

THE FRIEND AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.
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VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31st, 1848.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE, per Annum, 12 Dollars. Six Months, 7 Dollars. Three Months, 4 Dollars; all paid in advance. Credit sent to the Office for papers as requested to pay cash.
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FOR ENGLAND, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY Also, en route to the above, SHIPBRIDGE, PENANG, GALLE—MALTA, SEER, ADEEN—Colombo, Ceylon, Calcutt, CANNANORE, MINGAPOOR, Goa, VINCENNA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAM SHIP BRAGANZA, will leave this for the above places on Saturday the 24th of June.

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

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply at the P. & O. S. N. COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

J. A. OLDING, Agent. Hongkong, 26th May 1848.

NOTICE. UNTIL further Notice the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS from CHINA will discontinue pointing to HONGAY, and proceed as formerly to RANTAU GALE only.

J. A. OLDING, Agent. P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 26th May 1848.

NOTICE. THE P. & O. S. N. COMPANY'S, will from this date undertake the conveyance of Specie from China, and the Straits, to Southampton, under the conditions specified in their customary Bill of Lading, at 24 per cent for Silver Bullion, and 8 per cent for Gold.

J. A. OLDING, Agent. P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Victoria, 18th May 1848.

FOR SALE. A FINE LOT No. 12, situated on the Queen's Road, Victoria, with the usual conveniences, and a view of the Bay.

Apply to the Proprietor, Buildings at the corner of the Queen's Road, Victoria.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co. Canton, 2nd February, 1848.

TO LET. THE BUNGALOW situated immediately behind the Malacca College, at present occupied by Captain Young. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co. Victoria, 29th May, 1848.

TO LET. THE HOUSE on the Queen's Road, adjoining the Oriental Bank. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to

BELL & Co. Victoria, 30th May, 1848.

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

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

TO LET. THE Building on the Queen's Road, known as the Krying 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 spacious Godowns and Dwelling House, erected thereon, at present in possession of the Underigned, for further particulars apply to Messrs RAWLE, DUSS & Co. Hongkong or

PLATT, HARGREAVES & Co. Shanghai. 4th March, 1848.

FOR SALE. A BUILDING Allotment on the Queen's Road. Apply at this office.

Office "Friend of China," 26th May, 1848.

NOTICE. THE Office of Secretary to the Canton BARRISTERS CHAMBER of COMMERCE being now vacant, Candidates for the same will please address their applications with testimonials, to the Chairman, DAVID JARDINE, Esq. on or before the 6th June next.

Canton, 18th May, 1848.

NOTICE. THE Business hitherto conducted in China under the Firm of YAMENKA BORNAMING & Co. is this day dissolved.

Messrs RYNNAN & Co. are authorized to sign for the liquidation.

Canton, 1st February, 1848.

NOTICE. THE Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, as Merchants carrying on Business in London under the Firm of MAGNIAC, JARDINE & Co., is this day dissolved as to the Underigned, JOHN ABEL SMITH and THOMAS CHARLES SMITH, who retire therefrom. Dated this 31st December, 1847.

HOLLINGWORTH MAGNIAC, JOHN ABEL SMITH, THOMAS CHARLES SMITH, WILLIAM FRASER.

In consequence of the retirement of Mr JOHN ABEL SMITH and Mr THOMAS CHARLES SMITH, from the Co-partnership of MAGNIAC, JARDINE & Co., a new House has been formed under the Firm of MATHEWSON & Co., for transacting the business heretofore carried on by this Firm. This House will consist of Messrs. ALEXANDER MATHEWSON, ANDREW JARDINE, HOLLINGWORTH MAGNIAC, WILLIAM FRASER, and HUGH MACRAE MATHEWSON. 3 Lombard Street, London, 1st March, 1848.

NOTICE. MR. AUGUSTUS THORNE, is authorized to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

HENDERSON, WATSON & Co. Canton, 6th May, 1848.

NOTICE. MR. MARTIN WILHELMY, is authorized to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

BOUSTEAD & Co. Canton, 20th May, 1848.

NOTICE. MR. FREDERICK H. BLOCK is authorized to sign our Firm in China by Procuration.

BURD LANGE & Co. Hongkong, 23rd May, 1848.

NOTICE. THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of TIESS, BORNK & Co., is this day by limitation; the affairs of the said firm wound up by ROBERT P. DE WOODS.

ROBERT P. DE WOODS, Esq. LONDON, 1st September, 1847.

NOTICE. MR. SPENCER COMPTON is authorized to sign our Firm by Procuration.

CHIA SP. COMPTON & Co. Hongkong, 28th February, 1848.

NOTICE. MR. JAMES WILKINGTON, is authorized to sign our firm in CHINA by procuration.

REISS & Co. Canton, 24th March, 1848.

NOTICE. MR. N. L. INGO'S is authorized to sign for us by Procuration from this date.

DRINKER & Co. Hongkong, May 1st, 1848.

NOTICE. THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Style of DRINKER, HEYL & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

S. DRINKER is authorized to settle all Accounts of the Firm.

SANDWICH DRINKER, WILLIAM S. HEYL. Hongkong, 1st April, 1848.

NOTICE. THE Underigned will continue the Agency and GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the Style of DRINKER & Co., at the place of Business lately occupied by DANIEL HEYL & Co. Goods taken on Storage at reasonable charges, landed and transhipped on account of parties absent.

SANDWICH DRINKER. Hongkong, 1st April, 1848.

THE HONGKONG AND CANTON STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

PERSONS desirous of holding SHARES in this Company are requested to apply without delay either to Mr CAMPBELL in Hongkong, or to Mr D. JARDINE in Canton.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1848.

NOTICE. SHOULD this meet the eye of A. R. JONES, a native of Calcutta, who came to China about four years ago, he is requested to write his Mother who is much distressed at not hearing from him.

FOR SALE. SWEATHING COFFEE. Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, 7th May, 1847.

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

FOR SALE. AMERICAN Mess Beef and Pork, just landed. Pickled Tongues, in half Barrels. Fresh American Flong, of the "Gallego," "Richmond City Mill," and "Hoxall" Brands. Kennedy's Boston Water Crackers, in Tins. Superior American Butter.

American Navy and Pilot Bread 600 New bright Barrel Muskets, with Bayonets and Fixtures complete. Winchester's Yellow Soap. Sperm Candles 4s, 5s, and 6s. Manila and Europe Rope, of assorted Sizes. Manila Segars of New Brands, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Java and Manila Coffee. Platform and Counter Scales. Writing and Copying Ink, in Quarts and Pints. Tobacco. White Lead and Paints, of all descriptions. Pistol Oil and Brushes. A general assortment of Naval Stores.

also. LIQUEURS: Superior Brandy, Dark and Pale, of the following Brands, in Wood and Bottle.—Otard, Dupuy & Co., J. J. Dupuy & Co., Alex. Seguinot, Jax. Hennessy; Dubuy, Bullay & Co. Common French Brandy, in 1 dozen Cases; Manila Rum.

WINE.—Scott, Penfold & Co.'s Madeira; Horie & Nepheus' superior Pale Sherry. Geo. IV. Sherry, Duff, Gordon & Co., 1825. Pure Dry Lisbon. Old London Dock & Osborne's Table Port. Claret.—Chateau LaSoville, and St Julien. Champagne, of superior quality. Jas. Lang & Co.'s Steinberger Cabinet Hock. Cherry Brandy, in Wood.

AND THE TABLE, therefore, records a greater number of cases of sickness than really deserved the designation.

The aggregate of the monthly returns of sick, both as regards the Police and the Prisoners, would afford a very fallacious estimate of the number of men annually sick, inasmuch as severe or chronic cases remain on the report from one month to another, and per se, in the private case, the following Table is worth 4 cents per lb.

The Ice will be delivered from 4 to 8 A. M. in less than 10 hours of the day.

A few Refrigerators or Boxes adapted for preserving Ice left, which can be had on application at the Ice House.

DRINKER & Co. Hongkong, 25th April, 1848.

JUST landed and for Sale at C. MARKWICKS, Queen's Road, Victoria, 25th April, 1848.

Port Wine in Cases of 3 dozen each. St. Empeux, in cases of 3 dozen each. Chateau Margaux, in cases of 3 dozen each. Sauterne, in cases of 3 dozen each. Sparkling Champagne, in cases of 3 dozen each. Noyeau, in cases of 3 dozen each. Geneva, in cases of 1 dozen each, from Hemery, Brothers & Co, London.

also, Marzetti's Pale Ale, in Cases of 3 dozen each. PRICES MODERATE.

And some very elegant Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Services, of the newest fashion. Fancy Water Jugs, with and without Metal Tops, of various patterns.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1847.

FOR SALE. TULLIN Market Beef, in 4 Barrels; Columbia River Salmon, in 4 and 4 Casks; Columbia Beef, in 4 Barrels, all suitable for families. Fresh Salmon, in Oil and Butter; Bologna Sausages; Vegetables in Tins, such as Asparagus, Kidney Beans, Green Peas, &c, &c.

also, Very Superior Hock, of different Brands; Sicilian, Claret, and other Light Wines, at moderate prices.

SMITH & BRIMELOW, No. 1 & 2 Woodman's Buildings, Victoria, 22nd April, 1848.

SMITH & BRIMELOW have received a large supply of Dutch and American Butter, in 16 lbs. Kegs, of superior quality, and which they can highly recommend.

No. 1 & 2 Woodman's Buildings, Victoria, 22nd April, 1848.

FOR SALE. PRIME Columbia River Beef in Cases, and Columbia River Salmon, in Tins.

PAUL CHU & Co. SMITH & BRIMELOW, No. 1 Woodman's Buildings, Victoria, 22nd February, 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, DUOS & Co. Victoria, 4th April, 1848.

FOR SALE. SALT Provisions, Flour, Rum, Arrack, and Brandy in Wood; Whisky, Cognac, and all kinds of Wines in Bottle.

RAWLE, DUOS & Co. 4th November 1846.

FOR SALE. ROM Cement, and Window Glass of all sizes. Apply to

RAWLE, DUOS & Co. Victoria, 3rd August, 1847.

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 STORAGE with water frontage. CHARLES BUCKTON, Shipping and Commission Agent, Queen's Road, Victoria, 25th Jan., 1848.

JUST LANDED. CHEESES; fresh Pine Apple Jelly; and Indian Arrowroot, in tins of 10 lbs. and in bulk.

also, Fine new Hay. FRANKLYN & MILNE, Victoria, 30th May, 1848.

GRAM. THE first edition of the "Annals of Health and Disease in the Colony during the last year."

In Table No. 7, a very large allowance has been made for sickness in that class of which no record of sickness has been kept.—The Civil Officers of Government, notwithstanding this extended calculation, a remarkable improvement in the health of this department is shown.

Referring to Table No. 5, which might be regarded as the most important of the whole, it will be seen that the rate of mortality, in proportion to the whole population of Hongkong in 1847, was 1.14 per cent. In the year 1841, the rate of mortality in the Colony, was 2.1 per cent; and in 1840, it was 3.1 per cent.

Referring to Table No. 5, which might be regarded as the most important of the whole, it will be seen that the rate of mortality, in proportion to the whole population of Hongkong in 1847, was 1.14 per cent. In the year 1841, the rate of mortality in the Colony, was 2.1 per cent; and in 1840, it was 3.1 per cent.

Public Advertiser, was 9.1 per cent. AT FRANKLYN & MILNE'S, Hongkong in Queen's Road, on Friday the 2nd July, 11 A. M.

40 Pieces Spanish Stripes. FRANKLYN & MILNE, Auctioneers. Victoria, 31st May, 1848.

ADVERTISEMENT. FOR SALE at Mr RUTHERFORD'S—THE HONGKONG ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1848; with PLAN of and INDEX to the Town of Victoria, &c.

Price 2/6. Victoria, 3rd March, 1848.

NOTICE. FARRIER corner of Wellington and Wyndham Street, Victoria.

MR. DUDELL begs to inform the community of Hongkong, that he has engaged an English Horse Shoer, and will open a Farriery in all the branches of the above profession on the 1st of May next; and is confident that the moderate charge of 8/4 per Horse together with attention and despatch, will procure him a share of public Patronage.

Victoria, 26th April, 1848.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY, POTTERY STAIRS.

QUALITY. SODA WATER AND LEMONADE of Superior Quality. MARGAL & HINNAME'S China Shopkeeper, Victoria, 11th June, 1847.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Queen's Road, Victoria.

BODA WATER. AERATED LEMONADE. SELTZER WATER, from HANGKONG.

ACHOOK, Commission Agent, 22, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 6th November, 1847.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. A YOUNG MAN who can write and speak English. Apply at the Victoria Dispensary, 17th April, 1848.

proved by treaty that the inland and export duties are both beyond the control of the Chinese; and that monopolizing exports by granting licenses is decidedly opposed to the 5th article. No man who reads the treaty, with a mind unbiassed but will say so; and to argue otherwise appears a perversion of intellect, or worse. The Mail proceeds, "But space cannot be very exorbitant, since it is less than a twentieth of what was demanded before the licensing system was introduced." In another note he repeats "that the transit duties formerly demanded were upwards of twenty times greater than at present." There is a reckless assertion in this which is quite inapplicable in a commercial writer; Cassia at the time referred to cost duty paid nine dollars and a half a picul, yet to bolster up a piece of folly committed by the late Plenipotentiary, we are gravely told that the transit alone was somewhere about 814 or nearly 50 per cent beyond what the foreign merchant gave for it on board ship, duties and charges of all kind inclusive.

The China Mail argues that the licensing system does not seem more objectionable in principle than the restrictions of licenses and permits in other countries. Licenses and permits in other countries refer to the local or internal consumption; but we have yet to learn that in commercial countries licenses are granted to deal exclusively in the articles of export. For instance, what would John Bull say, were the export trade in woollens granted to thirty men, that in cottons to thirty more, and other articles fettered in the same way? A duty on exports at all, is objectionable, a truth which does not appear to occur to many who laud the Chinese tariff; and it is possible that the crude notions of commercial policy upon which we are commenting may find admirers, and that an export duty of 10 per cent on British fabrics would be highly approved of, though the certain consequences would be the ruin of the manufacturing and commercial interests, followed by national indolence. But any comparison is superfluous, as with China our commercial relations have been severed definitively irrespective of the terms which regulate licenses and permits in other countries. It is true that we have it on the authority of the China Mail that Sir

John Davis in 1845 sanctioned the licensing of the privilege of supplying foreigners with Cassia. This is a fresh proof of the mischievous tendency of Sir John Davis's acts and of his incapacity. Sir Henry Pottinger most cautiously guarded against monopoly; but his successor was cajoled into an approval of a system which is most injurious to the commerce of his country and cannot fail to cause future difficulties. The Chinese consider the principle established, and no doubt when Mr Elmlice complained of the monopoly as a violation of the 5th article of the treaty, he was referred to the regulations which had been sanctioned by the late Plenipotentiary.

It is to be hoped that the matter we are now discussing will engage the attention of H. M. Plenipotentiary. The people of England are disappointed with the result of opening the trade of China—and not without cause as they are disappointed, as for the past two or three years the losses have been enormous. The expected benefits to commerce have been frustrated by a system of internal imposts upon both imports and exports which it may be difficult to check. We are satisfied that most of the Consuls display extreme vigilance, but they cannot follow goods into the interior and note every exaction legal and illegal; neither can they tell whether in addition to the tariff duty, all exports have or have not been taxed severely at the inland customs. It is enough for our present purpose to have shown that extortion does exist; that at one Custom house alone the duties in two years have fluctuated between 20 per cent and 1 per cent; that at least one important article of export is monopolised strictly; and that to his shame be it said, Sir John Davis sanctioned burdens opposed to the treaty and to the spirit of commercial legislation. This disgraceful act was never made public until now; and his Apologist has no better excuse than the foolish assertion, that in as much as before Sir John approved of the monopoly, Cassia paid transit duties of \$14 per picul (the Chinese, be it marked kindly selling it to foreigners duty paid at \$3.60) whereas since the monopoly, the transit duty is only half a taol, or less than 81 a picul, the Chinese obtaining \$11.75 for the bark.

Table with columns: Kankoon, Tseungwan, Pishinkwan, T. m. c. c., T. m. c. c., T. m. c. c. Rows include Pepper, Putchuck, Rattans, Rose Maloes, Shark's Fins, Smalls, Ebony, Sandal Wood, Sapan Wood, Woollen Manufactures, Narrow Woollens, Dried Camlets, Camlets, Woollen Yarn.

CHARLES GUTZLAFF, Chinese Secretary.

COLONIAL SURGEON'S REPORT FOR 1847. (From the China Mail, May 25.)

TABLE No. 1.—An abstract of Sickness and Death among the Police, their Wives and Children, Prisoners, in the Island of Hongkong, during the year 1847.

Table with columns: 1847, Months, Police (British, Chinese, Total), Prisoners (Total, No. of Deaths, No. of Deaths, No. of Deaths). Rows include January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

Total No. of Police who Died during the year, 6. Total No. of Police and Prisoners who Died during the year, 15.

Five of the number of deaths shown in the foregoing Table, were by violence, viz.—2 Prisoners were shot by the sentry, attempting an escape from prison; and three were killed by a fall of stones, while at work on the roads. The Table exhibits the number of persons who have reported themselves sick during each month, and who have consequently been visited by the Colonial Surgeon. In most instances, it should be observed, (and this is especially the case amongst the Indian soldiers) the sickness was so slight as to require only for its cure a night's undisturbed rest. Amongst the Prisoners, the prevailing complaints were of Ich, Secondary Venereal Eruptions, and Scorbatic Ulcerations of the legs, toes, and fingers. The Table, therefore, records a greater number of cases of sickness than really deserved the designation.

The aggregate of the monthly returns of sick, both as regards the Police and the Prisoners, would afford a very fallacious estimate of the number of men actually sick, inasmuch as severe or chronic cases remain on the report from one month to another, and would count as separate cases. To obviate a misapprehension on this point, the following Table is annexed.

TABLE No. 2.—Showing the number of Policemen, &c. and Prisoners actually Sick in 1847; the number of Deaths, and the per centage of Deaths to the number of cases of Sickness.

Table with columns: No. of Policemen actually Sick, No. of Deaths, Per centage of Deaths to the number of cases of Sickness. Rows include European, Indian, Chinese.

TABLE No. 3.—Showing the number of Policemen, employed; the number of Prisoners; the number of Deaths; and the proportion of Deaths to the number of persons, in 1847.

Table with columns: Total No. of Policemen, Total No. of Prisoners, Total No. of Deaths, Per centage of Deaths to the number of persons. Rows include European, Indian, Chinese.

It will be seen that Table No. 2 shows a greater number of sick, amongst the Indian police than by Table No. 3, appear to have been actually employed. This discrepancy is accounted for by the fact of frequent changes occurring in this part of the force, by dismissals or resignations.

TABLE No. 4.—The number and proportion of Deaths of all those employed by Government; including Government Officers, Policemen, their Wives and Children, Coercers of Roads, and Prisoners, in Hongkong, during the year 1847.

Table with columns: Government Officers & Overseers, Police, Wives & Children, Prisoners, Total No. of Deaths, Proportion of Deaths to the whole No. of persons.

The foregoing Table must be regarded as uncertain. The assistance on the heads of departments has been withheld from the Colonial Surgeon; and the subordinate officers are required to pay for their own medicines. A few of the latter, I believe, can seek other medical men, who are willing to include in the price of medicines supplied to their patients, their services. Thus a large proportion of Government officers are withheld from the attendance and cognizance of the Colonial Surgeon, whose only information respecting the nature and progress of their disease, is deduced from rumour.

TABLE No. 5.—The entire population of Hongkong, and proportion of Deaths amongst people of all Nations, in the year 1847.

Table with columns: Entire population, No. of Deaths of persons of all nations, Proportion of Deaths to Population.

TABLE No. 6.—Showing the fixed European population in Hongkong during the year 1847, and the proportion of Deaths.

Table with columns: No. of Europeans, no. of deaths, Proportion of deaths.

TABLE No. 7.—The comparative Sickness and Mortality, for the last three years, amongst persons employed by Government; including Policemen, &c., and Prisoners.

Table with columns: Year, No. of persons employed by Government, no. of cases of Sickness, no. of deaths, Proportion of persons, Proportion of deaths to the number of persons.

The last Table (No. 7) exhibits the numerical mortality in maximum, and the population in minimum. This arises from the migratory habits of the Indians, who triple the fixed returns of numbers of souls annually. Notwithstanding this unfavourable calculation, it will be observed, that there is in 1847 a decrease of 50 per cent of sickness amongst persons employed by Government, below the two preceding years, and a considerable diminution in the rate of mortality.

From the European population and deaths, given in Table 6, I have excluded the seamen, who have no claim to be regarded as constituting a part of the fixed population of this Colony. The deaths invariably occur in those who arrive in this port sick, and they die from sickness contracted on their voyage. It must be admitted that the Tables cannot claim to be great accuracy; yet they will afford, it is hoped, a very fair criterion of the state of health and disease in the Colony during the last year.

In Table No. 7, a very large allowance has been made for sickness in that class of which no record of sickness has been kept.—The Civil officers of Government; notwithstanding this extended calculation, a remarkable improvement in the health of this department is shown.

Referring to Table No. 5, which must be regarded as the most important of the whole, it will be seen, that the rate of mortality, in proportion to the whole population of Hongkong in 1847, was 1.14 per cent. In the year 1841, the rate of mortality in the County of Cumberland, was 2.1 per cent; and in Middlesex 2.7. The proportion of death throughout England and Wales in 1839, was 9.1 per cent, or nearly double that of the Island of Hongkong in 1847, whose insalubrity has been the theme of universal invective.

There can be no doubt that the first colonization of this Island was attended with disastrous consequences to our countrymen and soldiers; and the ravages of the "Hongkong Fever"—in my opinion a modified form of Cholera—were as fearful as similar visitations have been in other parts of the world. The idea of this fearful epidemic being the product of malarial fever, has been generally granted. It is founded on an ignorance of both Chemistry and Geology. It is much more reasonable to ascribe it to the influence of an atmosphere, which had never been subjected to the purifying influence of civilization and animal respiration; to the unprotected state of the inhabitants; and the physical exhaustion of the soldiers, after a long campaign, in a burning sun, and undrained swampy country. Since these times, the merchants and others have protected their own healths and those employed by them, by houses connected, or surrounded by expense, in a manner in every respect calculated to counteract the injurious influence of the climate. The ground on which they stand has been perfectly drained, and thus these princely edifices have contributed in a great degree to the general salubrity of Hongkong. The soldiers, too often the sources of epidemics, have become here remarkable for their healthfulness; and this improvement is to be ascribed, in a great measure, if not entirely, to the magnificent construction of the Barracks and Hospital, which will remain as lasting monuments to the ability, liberality, and efficiency of the military government of Major-General D'Agular and his staff.

Dr Young, my predecessor in office, informs me that all diseases in the colony have appeared, during the last year, in a mitigated form, and their prevailing character has been *Hippic*. Fever has presented no local peculiarities, and its type has been generally mild. The colony has been entirely exempt from epidemics. My short experience corroborates Dr Young's statements. Evidently, either recent or subsiding, the immediate consequence of the poison of malarial fever, according to Dr Young's observation, had the prevailing malarial; and he has remarked, that it has invariably terminated in general symptoms of fever or venery. This latter disease certainly presents itself in the climate in a most alarming and insidious character, and he has not a more judicious combination of the disease of the liver, alluded to by Dr Young.

It is not, I hope, to be inferred from the description, that symptoms, too often related to malarial

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The annexed translated Extract regarding the Transit or Inland Duties of the Chinese Empire is published for General Information. By Order of His Excellency the Superintendent of Trade &c., &c., in China.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, 20th February, 1844.

Transit duties paid at the Custom house of Kan, Tseung, and Pishin on goods that are going down to Canton, or from these transported to the Northern Provinces.

Extracted from the Hoopoustele 30th and 31st Volumes, a work on the Revenues, published by Imperial authority.

EXPORT.

Table with columns: Item, per 100 catties, Kankoon, Tseungwan, Pishinkwan, T. m. c. c., T. m. c. c., T. m. c. c. Rows include Alum, Antised Star, Atspon, Bamboo Screens, and Bamboo ware of all kinds, Camphor, Cannon Catchery, Cassia, China Root, Copper Ware, Pewter do. &c., Cuckoo, Gunglo, Gimbong, Grass Cloth, all kinds, Harnall, Lead (White lead), Mats (straw, rattan bamboo &c. &c.), Musk, Monkoon and Cotton cloth of all kinds per 100 catties, Silk raw silk quality, Silk raw silk inferior, Course, or refuse of silk, Silk piece goods, Ribbons, Thread, Middling Raw Silk, Silk and Cotton mixtures, Silk and Woollen mixtures, and goods of such classes, Soy, Tea coarse, Tea, fine, Vermillion.

IMPORTS.

Table with columns: Item, per 100 catties, Kankoon, Tseungwan, Pishinkwan, T. m. c. c., T. m. c. c., T. m. c. c. Rows include Amfoctida, Bro's W., Beet Nut, Bichede mar, Bird's Nest, Camphor (Malay), Cloves, Cornelian Beads, Cotton, Cotton Manufacture on all kinds, Cow Beazer, Cutch, Elephant's Teeth, Gold and Silver Thread, Gump Benjamin, Oil-scum, Myrrh, Horns, Embers, Quackiver, Nutmegs.

