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For ENGLAND, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam Ship **LADY MARY WOOD**, will leave this for the above places on Saturday, 25th inst. unless detained by Authority.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, and Specie until 4 p. m., of the day previous to sailing.

This Route affords an opportunity of visiting Singapore and Penang, remaining a short time at Ceylon, and thence proceeding to England by Overland Conveyance through Egypt in 54 days, to Madras in 30 days, and Calcutta in 34 days, from the date of leaving China. Steamers belonging to the H. E. I. Company are also understood to ply between Colombo and Bombay, thus affording Passengers a much more speedy means of reaching the latter place than is otherwise obtainable.

Cargo, Parcels, &c. may be forwarded to England by the above Vessel with the same despatch as H. M. Mails; and Specie, Silk, or other Goods to Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta, on Terms nearly the same as by sailing vessels, the rate of Insurance having been reduced by several Offices in favour of the Company's Steamers.

Arrangements are made in the Steamers throughout for the convenience of the Native Merchants of India, proceeding as Passengers; certain accommodation is also reserved in the Calcutta Steamers for Passengers from China joining the Suez line at Galle, to secure which it is requisite that a Notice of at least Two Months be given to the Company's Agent here.

Information regarding the Rates of Freight and Passage can be obtained by application at the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Comp's. Office; and Shippers of Cargo are requested to take notice, that no Goods can be received for Overland Transit unless packed in non-susceptible Coverings, as Wood, Matting, Tanned Cloth, &c. and the Contents and Value of each Package either marked on the outside, or declared in Writing at the time of Shipment.

J. A. OLDING, Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1846.

TO LET.

A House in Pottinger Street opposite the R. C. Church and next to Mr Shortt, apply to

BUSH & Co.

Victoria, 6th March 1846.

TO LET.

A HOUSE situated on the North Side of Gough Street. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

TO LET.

TWO Convenient Houses in Gough Street, with Verandahs, each containing nine Rooms, exclusive of outhouses, enquire of

ROWLAND REES,
Pottinger Street.

Victoria, 6th December, 1845.

TO LET.

A House in Gough Street. Apply to,

JOHN CARR.

TO LET.

A Bungalow in Queen's Road, opposite the Albany Godowns, consisting of Six Rooms well ventilated below, with detached Offices and Stables complete. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, March 2nd, 1846.

TO LET.

THREE Houses situate in Wellington Street, commanding a fine view of the Bay. Early possession can be given. For further particulars apply to

R. OSWALD.

Victoria, 27th February, 1846.

FOR SALE.

MARINE Lot No. 64 Situated between the lots of Messrs. Macvicar & Co. and FRANZ JAMSETER Esq., measures 200 feet sea frontage, and altogether is a very desirable lot. For further particulars apply to

FLETCHER & Co.—Hongkong,
or DIROM, GRAY & Co.—Canton.
Victoria, 1st July, 1845.

TO BE LET.

THAT Commodious House, now occupied by Mr Gabriel; as the "British Hotel," situated in Stanley and Graham Streets.

Possession can be given on the 4th of March, 1846. For further particulars apply to

C. MARKWICK, Auctioneer,
Pottinger Street, Victoria, 13th Feby. 1846.

TO LET.

THE upper part of a commodious and well built dwelling House containing seven rooms with servants rooms, and outhouses with stabling. For further particulars apply to

D. LAPRAIK
No. 1 Wellington Terrace D'Aguilar Street,
Victoria, 24th October, 1845.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE in Queen's Road lately occupied by Phillips Moore & Co. Apply to

HUGHESDON & Co.

TO LET.

A spacious bungalow on Caine's Road. Apply to HUGHESDON & Co. Victoria, 3rd, January, 1846.

TO LET.

SEVERAL convenient tenements situated in Wellington and Stanley Streets; at \$ 15 per month. Apply to

BURD, LANGE & Co.
Queen's Road, March 27th, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE Commercial Business of the undersigned will from this date be continued, under the style of "Senn Van Basel & Co."

M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.
Canton, March 1st, 1846.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY.

MESSRS DENT, BEALE & Co. are authorized to issue Policies on behalf of the Society at Shanghai, payable in Hongkong, Calcutta, Bombay, and London.

DENT, & Co.
Secs. Union Insurance Society.
Victoria, 1st January, 1846.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA in Pipes, Hogsheads and quarter Casks from the well known House of Stoddart & Co. Port in Cases of 3 dozen each. Hodgson and Abbots Pale Ale in Hogsheads. Apply to

DENT & Co.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have received authority from the Directors of the Imperial Fire Insurance Office of London, to issue Policies on the New Buildings at Canton.

MACVICAR & Co.
Victoria, 23rd January, 1846.

FOR SALE.—AT the Godowns of Messrs Blenkin, Rawson & Co., Burton Ale in Hhds, from Worthington and Robinson.

Hongkong, 15th January 1846.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of Messrs Blenkin, Rawson & Co Allsops Pale Ale in bottle; Barclay's Porter in bottle, Superior Sherry, Madeira, and Port, in wood and bottle.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1846.

FOR SALE.

THE undermentioned Wines from the House of Gledstanes, King & Co. London.

Port in cases of 3 dozen
Madeira " " 3 "
Champagne " " 1 "

Apply to LINDSAY & Co.
Victoria, 26th January, 1846.

FOR SALE.

WEBSTER, Gordon, Cossart & Co's. superior Madeira, in Hhds, quarter and half quarter casks, and in cases. FLETCHER & Co. Hongkong, 1st March, 1845.

MR. ROGER JACSON is authorized to sign our firm by procuracy.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Victoria, 26th December, 1845.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY LIND is authorized to Sign for our Firm by Procuracy.
R. OSWALD & Co.
Victoria, Hongkong, 27th February, 1846.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM WARD BROWN is authorised to sign for our Firm by procuracy.
HEGAN & Co.
1st January, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to notify, that they have formed a partnership for the transaction of a general Commission and Agency business at Canton, under the firm of CARLOWITZ, HARKORT & Co.

RICHARD CARLOWITZ,
BERNHARD HARKORT.
Canton, 1st January, 1846.

NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH L. ROBERTS is a partner in our firm.
AUGUSTINE, HEARD & Co.
Canton, 20th March, 1846.

BILLS on London, drawn under Messrs Baring Brothers & Co's. Credits, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by

J. N. A. GRISWOLD.
Canton, March 5th 1846.

CIRCULAR.

MR. FRANKLYN, General Commission, Land and Shipping Agent, receives goods from alongside ships and stores them on the most moderate terms in dry and secure godowns, sells them by Public or private sale as required. A variety of goods on view at the show rooms.
Queen's Road February, 17th 1846.

A QUANTITY of GUN POWDER, for sale. Apply to, W. H. FRANKLYN.

SALE OF PICTURES.

ON view at the sale Rooms of Mr FRANKLYN, a choice collection of beautifully colored engravings in gilt frames, comprising all the principal favorites of the Ballet, Tagliani, Cerrito, Duvernay, Fanny Ellsler, Dumelatic, Carlotta Grisi &c. &c. Also a variety of colored engravings, French, without frames. The whole will be sold by Auction on an early day of which notice will be given.

FOR SALE.

SAUNDERS Pale October brewed Ale in Wood, Allsops Beer in Wood, Port and Sherry, Champagne and Claret. Apply to

ROBERT STRACHAN.
Victoria, 25th July, 1845.

FOR SALE.

TWO Manila Ponies, broken to saddle and harness Also a Palanquin Ghurry, and a Set of double harness. Apply to

BURD, LANGE & Co.
Victoria, 27th March, 1846.

HOLMES & BIGHAM have for sale, Gold and Silver skeleton and plain lever Watches, Pistols in cases, Wiltshire Cheese and Cumberland Hams, Butter in kegs and jars, Beef, Pork, and Tongues in small and large barrels, English Paint Oil, best White Lead in 28lbs kegs, Sheet Lead, Beer, Porter, Brandy, Rum, Gin and Whiskey in bottles and cask, Champagne, Claret, Port, Sherry, Cordials &c., Blankets, Regatta Shirts, Chesterfield wrappers &c, &c.

H. & B. have also a small family medicine chest ready fitted up, and a few tape lines on sale.
Victoria, 28th February, 1846.

BILLIARDS.

HOLMES & BIGHAM beg respectfully to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong that they have opened a Billiard Room with a first rate, "Thurston's" Slate Table on their premises 2 doors East of the House occupied by Gen. D'Aguilar. Gentlemen honoring them with their patronage will meet with every attention.

L. E. CHRISTOPHER begs to inform the Ladies of Hongkong that he has just received by the "Braganza" a splendid assortment of ladies French Silk and Gauze dresses, Barege cachemire, Glacé broché, Barege satin, Labrador, Veloutine fleurie, and other robes; Ladies plaid Silk shawls and Scarfs, Cravates goulfrées, and Mille raies, of the latest style, which he offers with confidence as being the newest and most distinguished lot of goods that has yet been received in Hongkong. Also gentlemen's Black Silk and Satin Cravats and Waistcoatings of superior quality.

FOR SALE.

JOHANNISBERGER in 1 dozen cases, Hockheimer in 1 " " Cutlers Claret in 3 doz. cases, Champagne (Perigal & Bradys) " Port, Cockburn and Campbells in pint, bottles Brandy in 1 doz. cases, Beer and Porter in bottle.
ROBERT RUTHERFURD,
Queen's Road
Victoria, 31st March, 1846.

PORTO NOVO IRON WORKS.

THE INDIA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, have again blown in their Furnaces, and are now ready to execute orders for Pig Iron and Iron Castings of every description.

From improvements in the Manufacture of their Iron, they are now capable of making Castings of the softest description and malleability, and of great strength which can be filed, turned and bored with ease.

The uniform and excellent strong quality of their Pig together with the superiority of their Castings, give them confidence in the perfect certainty of executing any orders they may receive to the entire satisfaction of those who may employ them.

The arrangements to complete their Forge are nearly finished, and they hope by the beginning of the year to supply Bar Iron of all sizes, uniform in quality and equal to the best European Marks.

Castings of the following description may be procured:—

Large Castings:—Columns or Pillars, Beams and Pipes, for Buildings, &c.
Small Castings:—Plain and Ornamental Brackets, for Wall Sheds, Lamps, Shelves, &c.
Do. Do.—Railways and Balusters.
Do. Do.—Bedsteads with and without Posts.
Hinges and Bolts for large Gates and Doors
Castors for Beds, or for Tables or Boxes.
Pestles and Mortars of large and small sizes, and many other Castings of the like description too numerous to mention.

Order or Letters of enquiry addressed to their Agents:—

Messrs. RAINEBRIDGE & Co. Madras.
" TULLOCH & Co. Calcutta
" REMINGTON & Co. Bombay, or to the Managing Director at Porto Novo, shall be immediately attended to.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a partnership, for the transaction of a general Agency and Commission business, under the respective Firms of RAWLE, DUUS & Co. at Victoria, and DUUS, RAWLE & Co. at Shanghai.

S. B. RAWLE,
N. DUUS.
Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1845.

ROMAN CEMENT.

FOR sale at the Godown's of the undersigned a consignment of Roman Cement.
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
Victoria, Queen's Road, 9th Feby. 1846.

JUST Received per late arrivals and for sale by the subscribers.
Patent Salamander Safes of various sizes warranted secure in the hottest fire.

ALSO,
Patent Weighing Machines from 700 a 2,300 pounds, which can be made to weigh peculs and cattles.
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry and Madeira in wood; also a few half pipes and quarter casks—Cape and Tenerife Wines, Sherry, Madeira, Port, Claret, Cognac, Cherry Brandy, in 1 2 & 3 dozen cases.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED. AN assortment of Anchors and Chain Cables, Europe, Manila and Coir Ropes, Hemp and Cotton Canvass, and several Spars for lower and topmasts.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

FOR SALE.

100 Piculs Camphor; packed ready for shipment.
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
Victoria, 25th February, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform parties indebted to him, to pay the same as early as possible; claims on those residing in China, not paid, or arrangements made to do so, up to the end of next May, and those in Europe, &c., up to the end of next August, (after giving due notice in the Newspapers of Names and particulars); will be put up for sale by Public Auction, and sold off to the highest bidders.

Those who have established on the East Coast of China, or elsewhere, or have left China, since 1830, are requested to send their address, and their accounts will be forwarded to them without delay.

JNO: SMITH
Macao, 18th February, 1846.

MESSRS HUNTER & BARTON beg to announce that their Macao Establishment has been removed to No. 12 Danish Hong, Canton.

WHERE THE FOLLOWING ARE FOR SALE.
SODA WATER and AERATED LEMONADE direct from the fountain. Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Ships Medicine chests sold and replenished.
Canton 16th March, 1846.

FOR SALE.

SODA WATER and AERATED LEMONADE of superior quality at Messrs. HUNTER & BARTON'S Dispensaries, Pottinger Street, Victoria Hongkong, and 12 Danish Hong, Canton.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. AERATED Chalybeate Water, (highly recommended, on account of its tonic properties).
AGENTS AT CANTON,
ACHOOK, Comprador, No. 3 Imperial Hong, Hongkong, 13th March, 1846.

SODA WATER.—At the Store of Mr. John Smith in Macao from Dr. Hunter's.

Soda Water Manufactory there.
Macao, 11th January, 1846.

DISPENSARY, CANTON. THE FOLLOWING SELECT MEDICINES, &c. ARE ON SALE AT THE DISPENSARY, 4 FRENCH HOUSE, CANTON

BUTLER'S Tasteless Seidlitz Powders; Concentrated Decoction of Sarsaparilla, of double strength, to obviate fermentation; Capsules Cielinenses; Castor Oil Capsules; Concentrated Disinfecting Solution of Chloride of Lime; Stomachic Bitters; Spirit of Camphor; Castor Oil, Superior Cold-drawn; Liston's Healing Lotion; Rose Water, Grenville's Lotion; Prepared Chalk; Perfumed Chalk Balls; Lip Salve; Aromatic Syrup of Rhubarb; Tooth Powder; Hydriodate of Potash; Carbonate of Soda in Bottles; Gregory's Powder; Chalybeate Salts; Quinine in Bottle and in Pills; Turkey Rhubarb; Balsamic Paste; Suspensory Bandages; Hernia Trusses; Ear Syringes; Urethra do.; Bone and Glass; Lavement Machines; Patent List; Specific Solution of Hydriodate of Potash, Sarsaparilla, &c. for Rheumatism and Chronic Cutaneous Affections; Spirits of Wine; Sponges; Liquorice; Rowland's Toothache Drops; Hoffmann's Anodyne; Bleach Brushes; Soda Water; Medicines Chests, &c. &c.

EDWARD CULLEN,
M.R.C.S.L., L.A.C.

At an early period of the session the Directors renewed in the strongest terms their often-repeated remonstrance against a further continuance of the duty on cotton wool, the entire abolition of which they, from year to year, had urged on government, and they observed with much satisfaction that the financial scheme which was soon afterwards submitted by the Minister, and which, with some slight modifications, was confirmed by Parliament, proposed the abolition of this oppressive duty. The good effects resulting from this step are already apparent, and it cannot be doubted that relief from so heavy a burthen will stimulate the industrial prosperity of a branch of manufacture which has become of such vast national importance. The partial or entire removal, also, of other duties which bore heavily on several very important branches of trade, and against which the Chamber had frequently raised its voice, has been unanimously hailed as a valuable public boon.

During the current year the subject of railway communication with the south was at various times brought before the Directors, who investigated the respective merits of the several lines proposed, and after due deliberation, resolved to adhere to their former determination of supporting with the influence of the Chamber the Caledonian and Scottish Central projects. They accordingly memorialized the Board of Trade, and petitioned both Houses of Parliament in favour of those lines—the Caledonian as affording the most direct route from Glasgow to Central of forming an important continuation of the Great Trunk line northwards, and presenting the greatest facilities for the passenger and goods traffic between this city, Edinburgh, Perth, and the north of Scotland. The Directors were happy to observe that their views on this subject received confirmation, as well by the subsequent reports of the Board of Trade, as by the ultimate decision of Parliament. At the same time the Directors deemed it imperative to resist to its progress through Parliament the "Glasgow Harbour Junction Railway Bill," in as far as regarded a proposal contained in that bill to lay rails along the north quay of the harbour—a proposal which appeared to them to be pregnant with consequence most injurious to the general traffic of the port. They, therefore, petitioned the House of Lords against the bill. In taking this step the Chamber acted in accordance with the publicly expressed opinion of their fellow-citizens, and their united remonstrances were attended with success.

In the course of last session, an Act was passed "for the protection of seamen entering on board merchant ships," the main object of which was to guard that valuable class of men from the imposition hitherto practised on them under the "crimping system," by enacting that none but persons properly qualified and licensed by the Board of Trade should be permitted to provide crews for vessels, or interfere in any way, under severe penalties, with the hiring of seamen. It appeared, however, to the Directors that unless the proposed licenses were to be confined to a very limited number, and under the strictest regulations, the evil intended to be remedied would be increased rather than diminished, inasmuch as there would be a risk of those licenses being obtained by the very persons whom it was the object of the Act to put down, and who would then have the appearance of legal sanction for their proceedings. A memorial was therefore addressed to the Board of Trade pointing out this probable abuse, and suggesting a mode by which it might be avoided; and a reply was received from that Board fully entering into the views of the Chamber, and stating that steps would be promptly adopted for giving them effect; and, although, from some oversight, an obstacle has occurred, which prevents for the present the satisfactory working of the proposed plan, yet it is hoped that a very short time will suffice to put everything in proper train for giving it a fair trial.

No legislative enactment has yet been obtained for the examination of masters and mates in the merchant service; but the Directors are happy to find that this measure has at length been taken up in the proper quarter, and a system of regulations established from which the best results may be expected, not only as a means of elevating the status of those entrusted with the charge of the mercantile marine of the country, but of insuring the safety of the lives and property committed to their care.

The Directors have considered it their duty to recur to the question of the inadequate state of the Glasgow Post Office, and to remonstrate against the inefficiencies of that establishment, with a view to their amendment. The requirements of our business population have so much outgrown the means at the disposal of the Post Office here, that the Directors conceived they were bound to complain of its inadequacy in very strong terms. In a memorial addressed to the Postmaster General they accordingly urged that extended accommodation ought to be afforded in the building itself, and that the number of persons employed in the sorting and carrying departments should be materially augmented, so that the grievance of late and partial deliveries, which has been so much complained of—especially on the arrival of foreign mails—might be avoided. The Directors regret to add, that although this complaint has not been altogether overlooked, yet the remedy applied is still very far from going to the root of the evil, and there appears to be little chance of the department being placed on a thoroughly efficient footing, unless by the united exertions of the citizens themselves.

An active part has been taken by the Chamber, in conjunction with other public bodies, to effect the establishment of a daily meeting of the merchants on "Change." They deemed that such a meeting would greatly conduce to the convenience of the mercantile community, while it would prove of

essential benefit to those persons engaged in business, with whom, from the multiplicity of their avocations, time is most valuable, and the success which has attended the experiment fully realizes the expectations of its promoters.

The Directors have again had before them the plan proposed by Mr Robert Jamieson of this city for an extended commercial intercourse with the interior of Africa, alluded to in the last annual report, and highly approving, as they did, of Mr Jamieson's views, they contributed the sum of £190 towards the guarantee fund in aid of the scheme.

Various other matters of more or less interest have engaged the attention of the Chamber in the course of the year, among these the rising importance of the trade with China has induced the Directors to revert to the question of the tea duties; and a series of resolutions, having for their object an immediate reduction of those duties, now lies on the table for consideration.

In alluding to this topic the Directors may mention that they were happy to have an opportunity of uniting with their fellow citizens in doing honour to Sir Henry Pottinger during his visit to Glasgow, in April last, and in testifying their sense of his services they sincerely recognized the obligation under which his able diplomacy has laid the commercial interests of the kingdom by opening up the trade with China to the enterprise and energy of the British merchant and manufacturer.

6th January, 1846 Wm. STIRLING, Chairman.
—Glasgow Herald, January 12.

PASSAGES of CLIPPERS from BOMBAY to CHINA in 1846.

From Bombay.	Vessels.	At China.
4th January	Antelope	9th March.
6th February	Anna Eliza	19th April.
16th do.	Mor	21st do.
5th March	Coreyra	14th May.
17th do.	Sir H Compton	12th do.
10th April	Island Queen	28th do.
6th May	City of Shiraz	9th June.
8th do.	Frolic	13th do.
13th do.	Anonyma	20th do.
17th do.	Black Dog	26th do.
18th do.	Ardaseer	26th do.
28th June	Denia	29th July.
18th July	Sidney	6th September.
27th do.	Antelope	1st do.
7th August	Mor	6th do.
11th September	Anna Eliza	29th October.
13th do.	Frolic	27th do.
16th do.	Sir H. Compton	7th November.
20th do.	Laurick	24th October.
11th October	Zoe	18th February.
17th November	Pantuloon	22nd do.
30th do.	Anonyma	11th do.
7th December	Island Queen	6th March.
7th do.	Ardaseer	3rd February.
22nd do.	Mor	24th do.
25th do.	Denia	

* From Manila. † At Woosung. ‡ At Woosung.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

- ARRIVALS.
- APRIL,
3, Corsair Str., Soames, Canton.
3, Privateer, Martell, Cumsingmoon.
3, Shah Allum, Dumayne, Bombay.
4, Mor, Alsten, Whampoa.
4, Dart (Am.), Baylis, Cumsingmoon.
5, Regina, Quinton, Whampoa.
5, H M Sr. Wolverine, } from the Bogue.
5, H.M. Brg. Vulture, }
5, H.C. Str. Pluto, }
6, St. Benito (Sp.), Gousales, Macao.
6, Vishnu (Bailey), Harberbier, Macao.
6, Humayoon, Cameron, Whampoa.

- SAILED.
- APRIL,
3, H.M. Brig Plover, Collinsan, England.
4, Isabella, Grey, Whampoa.
5, Lady Howden, McEacharn, Whampoa.
5, Shah Allum, Dumayne, Whampoa.
6, Dart (Am.) Baylis, Woosung.
6, Arratoon Apar, Durham, Cumsingmoon.
6, Midas Str., Poor, Manila.

- REPORTS.
- St. Benito (Sp.) Gousales, Manila.
Regina, Quinton, London.
Mor, Alsten, Bombay.
Wanderer, Priest Whampoa.
Vishnu (Bailey) Harberbier, Bally.

- SHIPS LOADING AT WHAMPOA.
- Bengalee, Fisher, Liverpool.
Regina, Quinton, London, about 28th March.
Stalkart, Dixon, Bombay, with Sugar.
Starling, Cheyne, Sydney New South Wales.
Helen (Am), Eyre, New York.
Lucas (Am.), Miller, New York.

- VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR.
- H. M. S. Vestal, Captain Talbot.
H. M. Str. Vulture, Captain Macdonald.
H. C. Str. Pluto, Lieut. Airy.
H. M. Brig Wolverine, Commander Clifford.
H. M. Tr. S. Alligator, Master Commanding King.
H. M. S. Midas, 2nd Master in charge Osmer, Hospital and Store Ship.
Corsair Str., Soames, Franklyn.
Privateer, a cartel, Bush and Co.
Mor, Alsten, J. Matheson and Co.
Regina, Quinton, Cowasjee Pallanjee
Vishnu (Bailey), Harberbier, Burd, Lange and Co.
Humayoon, Cameron, Russell and Co.
Anita, King, Dent and Co.
Wanderer, Priest, Order
Bengalee, Fisher, J. Matheson and Co.
Coles (Sp), Urbana, J. Matheson and Co.
Corsair (Steam), Soames, W. H. Franklyn
Earl Powis, Messop, Farhar, Wilson and Co.
Gazelle (Am), Chase, J. Matheson and Co.
Glenazar, Brock, W. & T. Gossell and Co.
Island Queen, Priestman, Dent and Co.
John Barry, Clarke, Dent and Co.
Lark, Tibbles, Nye, Parkin and Co.
Lionet, —, Youngusband and Co.
Mary, Swarbrick, Captain
St. Andrew (P. Star), —, —

- SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.
- Shah Allum, Dumayne, J. D. Rustomjee.
Lady Howden, McEacharn, Gilman and Co.
Isabella, Grey, Gilman and Co.
Gilmore, —, Lindsay and Co.
Bengalee, Fisher, Lindsay and Co.
Buckinghamshire, McGregor, D. & M. R. and Co.
Chatham, Ibery, Jamieson, How and Co.
Devil, Farley, Hansen
Euphrates, Gifford, Jamieson, How and Co.
Governor Doherty, Wilson, P. F. Cama and Co.
Jamsatjee Jeejeebhoy, Connor, J. Matheson and Co.
Jopen Corin, —, D. & M Rustomjee and Co.
Meloe (Fr), Durand, Reynvaan and Co.
Princess Royal, Douty, Lindsay and Co.
Stalkart, Dixon, Hornusjee Framjee
Starling, Cheyne, Captain
Wild Fish Girl, Buckton, Captain
Masdeu, Chapp, —

- VESSELS AT MACAO.
- Preciosa (Sp), Pardo, Gilman and Co.
Amelia (Fr), —, J. A. Durran, Jr
Falcon, Belamy, J. Matheson and Co.
Harrier, —, C. Sapoorjee Lungrah
Isabella Robertson, Kelly, F. J. de Paiva
Lady Hayes, Langley, J. Matheson and Co.
Lyra, —, J. A. Durran
Snipe, Endicott, A. Heard and Co.
Uniao (Sp), —, —
Veloz (Sp), Bordenove, J. Salado
Vizen, Milne, J. Matheson and Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship REGINA, 800 tons (carries a Surgeon and has first rate accommodation) for Passengers to sail on the 9th in the evening. Apply on board to J. H. QUINTON, Commander.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

THE Proprietors of the Steamer CORSAIR propose an Excursion to Macao (if a sufficient number of tickets, are purchased to start from Hongkong on Saturday afternoon the 11th Inst.) and return on Monday morning, giving the Subscribers an opportunity of witnessing the festivity of Eastern Sunday. Tickets for the Trip to be had at the Steam Packet office, Queen's Road. Saloon \$10. Fore Cabin \$6.

FOR SALE.

A Small LORCHA fitted as a pleasure Boat. ALSO A fine full toned Piano Forte. For particulars apply to W. H. FRANKLYN. Queen's Road, 7th April, 1846.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE PERKINS is this day admitted a partner in our firm. RUSSELL & Co. Canton, 27th March 1846.

JUST lauded ex "Earl Powis" and for sale by F. FUNCK. Allsop's Pale India Ale in three dozen cases. A few sets of Parkside and other Jugs. Blue and black Cachmerets for summer clothing, and an invoice of fine Smyrna sponges. Opposite the Commissariat, April 8th 1846.

SUMMER CLOTHS.

ROBERT RUTHERFURD has received several pieces of Merino, Alpaca, and Neopolitan cloths, suitable for Ladies riding habits, and Gentlemen's Dress coats. Queen's Road, Victoria, 7 April, 1846.

JUST RECEIVED.

JAMS. JELLIES, Scotch Marmalade, Preserves, Tart Fruits, Pickles, Mangoe chittney, &c. &c. ALSO Welch Salmon Yarmouth Herrings and Anchovy paste in excellent condition. ROBERT RUTHERFURD. Queen's Road Victoria, 7 April, 1846.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. W. H. FRANKLYN will sell by Public Auction on this day Saturday at 11 o'clock precisely at his rooms, Queen's Road, for benefit of the concerned. A quantity of damaged Grey and White Shirtings, and Drills. ALSO Embossed Cottons, Orleans Cloth of various colors, Colored and Grey Shirtings, Preserved Provisions, a few dozens Wine Glasses, and fifty doz. Cotton half hose.

AFTER WHICH An Excellent Pony fit for Saddle or Harness. Victoria, 7th April 1846.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Apply at this Office. Office "Friend of China."

WANTED.

TWO respectable Pouths as apprentices to the Plumbing and Yauing business. For particulars apply to Mr. A. CARLIN. No. 3 Stanley Street Victoria, 9th March 1846.

FOR SALE.—By the undersigned. Champagne, Hock, Beer, and Stout, all of the first quality. EDWARD NEWMAN. Victoria 7th October, 1845.

SODA WATER AND FRATED LEMONADE. TO be obtained at the manufactory of the undersigned. SMITH & BRIMELOW. No 1 and 2 Woosnam's Buildings, corner of Postinger Street.

SMITH & BRIMELOW have received ex Preciosa, a quantity of Zebu Chocolate in suitable packages which they offer for sale. 1 & 2 Woosnam's Buildings, Queen's Road, 31st March 1846.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned have formed a Partnership for the transaction of a General Agency, Auction and Commission business, at Victoria Hongkong, under the Firm of DRINKER & HEYL. S. DRINKER. Wm. S. HEYL. Victoria, March 2nd 1846.

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!!

THE Subscribers have just received and offer for Sale, a large assortment of highly finished Dress and Waterproof Boots, Half-Boots, Shoes and Gaiter Boots. DRINKER & HEYL. Victoria, 16th February, 1846.

NOTICE.

DRINKER & HEYL, offer for sale, at their Stores, superior Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Claret Wines, Peppermint, and Cherry Cordials, Beer and Porter in wood and bottles, Wine Bitters, Choice Butter in Kegs, Neats Tongues, Tobacco, Cigars, Old No. 3 and 4 Manila Cheroots, Paint Oil, and Turpentine in cans, Bright Varnish, Ravens Duck, &c. &c. Victoria, 16th February, 1846.

GOLD PENS.

JUST Received, and for sale, a few superior Gold Pens, in Silver Cases. ALSO An Invoice of Stationery, consisting of Plain and Ruled Letter Paper, Plain and Ruled Foolscap, Account Current, Account Sales, Office, Envelope, and Blotting Paper, Quills Lead Pencils, Parallel Rulers, Office Inkstands, &c. &c. DRINKER & HEYL. Victoria, 16th February, 1846.

C. MARKWICK.

WILL sell by Public Auction, on this day 8th April 1846, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the old commissariat. A quantity of surplus Stores, consisting of Salt Beef in tierces and ship Biscuit in bags. At the same time will be sold a quantity of damaged Rice, Gunny bags and Empty bottles. Terms of Sale, Cash on delivery and all lots to be cleared before 3 o'clock the following day.

JUST IMPORTED,

AND For Sale by C. MARKWICK, Auctioneer. Pottinger Street. A few Hogsheds of Abbotts' Pale Ale. Victoria, February 4th, 1846.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned a few Jars of superior English Paint Oil. C. MARKWICK. Auctioneer. Pottinger Street Victoria, 19th November, 1845.

McEWEN & Co. GENERAL Commission and Shipping Agents Wine Beer and Spirit Merchants. And Auctioneers Queen's Road & Chinams Hong. Supply Ships, Families and foreign residents at the consular ports, with all descriptions of Stores, Salt provisions, Wine, Beer and Spirits upon moderate terms. Also dry and convenient storage for goods. Victoria, 1st January, 1846.

BILLS OF LADING FOR THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

FOR sale at this office, four forms of bills of lading for goods or specie shipped by the P. & O. Company's Steam packets. 1st for goods deliverable at London; 2nd for goods deliverable at Southampton; 3rd for goods deliverable at Suez; 4th for goods deliverable at intermediate ports. They are printed after the Company's forms on Bank post. Office "Friend of China." 25th October, 1845.

(From the Chinese Repository for March.)

NOTICE OF COCHINCHINA, made during a visit in the spring of eighteen hundred and forty four, by M. ISIDORE HADDIE, a member of the French mission to China.

After a passage of fifteen days from Singapore we arrived in Turon bay on the 1st of May. We had a strong sea in crossing the gulf of Siam and afterwards fell in with the calms which commonly reign on the Cochinchinese coast. But the French corvette Alceme was designed for all those different changes. She had already been under dreadful typhoons and experienced long calms, but had kept herself very well. We anchored in three and a half fathoms of water and at a distance of about 300 feet from a small island called the Observatory island (in Cochinchinese Mo Kois,) in lat. 16° 07' N., and long 108° 12' E. Greenwich. The ordinary anchorage is rather further on in the same line, in front of the high woody mountains towards the east called Thann Shan, where a watering place is found. It was said there were there five fathoms of water; other places have more, but they are not generally good for anchorage; there are many banks in the bay. We could scarcely ever go on shore in a boat without touching the bottom. There were at anchor five square rigged Cochinchinese vessels, and the number rose to ten during our stay. The vessels were constructed after the manner of occidental galleons, but they did not appear to be good sailors. Two of them, and one was the admiral's, had left Singapore three days before us. We met with them between Pulo Condor and Pulo Sapata and we arrived three days before them. The entrance of the bay is defended by two small forts called Langhaie, at a distance each from the other of three miles. Entering the bay by a channel in the form of a spiral, we are then in a dock of an elliptical form, whose greatest axis may be of eight miles and the smallest six miles. This natural dock is surrounded at the east, north and west by the high mountains on the way to Foubah, the capital of the kingdom, and whose angular tops of primitive formation rise up in several places to the height of 6000 feet or more from the level of the sea. On the southeast side the bay is separated from the sea only by a large sandy ground, in which is a

large village, surrounded by some trees, and which borders on the Turon river.

The French name *Touranne* affords us the explanation of that name better than the English name *Turon*. As this place is called *Hann* in Cochinchina, and there is a fort or tower at the entrance, Frenchmen have called it *Tour Hann*, which signifies tower of Hann.

The small town of Turon, rather a large village, is at the most remote side of the bay towards the south, at about six miles from the common anchorage on the left side of a broad channel, which is said to communicate with the sea, and into which the river from Sayfo empties itself.

The place was formerly very mercantile and several European nations had establishments there. Now they have all deserted it, and the place is only to be distinguished by the forts built with ditches and walls, after the European manner, one on each side of the water, and at a distance of a mile and a half.

We landed, but not without difficulty, because mandarins do not like to see foreigners, especially when they have no presents to give, or when they are influenced only by motives of curiosity.

We saw the bazar, and some poor joss-houses, but we could not find the renowned white elephants' stables. There were no interpreters, but one poor fellow who could utter a few words in bad French, Spanish and English.

We were more happy another day, in going up the channel to the marble mountain called *None Nuoc*, i. e. fresh water, probably on account of the water of the channel, which being near the junction of the river Sayfo, is fresh and good for drinking, especially at low water.

Cochinchinese would have hindered us from visiting those famous rocks. They had called to their assistance all the power of their military and priestly strength. Boats and junks were put across the river; soldiers with their guns were seen along on both sides of the channel; gongs were heard in all directions. But we landed in spite of all difficulties.

It would be useless here to try to describe all the beauties of those remarkable rocks, and mysterious caves, where the water by stalactites and stalagmites, has produced so many fantastical works; where nature has been the architect and the sculptor as well as the painter and the beautifier.

Perhaps at another time we shall try to give an idea of those magnificent and religious natural mysteries, especially of the subterranean pagoda, called *Ouhien Ouhiet Dang*. We have here only room to mention it.

The same day of our excursion we went down and landed at Turon, and visited the mandarin who is a man of great ability. He is said lately to have made some administrations a very rare thing in such a country of despotism; and he has since left his position.

Turon consists of several groups of villages on each side of the channel, the principal of which has about 500 mean habitations of bamboo, and 2500 inhabitants.

We would rather trust to Cochinchinese than to Canton Chinese. Generally they are very miserable. They are oppressed by their mandarins, who for the slightest offense require them to be put in fetters or to be bamboozed. We were happy enough in several instances to save some of these poor fellows from the unsparing severity of their chief.

The patience which the Cochinchinese had towards us and their kind reception of us was perhaps owing to the name of France, which has been respected by them since the days of the venerated bishop of Adran. I believe also that the energetic conduct of the commander of the American frigate the Constitution, was for something in the balance.

He had come lately to Turon Bay to take in wood and water; he had heard of the imprisonment of a French bishop, and he resolved to attempt his deliverance. Thanks and congratulation may be offered to the generous officer, who for the sake of humanity, not consulting the difference of religion, did all in his power to deliver the poor bishop.

The object of our voyage to Cochinchina was the delivery of this bishop who had been in fetters for seven months. The commandant of the *Alemene*, a French corvette of 36 guns, captain Duplan, brought a letter for the king from rear-admiral Cecile. Immediately after our arrival in town the letter was dispatched, and the answer was, that without difficulty the French bishop would be released and sent from Fohuo to the French ship.

Officers of the first and second rank came to bring this verbal answer, and consequently, some days after, M. Lefevre bishop of Isaurapolis, was brought on board, accompanied by a gracious letter from Thieu-fri who earnestly sought to engage Frenchmen to come and trade with Cochinchina. The venerable and courageous missionary gave us some account of himself and the country. He told us that he had been living in the country of Turon these ten years, and had been in the most civilized places as well as among the savage tribes of the Tsampa and Laos mountains.

Christians are now tolerated by some mandarins. But they must not trust to the ill disposed who are the declared enemies of Christianity. No exterior worship was allowed anywhere, and there were no remains of the beautiful churches or monumental chapels erected by and since the bishop of Adran. All have been put down by the unsparing Ming Ming. Cochinchina is actually tributary to China. Gyalong the conqueror of his own kingdom, had got rid of that domination. But his son Ming Ming, father of the actual king, more experienced in belles-lettres and in science than in war, had voluntarily renewed the ancient use of investiture, which has been continued by his son Thieu-fri, a prince excessively rigorous towards his subjects.

The kingdom of Cochinchina or Anam is now composed of: 1st Tonquin which contains according to M. Chaiquean, the ancient French mandarin, 18 millions of inhabitants. That is the richest part of the Anamitic country. There are in the interior two principal towns, Ketchen and Vi-houang. The population of each is reckoned at 100 or 150 thousand inhabitants, and 220,000 Roman Catholics are supposed to be spread over all the country. In Upper Cochinchina, where is Fohue, or rather Kiguh, residence of the king and capital of the kingdom. This place is upon an island, formed by two channels of the river. It is remarkable for its fortifications made on the European system, which were erected by the French and Irish engineers, who in 1793 accompanied the bishop of Adran. It is a town whose streets are said to be paved, gravelled and bordered with trees. Houses are made of stone and bricks after the European manner. There are ramparts defended by numerous artillery, and stone houses and arsenals well furnished with guns, and everything necessary in case of a war for 100,000 soldiers. The surface of the town is about five or six miles in circumference, and its population consists of about 60,000 inhabitants.

3d. Lower Cochinchina, whose principal town is Shaigone, another town fortified after the European system, and seaport at the mouth of a river of the same name, which must be an arm of the great Camboja river. There was according to Horsburgh a manufactory for the casting of cannon, and houses and stocks for the building of ships. According to different travelers this town was very mercantile, for the convenience of the harbor and the depth of water. But since the great insurrection of 1833, a great part of its fortifications have been put down, its commerce driven away and almost all the population perished. Those two parts of Cochinchina are said to contain according to the same aforesaid mandarin, 1,000,000 inhabitants, amongst whom are 80,000 Roman Catholics. 4th. Camboja, whose principal town is Penobon or Kalompe, with a population of 30,000 inhabitants. The frontiers of that part which separates the Anamitic empire from the Siamese, or from the uncivilized tribes which are supposed to belong to the Siamese kingdom, are determined exactly, but they are frequently crossed, by parties of warriors, and occupied sometimes by the one and afterwards by the other, according to the chances of war, which has long been carried on by the one government against the other. The population of that fourth part of the Anamitic empire is about one million inhabitants, amongst whom are very few Christians.

We cannot give an idea of the surface of that kingdom. It is a long band which embraces more than 12 degrees, from the borders of the three Chinese provinces Yunnan, Kwangsi and Kwangtung to the southern extremity of Cochinchina at the mouth of the Camboja river, at the 10th degree of N. latitude. Its breadth is greatest in Tonquin, being of from one to two degrees. But in Lower Cochinchina it is often very narrow, no more than 12 or 15 miles in width. Mountains succeed immediately, inhabited by an unwarlike people, who come at times to plunder the poor and defenseless inhabitants.

Cochinchina is a very miserable country, on account of its late intestine wars, and of its form of government, which is very despotic. Nevertheless the country is very fertile, especially in Lower Cochinchina. There are mines, especially one of gold at Phoyean, and another at Shingraek in the department of Kouannam. But government which is afraid of foreign capacity, forbids to touch them or even to speak of them under a penalty of death.

There are but few roads in the country, and some paths on sands and across mountains, which barely permit men to pass on foot. The country was in a state of great prosperity in the time of Gyalong and Ming Ming. But since their time Cochinchina has declined much. Foreign wars, intestine dissension and sightless absolutism have ruined the country. There is virtually no property amongst the people. All belongs to the king, and after him to the officers. Thus if any man wants to buy or sell any land or building, he is obliged to give presents to the officer according to the proportional value. The value of property generally depends upon its revenue. Thus a certain estate will be sold at four, three and even two times its revenue. So in Tonquin and in Upper Cochinchina, where the population is more dense and money is more abundant, a piece of ground will be sold at four or five times its revenue. But in Lower Cochinchina which is reputed the garden and granary of the empire, in the magnificent alluvial lands formed by the delta of the great river of Camboja, but where population is scarce and the price of silver high, a piece of ground may be obtained for twice its revenue in one year.

Religions are almost the same as in China. There are joss-houses where Buddhistic gods are represented and the goddess Thin Thojie. The literary graduates go to the temple of Confucius to make prostration and receive information. Commerce is almost nothing. The king has taken to himself all the monopoly of trade. He buys goods from his subjects at the price he appoints, and sends his ships to sell them at foreign ports. He employs in trade five square rigged ships and steamers which have been constructed in the country. He sends them to Canton, to Singapore, to Batavia, and sometimes to Calcutta. He sends to Singapore indigenous and Chinese silks, also green teas, nankens, cinnamon, rhinoceros' horns, cardamoms, rice, sugar, salt, ivory, buffaloes' skins, precious wood and treasure. He receives camlets, common long ells, red, blue and yellow, for the use of his soldiers, tin, opium, fire-arms and some Indian goods. He receives from Batavia, cloves, nutmegs, pepper, black and blue silks, and green velvets and glass ware of every kind. To give an idea of the manner in which the trade is carried on, we may mention, that the last year the king sent to Canton two ships and twelve officers to sell his goods and to buy others in exchange. On their return, not being satisfied with their success, he degraded them, putting them in prison and in fetters and confiscating all their property. And they are still bewailing their miserable condition the reward of their ill success as merchants. The junks which trade from Cochinchina are under private authorisation or managed by fraud. A statement is here presented of the commerce between Singapore and Cochinchina

Table with 3 columns: Imported to Singapore, Exp. ted from Singapore, and values in dollars and cents for various years (1830-1844).

The scale of duties for anchorage is as follows: At Fohue 54 kounan for a thuo (15,94 1/2 in.). At Shaigone 102 " " At Turon 72 " "

But the last place only is open to foreign trade. Very few ships come to trade. They have deserted on account of the arbitrary practices of the king, who has the entire monopoly of the trade, and because there are no fixed regulations for its management.

Cochinchinese coins have been explained in Morrison's Commercial Guide, according to the statements given by the late J. L. Taberd, bishop of Isaurapolis in his valuable Anamitic dictionary. They are well made both in gold and silver, and are as follows:

Table listing gold and silver coins with their weights and values in dollars and cents.

The specific weight is 95 parts pure silver and 5 alloy, or 100 parts. The value of 17 silver loaf is equal to that of 1 golden loaf.

1 silver nail or dink bac weight 1 tael, Drs 1.40

10 silver nails are equivalent to one silver loaf. Besides the native coin the late king Ming Ming issued a coinage of gold and silver dollars, and the reigning king Thieu-fri adopted the same. The weight and value are here presented

Table listing gold and silver dollars with their weights and values in dollars and cents.

The specific weight is 190 parts of pure metals, and 10 of copper or alloy. One side bears the face of the Cochinchinese dragon, and the other side the king's name in Chinese characters some Ming Ming's and others that of Thieu-fri. Some are like common dollars and have a hole in the middle, while others are broader and not so thick.

Table listing cash worth Spanish dollar and other monetary values.

Table titled 'WEIGHTS' showing various units like 'kan', 'one yen', 'one bank', etc. and their equivalents in avoirdupois.

There is no exactly determined legal measure of length. Thuo is the generic name. Its divisions will be here presented.

Table showing measurements of length: 10 phans = 1 tak or inch, 10 tak = 1 thuo or foot or ell, etc.

The generic measure thuo (the Chinese chih, cubit, or foot) is very different according to circumstances. Those more commonly employed are here presented.

Table showing measurements of distance: Thuo used for measuring ships for the service of ports, Touoc used for wood at Turon, etc.

Thuo used by natives in the Turon market... Thuo used according to Morrison... MEASURES OF CAPACITY

Table showing measures of capacity: 1 hao = 10 soa = 165 thuo = 30,3979 metres, 1 hao = 28 litres, etc.

The hao is a measure of rice required for a month's subsistence. It is given by the king to his soldiers.

Table titled 'MARKET PRICES AT TURON' listing various goods like Hens and ducks' eggs, Fowl or duck, Pork, etc.

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The only popular coin is the cash made of pure zinc. Its form is circular, and is 0.27 inch in diameter. It has, like the Chinese cash, a square hole in the middle, of 0.15 inch each side, for the convenience of stringing a number together. It is not coined but cast. The Chinese characters are intended to represent the name of the king. Six hundred of them strung together in this manner form what is called a kounan (kuan) or a string.

Each kounan makes 10 heaps or tiens, each of 60 cash. The value of the cash varies in different sections, or according to the value attributed to gold and silver. In Turon and in Upper Cochinchina, one Spanish dollar is worth only three or four kounan. In Shaigone or in Lower Cochinchina one Spanish dollar is worth five or six kounan. So in taking the dollar as an average value of four kounan we shall have--

Table listing cash worth Spanish dollar and other monetary values.

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