

THE

Hongkong



Government

GAZETTE.

NEW SERIES.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, 10TH JULY, 1858.

VOL. IV. No. 164.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The Contract for publishing this *Gazette*, entered into on the 24th September, 1853, was terminated on the 30th ultimo; and notice is hereby given, that a NEW SERIES of this *Gazette* will be published hereafter, to commence from the 7th instant, under a New Contract, and that

“THE HONGKONG GOVERNMENT GAZETTE”

will, as before, be the only Official Organ for PROCLAMATIONS, NOTIFICATIONS, and PUBLIC PAPERS, of this Government.

By Order,

W. T. MERCER, *Colonial Secretary.*

Colonial Secretary's Office, Victoria, Hongkong, 2d July, 1855.

No. 60.

PROCLAMATION.

JOHN BOWRING.

By His Excellency SIR JOHN BOWRING, Knight, LL.D., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

Whereas the Commands of Her Most Gracious Majesty The QUEEN, conveyed through The Right Honourable The Lord Stanley, M.P., Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, have been received, approving of and confirming the following Ordinance, namely:—

Nq. 13 of 1856, entitled—

“An Ordinance for the Admission of Candidates to the Rolls of Practitioners in the Supreme Court, and for the Taxation of Costs:”—

Now therefore, it is hereby declared, that the said Ordinance has been so approved and confirmed as aforesaid.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. T. BRIDGES,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Given at Victoria, Hongkong, this 8th Day of July, 1858.

No. 61.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The subjoined Notice respecting the new Lighthouse on the Inner South Head, at the entrance of Port Jackson, together with Sailing Directions for the Harbour, are published for the information of Ship-masters.

By Order,

W. T. BRIDGES,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Victoria, Hongkong, 8th July, 1858.

NEW LIGHTHOUSE ON THE INNER SOUTH HEAD, AT THE ENTRANCE OF PORT JACKSON.

Notice is hereby given, that on and after the 1st day of June, 1858, a bright, white, fixed Catoptric Light, will be exhibited between sunset and sunrise, from the Lighthouse recently erected on the Inner South Head, at the entrance of Port Jackson.

The Lighthouse stands on the edge of the cliff forming the Inner South Head, at an elevation of 60 feet above the sea level. It consists of a tower 30 feet in height, which is painted in vertical stripes of red and white.

The Light is of the first order, and will be visible within the arc of its range from an 18 feet elevation, at a distance of 15 miles.

On and after the same date, a fixed red Harbour Light will be exhibited from the Tower on Fort Denison, formerly known as “Pinchgut Island.”

The following Sailing Directions are also published for general information, copies of which, in a pamphlet, together with a Coast Chart, showing the Soundings within the range of the Lights, may be obtained at the Harbour Master's Office.

By order of the Board,

H. H. BROWNE,—*Chairman.*
JOHN CROOK,—*Harbour Master.*
W. J. WILSHIRE,—*Secretary.*

Steam Navigation and Pilot Board Office, Sydney, 6th May, 1858.

APPROACH AND ENTRANCE.

Vessels approaching the Harbour having made the High Lighthouse should keep it within bearings from N.W. to S.S.W., which will leave the Low Lighthouse open, and ensure its being seen when within its radius. Care must be taken not to shut the High Lighthouse in with the Cliffs south of it, which it will do if brought to the northward of N.W. by N., nor close it in with the North Head, which it will do if brought to the south of S. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., the latter bearing being the guide to clear the extremity of Long Reef. The entrance of the Harbour lies betwixt the Signal Station Cliff and the North Head, the distance between them $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, which contracts betwixt the Inner North Head and the Reef extending from the base of the Low Lighthouse erected on the Inner South Head to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile, and is further contracted about 300 yards in the channel between the tail of the reef and the precipitous Middle Head, which bears W.N.W. from it.

WESTERN CHANNEL.

To preserve a weather gauge, ships entering with winds from the southward or eastward should pass as close as possible to the tail of the reef, which extends 450 feet from the base of the Low Lighthouse. On this reef the sea always breaks. With a commanding breeze the breakers may be passed within a cable's length, in 8 fathoms, care being taken not to close the High Lighthouse with the Cliffs north of it (which it does on the bearing of S. by E.) until the Low Lighthouse bears S.W., and the two white Obelisks on the western shore are brought in one, on a bearing of W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S., which course will clear a dangerous 16 feet patch, lying 800 yards west of the Lower Lighthouse, and should be steered until Elizabeth Mansion, an imposing white square building with round dome, closes behind Bradley's Head, bearing S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. A S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. course must then be steered, (carefully keeping Elizabeth Mansion just closed over the low part of Bradley's Head, and leaving the Light Ship at about a cable's length on the port hand) until the High Lighthouse has opened its own breadth north of the red and white chequered obelisk below it, on the bearing of S. E. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., when the ship will have passed the shoal and deepened her water to 9 fathoms, and may safely proceed up the Harbour and choose her anchorage by giving either shore a berth of a couple of cable's length. Beating up the Western Channel the deep water will be found on the western shore, with the exception of a small shoal patch having 18 feet on it, which lies in Obelisk Bight, in a line betwixt George's Head and Middle Head, 500 yards from the former. Avoiding this patch, you may make free with the western shore to within half a cable's length, but in standing over to the opposite eastern side, beware of the 16 feet patch before alluded to as lying West of the Low Lighthouse; to avoid it do not bring the Light Ship to the westward of S. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. Betwixt George's Head and the upper south-western tail of the Sow and Pigs Shoal, the channel is contracted by an 18 feet detached bank to the width of about 350 yards; to clear this the Light Ship must not be brought so far to the westward as to bring her and the obelisk on the North Head in line until the High Lighthouse is open at least its own breadth north of the chequered obelisk below it; when you will be past the shoal and be able to work up with plenty of room in from 9 to 16 fathoms water.

Vessels of lighter draught than 15 feet can pass over these two shoal patches, and the upper portion of the Sow and Pigs Shoal, and stretch right across from shore to shore by not, when passing to the southward of the Light Ship, coming nearer to her than two cable's length, or not before the line from George's Head to the north Obelisk on the eastern shore bearing E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. is passed, remembering that the deepest water over the Sow and Pigs, 22 feet, is obtained by closing Elizabeth Mansion behind Bradley's Head and keeping the high windmill, which stands on the heights east of the Elizabeth Mansion, a sail's breadth open of the Head.

Having cleared the Sow and Pigs Shoal the navigation up the Harbour is free from obstructions, with the exception of a ledge extending a cable's length from Bradley's Head, and a reef of the same extent off Shark Island, the first island that will be approached. A knoll, which lies 500 yards west of the Bottle and Glass (conspicuous rocks forming the south boundary of Watson's Bay), having $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms on it cannot, of course, impede a ship which has passed through either of the channels. It is, therefore, only necessary to keep at a cable's length from the shore, and when anchoring to take a berth which will admit of a long scope being veered to southerly squalls.

The following schedule of courses, distances, and soundings, will show at a glance, the nature of the navigation in the Western Channel, commencing from the position where the Lighthouse touches the cliffs north of it, and the two western obelisks are in one.

Courses.	Distances.	Soundings.
1st.—W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.	$\frac{1}{2}$ mile and 100 yards.	From 8 to 7 fathoms.
2d course—S.W. by S.	$\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile	7 fathoms to 4 fathoms and then suddenly to 21 feet.
3d course—S.S.W. to abreast Bradley's Head	$1\frac{1}{4}$ mile	21 and 20 feet, and deepening rapidly to 6, 10, and 13 fathoms.
4th course—to Sydney West, passing Fort Denison on either hand,	$1\frac{1}{4}$ mile	Gradually shoaling from 13 fathoms to 7.

EASTERN CHANNEL.

Now that Obelisks have been erected as leading marks for the Eastern Channel, it may, in particular cases, be advisable to pass through it, although on account of its limited width in several parts, and the necessity when entering it from seaward, for suddenly changing the course at right angles, it presents less advantages than the Western Channel. It may, however, be safely navigated by attending to the following instructions:—

First, as in the case for the Western Channel, to clear the South Reef you must pick up the line of the two western obelisks in one, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., and immediately after passing two cable's length on that course westward of the meridian of the Low Lighthouse two obelisks, at high water level, on the strand of the eastern shore will suddenly unmask, bearing S. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., when they come in one, which they will do very rapidly, haul sharp up for them carefully preserving them in line for the first quarter of a mile, until on your port quarter you observe the North and Inner South Heads locking, when you may edge off and pass the northernmost of the two obelisks at half a cable's distance, taking care not to open the obelisk on the slope of the North Head (after having once closed it with the Inner South Head) until you observe the spire of St James' Church, (the only spire which makes out in Sydney), its breadth open of Bradley's Head S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. When the high Lighthouse is seen to the northward of the chequered obelisk you are above the Sow and Pigs Shoal, and may bring up in safe anchorage, or proceed up the Harbour, there being no obstructions to the navigation except the Reefs off Bradley's Head and Shark Island, mentioned in the directions for the Western Channel.

ENTERING IN THE NIGHT.

Vessels approaching in the night with southerly or westerly winds, should keep the sea until daylight; but with winds from the northward or eastward, and favorable weather, they may safely enter, observing the following directions:—

The Revolving Light having been made, it should be kept between the bearings of N.W. and S.S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., until the lower fixed light appears in sight; this light being brought to bear W. by S., a course should be shaped to pass a cable's length to the northward of the breakers on the reef extending from it, in 9 fathoms water, which depth is found at a distance of about 450 yards from the Lighthouse. After the meridian of the Low Light is passed, and it has been brought to bear to the eastward of south, a W. by S. course may be steered until the Floating Light bears S. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., when a course should be shaped so as to leave the Light Ship a cable's length on the Port hand. After passing the Light Ship the course is S.W. by S., until the Revolving Light bears E.S.E., when you will be above the Sow and Pigs Shoal, and have deepened the water to 10 fathoms, and by hauling up S.E. for a quarter of a mile will find convenient anchorage in 8 or 9 fathoms, sandy bottom; or may proceed further up the Harbour, taking care to avoid vessels and boats lying in the way.

ANCHORAGES WITHIN THE HEADS.

Ships of large tonnage, or drawing more than 18 feet, ought not, with a fresh head wind, to attempt to work through the narrow channels between the Sow and Pigs Shoal and the shore, neither should they anchor to the northward of the Light Ship with the Heads open, but rather bear up for Spring Cove or North Harbour, in which safe anchorage may be found. Spring Cove, where the Quarantine Station is established, is a small Bay (capable of containing four or five moderate-sized ships) on the western side of the promontory forming the North Head of Port Jackson, and lies due north from the Inner South Head Lighthouse. Vessels seeking shelter in it should bring this Lighthouse to bear S. by E. before the North Head is closed with the Inner North Head about E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. when they must steer a course about N. by W., passing at a cable's length distance the hummocky point, with a flagstaff upon it, which forms the southern boundary of Spring Cove, when they will be abreast of the anchorage, and may shoot into the Bay until the Inner South Head Lighthouse just touches the hummocky point before mentioned, and anchor in 6 or 7 fathoms, sandy bottom.

If a ship which has run for Spring Cove should find its limited space so filled by vessels as to prevent her taking up a berth, she may proceed on a course about N. by W. until a quarter of a mile to the northward of the north point of Spring Cove, and then anchor in 6 fathoms at a cable's length from the eastern shore of North Harbour. Here a ship will be sheltered from the sea which S. E. winds send into the middle and western portion of this harbour.

Strangers to the Port may deem it objectionable to run to leeward for a confined anchorage, and those who have not got a Pilot had better stand out again until one can be obtained, unless they feel confident of being able to take in sail smartly and bring up quickly. Between Grotto Point and Middle Head, and due west of North Head, lies Middle Harbour, an arm of the sea extending several miles in the North West direction. It is open to the eastward, and not navigable for vessels drawing more than 9 feet, a bar of that depth running across its mouth. Neither does Hunter's Bay, situated at the entrance to Middle Harbour, afford good anchorage, being open to easterly winds, and the bottom foul.

TIDES.

The tides in the Harbour of Port Jackson do not run with great velocity, the maximum rate of the ebb being two, and of the flood one and a half knots. Their course is generally that of mid-channel, except at the entrance, where the ebb tide, running strong near the North Head, leaves a considerable space of slack water to the southward, of which vessels working in can avail by tacking to the southward when the Floating Light Ship is seen open of the Inner South Head. The times of high water, full, and change, are at the Heads 8h. 15m., and at Sydney, 8h. 30m.; rise and fall 6 feet. All Bearings herein given are magnetic, and the Soundings those at low water spring tides.

HONGKONG.

ANNO VIGESIMO SECUNDO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

No. 11 of 1858.

By His Excellency SIR JOHN BOWRING, Knight, LL.D., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, with the Advice of the Legislative Council of Hongkong.

An Ordinance for the prevention of Offences touching Securities, Sales, and Deposits.

[6th July, 1858.]

Be it enacted ordained and by His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, with the Advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I. All Additions to Drafts on Bankers within the meaning of Ordinance No. 3 of 1857, shall be deemed to be (by whomsoever and at whatsoever Time the said Additions may be made) part of the Drafts themselves, for the purpose of the payment thereof respectively; and any Cancellation or Erasure of such Additions, and likewise any Alteration thereof (except for the mere purpose of filling up any Blanks therein), shall be deemed a Forgery of the said Drafts respectively. Additions to Cheques on Bankers.

II. A Person obtaining by fraud or false pretence the acceptance of a Bill of Exchange (whether drawn by himself or any other Person) from a Third Party, shall (whether the said Bill so accepted remain in his hands or not) be deemed to have obtained a valuable Security by fraud, or (as the case may be) false pretence, within the meaning of the Laws in force for the repression of the said Offences; and Persons fraudulently obtaining Monies or Chattels upon or by means of a draft Order or Warrant addressed to any Person, Society, Company, or Firm, who, to the knowledge of the Persons so obtaining the said Monies or Chattels, at the time of obtaining the same, have stopped payment or suspended business, shall be deemed to have obtained the said Monies or Chattels by a false pretence, and shall be punishable accordingly. Acceptances obtained by fraud or false pretence, and Drafts &c., upon Persons who have stopped payment, &c.

III. No Person shall act as a Lender of Money to an amount being less than Five Hundred current Dollars in any one transaction upon deposit of Goods and Chattels, unless he be then the actual holder of a Pawnbroker's License, or as a Public Salesman, unless he be then the actual holder of an Auctioneer's License. Pawnbrokers' and Auctioneers' Licenses.

IV. Every such License shall be granted by and at the Discretion of His Excellency in Executive Council, on such Conditions, touching Fees or otherwise, as shall be deemed meet; and the same shall endure for One Year only, but may be renewed at the like Discretion from Year to Year. To be granted by the Governor in Council.

V. No such Lender of Money as aforesaid shall, during the continuance of his said License, carry on any other Trade or Occupation in his place of business as such Lender. No Lender to carry on another trade.

VI. He shall cause to be painted and kept painted in large and legible English Letters and Chinese Characters, over the Door of his said place of business, his Name at length, and after his Name the word "Pawnbroker" (or "Pawnbrokers" if he be the Member of a Firm of such Lenders.) Names and business of Lenders to be painted.

VII. He shall, whensoever thereunto required by the Superintendent of Police, or any Inspector of Police, or by any other Member of the Police Force bearing a written Order in that behalf under the Hand of the said Superintendent, produce for the inspection of the Party so requiring him all or any Goods and Chattels pledged or deposited with him on loan of Monies, and all Books and Papers relating to the same. Inspection of Books, &c., by Police.

VIII. Over and above the principal Monies lent upon any Goods or Chattels, pawned or pledged to the Lender, he may demand, receive, and take from the Person applying to redeem the said Goods or Chattels, before re-delivering the same to such Person, Interest upon the said principal Monies for the Month, and every fractional Part of a Month, after such rate as shall have been agreed upon at the time of the making of the said Loan;—which said principal Monies and Interest shall be taken in full satisfaction of all Charges for or incident to the Loan to which the same relate; yet so as that the First Month's Interest shall be deemed to be due on the First day of the First Month, unless redemption be applied for within the First three Days thereof. Interest on Loans.

IX. Every such Loan shall be *bonâ fide* made without deduction out of the amount expressed to be lent, and no Profit or Interest over and above the Rate aforesaid shall be on any pretext received or demanded. No further profit to be made.

X. Before any Monies shall be advanced on any such Loan as aforesaid, the Lender thereof shall enter a Book to be entered in a Book, to be by him kept for that purpose, and to be called "The General Book," for a true, and regular Statement of the Nature and Description, and also of the actual Condition, of the Goods or Chattels upon which the said Loan shall be made, and of the exact Amount in Value of the said Loan, and of the exact rate of interest thereon, and of the Name, Description, and Abode of the Borrower, and of the Number (if any) of the Place and the Name (if any) of the Street of such his Abode (distinguishing him, if the Occupier of his Place of Abode by the Chinese Characters 包租者 and by the English Letter O, and if only an Inmate thereof by the Chinese Characters 同居者 and by the English Letter I); and also of the like particulars (distinguished in like manner) of the Name, Description, and Abode of such other Person (if any) as the said Borrower shall represent to the said Lender to be the true Owner of the said Goods and Chattels; and lastly, of the Day of the English Month and Year upon which the said Loan shall be made: yet so as that, before any of the said Entries shall be made in the said Book, the said Lender shall to the best of his ability ascertain from the said Borrower the truth thereof respectively: and every Loan, the particulars whereof shall have been so entered as aforesaid, shall be numbered in A General Book to be kept, and Entries made, and numbered.