

THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

VOL. VII. No. 29.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 8TH 1848.

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FOR
NOLAND, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY.
Also, on routes to the above,
PENANG, PANANG, GALLE—MALTA, BURE, ADEH
Seylan, Ceylon, Calcutta, Canton, Amoy,
Macao, Goa, VINDIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steam Ship POTTINGER, will leave for the above places on Monday the 24th of April.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, and passengers until 4 P. M. of the 23rd.

FIRST CLASS GENERAL PASSAGE.

To Singapore	\$ 144
Penang	168
Malacca	298
Calcutta and Bombay	365
Suez	451
Malta (Transit through Egypt included)	643
England, do. do.	792

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passages apply at the P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Hongkong.

J. A. OLDING, Agent.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1848.

NOTICE.
THE P. & O. S. N. COMPANY'S, will from this date undertake the conveyance of Goods from India, and the Straits, to Southampton, under the conditions specified in their customary Bill of Lading, at 24 per cent.

J. A. OLDING, -Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Company's Office
Victoria, 21st December, 1847.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE A. L. BARQUE, THOMAS B. F. LINDEN, 465 Tons, new measurement.
Apply to Capt. HUNTRESS on board, or JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 28th March, 1848.

FOR SHANGHAI AND THE NORTHERN PORTS.

THE Strong Built Fast Sailing Brig LINNET, Captain [Name], will have quick despatch for the above Ports. For Freight or Passage, apply to, GEO. DUDDELL, Auction Mart, Victoria.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1848.

N.B.—This Vessel is Insured and offers a safe conveyance for Cargo.

FOR SALE.
MARINE LOT No. 13, situated on the Queen's Road, Victoria, with the Buildings thereon; at present in possession of the undersigned.
Also, the allotment of Land, and Buildings at Shanghai, known as the NINE-STAR PROPERTY. For Plans, and full particulars, apply to, HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Canton, 2nd February, 1848.

TO LET.
SPACIOUS Godowns and dwelling house, built of Granite and lately occupied by Messrs. TROUSERS & Co. The property is situated near the centre of the Town, (Victoria, Hongkong) and has a water frontage. Apply on the Premises.

BYME, MUIR & Co.
or to THOMAS RIPLEY & Co.,
Shanghai.

TO LET.
THE Building on the Queen's Road, known as the Keying House. Also a Bungalow in Aberdeen Street. Apply to, BUSH & Co.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1847.

PROPERTY IN SHANGHAI.
FOR SALE.—The allotment of Land with erected Godowns and Dwelling House situated thereon, at present in possession of the Undersigned; for further particulars apply to Messrs. RAWLINS, DAVIS & Co., Hongkong.

PLATT, HARGREAVES & Co.,
Shanghai.

TO LET.
FOUR Rooms in the upper part of a House situated in Wellington Terrace, B'Agulhar Street. Apply to, D. LAPPAIK.
Victoria, 10th January, 1848.

NOTICE.
WE have this day admitted Mr. DUNCAN JAMES Kay and Mr. ROBERT TURNER Partners in the firm of JAMES KAY & CO. as per the articles of partnership which shall be published in the next issue of the Friend of China.

NOTICE.
MR. SPENCER COMPTON is authorized to sign our Firm by Procuration.
CHA. SP. COMPTON & Co.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1848.

NOTICE.
I hereby give notice that Mr. JOHN THISTLETHWAITE ceased to be in our employ from the 18th day of April last past, by lapse of the term of agreement, by which he was employed to act for us in the management of our establishment existing up to that time at Shanghai, and to sign for us as there by Procuration.
B. WATERHOUSE & Co.
Ningpo, 6th August, 1847.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. DUNCAN JAMES KAY in our Firm ceased on the 8th June last.
TURNER & Co.
Victoria, Hongkong, 20th January, 1848.

NOTICE.
MR. CHARLES MELVILLE DONALDSON is admitted a Partner in our Business, his Interest and Responsibility having commenced on the 1st January, 1848.
The business will be carried on under the name of RICHARDS & Co.
P. M. RICHARDS.
C. M. DONALDSON.
We beg to give notice that Mr. ROBERT RAWLINS PARRY ceased to be in our employ from the 8th February, 1848.
RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghai, 8th February, 1848.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having been duly appointed in succession to Mr. M. J. SERR VAN BAZEL, to officiate as Netherland's Consul for Canton; begs to notify that he has assumed his Consular functions under this date.
ROBT. BROWNE,
Acting Netherland's Consul for Canton
Canton, 15th March, 1848.

NOTICE.
THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of TRIMS, BOURNE & Co. expired this day by limitation; the affairs of the house will be wound up by ROBERT P. DE SILVER.
ROBERT P. DE SILVER.
H. B. BOURNE,
Surviving Partners
Canton, 1st September, 1847.

NOTICE.
MR. JAMES WITHINGTON, is authorized to sign our firm in China by procuration.
REISS & Co.
Canton, 24th March, 1848.

NOTICE.
I JUST beg to inform the Community of Canton, that he has removed his Establishment from Hongkong to this place, where he trusts to merit their patronage.
Canton, 1st October, 1847.
(At present No. 1, New China Street.)

WINES FOR SALE.
A Superior Port, in 4 dozen Cases, Sherry, 4 do. do. Madeira, 3 do. do. Do. 1 Wood.
ALSO,
Mum's Champagne and Ailsopp's Pale Ale.
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.
Victoria, 27th July, 1847.

FOR SALE.
SHEATHING COPPER. Apply to, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1847.

FOR SALE.
BANCA TIN. Apply to, OLYPHANT & Co.,
Canton.
14th August, 1847.

FOR SALE.
An Iron Fence. Railing 400 feet, with 4 double leaved 8 feet gates; two Engine Force pumps; Force and Common pumps; also Marshall & Son's patent Closets.
ROBERT STRACHAN.
Victoria, 15th September, 1847.

FOR SALE.
PRIME Columbia River Beef in Casks, and Columbia River Salmon, or Trout.
ALSO,
Paint Oil in Demijohns.
GUTH & BRIMBLEW.
No. 1, Water's Buildings,
Victoria, 22nd February, 1848.

FOR SALE.
FINE JAYA COFFEES, &c.
FRANKLYN & MILNE,
Auctioneers,
115 Queen's Road, Victoria.

FRANKLYN & MILNE,
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, AND BROKERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS & CO.
GOODS Bought or Exchanged, Sold by Public or Private Sale; also Landed and Stored in dry and secure Godowns. General business transacted for Parties absent.
ON SALE.
Every description of Ship and Cabin Stores; Salt Provisions; fine American Flour; Navy Bread; Europe and Manila Cordage; Gunpowder, coarse and fine; Guis, large and small; Shot, of sizes in Chain Cables; Anchors; Canvas; Paints, Oil, &c.; Pine Spars, from 60 to 70 feet; and other Articles.
Every description of Wines and Spirits; Pale East India Ale; Brandy in wood, &c.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1848.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
AT FRANKLYN & MILNE'S Sale Rooms, Queen's Road, on Monday next, the 10th instant, at 11 A. M.
20 dozen of Champagne,
20 do. Claret,
20 do. Sherry,
20 do. Beer,
ALSO,
A quantity of useful Furniture, consisting of Couches, Tables, Easy Chairs, Bed-room do., Screens, and other sundries.
TERMS OF SALE, as per Bills.
FRANKLYN & MILNE,
Auctioneers.
Victoria, 7th April, 1848.

JUST RECEIVED PER "JOHN COOPER."
FINE split Pens in Barrels; Glassware; Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Chamber Services, of very elegant and cheap description from the well known house of Copeland & Garrett. Apply to, BOWRA, HUMPHREYS & Co.
Victoria, 28th March, 1848.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
MESSRS. BOWRA, HUMPHREYS & Co. are instructed to sell on the 14th and 15th instant, at Naval Stores West Point, a large quantity of Victualing and Naval Stores and Shop Clothing. Sale to commence at 11 A. M. Particulars see Handbills.
Victoria, 4th April, 1848.

SHIP CHANDLERS STORES.
And supplies of every description required for Ships use, on sale by the undersigned.
SAILS Made and Repaired.
JUST RECEIVED.
A large Assortment of Canvas, Bleached and Unbleached.
ALSO,
Real Edinburgh Ale, East India Pale Ale, &c. &c.
Good dry SERRAS with water frontage.
CHARLES BUCKTON,
Shipping and Commission Agent,
Queen's Road, Victoria, 25th Jan., 1848.

FOR SALE at the Commission and Sale Room of the Undersigned.—An Invoice of Light Glazed Caps; Spice Cheese; Raisins, in 2 and 4 Boxes; fine Irish Linen and Linen Duck; White and Brown Drill; French Boots and Shoes; Sperm Candles; and French Hats.
A. L. DE ENCARNAÇÃO.
Queen's Road, 1st April, 1848.

JUST landed and for sale at the Commission and Sale Room of the Undersigned.—A few best Cheese; and Butter; also an Invoice of French Boots and Shoes, and a few Pieces of Balsarino for Ladies Dresses at moderate price.
A. L. DE ENCARNAÇÃO
Hongkong, 7th April, 1848.

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115 Queen's Road, Victoria.

COCOA NUT OIL, in Casks of about four Piculs each, for sale by, RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
Victoria, 4th April, 1848.

FINE MANILA COFFEE, for sale by, RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
Victoria, 4th April, 1848.

HOCK AND SELTZER WATER.
BY a late arrival the undersigned have received from Germany a consignment of Hock (1822) in 1 and 4 dozen Cases. Also, Seltzer water in Baskets of 2 dozen pint-stone bottles. Prices moderate.
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
Victoria, 4th April, 1848.

FOR SALE.
ANCHORS, Chain Cables, and Hawse Pipes of all sizes. An Invoice of Manila, Europe, and Patent Rope.
ALSO
Coffee, and Government Cigars.
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
4th November 1848.

FOR SALE.
SALT Provisions, Flour, Rum, Arrack, and Brandy in Wood; Whisky, Cognac, and all kinds of Wines in Bottle.
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
4th November 1848.

FOR SALE.
ROMAN Cement, and Window Glass of all sizes. Apply to, RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
Victoria, 3rd August, 1847.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
FOR SALE at Mr RUTHERFURD'S—
THE HONGKONG ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1848; with Plans of and Index to the Town of Victoria, &c.
Price \$24.
Victoria, 3rd March, 1848.

ANNUALS, &c.
JUST Received an Invoice of ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, Annuals, &c., for 1848.
ROBERT RUTHERFURD,
Queen's Road.
Victoria, 14th March, 1848.

AT the Auction Mart Queen's Road on Sale.—A quantity of Plated Ware, an Epergne, 2 Wine coolers, 4 Corner dishes, 4 Dish covers, 6 Decanter stands, 2 pairs Candelsticks and Shades, A Barometer by "Dolland"; a Sedan Chair; 8 doz. Superior Claret and Port; and a Coat Arab Grey Horse, Saddle &c. These articles will remain a few days only for sale, by private contract when their residue will be disposed of by Auction. The whole are the property of a Gentleman who lately left the Colony.
Victoria, 17th April, 1848.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
FOUND AT ADEH, in July last, a parcel containing BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES. The Owner is requested to apply to the Postmaster at ADEH, stating all particulars regarding them.
Aden, 6th January, 1848.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR C. MACKWICK Auctioneer, &c., begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Auction and Commission Rooms, to next-door, Messrs BROOKING and Co. Queen's Road.
Victoria, 1st February, 1848.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
POTTINGER STREET.
SODA WATER and LEMONADE of Superior Quality.
Macao, at HINNABA, China Dispensary,
Victoria, 11th June, 1847.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Queen's Road, Victoria.

SODA WATER and LEMONADE.
SHELTZER WATER, &c.
ALSO,
ACROOK—Cognac, &c., &c.
SHELTZER WATER, &c.
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LATEST DATES.			
England	Jan. 24	Sydney	Feb. 11
United States	Jan. 5	Savoy	Jan. 26
China	Feb. 7	Singapore	Mar. 18
Bombay	Feb. 19	Malacca	Feb. 26
Madras	Feb. 14	Shanghai	Mar. 27

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, 1862.

His Excellency the Governor has granted a free pardon to—

Robert Rawnsley, convicted of assault in October 1847, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Also to, George Walls, convicted of misconduct as a police constable in March 1848, and sentenced to two months imprisonment.

Tax following appointments have been made at the Consulates in consequence of the absence of Messrs Macgregor and Backhouse.—

Adam Wallace Elmlic, Esq., officiating Consul at Canton.

James T. Walker, Esq., officiating Vice-Consul at Canton.

Walter H. Medhurst, Esq., officiating Vice-Consul at Amoy.

We are induced to publish an extract from a letter recently received from a friend at Shanghai. The letter was not written for the press; but this does not detract from its merits. The writer has had favourable opportunities of studying the Chinese character; and with the language, literature, and politics of the country he has a considerable acquaintance.

We have always been of opinion that in being, in a degree, guided by the old factors of the E. I. C. with regard to the way of dealing with the Chinese, the British Government committed a grand error. To the temporizing, money-making policy of the Company's servants may be traced the difficulties which now exist at Canton. For the long period of 200 years their ideas never rose above Broadcloth and Congou. They were nominally the representatives of the Crown, but national honour ever gave place to commercial profit. Gradually the Chinese laid the fetters upon them, and patiently they wore the yoke, looking forward to retirement on a handsome pension. The Directors of the Company were satisfied with a monopoly of the commerce of China, and apprehensive of losing that monopoly should circumstances call for invasion by a British Army, they invariably in their despatches to their servants at Canton impressed upon them the policy of peace. They did not preach peace in a Christian spirit; they were influenced solely by selfish feelings, before which national honour was bowed down to the earth. It is true, at times, that Anson and other servants of the Crown read the Chinese "a lesson;" but the visits of ships of the Royal Navy were at long intervals, and the impression they made was soon obliterated by the supineness of the gentlemen of the Factory.

No man can look carefully over the history of European intercourse with the Chinese, without coming to the conclusion that they are a people who require to be curbed and at times coerced. It is a fatal error to suppose that they can be kept within bounds by the powers of reason; or that they will pay any more regard to treaties than they are obliged to do by compulsion. The submissive spirit of the Company's servants led to the insults inflicted on foreigners at Canton. Annually the walls were covered with placards of a nature too gross to name; the people were taught to look upon us as beasts, and like beasts the Factors bowed to the burden. The result is now apparent, the government would undecieve the people but cannot; they are told not to molest foreigners, and they butcher them. The seed planted two hundred years ago has arrived at maturity; and the Upas which once might easily have been plucked out by the root, has been allowed to swell into gigantic proportions, and is only to be destroyed by the blast of the hurricane. With the Chinese government and with the Company's servants the evil had its existence—it is the production of intolerance on the one hand and cowardice on the other—but it is now supported by the people. Daily it is becoming more evident that a crisis is not far distant. We are told that the great political means of the British Government is "always as much as possible to keep the peace with the Celestial Empire." This is a leaf taken from the Company's book; but if Great Britain would keep the peace with China she must

arm her servants in the quarter with power to punish insult. Worthy despatches are valueless; the language of artillery is the only language the Chinese will understand. The diplomacy of the last four years establishes a truth—that no faith can be put in the Chinese. We can never readily force them into reason, but we can never persuade them.

It is to be hoped that Her Majesty's Ministers are at length aware of the true state of affairs at Canton, and that a bolder and more dignified policy will be pursued. The half and half measures recommended by Staunton, Urmoston, Davis and others, only led to disgrace and future trouble. The invasion of last April has done much mischief; we had not force to carry out empty threats; and after irritating the people we withdrew, soothed with a paltry agreement not one stipulation of which has been kept. Since then, Canton has not been a safe place of residence; six Englishmen have been brutally murdered; numbers insulted and assailed; and the factories are only saved from destruction by the presence of a vessel of war. All the Diplomats in Europe will never mend matters. There is only one cure—copious blood letting. Were Sir Charles Napier on the heights of Canton with two or three thousand troops, before he withdrew his force, he would enter into a treaty the terms of which would be impressed upon the remembrance of many generations of Chinese. Building ground; ingress and egress to the City; an Envoy resident at Peking; the privilege of entering the country, and all other reasonable and just concessions would be granted, after the bayonet had given the blatant mob, villagers, and scholars, a few "lessons,"—and these concessions will not be granted one day sooner. Arms alone can cure a malady chronic through empire treatment during two centuries, and however much war is to be deprecated, with China it is unavoidable. If the period is delayed, a few more of our countrymen will be sacrificed, and possibly, every Soul in the factories butchered.

Regarding Keving's recall I think foreigners attribute too much importance to it. He has been on the ordinary time in office in London, and although the Canton rascal accuses him of leaning towards foreigners as they will every Governor who commends himself to the necessities of the times, yet I doubt whether the Cabinet at Peking are not disposed to give him credit for successfully punishing the barbarians. I was Gazette to the 9th inst., and notice appears of either him or Governor Wang. However such things are late in appearing there, I would not interpret it as any very decided blow to foreign interests; but the same time the unpardonable error of allowing the Government to continue its ancient style of barbarizing us in its Gazettes, the spirit of which is copied by every subordinate as his deo, has no doubt entered into the belief that it will gradually be able to resume the old tone of confidence in its signers. Again, the whole press report of the Canton murders bred over the land, at least among all officials of any rank, was heart of retribution. The effect of this can be nothing but disastrous. So true is it that language is action in China, and the Keving question shall be charged to her credit or 5, that it should any man who has not a keen eye for an insult, who can accept an slight from "war," and is not bitterly jealous and disposed to sink every correspondence or proclamation, etc. into the mire, and to continue its ancient style of national honour—the dignity of the foreigner, such as neglect this, whatever their motives may be, will assuredly cause us disgrace and misfortune. How seriously they should have known better (Staunton and the late) underrated the importance of the question, whether they be ranked with mankind or with the brutes, let the Government tell. Let the time be spent in the Government against dozens of ships of war and thousands of British Soldiers declare how little it was a question of the honor of the nation, but that the former part only in part. With the work accomplished the work was done, and the Government was not to be expunged for ever from the official correspondence of England and China, it left the latter at liberty to enter into the beaten track of contempt to do about their affairs. Readily have the Chinese improved the opportunity. Scarce had the ink of the Treaty been dried, and the subordinate officials of Canton proclaimed as still barbarians. Restriction of terms of office unequalled by the ancient way of expressing kindness to those from afar, were the manifestation of local prodigality at Canton in 1818 and 1814. While the chief government officers there, and elsewhere, with ill-concealed reluctance adopted the new mode and recognised as an honor, although not a blame, the degrading error was permitted of allowing the subordinate to slight us as before.

We transfer to our columns portion of an editorial in the last issue of the *China Mail* with a view to correct some errors which may be unintentional.

1st. As to the distance between Shanghai and Tsing-poo the *Mail* observes.—"We gave the distance of Tsing-poo as about thirty miles from Shanghai, while a contemporary asserts it is only twenty-seven." It happens that both their contemporaries gave the distance as twenty-seven, and it were proper that this should have been mentioned.

2d. As to the three Missionaries having exceeded the fixed limit. The limit as to time is twenty-four hours; as to distance not to exceed 120 li (something over thirty miles). Captain Balfour calculated that a pedestrian excursion would not be over thirty miles in all—that it fifteen out and fifteen home—but as there are more expeditious modes of travelling, it was fixed that 120 li should be the boundary which was not to be passed. The *China Mail* assumes that the three Missionaries WALKED

from Shanghai to Tsing-poo, and argues that as two of them were advanced in years they could not go over the ground in twenty-four hours. But the truth is (as must be known to the Editor of the *Mail*) that they travelled by boat 40 within a few miles of Tsing-poo. A much greater distance than 54, or even 60 miles, can be attained by water conveyance in 24 hours. The distance between Hongkong and Canton is somewhere about 90 miles, and we have made the passage in a Chinese boat in 14 hours.

3rd. Here we will introduce rather an odd passage from the *Mail*.—"As ambassadors of Christ to the heathen they may not, and perhaps ought not, to observe any limits; but then they must at the same time be prepared to waive their civil privileges as British subjects." This we deny in no man waives his privilege as a British subject on account of his profession. Were a British Subject to wander 600 miles into the interior and be discovered, it is the duty of the Authorities to forward him to the nearest Consular Port, where he will be tried by the laws of his own country. The Chinese government dare not punish him; and if the people maltreat him, they are just as guilty as if the crime had been committed within a few miles of Shanghai. The doctrine that an Englishman going beyond a certain fixed boundary is to forfeit his civil rights and be left to the tender mercy of a set of semi-barbarians is a monstrous one; even the Chinese officials would not have the assurance to hint at such a thing.

4th. The *China Mail* quotes from the Blue Book certain questions and answers from the evidence of Captain Balfour; with a constitutional want of candour he only gives part of the answer to the 4,393 interrogatory, introducing three words of his own for sinister purposes. We annex the passage in full, putting in italics that part omitted in the *Mail*; and observe in conclusion, that the T'au-tai with whom Captain Balfour had to deal was a reasonable and just man, and that his successor has the reputation of being dissipated and idle, leaving the details of his appointment to a Canton man who is by no means friendly to foreigners.

"Can you state whether, in the north of China, the people have any feeling of hostility towards foreigners? They have not; but they are not so friendly as they are in the south, unless some restrictions are observed, the same feelings will not arise. In Canton they have been in contact with foreigners for above a hundred years. They are not so friendly as they are in the south, unless some restrictions are observed, the same feelings will not arise. They are very different from those in other parts of China, excepting those of Peking." (Blue Book, p. 439.)

(From the *China Mail*, April 6.)
On a previous occasion, in stating that the T'au-tai alleged the three Missionaries had exceeded the prescribed bounds, the distance of Tsing-poo as about thirty miles from Shanghai, while a contemporary asserts it is only twenty-seven; but we are not aware that it has been ascertained by actual measurement. Admitting however I am wrong, which I am not, the distance is probably beyond the limit allowed to foreigners. Captain (now Major) Balfour in his evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons states was fixed by the British Consul at Canton, and he is a reasonable and just man, which enables foreigners to travel a distance of about thirty miles, and this he considers to be "at present unable to find, he says one may travel 120 li (wards of 30 miles); but as disputes might arise about distance, it seems to have been thought necessary to fix a limit, which should be observed."

We presume that gentlemen advanced in years, as we understand that two or three of the Tsing-poo party were, especially upon such a long and fatiguing journey. By canal the distance must exceed thirty miles, and we must be permitted to doubt that a boat could go and return within the specified time. Two or three days would surely not admit "extreme measures" with a flag in its title, we are willing in the meantime to suppose that the three Missionaries did not remain till they were expelled, as on the occasion, as that their excursion was not so far as intended to occupy more than twenty-four hours. As ambassadors of Christ to the heathen they may not, and perhaps ought not, to observe any limits; but then they must at the same time be prepared to waive their civil privileges as British subjects.

It may not be considered out of place to add the opinion of Mr. Alcock's predecessor, Captain Balfour, on the subject of restrictions.
"It is impossible for any Consul to be amenable for the state of affairs in China unless some restrictions were laid upon the freedom of trade to his full liberty for all foreigners; but the responsibility resting upon the British Consul so that he should be able to enforce the restrictions, and to see that they were not violated, would be a very heavy one. It is not possible for any Consul to be amenable for the state of affairs in China unless some restrictions were laid upon the freedom of trade to his full liberty for all foreigners; but the responsibility resting upon the British Consul so that he should be able to enforce the restrictions, and to see that they were not violated, would be a very heavy one. It is not possible for any Consul to be amenable for the state of affairs in China unless some restrictions were laid upon the freedom of trade to his full liberty for all foreigners; but the responsibility resting upon the British Consul so that he should be able to enforce the restrictions, and to see that they were not violated, would be a very heavy one."

SYMPTOMS OF THE CHINA GAZETTE.

JANUARY 21, 1842.
Affairs in China.—The Imperial command was received assenting to the petition of the Begs, who although annoyed by the rebels during the late disturbances, were desirous to co-operate with them, and for the punishment of several other offenders who had been guilty of crimes during the late disturbances. The Imperial body decrees that the value of the silver bullion should be estimated by the weight and not by the number of pieces, and that the value of the services rendered during the late disturbances should be charged them for the money expended by them.

their salt and vegetables; 171 mow, who provided themselves, as to receive the Imperial grace by being also liberated.

District Magistrates.—Luh-fu-tsun, Governor of Hunan, memorializes the Emperor in consequence of the deaths of which they had been deprived on account of deficiencies in their accounts, but have subsequently made them up. In Hunan, several Magistrates are ordered to be deprived of rank or undergoing the affairs of their districts during the present absence.

Transit of Grain by Sea.—Lee-ning-yeen, Governor-General of Kiang-nan, memorializes on this subject, and Kiang-nan (Shanghai) is ordered to manage the business. (Since then the worthy official is dead.) Luh-kien-ying, Governor of Kiangsoo, requests that an error in a previous memorial which stated the amount of rice contributed to Government at 400 sh, be altered to the actual amount 50,000 sh, and the Board are ordered to look into this.

The unwarmed Mountaineers.—Luh-fu-tsun, Governor of Hu-nan, states in a memorial that the principal cause which created the recent disturbances between Hoo-kwang and the two Kwang provinces have been explained, and tranquillity restored. He is ordered to make up a card list of the officers and troops who distinguished themselves in the affair.

Records.—Poo-yen-tai is ordered to make a special parchment of the 1200 cases restored to liberty upon some faithful Mohammedan Begs, and not to charge it in the army expenditure.

Punishments.—Several Imperial Relatives whose crimes are not specified are ordered to be banished for life to the river Amour, and to Kirin, as a warning and example.

Appointments, &c.—Poo-yen-tai, Governor-General of Kansu, memorializes for the appointment of a District Magistrate and a Military Commander in Kiang-nan. In reference to a memorial from XA-meh-nah he is also ordered to disburse 79,527 taels (about £90,000) being the arrears estimates for Cashgar for the 29th year of T'au-king.

Prison Murder.—A prisoner in Shan-see who murdered his jailer, is ordered to be immediately executed instead of waiting for the autumn rains.

Money Defalcations.—Two district Magistrates in Kiang-soo are ordered to be severely examined for having exceeded the limited time given them to make their deficiencies; they have already been deprived of rank, and their family property is to be confiscated.

Repair of Embankments.—Yun-tai, Governor-General of Hoo-kwang, having memorialized regarding the destruction of the embankments in certain districts is ordered to take the necessary measures to have the works of the Treasury of the Salt Commissioners. The work must be thoroughly inspected on completion, and dire punishment is to be meted out to those who may be found guilty of peculation or procrastination.

Certain Treasury Defalcators who have completed six months of their deficiencies are ordered to be liberated.

The Emperor called the following members of the General Council to an audience, Cho, Chang, Yin, and Wang.

The department of the Board of Rites which takes cognizance of the marriages of the Emperor is memorialized regarding the marriage of the Emperor's fourth son.

Do you not approve of the commercial regulations which have been made at Hongkong?—No; I think they have been very judicious.

Mr. Esart.—In what respect?—The establishment of machinery in the colony is not to be encouraged.

In what?—In opium, and in everything else.

You mean the system of licensing?—Yes.

Commercially speaking, do you consider that our management of the opium trade is the best that could be done?—I think it ought to be to develop the resources of the place?—No, I think the very reverse; the only way is to restore it to perfect freedom, trading with the opium as it is, and to give the opium a free and give their voice in the administration of the funds raised.

With reference to the restriction stated to be imposed upon commerce by the regulation requiring a pass for Chinese to enter the colony, do you consider that it is injurious to Hongkong?—There is no question that it is injurious to Hongkong, if it be not required by our relations with China.

Do you think that the removal of the opium monopoly would again reanimate Hongkong?—I will assist in doing so; but I am afraid that more than that must be done.

What would you suggest in addition?—Parade freedom in everything but trading opium to the landowners for revenue.

You think our farms are parsimonious?—In a high degree.

Mr. Parker.—Is the amount of the taxation, or the mode of raising it, which you think is so injurious?—Not the amount, but the mode of raising it.

Do you believe that trade, which you conceive a more judicious arrangement, is equal or larger sum might be raised for the public service?—I might have been raised for the public service, but I am not sure that it would be so.

Mr. Esart.—If an entire reform were made in the colony, would that in your opinion afford so reason for the opium trade?—I would not say that it would be a great loss, but I am not sure that it would bring Hongkong.

Do you think that you would be disposed to make the establishment of licensing the opium trade, and the opium commerce free from restriction?—Yes, that is the only hope.

Mr. Haas.—Do you know anything of the system adopted at Singapore?—No, I recollect reading some of the papers of the Government.

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