontinued, on the ground that the exportation of cloths bearing the brand above-mentioned was in opposition to the 11th clause in the last Customs Act, which came into operation on the 5th of January.

Upon this intimation, the partners in the house addressed a petition to the Commissioners of Customs, averring that no infringement of the act would be made by the proposed exportation, as the object of the act was to prevent the mark and brand of any British manufacturer being annexed to foreign goods, and the mark in question was not that used by any British manufacturer whatever.

After further petitions and letters of remonstrance addressed to the Commissioners of Customs and the Lords Commissioners of the Board of Trade, the Board of Customs finally, on the 13th of March, replied by granting permission to the firm to export the goods after cutting off the marks, at the same time alleging their determination not to make this concession a precedent for future occasions.—Times.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—From a paragraph which has run the round of the papers, I see that the Bishop of London has issued a letter requiring the clergy in his diocese, to make a collection in their several churches and chapels for the missionaries (or the conversion) of the Chinese.

The Bishop of London is acknowledged to be a shrewd man, and I am therefore surprised he should have done this, with the private actions of the gentlemen who flourish at Exeter-hall at missionary meetings, and seem to have constantly a telescope in their eyes, which only brings distant objects under their view, the public have but little to do, although it would be useful to analyse how little practical good results from so vast an expenditure, say in Africa and India, always remembering that the letters gratefully received from the missionaries are documents that require attention. Neither need we stop to inquire how the persons who seem to be constructed of an industrial portion of society, commonly called religious, who, through their organs in the House of Commons, declare that this country ought to prohibit, at the cost of millions, the production of a drug because it has been published as a missionary in China, that many use perniciously, and even to the destruction of life, when they see spirits at home without shuddering, read our police regulations with vice produced by fire drinking, or a coroner's inquest. Drunkards who died from DELIRIUM TREMENS, will not be sorry. But when we see a Bishop of London command that all his ministers should officially enforce a collection for this purpose, it becomes our duty to examine the propriety of the measure.

If the seats of the bishops are fixed on converting all to their religion, surely work enough is sent out at home. We have Jews, Gipsies, and a hundred sects of Dissenters in London alone, yet we do not find the Bishop's message learn with thanks to be mentioned amongst the sheep out of the fold. This may be easily accounted for politically, but how little is gathered morally.

Your Obedt. Servant, PRACTICAL.

Chey, 19th April 1843.

NATIONAL GRATITUDE.

We abridge the following statement from Mr. Oastler's News Papers of Saturday. It will remind our readers of the case of Nelson hunted and his ship by British, and the Duke of Wellington imprisoned in his tent by duns.

Manfred, and armed on the 21st of May, 1843, the Cambridge sailed from Singapore, bearing the flag of England, and the well-appointed vessel

arrived at Macao on the 7th of June. There Capt. Douglas heard of the release of Capt. Elliot, her Majesty's superintendent at Canton, with whom he immediately communicated.

Elliot rapturously received Douglas as the saviour of his countrymen—considered the Cambridge a Godsend—engaged her for eight months, at the sum of 14,000—appointed Capt. Douglas magistrate of the outer waters—and placed the protection of British honour, lives, and property in his hands.

Under the circumstances, 14,000 was a small sum for the hire of the Cambridge for eight months. When she had fewer men and guns, she had been chartered by the Honourable East India Company to convey troops to the Indus, for one month, at 2,600.

In order to prepare the Cambridge for action, it was necessary to clear her. Captain Douglas, therefore, brought another vessel, the Mermad and loaded her with part of his cargo.

It was three months before a Queen's vessel arrived. Meanwhile, Captain Douglas commanded on that station; and upheld the honour of the British name.

The boats of the Cambridge, were in action with Chinese batteries and junks. Twice was Captain Douglas wounded. In former services he had received two wounds. His gallant and intrepid conduct obtained the thanks of her Majesty's superintendent—the commander of the forces who arrived on the coast—and of Lord Palmerston.

Douglas was successful for his country; but he was so obnoxious to the Chinese that he and the Cambridge were proscribed by the Emperor—nay, 7,000 dollars were offered for his head.

Captain Douglas was, therefore, obliged to sell his ship, which he did, at a loss of about 5,000 l. and to leave the trade, which was to him an additional and enormous loss. In all, he estimates the difference between serving himself and his country, on "that almost fatal emergency," at 30,000 l.

He was never paid the 14,000 l. which Elliot promised! Instead of that sum her Majesty's Superintendent gave Douglas only 2,100 l.

The Houses of Lords and Commons are thanking the soldiers and sailors who fought against the Chinese.

Captain Sir Joseph Abraham Douglas, Knight, having suffered losses to more than the amount of his ample fortune, in taking upon himself to defend the British flag in China, when the Celestial Monarch had triumphed, was not, indeed, captured in China; he arrived safely in England—he was complimented, honoured, and rewarded, as I have told you. On the 8th of February, 1843, a gentleman was brought a prisoner to this place—he was lodged in the next cell to mine—that prisoner is Captain Sir Joseph Abraham Douglas, Knight!!!—Britannia, 2d March.

SANDWICH ISLAND CIVILIZATION.

The people of the Sandwich Archipelago have advanced still farther in civilization. The bay of Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, almost resembles a European harbour. Fifty foreign vessels have been in it at one time. In the latter part of the year 1833, it was resorted to by more than 26,000 tons of shipping, employing upwards of 2000 seamen, and bearing the flags of England, Prussia, Spain, America, and Otaheite. It is defended by a fortress, mounting forty guns, over which, and from the masts of the native vessels, is suspended the national ensign, which has lately been changed to the flag of the United States. The houses are regularly laid out in squares, the streets are fenced, and numbers of the houses are neatly furnished. It possesses a regular police, and a fire house, and the same number of military companies, every a dozen taverns bearing the name of "An Ordinary at One o'clock," "The Jolly Tar." It is the residence of an American Consul, and of the ministers of the United States. The different branches of religion are widely spread; upwards of nine hundred seminaries, conducted by missionaries, are established, and fifty churches are in the progress of erection. Within a little distance of the very spot where Cook was killed, a school has been opened, and a building erected for the worship of the True God.—Sheffield Iris.

Extract from a Report of the Commission of Foreign Affairs, to the House of Representatives.

The intercourse of these United States with the Celestial Empire has hitherto been exclusively commercial, and they have submitted to hold it

upon the same terms in which all the other maritime nations of Christendom have, until this recent conflict, tamely acquiesced. Consuls, to reside at Canton, have been appointed, from time to time, from the period of our independent existence; but they have never been permitted to enter the gates of Canton, nor received or acknowledged in any other capacity than as outside barbarians—vassals to the Supreme Lord of the Flowery Land. The humiliating forms in which the concession of superiority has been exacted is signally exemplified in the following extract from the letter of the Consul of the United States to the late Secretary of State, Mr. Forsyth. After reporting an edict which he had recently received from the imperial commissioner and the governor of Canton, and his respectful answer to it, he says; "The reply, of which I now send you a copy, was returned by this officer, (the Kwang-chow-foo), requesting that I would add an expression of gratitude for all favors bestowed on me by the Great Emperor, and likewise a hope for the continuance of the Celestial dynasty's trade with my nation, placing the Celestial dynasty about an inch higher on the paper than my nation thereby asserting their superiority."

Mr. Snow very properly declined to comply with this demand; but the fact of its being made, proves how tenaciously the Chinese officers then adhered to their pretensions, and to what minuteness of mere formalities it was extended.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, believing the present moment auspicious for placing, by mutual consent, the future relations of intercourse between the United States and the Empire of China upon a footing of national equality and reciprocity, propose an appropriation of \$40,000, to enable the President to accomplish that object, without deeming it necessary to designate the specific rank or character of the agents whom he may employ for that purpose, or more specially to limit the amount of contingent expenses which may occur in the process of its accomplishment.—New York Courier.

AUSTRALASIA.

BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

The "upward" disclosures of the mismanagement of the Bank of Australia have naturally caused the greatest excitement in the city; in fact, with the exception of the recent discoveries of the frauds committed on the Bank of Manchester, we know of nothing equal to it—and the latter only exceeds the former from the circumstance of the Cashier, the day before the discovery became inevitable, having quietly swept out some £15,000, being the balance in the iron chest, and absconded to America.

The affairs are even blacker than we represented yesterday. The firm that was stated to have obtained £108,000, is liable for upwards of £50,000 in addition—or £160,000, in the whole;—the Director who was said to have had £20,000, has had £20,000; & another Director has had £40,000; besides which there are various trifling debts of £15,000, £20,000, &c.

There is but one opinion of the conduct of the Directors. Their behaviour is only another proof of the well-known fact, that a body of honourable men and the Directors of the Bank of Australia are "all honourable men" will do acts in their collective capacity, which individually they would be ashamed to do. Would it be believed, were it not indisputable, that the Directors have lent money, even to the large amount of £20,000 at one time, on the security of one same only—that is to say, have discounted bills drawn in favour of the Cashier? And yet this has been done, and the consequence of this gross dereliction of duty on the part of the Directors will be, that the shareholders must lose a very large portion of their invested capital—will very probably lose the whole of it—and will be lucky if they are not called upon for a further instalment to enable the Bank to meet its engagements!

TEA.—Hyson Skin.—This market remains very dull; the market price is £4 17s.6d. per chest, without finding buyers. The mixed company of merchants trading in China held their third sale on Thursday, when the importations ex Trinidad, Lord Elton, and Australasian Packet, were again submitted to the hammer. There was a marked absence of all the trade who, it is reported, intend never to be present at any future sale; the auctioneer exhausted his efforts in vain, and a chest could be sold; nor is it likely he ever will under the innovations Congress, from the large importations expected, have declined, and are very difficult of sale.—Sydney Morning Herald, 14 April.