PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Terms of Subscription to the "Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette," per annum \$12. Six months \$7. Three months \$4; all paid in advance. Credit prices, \$14, \$8. 50, and \$5, for the periods of twelve, six, and three months respectively: Single numbers to Subscribers 25 cts. each, to Non-Subscribers 1 Rupee. Parties calling or sending to the office for papers are requested to pay cash.

Terms of Advertising.—Ten lines and under \$1; additional 10 cents per line. Repetitions one third of the first insertion, Ships: First insertion \$2; subsequent insertions 45 cent. Advertisements to have written on the face of them, the number of times they are required to appear, otherwise they will be published until countermanded. In all instances, those who are not Subscribers, must pay in advance.

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

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

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

This Route affords an opportunity of visiting Singapore and Penang, remaining a short time at Coylon, 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 accom-modation 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

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, Malting, Tarred 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.

House in Pottinger Street opposite A the R. C. Church and next to Mr Shortrede, apply to BUSH & Co.

Victoria, 6th March 1846-

TO LET.

HOUSE situated on the North Side of A 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.

House in Gough Street. Apply to, JOHN CARR. TO LET.

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. USWALD. Victoria, 27th February, 1846.

FOR SALE. MARINE Lot No. 64 Situated between the lots of Messrs. Macvican & Co. and Frances JAMSETJEE Esq., measures 200 feet sea fromage, and altogether is a very desirable lot. For further

particulars apply to FLETCHER & Ca-Hongkong. or DIROM, GRAY & Co.-Canton. Victoria, 1st July, 1845.

TO BE LET. MHAT Commedious House, now occupied by Mr Gabriel; as the "British Hotel," situated in Simpley and Graham Streets.

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

Polunger Street, Victoria, 13th Febr. 1546 TO LET.

THE upper part of a commodious and will built dwelling House containing seren rooms wab serrants rooms, and outhouses with stabing. For further particular 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 I by Phillips Moore & Co. Apply to INCHESION & Co.

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

TO LET. CEVERAL 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.

TESSES DENT, BEALE & Co. are authorized to issue Polices 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. TADEIRA in Pipes, Hogsheads and quarter Casks from the well known House of Stode dart & Co. Port in Cases of 3 dozen each. Hodgson and Abbots Pale Ale in Hogsheads DENT & Co. Apply to

NOTICE. THE undersiged have received authority from I the Directors of the Imperial Fire Insurance Office of London, to issue Policies on the New **Puildings** at Canton.

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

FOR SALE.—AT the Godowns of Mesors Blenkin, Rawson & Co., Burton Ale in Hhils, from Worthington and Robinson. Hongkong, 15th January 1846?

FOR SALE. A T the Godowns of Messrs Blenkin, Rawson & A 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, , I

Apply to LINDSAY & Co.

Victoria, 26th January, 1846. FOR SALE.

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

MR. Rocen Jacson is authorized to sign our III firm by procuration. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Victoria, 26th December, 1845.

NOTICE.

MR. Henry Lind is authorized to Sign for our II Firm by Procuration. R. OSWALD& Co. Victoria, Hongkong, 27th February, 1846.

NOTICE. HR WILLIAM WARD BROWN is authorised IL to sign for our Firm by procuration. HEGAN & Ca.

let January, 1846.

NOTICE. MHE undersigned beg to notify, that they have I formed a partnership for the transaction of a general Commission and Agency business at Canton, under the firm of Carsowitz, Harrout & Co.

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

NOTICE,

MR. JOSEPH L. ROBERTS is a partner in Procured: Large Ca AUGUSTINE, HEARD & Co.

Canton, With March, 1846.

DILLS on Louden, drawn under Messen Baring Recibers & Co's Credits, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by, N. A. GRISWOLD.

Canton, March 5th 1846.

CIRCULAII.

TR. FRANKLYN, Greens' Commission, Lond L end Shipping Agent, receives goods frees akes side ships and stone them on the most mode. recorns is drawn example of the latest to l'alte et proces als se requied. A surere el greats on their stills their Parist.

Quem's Road February, 17th 1846.

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

SALE OF PICTURES.

ON view at the sale Rooms of Mr Franktyn, a choice collection of beautifully colored engravings in gilt frames, comprising all the principal favorites of the Ballet, Taglioni, Cerrito, Duvernay, Fanny Elssler, Dumelatic, Carlotta Grisi &c. &c. Also a variety of colored engravings, French, with out frames. The whole will be sold by Auction on an early day of which notice will be given.

FOR SALE.

CAUNDERS 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 Popies, broken to saddle and harne ss Also a Palanquin Ghurry, and a Set of double harness. Apply to

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

TOLMES & 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 ches ready firted up, and a few tape lines on sale.

Victoria, 28th February, 1846.

BILLIARDS.

MOLMES & BIGHAM beg respectfully to in-II form the Gentlemen of Hongkong that they have opened a Billiard Room with a first rate, "Thurstons" 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.

E. CHRISTOPHER begs to inform the Le Ladies of Hongkong that he has just received by the "Braganza" a splendid assortment of highest bidders. ladies French Silk and Gauze dresses, Barege cachemire, Glacé broché, Barege satin, Labrador, Veloudine fleurie, and other robes; Ladies plaid Silk shawls and Scarfs, Cravates gouffrées, and Mille raies, of the latest style, which he offers with confidence as being the newest and most distingué 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.

TOHANNISBERGER in 1 dozen cases, Hockheimer in I .. Cutlers Claret in 3 doz. cases, Champagne (Perigal & Bradys) .. Port, Cockburn and Campbells in pint, bottles Brandy in I doz. cases, Beer and Porter in bottle. ROBERT RUTHERFURD.

Queen's Road

Victoria, 31st March, 1846.

THE INDIA IRON and STEEL COMPANY, have

again blown in their Furnaces, and are now ready to execute orders for Pig Iron and Iren Castings of every description.

PORTO NOVO IRON WORKS.

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

The uniform and excellent strong quality of their Pig together with the superiority of their Castings, give them considence in the perfect certainty of executing any orders they may receive to the online 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 from of all sizes, uniform in quality and equal to the best European Marks. Castings of the following description may be

Large Costings:-Columns or Fillars, Benns and Pipes, for Buildings, &c.

Small Castings: - Plain and Ornamental Brac-

Lets for Wall Stante, Lamps, Stiefres, &c. Do. Do.-Railways and Balanters. Do. Do.-Beckteads with and without Posts. Hinges and Bolts for large Gates and Doors

Caston for Bels, or for Tables or Livres. Penks and Morars of large and small sizes, and many other Castage of the like description too

numerics to curtics. Order or Letters of empiry addressed to their Agmis,-

Magra PAINERIDGE & Co. Malcas. " TULECCII & Ca., Caloura

BEMINGTON & Ca. Bashar, or to be Managing Director at Parts Arm, thall be immediately remard in

NOTICE.

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

S. B. RAWLE. N. DUUS

Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1845.

ROMAN CEMENT. JOR sale at the Godown's of the undersigned a consignment of Roman Cement. RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, Queen's Road, 9th Feby. 1846. UST Received per late arrivals and for sale by

the subscribers. Patent Salamander Safes of various sizes war-

ranted secure in the hottest fire. Patent Weighing Machines from 700 a 2,300

pounds, which can be made to weigh peculs and RAWLE, DUUS & Co. Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

FOR SALE

QUPERIOR Sherry and Madeira in wood; also D a few half pipes and quarter casks Cape and Tenerisse Wines. Sherry, Madeira, Port, Claret, Cognac, Cherry Brandy, in 1 2 & 3 dozon cases. RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, 28th October, 1845.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED. A N assortment of Anchors and Chain Cables, A Europe, Manila and Coir Rope, Hemp and Cotton Canvass, and several Spars for lower and RAWLE, DUUS & Co. topmasts.

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 these residing in China, not paid, or as rangments 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

Those who have established on the East Coast of China, or elsewhere, or have left China, sinco 1839, 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 Dog to an. U nounce that their Macao Establishment has been removed to No. 12 Danish Hong CANTON. WHERE THE FOLLOWING ARE FOR SALE.

SODA WATER and ARATED LEMONADE direct from the fountain. Patent Medicines, Perfumery. Ships Medicine chests sold and replenished. Canton 16th March, 1846.

FOR SALE. CODA WATER AND AERATED LEMONA. DE of superior quality at Messrs. Honren & BARTON's Dispensaries, Pottinger Street, Victoria Hongkong, and 12 Danish Hong, Canton.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. SODA WATER, AERATED LEMONADE, Abrated Chalybeato Water, (highly recommended, on account of its tonic properties). ACERT AT CANTON,

SODA WATER.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1846.

ACHOOK, Comprador. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

ON SALE, At the Store of Mr. John Smith in Macao from Dr. Hunter's. Soda Water Manufactory there. Macao, 11th January, 1816.

DISPENSARY, CANTON.

The policing Splect MEDICINES, &c. are ON SILE AT THE DISPENSARY, A FRENCH Hose, Carron

DUTLER'S Tasteless Scidlitz Powders; Con-D centrated Decoction of Sarsaparilla, of double strength, to obviate fermentation; Capsules Gelatinenson; Castor Oil Capsules; Concentrated Diainfecting Solution of Chloride of Lime; Stomachie Bitters ; Spirit of Camphor ; Castor Oil, Superior Colddrawn; Liston's Healing Lotion; Rose Water, Cimaville's Lotion; Prepared Chalk; Perfamed Chalk Balls; Lip Salve; Aromatic Syrup of Ithu. barb : Tooth Powder; Hydriodate of Polash; Car. bonate of Sola in Stotiles; Gregory's Powder: Chalybeate Salus; Claining in Pattle and in Pills; Tarkey Rhabarh; Balismic Paste; Suspensory Banlages; flerois Trusses; Ear Syringes; Urethra do. Bone and Glass; Lavement Machines; Patent List: Specific Solution of Hydriedate of Polash. Surangarilla, etc. for Ithermation and Chronic Cusaneous Affections; Spirits of Wine; Sponger; Lighterier; Rawland's Laothache Drops: Haff man's Analyus; blesh Brosles; Book Waren; Meterina Chang, de, de,

EDWARD CULLEN.

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THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

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Calcutta

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Sydney

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8ru, 1816

From the Hongkong Register, April 7.

The BOLETIM EXTRAORDINABIO OF MACAO of the 31st March, contains the following Proclamation No. 55.—The Governor of the Province of Macao. Timor, and Solor in Council. Decrees as follows:

The labours of the committee appointed by the order of this Government, dated 28th February last, No. 52. to give their opinion specially upon the advantage or necessity of adopting certain alterations or modifications in respect to the orders of the Decree of 20th having been presented, and the reasons on which this committee founded their opinion having been acknowledged to be solid and correct, both in regard to the necessity of adopting them in the peculiar circumstances of the country, and for various other reasons, that were considered by the Supreme Council, I hold it advantageous to the interests of the crown and of the nation, in compliance with the above mentioned opinion, and in virtue of the authority conferred by the Decree No. 364 of the Minister of Marine and Colonial affairs, that the said Decree of 20th November, which declares the ports of this city free to the commerce of all nations, should be enforced, in conformity with the articles declared, as under:-

1. Snuff. Soap, and Tobacco of all qualities, come under the general exemption from duty; whilst Cannons, Projectiles, fire balls (not including Chinese crackers and fire-works) powder and orchilla, are retained under the restrictions of the 3rd Article of the former decree.

2. In the same manner the goods mentioned in the 4th Article of that decree are included in the general immunity and exemption from duty: excepting arms and armour on which the former restriction is continued, and their importation under any form whatever is absolutely forbidden.

3. The fourth article of the decree being altered, the provisions of the 5th, 6th and note \, are consequently annulled.

4. Only the goods which shall be landed at the wherf of the Custom-house shall be subject to the payment of the Coolies of the Custom-house according to the subjoined Table A.

5. The overseeing of the Custom-house, of which the Sili Article of the decree treats is limited to the goods above excepted; and shall be exercised in the interim in terms of the Regulation annexed to this Deerre.

6. It being permitted by the 9th Article of the Decree referred to, that owners of goods declared free may store form in the Ware-house of the Costombouse or in their own, the Ware-house rent in the figst case shall be such as marked in Table B 7. Finally the duty on anchorage, established by the

11th Article of the femore Derree, thall emiliane the same that is estably established. The authorities to whom the knowledge of this belongs, have so understood and decreed. Palace of

the Garanner of the Province of Macao, 31st March,

JOZE GREGORIO PEGADO.

TABLE of the Portroge, storing and labor of Conline for merchanism and goods received into the Galages of the Custom-Lores of Marian. by Partition. By Weight

				RALLEGAL.
		374 C	. C.	2066
	Bale of Contra			015
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*	Bale of 25 Hides	06	0	015
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regular shall pay by the package - . . . 3 m. we cannot suppose that the necessary expences of being large package · - 6 m Do, E. Do. Cases and small packages - - - - -Castom-house wharf without being carried by the ment of Hongkong, is, that the public authorities Coolies of the Company.

2. When the Coolies of the Custom-house are employed by importers for landing and carrying goods to private godowns they shall be paid acolding to this table.

TABLE of Godowns rent which merchandise and goods ought to pay that are received within the Custom-house of Marao.

BY THE M				
	By	Package.		Pecul.
		m. c. c.		ı. c. c.
Bale of Cotton	<u>.</u>	0 3 7	0	15
Large bundle of Shark-fi	nes	030	O	15
Bag of Betel nut -	•	0 2 64	- 0	15
Basket Bicho de mar		0374	- √0	1 5
do. Seaweed		0 3 7	C	1 1 5
do. Fish-maws -		0 3 7	. (15
Box of Glue		0.30	C	15
Basket dried Fruits -		0.37		15
Box of Tin		0 0 6	. 0	1 5
Bale of 25 Hides -		060	`∙0	1 5
do. of Tinder/		0 3 3	. 0	16
Bag of Pepper -			ľ	15
Basket of Shell-fish -		0 3 34	0	15
Bag of Seriboa •			∵ 0	1 5
Packages of small weight	shal	l pay as	follo	DS_
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	f Cambric of 10 Chintz 5		020
1 do.	Longeloth 5		020
1 Bate of cloth o	Woollen } or Camlet {	0 do	020
1 do.	Long Ells 2		020
1 Pipe ar	nd half pipe r Pipe (or large		0.01

And all other packages will pay in proportion to their sizes excepting small packages for articles for personal use which shall be free of godown rent

Godowns rent shall be reckoned in the following manner.

From the first day of the merchandise entering the godowns of the Custom-house to the 15th day, one half month; and from the 16th to the 30th one month:-from the 31st to the 45th, one month and a half; from the 46 to the 60th two months; and in the same manner afterwards

JOZE GREGORIO PEGADO. Macao, 31st March, 1846.

Regulation to which the 5th Article of the Decree of this date alludes :-

I The manifest of all merchant vessels which it is intended to unload at Macao shall be presented at the Gustom-house in Portuguese signed by the Captain, Agent, or Consignee. A manifest of the cargo experted shall be given at the same office from all ships sailing from the River.

2. Portuguese Lorchas shall be employed for discharging vessels outside the port; but these shall not exact a greater freight respectively than is marked in the Table.

3 Any vessel is at liberty to discharge by means of China boats or any other; but if damoge of any kind is received the Portuguese authorities will take no cognizance of it.

4 Ships anchoring in the Typa remain subject to the same charges as heretofore

6. The anchorage dues of vessels shall be paid at the Custom-house, acting in respect to them according to

6 All vessels loaded solely with Rice are exempt from paying anchorage dues

7. All restrictions, and the regulations with regard to them are abolished. 8, The Chief officer of the Custom-house, as soon

as he shall received the manifest of the cargo, shall observe if it contains goods prohibited; and if there are none shall order a proper register to be made, with on the valuation according to last Tariff, causing this amount also to be calculated for the information of the Government. A copy of the manifests of the vessels that enter the River shall be itransmited to the Chinse officer with a declaration of the number of tons in each. 9. The Chief officer of the Custom-livuse shall commit the charge and care of the go lowns to competent officers according to the custom herctofore followed and shall cause to be written out an account of the revenue of that department which be remitted every mouth to the Board of Revenue.

10. Persons using the weights of the Custom-house shall pay a Dollar for each day that they use them. 11. The Custom-house shall give to the Importers

of goods certificates or passes whenever they are asked. 19. Captains of vessels who intend to sail shall recoive from the Castom-house receipts of the payment of anchorage dues, and all the certificates of Clearance, which are to be presented to the Harbour-master that he may be able to give a proper Pass according to the regulation.

13. For these documents each ship shall pay three Dellars to the department of the Customs, of which two shall go to the Chinese office.

Tables of freights of Lorehas to which the 2d Article of this regulation alludes :-

The Roads To the Taipa. For Loschus under 100 tons \$10 Da. 100 to 150 mas 1813 ## 1 E Livani upwarda 915 JOZE GREGORIO PEGADO.

Macon, 31st March 1845.

CHUSAN AND THE CHINA MAIL.

The Cains Mail of the 27th November gives two closely printed columns of evoluties on the artick which appeared in the journal five months ago in reservace to the island of Chasta. The object of the Mad is to depreciate the value of Chassan, and makes its commercial advantages have been evertical; but some of the statements contained to par natice are controverise, and we are therefore left in the belief that the island would prove an inralizable acquisition to British commerce, and fully tepay the cost of supporting it. The Editor states, that as a military station a could only be maintained at an expense which Purliament would not be inclined to pay. But when we cast up the minu which the Hense Androides are so willing to pay for the superfluous establishments of an island like

Fine goods which are of small weight being so Hongkong, where our continuance is a mistake, so important a colony as Chusan would be refused. The only fact we are enabled to glean from the ar-N. B.-1. No merchandise can be landed on the ticle before us, in the official organ of the Governof the island do not coincide with Mr. Martin's views of the importance of Chusan, and consider him in the light of an enthusiast.

The Editor of the China Mail says, that he can hardly believe that the article in our paper was from the pen of the Editor himself, and he is inclined to suspect " from the loose assumption and the inconclusive reasoning by which they are attempted to be supported, with the high colouring which pervades the whole article, that it has been suggested, if not written by a gentleman better known as an author than an authority." The Star says, he has no doubt we shall notice and dony this. But is our contemporary really serious in supposing it necessary for us to deny that an article in the Friend of India of five columns was written by Mr. Montgonery Martin? If so, we must venture to differ with him. When, some years ago, that most original and facetious writer, Henry Meredith Parker, was called on to disclaim something equally preposterous, he exclaimed, "I should as soon consider it necessary publicly to deny having slaughtered my own child and caten it up with parsely and butter." And we cannot afford to repudiate in any more direct from the suspicion which the China Mail has thrown over the paternity of our article. We will not, however, keep him in ignorance of the origin of our information, but at once acknowledge, that we are indebted for it chiefly to a friend who had returned to Bengal from Chusan, and who furnished us with the most anthentic intelligence respecting the great importance of that island, both in a commercial and in a political point of view. He assured us that great regret was felt among some of the residents in China that we had not secured possession of it in lieu of the pestiferous rock of Hongkong. He also put us in possession of the arguments which he had heard on the subject of its retention, and we immediately worked up the malerials thus supplied, with others in our possession into the article which has displeased the China Mail Our contemporary expresses his surprize, that this and other articles should have found their way into the paper of In dia just about the time the supposed writer of it was himself there on his way home. That Mr. Montgomery Martin's arrival at Bombay was marked by the appearance of several articles on this subject in the local papers, we have ourselves stated. But when our article was penned, we had not the slightest idea that Mr. Montgomery Martin contemplated leaving China. Before the Mail made this remark in reference to us, with the view of supporting an injurious assertion, he ought to have looked into dates, and he would then have discovered that Mr. Martin did not land in India till two months after our notice of Chusan ap-

peared. The China Mail expresses a great deal of inlignation at the idea of retaining Chusan. " Is the trade of a fleet of grain junks -or the dreams of enthusinsts, or unworthy schemes of territorial nggrandisement, to weigh with as, in a matter affecting the national honour?" This is very virtuous and proper language, but we think the Editor might have done us the justice to state that in roply to the question Wnat shall be done with Chusan? we asserted in our own editorial character. Our national honour is pledged to the surrender of it when the terms of the treaty are all fulfilled, the method hitherto followed on sight of a proper do- and our interest must be sacrificed to our honour By omitting allusion to this opinion at the same time that he combated our assertions of the commercial importance of the island, he has lead his own readers to infer that in talking of "scrupulously keeping faith with the Chinese," he is endeavouring to set the Friend of India right on a point of political morality. We do wish that we could obtain the island of Chusan, that we might be encalculation of the amount of duties on these goods abled to converte it into a second Singapore. We believe it would become one of the largest mercantile marts in the east; we believe it might be protected, and its establishments supported for the same sum which is now thrown away at Hongkong. But-blessed is he who "sweareth to his own hurt and changeth not."- Friend of India, Juny, 1.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES OF GLASGOW.

The labours of the Directors during the pass year have been unusually light, although theyt can scarcely be deemed unimportant.

Not the least serious part of their duty has been that of watching the progress towards maturity of various measures of the deepest national interest, and which had for a lengthened period engaged the anxious attention of the Chamber. They ollude, in the first instance. to the enactment of last session of Parliement. affecting the Scotch system of banking and currency. That this question would at an early period be brought before the Legislature became very evident during the discussion which took place on the renewal of the Bank of England charter, and more especially from the specific announcement by the Premier, of his intention to propose a measure on this subject having reference to Scutland.

In the anticipation of this interference, the Chamber it will be remembered, expressed their sentiments in a body of resolutions, wherein they deprecated any tampering with a system which had stood the test of time and experience, and had become intimately interwoven with the habits of the Scottish people. The spirit of these resolutions was adopted by almost every public body throughout Sentland, and the directors believe that the energy with which the views announced by the Chamber on this subject were pressed from time to time on the Legislature, contributed in no small degree to the comparatively innocuous character of the measure that finally become law in the session

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 oppresive 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 morits 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 proiects. 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 north wards, 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 wellby 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 fellowcitizens, and their united remonstrances were attended with success. In the course of last session, an Act was pas-

sed "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 th 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 Cnamber, 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 Directers 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 intrusted with the charge of the merca tile 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 Prst 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 nught 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-eapecially on the arrival of foreign mails-might be avoided. The Directors regret to add, that although this complaint has not been altogether overlooked. vet the remedy applied is still very far from going to the root of the evil, and there appears to be hittechance 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 mossing would greatly conduce to the convenience of Mary, Sunnitary, the mercantile cammonity, while it would prove of I & Asian (P. schr),

essential benefit to those persons engaged in busi ness, 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 promotors.

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 £100 towards the guarantee fund in aid of the

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 lea duties: and a series of resolutions, having for their object an immediate reduction of those duties, now lies on he table for consideration.

In a lverting 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 Glas gow, 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. -Glasgew Herald, January 12.

Passages of Clippers from Bombay to China in

	1845.	
From Bombay.	Vessels.	At China.
4th January	Antelope	9th March.
6th February	Anna Eliza	19th April.
16th do.	Mor	21st do.
5th March	Corcyra	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 Nonember.
20th do.	Laprick	24th October.
11th October	Zoe	18th February.
17th November		22nd do.
30th do.	Anonyma	11th do.
7th December		6th March.‡
7th do.	Ardascer	3rd February.

* From Manila It At Woosung. It At Woosung.

Mor

Denia.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

24th do.

Apri	L,		
3, C 3, F	iorsair Str. Privateer. M	, Soames, C lartell, Cun	lanton. asingmoon.
3, S	hah Allum,	Dumayne Whampos	Bombay.

22nd do.

25th dc.

4. Dart (Am.,) Baylis, Cumsingmoon. 5, Regina, Quinton, Whampoa.

5, H.M. Brg. Vulture, from the Bogue. H.C. Str. Pluto, St. Benito (Sp.,) Gousales, Macao. Vishnu (Balley,) Harberbier, Macao.

6, Humayoon, Cameron, Whampoa.

3, H.M Brig Plover, Collinson, England. Isabella, Grey, Whampos. Lady Howden, McEacharn, Whampoa,

Shah Allum, Dumayne, Whampoa. 6, Dart (Am.,) Baylis, Woosung.

Arratoon Apear, Durham, Cumsingmoon. 6, Midas Str., Poor, Manila. REPORTS.

SAILED.

St. Benito [Sp.,] Gonsales, Manila. Regina. Quinton, London. Mor, Alsten, Bombay. Wanderer, Priest Whampoa. Vishnu (Balley | Harberbier, Bally.

SHIPS LOADING AT WHAMPOA.

Bengalec, Fisher, Liverpool. Regina, Quinton. London, about 28th March. Stalkart, Dixon, Bombay, with Sugar. Starling, Cheyne, Sydney New South Wales, Heleas (Am), Eyre, New York. Lucus (Am), Miller, New York.

VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR.

H. M. S. Vertal, Cartain Talbot. H. M. Str. Velture, Cartain Macdongal. H. C. Str. Pluto, Lieut, Airy.

H. M. Brig Welcerine, Commander Clifford. H. M. Tr. S. Alligator, Master Commanding King. H. M S. Aliadea, 2nd Mariet in charge Ormet,

Hospital and Store Edip. Corsair Str., Sames, Franklyn Pricator, a small. Bush and Co Mor. Alsen. J. Mathewa and Co Regina, Quinter, Covarire Palanire Vithen (Balley), Harberbier, Burd, Linge and Co Russell and Co Hampen, Camping, Asia, Kar. Desand Co Harderer, Print, Order Bonzeve Hornoyee, Codes, J. Marketta and Co L'alor (Sp), Crisina. J. Mathewa and Co Grasir (Frant), Sources, Earl Posts, Mossoy, W. H. Franklyn Finder, Wills and Co Genelie (Am), Chase, J. Marbers and Co Gennam, Brock. W.&T.Gazzellazico *liced* Ques, Prescue, Desari Co Jala Burry, Clarke, Destand Co

Lot, Tilm

Lizzt, ---,

Nye. Parko and Co SHITH & BRINELOW. Tomethadani and Co No I and 2 Woossam's Buildings, cutaer of Postinger Screet.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA. J. D. Rustomjee. Shah Allum, Domayne, Gilman and Co Lady Howden, Mc Escharn, Gilman and Co Isabella, Grey. Lindsay and Co Gilmore, Bengalee, Fisher, Lindsay and Co Buckinghamshire, McGregor, D. & M. R. and Co Jamieson, How and Cc Chatham, Ilbery, Devil, Farley, Hansen Euphrales, Gifford, Jamieson, How and Co Governor Doherty, Wilson, P. F. Cama and Co Jamsetjes Jeejeebhoy, Connor, J. Matheson and Co Jopen Corin 1, D & M Rustomjee and Co Reynvaan and Co Meloe (Fr). Durand, Lindsay and Co Princess Royal, Douty. Hormusiee Framjee Stalkart; Dixon, Captain Starling, Cheyne. Wild Lish Girl, Buckton, Captain Masdew, Chape,

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

FOR LONDON.

J. Matheson and Co

Commander.

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

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

THE Proprietors of the Steamer COR-SAIR propose an Excursion to Macao (if a sufficient number of tickels, are purchased) to start from Hongkong on Saturday afternoon the 11th lust., and return on Monday morning, giving the Subscribers an opportunity of witnessing the festivity of Eastern

Tickets for the Trip to be had at the Steam Packet office, Queen's Road-

Fore Cabin \$6. Saloon 810.

FOR SALE.

Small LORCHA fitted as a pleasure A Boat.

A fine full toned Piano Forte. For particulars apply to W. H. FRANKLYN.

Queen's Road, 7th April, 1846.

Vixen, Milne.

NOTICE.

TR. GEORGE PERKINS is this day admitted VL, a partner in our firm. RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, 27th March 1846.

UST landed ex "Earl Powis" and for sale by F. FUNCK. Allson's Pale India Ale in three dozen cases.

A few sets of Parkside and other Jugs. Blue and black Cachmeretts for summer clothing, and an invoice of fine Smyrna sponges. Opposite the Commissariat,

April 8th 1846. SUMMER CLOTHS.

DOBERT RUTHERFURD has received se-It veral 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. TAMS. 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 Anction on this day Saturday at 11 o'clock precisely at his rooms, Queen's Road, for benefit of the conterned.

A quantity of damaged Grey and White Shirtings, and Drills.

Embossed Cottons, Orleans Cloth of various co. lors, Colored and Grey Shirtings, Preserved Provisions, a few dozens Wine Glasses, and fifty doz. Coulon half hose.

An Excellent Poney fit for Saddle or Harness. Victoria, 7th April 1846.

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

WANTED. MWO respectable Pouths as apprendices to the Plumbing and Yainting business. For particulars apply to

Ma. A. CARLIN.

No. 3 Stanley Street Victoria, Oth March 1810.

FOR SALE.—By the undersigned. Charpague, Hoch,

Beer, and Stout, all of the first quality. edward newman. Victoria 7th October, 1940.

SODA WATER

ÆRATED LEMONADE,

TO be obtained at the manufactory of the under-A . signed.

CMITH & 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.

ME the undersigned have formed a Partnership I for the transaction of a General Agency, Auction and Commission business, at Vitcoria Hongkong, under the Firm of DRINKER & HEYL. s. DRINKER. Wm. S. HEYL.

Victoria, March 2nd 1846.

Victoria, 16th February, 1846.

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!! THE Subscribers have just received and offer for I Sale, a large assortment of highly finished Dress and Waterproof Boots, Half Boots, Shoes and Gaiter Boots. DRINKER & HEYL.

NUTICE. RINKER & 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. TUST Received, and for sale, a few superior Gold

Pens, in Silver Cases.

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, Parrallel 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 commissiariat.

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 da-

maged 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,

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

FOR SALE. DY the undersigned a few Jars of superior English Paint Oil.

C. MARKWICK. Auctioneer:

Pottinger Street Victoria, 19th November, 1845.

McEWEN & Co. YENERAL Commission and Shipping Agents Wine Beer and Spirit Merchants. And Auctioneers Queen's Road & Chinams Hong.

Supply Ships, Families and toreign residents at the consular ports, with all descriptions of Stores, Salt provisions, Wine, Beer and Spirits upon modennte terms.

Also dry and convenient storage for goods.

Victoria, 1st January, 1846.

BILLS OF LADING FOR THE OVERLAND ROUPE.

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 Chine"

25th October, 1845.

(From the Chinese Repository for March.)

Nortce of Councilina, made during a visit in the spring of eighteen hundred and forty four, by M. Istoons Heddie, a member of the Freich mission

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 Alemene was designed for all those different changes. She had already been under dread-ful 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 Cochinchisese Mo Koie,) in lat. 160 07' N., and long 1080 12' E. Greenwich. The ordinary anchorage is rather farther on in the same line, in front of the high woody mountains towards the east called Thann Shaun, 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 ressels, and the number rose to ten duting our stay. The vessels were constructed after the manner of occidental nations, 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 Sepata and we arrived three days before them. The entrance of the bay is defended by two small

forts called Canghaie, 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 Fouhué, the capital of the kingdom, and whose angular tops of primitive formation rise up in several places to tho 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

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 Cochinchinese, and there is a fort or tower at the entrance, Frenchmen have called it Tour Hann, which signifies tower of Hann. The small town chief. 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 mandaring 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 Saylo, is fresh and good for drinking, especially at low water.

Cochinchinese would have hindered us from visit ing 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 difficul-

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 fautastical 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 men-

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 animadversions on the present king on account of his administrations a very rare thing in such a country of despotism; and he has since left his position. Turon consists of several groups of yillages on each side of the channel, the principal of which has about 500 mean habitations of bamboo and 2500 inhabitants.

On another day we visited the west side of the bay. The shore is flat and sandy and we reached a village, enclosed in algroup of trees. In the front is a large temple built in the Chinese manner, and behind bamboo huts, separated by gardens, where vegetables are cultivated. The principal articles are rice and maize. They have also some mulberry trees (morus allea) whose leaves they sell to Sayfo people who rear silk worms. Cotton is also cultivated, but it is employed in a very costly manner. Country people, especially women, have looms in which they weave cotton; their looms are disposed in the Chinese manner, i. c. they have two treddles, or a pair of treddles, and their reed is inclined and pushed by itself from the back side of the loom. Their cotton goods are very common, of one foot broad; some are dyed red, with sapan wood, blue with native indigo, black with different kinds of

leaves and iron water. We found also in a wild state two varieties of mulberry trees. Morus Indica, remarkable for their leaves cut in the shape of a vine; the leaf of the first was broader than that of the other. We found also different species of what the people call me, and which they employ to make ropes and hammocks. We discovered one of them to be the Urtica nivea, from its leaves being on the bak side very woody, and another, a species of sida, its leayes being very sharp, pointed and intented like a saw. Phose plants grow in the plains as well as upon the mountains. We found a plenty of indigo shrubs, several in the marble caves. The woods all around are full of a peculiar kind of monkeys. They have a white baired face, surrounded by a red beard. Their body is a fine shining grey. Their feet and fore paws and their legs red. They are therefore called red breached monkeys. They are very inoffensive and never attack men. But they are said to be very fond of fruits and vegetables, and destroy sometimes everything about the villages. People were well satisfied when they saw fifty or sixty of these poor things brought on the shoulders of our sailors and sent to our ship. In the muddy grounds and fields of rice are found a great number of leeches and tortoises. There are also small dangerous watersnakes. All round the bay are found different kinds of fish and fine shells.

We did not find the climate of Turon so unwholesome as some have described it. During all our stay, twelve days, we lost no one of the crew and had only twenty men sick. No rain fell and the thermometer continued at 90° Farenheit on board and in the shade. However every evening from seven and every morning from six o'clock the surrounding mountains were covered with clouds. Lightnings were seen and a great noise of thunder beard all around. We used to take a both in the bay every afternoon, and I attributed my good health to this circumstance. There are no sharks nor other dangerous fish in that bay.

The Cochinchinese were very kind to us; though very poor, they were very civil and haspatable. We laughed at their mandatins, we spoke to their pomen, we entered their houses, we percel down their coldiers, we direct their tra, and we found them of the same humor, never angry, sever lawesting. They are not fair-food, but there is some thing in their appeared which gives confidence.

Jarge village, surrounded by some trees, and which We would rather trust to Cochichinese than to ough in several instances to save some of these

The patience which the Cochinchinese had towards us and their kind reception of us was perhaps owing to the name of France, which has heen 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 ed and the goddess Thin Thoie. The literary graletter was dispatched, and the answer was, that without difficulty the French bishop would be released and sent from Foohuo 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 Isauropolis, was brought on board, accompanied by a gracious letter from Thieu-fri who carnestly 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 Taron these ten years, and had been in the most civilized places as well as among the savage tribes of the Psiampa and Laos mountains. Christians are now tolerated by some mandarins. But they must no 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. Cochinching is actually tributary to China. Gyalong the con queror 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 con tinued 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 Vihouang. The population of each is reckuned at 100 or 150 thousand inhabitants, and 220,000 Roman Catholics are supposed to be spread over all the country, In Upper Cochinchina, wherein is Fonhue, or rather Kiguh, residence of the king and capital of the kingdom. This place is upon a land, 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 1799 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 circum ference, and its population consists of about 60.0 10 inhabitants. 31. Lower Cochinchina, whose principal town is Shaigoene, another town fortified after the European system, and scapo:t at the mouth of a river of the same name, which must be an arm of the great Camboja river. There was occording to Horsburgh a manufactory for the casting of ships. According to different travelers this town alloy, or 100 parts. The value of 17 silver loaf is 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 ports of Cochinchina are said to contain according to the same aforesaid mandarin, 1,000,000 inhabitants, amongst whom are 80,000 Roman Catholics. 4th. Cambojs, whose principal town is Penonben or Kalompe, with a population of 30,000 inhabitants. The frontiers of that part which so parates the Anamitic empire from the Siamese, or from the uncivilized tribes which are supposed to belong to the Siamese kingdom, are determined ex-actly, 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 provices Yunnia, Kwangsi and Kwangtung to the southern extremity of Cochiachina at the mount of the Cambris river, at the 10th degree of N. latitude. Its breath is greatest in Tonquie, being of from one to two degrees. But is Lower Cechinchina à is often very carrow, no more than 12 or 15 miles in width. Mountains succeed inmediately, inhabited by an unsublued people, who come at times to pleader the poor and defenseless innulitanie.

gorcroment, which is very despotic. Nevertheless the executy is very ferish, especially in Lawre Continuism. There are mines, especially one of histosold at Phojena, and acother at Shompreck in the department of Kommuna. But government which is afraid of foreign capitley, feeling to touch them or even to special of them makes a penalty of

There are but few roads in the country, and some Canton Chinese. Generally they are very misera paths on sands and across mountains, which barely ble. They are oppressed by their maintains, who permit men to pass on foot. The country was in a for the slightest offense require them to be put in state of great prosperity in the time of Gyalong fetters or to be bambooed. We were happy en- and Ming Ming. But since their time Cochinchina has declined much. Foreign wars, intestine poor fellows from the unsparing severity of their dissension and sightless absolutism have ruined the country. There is virtually no property amongst of length. Thuce is the generic name. Its divithe 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 prerespected by them since the days of the venerated sents to the officer according to the proportional bishop of Adran. I believe also that the energetic 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 cubit, or foot) is very different according to circums. population is more dense and money is more abun- tances. Those more commonly employed are here dant, 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 yeat.

commerce between Singapore and Cochinchina

Imported	l to Singapore.	Exp. ted f	rom Singapor o	
1839	\$176,261.	1839	8173,447.	Ž
1840	166,479.	1840	200,304.	,
1841	245.521.	1841	292,686.	Ċ
1842	208,484.	1842	248,321.	
1843	244,785.	1843	227,849.	r r
1844	177,606.	1844	229,113.	11
Those	ale of duties for	anchorage i	sas lollows: -	٠

At Pouhué 54 kouan for a thnoc (15,941 in.). At Shaigeene 102 "

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 man-

Cachinchinese coins have been explained in Mortison's Commercial Guide, according to the statements given by the late J. L. Taberd, bishop of Isauropolis in his valuable Anamitic dictionary. They are well made made both in gold and silver,

1 golden nail or 'ding vang' 1 ', ' 10 golden nails make one golden loaf so called.

11 silver ingot or loaf 'nen bac' weight 10 tacks Drs. 14

Its specific weight is 95 parts pure silver and 5

10 silver nails are equivalent to one silver loaf.

issued a coinage of gold and silver dollars, and the reigning king Thieu-fri adopted the same. The weight and value are here presented

gold dollar weight 1.039 ounce troy Dis 12	# 15
그는 말이 그리지? 그렇다, 불편하다면서 되는 나무 하는 이렇게 맞아 🖅 💆 🕊 전환 이번 이번 하는 하는 그는 그는 그 모든 그 모든 다른 그 모든 다른 그 모든 다른 그 모든 다른 그를 모든 그 모든 다른 그를 모든 그 모든 다른 그를 모든 그를 모	4.00
• 0.259 "	23
하시네마리 '무슨' 얼마나 보고 있는데 이번 시장에 되었다면 가게 하는 그 때문이 되는데 이를 제어 가입했다.	70
entrer conder	
· " 0 431 " " 0	3.5
[25 MG] : 스플, 마. 그의 시간 (1 MG) : 10 MG (1 MG) (1	17

and 80 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.

The only popular coin is the cash made of pure zine Its form is circular, and is 0,37 inch in dismeter. It has, like the Chinese cash, a square hole in the middle, of 0,16 inch each side, for the conrevience 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 strong together in this manner form what is called a known (hum) or a string Each boson makes 10 beaps or tiens, each of 60 eash. The raise of the cash varies in different sections, or according to the value attributed to gold and silver. In Turna and in Upper Cochinchina, one Spanish dellar is worth only three or four kours. count of its life intestine wars, and of its form of In Straigness or in Lower Cochinchina one Spanish dollar at an average value of four knum we shall

> I (aipek) crah worth Spanish doil a 0.0004156. 000416. Office. 63 0.20 **新**珍

Religions are almost the same as in China. There Thouc used by natives in the Taron are joss-houses where Budhistic gods are representduates 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 forreign 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, nunkcens, cinnamon, rhinoceros' horas, 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 Batuvia, 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

At Turon 72 But the last place only is open to foreign trade.

and are as follows: 1 golden ingot or 'loaf' weight 10 taels Sp. Drs. 23s.

I silver nail or dinh bac weight I tael, Drs 1.40

Besides the native coin the late king Ming Ming

" 0215

The specific weight is 190 parts of pure metals.

WEIGHTS. avoird. p 1 'kan,' or catty of 16 'luongs' or taels, 11 ounce ea. 1.378

,, 13 78 one binh one ta 659. one kouan There is no exactly determined legal measure

sions will be here presented. 10 phans-1 tak or inch. 10 ink -1 thuce or foot or ell. 5 thuse—I ngou, or fathom. 4 ngon -1 soa or rod. 10 sao -1 moa or rood.

-The generic measure thuoc (the Chinese chih, presented.

Thuoc used for measuring ships for 0.405 metre the service of ports 0.425 Touce used for wood at Turon.... 0.48726 Thuoc mentioned by Taberd Thuoc used by the king for measuring silks and other cloths in his

transactions with a Frenchman. 0.617 market.... Thuoc used according to Morrison 0.64968 MEASURES OF DISTANCE.

1 ly-444 metres. 2 ly-1 dam-888 metres. 10 ly-5 dam-4444 metres.

MEASURES OF LAND. 1 mao-10 soa-165 thuoc-80,3979 metres. The mao is what a man may cultivate in one day MEASURES OF CAPACITY

28 litres. 2 hao-1 shita-1 tao in weight-50 litres.

The hao is a measure of nice required for a month's subsistance. It is given by the king to his soldiers. MARKET PRICES AT TURON.

1 kouan Hens and ducks's eggs -(10) tien (1) Fowl or duck (1 catty) tien Pork (a kan) I to 2 kouan Rice tien . (a catty) Beef tien Plantains -(a set) 84 kouan (10) Pine upples 5 tien (10) Oranges- . (a han) 5 to 10 tien Maize - tien. Small lemons kouan Flour of millet . tien Salt tien Veal tien Buffalo tion 8mall opions tien Sweet potatoes tien Beans 90 sapeks Yams 9) sapcks Small pigeons . tien Gesce 14 kouon Oysters -1 tien (a catty) Turnips. 🕹 kouan Cakes made of eggs and flour (1) 3 tien Cocoa nut - -2 kouan Oil -2 tien Fish (all kinds) . ld tien Tobacco -Paper, white leaves, made of bamboo (100) & kouan Sugar . (a catty) 3 tien Candy - . . 3 tien Cucumbers -7 tien Ginger (sweet meat of) (n jar) 5 tien (10) Mango - · tien Tack . 2 (a catty) kouan Cassia 14 tien Black pepper . 3 tien Green ten from Hue . 3 / kouan Wood for fire - . . Ebony from Kouannam 10 tiens 10 tsen Eagle wood
Red copper
Morfit
Horns of rhinoceros 50 kouun kouan (a catty) 10 kouan 8 kouau Mats (best kind) . (a pair) . la kouan-Green indigo Bees-wax Cutton Raw-Silk -(a catty) 14 kounn 1 to 2 kovan 3 to 4 kourin Cotton cloth—a piece of 21 thuoc 7 kouan 6 kouan Coat for a man - Trowsers -5 kouan 8 kounn Turban of silk or cotton craps Day's work in Upper Cochinchina (beside rice) 30 to 40 sapecks. Lower Cochinchina

Mason, carpenter and other mechanical trades in Upper Cochinchina Mason, carpenter and other mechanical

trades in Lower Cochinchina -2 to 3 tien These several prices indicate the variety and cheapness of local productions- But it is not to be inferred that these prices are by any means constant, inasmuch as the king has monopolised commerce. For instance, silk may be generally obtained from 2 to 4 koudn which is very cheap. But if it be for exportation, the price may be increased to 6 or 8 or 10 kouan, according to the king's fancy. Under such circumstances trade cannot be easily carried on, and it is not probable that for a long time it will present any secure advantages to foreigners.

Nors.—In tendering our best thanks to Mr Hedde for his "Notice," we must apologize for their poor England dress; we were not aware of the many bad idioms in the article until it was too late to correct them. The present king of , Chehinchina, called Vhien fri, succeeded his father early in 1841. See Chi Rep vol. XI pp. 341, 4000 675. His father's name was Mingming, and his grandfather's Kidlung, written often, as above "Gyalong Politically and morally considered, "Cochinchina is a very miserable country," still it has a very fertile soil, and nuder a better rule and good equitable laws it can become a prosperous and happy country. We wish Europeans knew more of it, and that better relations could exist between Annum "the Tranquit South," and the nations of the west.

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[·] Ma comblem," is a kind of broup, members to Tabers's Animic and Lain divisions : bet mounting to Laurence Plant, Commingner translin series, which is the tree been nical mone; the house from the Thirts since is called house king, but the general array is " will."