



Table with columns for destination (England, United States, California, Bombay, Madras) and dates for departure (Aug 20, Aug 21, Sept 8, Sept 18, Sept 19).

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23rd, 1846.

On Saturday a boat belonging to the ship Adelaide was upset in this harbour and the chief Mate drowned. There was no sail on the boat, which was a heavy one; she was turned over by the wind in one of the severe squalls which prevailed for some days.

At Whampoa, on Friday, Captain Heidrick of the Royal Bazaar was drowned by the upsetting of his boat. He had been endeavouring to render assistance to a "chop" belonging to Messrs Bown, Humphreys & Co., which was lost with a valuable cargo.

CEYLON.

The insurrection has been effectually suppressed, and the greater portion of the Madras troops sent back in H. M. Steam vessel Fury. The "Pretender" (King David) has not been captured; though he more than once narrowly escaped a party of the 87th regiment in full cry upon his trail. The Priest who announced him was tried by military law, sentenced, and immediately shot. By proclamation, Martial law was abolished in certain portions of the town of Kandy, to enable the Civil Court to hold its sittings for the trial of prisoners taken before Martial law was established.

The military court still sits at Matella; twenty one persons have been shot under its sentence. It is said that, "Under the Governor's proclamation, that people should return to their homes, many are daily falling into the hands of the military court, which perpetrates this wholesale butchery irresponsibly." The civil tribunal recorded sentence of death against seventeen persons. The chief Justice (Sir Anthony Olyphant) recommends them to the merciful consideration of the government, and it is expected that the sentences will be commuted to transportation.

INQUEST ON THE POLICEMAN.

An inquest on the body of BARNER AILEY, the Indian policeman killed on the 18th closed to-day (Tuesday); and from the following verdict it is presumed that the Junkmen will be at once discharged from the custody of the police:—

VERDICT.

"That Barker Ailey was killed on the evening of the 15th instant by a certain person or persons unknown in a certain Junk, while alongside the said Junk, in a boat under the orders of the Superintendent of Police, owing to the conflicting orders of the Government as to the officers appointed to board the Junks in the Harbour. We consider the Junkmen acted in this instance upon a mistake as to the Characters of the persons boarding them. And that in consequence their acts were excusable in resisting their Junk being boarded.

"In Witness whereof the said Coroner and the said Jury have hereunto set their hands and seals the 24th day of October 1846 the day to which the said Inquest should adjourned."

(signed) N. D. PARKER, Coroner. (signed) CHAS. W. BOWRA, W. H. FRANKLIN, J. ANDERSON.

INQUEST ON THE JUNKMEN.

A report of the evidence before the Inquest on the bodies of the Junkmen shot on the 15th appeared in a second edition of the China Mail, on Saturday evening. The report contains the original depositions and evidences as taken by the Coroner, which must have been sent to the newspaper office every evening, and is therefore complete and official. Following the train of evidences we may be enabled to give our Readers a concise narration of a very disastrous and deeply to be regretted affair.

About 1/2 past 9 on the evening of Sunday the 15th instant a party of five Europeans were landing from a vessel where they had been dining. In passing two Junks moored off the lower bazaar they heard a shouting—some of the party thought the crew were taking in cable or hoisting a mast; another, though he does not understand the language, was of opinion that it was a warning for them to keep off. The European called out, or raised a shout, a stone was thrown from the Junk which fell on the covering of the boat; the boat's head was turned towards the Junks with the intention of boarding; more stones were thrown; the boatmen refused to go nearer—the boat then pulled on shore. Some of the party called at the police station and lodged a complaint.

Mr Ryan, Deputy Inspector of Police, ordered

ed a Sergeant and two police Constables to take their arms and go in the boat which was to be put on guard duty, "and bring in about the Captain or the officers of the Junks that would be pointed out by Mr Muir." As instructed the police boat pulled close to the Junks, a lantern was shown, the Interpreter explaining that it was the police boat, stones were thrown, and as the police were not allowed to use their firearms the boat went on shore for further orders,—the Interpreter told the Sergeant in charge that the Junkmen threatened to fire. This boat went off a second time, but could not go very near as they were apprehensive of a fire from the Junks which they were not allowed to return. Mr May and Mr Caldwell arrived in two police boats,—another attempt was made to get alongside,—the Junks fired, killing one man in the Superintendent's boat,—the fire was returned without effect,—the police boats were then ordered to pull stern of the Junks, Mr May going on board H. M. S. Cambrian for assistance. Commodore Plambridge ordered the following force to co-operate with the police boat:—

Table listing military units and personnel: 2 Cutters, each 10 men (20 men); Jolly boat (4 men); Pinnace (14 men); Barge (14 men); Launch (16 men); Marines (about) (30 men); Total 68 men.

The whole were under command of Lieut. Lloyd of the Cambrian. The signal to board the Junks was three cheers from the launch and two blank cartridges,—particular orders were given to offer no violence if no opposition was shown. The signal was given,—it was followed immediately by a fire of 4 or 5 g-jills and several smaller firearms,—this was returned by the Marines, and the Junks were boarded in the smoke. Little resistance was offered,—some of the Cambrian's men were speared with hot water and molasses, bamboo spears were also presented across the gunwale. The Chinese mostly ran below, some took to the water and were pursued by two of the Cambrian's boats as had been pre-arranged. Shots were fired at the men in the water, on hearing which Mr Lloyd ordered the firing to cease. None of the Cambrian's men were wounded with shot, 21 men were captured and carried to the station house; eleven were wounded, two of them died of their wounds (gun-shot) on Monday; another body was picked up on Monday afternoon and identified as one of the crew.

Tung pong, sworn. Belongs to the small Junk, and comes here frequently. On Sunday after dark a boat came near; the people on board said something in the Canton dialect which I did not understand,—they said "Qui-chi" a term of abuse in almost every dialect,—the men on our Junk returned the abuse. The boat fired at our boat four or five times. I thought the boat was a thief's boat. I was here twice before when the Junk I was in was robbed at night, the first time three years ago; the second time two years. When my boat was robbed two years ago, all the men were dressed as Englishmen,—they said they were police, and that they came to search my boat to know if she was a good boat,—they took some dried fruit and everything else that was on board,—they came off in a boat pulling nearly twenty oars.

Eu a quea, (a man belonging to the small Junk) identified the three bodies, one was that of his brother. He had been on shore on Sunday, and went off after dark. Was below in the cabin, when one of the men called out that thieves were coming,—went on deck and saw the outline of a boat, it was dark and raining,—there was no light in the boat, nor did she hail,—his people threw stones and had bamboo pikes ready,—when they pulled away. Witness again went below,—after a time heard the same cry of thieves,—crept under the table and remained there for about two hours,—heard his friends say it was policemen,—they came on board and took them ashore. Has been robbed in Hongkong harbour before,—there are more robberies at night in Hongkong than at Shanghai, Chusan or Hi-nam,—never heard a police-boat go round the harbour at night,—always heard that there was a pretended boat, who used to come on board and put all the crew below and take the cargo ashore,—never saw this boat.

At-tu stated that he commanded the larger of the two Junks, the crew consisting of ten men,—came from Hon-tung with a cargo of salt and live pigs. On the evening of the 15th (Chinese month) about dark a small boat came near,—heard a cry of thieves,—went on deck but did not see the boat it was so dark. About 1/2 hour afterwards two or three boats came near the Junks,—did not hear them say anything,—the small Junk fired two or three shots at the boats, which was returned. "After this a great many boats came; these boats fired at the small Junk, and the people

in them came on board, and threw me and the other three into the boat. I am Lukong (Interpreter) sworn. I am Lukong (Interpreter) sworn. On Sunday evening was in the police boat. I hailed the Junkmen in Chinese [Here the witness was asked to say in Chinese what he had said to the Junkmen. The witness's answer was rendered into English by two sworn interpreters. "Friend I got something to say; I wish the Captain to come ashore,—Furber he said,—"This is a man's boat come to talk to him and not to be afraid."—The Junkmen did not say anything—they threw stones. I went again in the police boat,—I spoke as before,—they said not to come near or they would fire. When Messrs May and Caldwell came I went back in the boat,—on this occasion I did not speak to the Junks,—do not know if anything was said in the other boats,—did not hear anything said from Mr Caldwell's or Mr May's boat. The only words I heard from the Junks were "Kuk-chang-p'ha," which means, "Take gun and fire." I then heard shots fired from the outward Junk,—they only fired at Mr May's boat,—the boat I was in then fired.

A good deal of redundant or irrelevant evidence has been passed over; what follows we give in full. It is proper also to lay before the public, clause 7 of ordinance 14 of 1845, under which Mr May considered he had power to board any vessel in the harbour. Through some great irregularity Mr May did not receive a copy of the proclamation of 23rd May 1846, though from the third clause of that proclamation it appears "that no person, except the Harbour Master can board a Junk or vessel without the consent of the master, unless he is armed with a warrant and accompanied by a constable." With regard to this proclamation, we are inclined to think that the official translation handed in by Mr Pedder is the correct one. We say this without prejudice to Dr Legge's statements, being assured that very good scholars are apt to mistake the meaning of Chinese characters, and in this instance the witness was evidently puzzled.

Clause 7 of Ordinance 14 of 1845.

"And be it further enacted and ordered, That any Superintendent or Inspector belonging to the Police Force shall, by the virtue of his Office to act at all times, with such Constables as he shall think necessary, as well by Night as by Day, into and upon every Ship, Boat, or other Vessel not being then actually under way, and every person lying in the Harbour or Waters aforesaid, and into every Part of such Vessel, for the purpose of inspecting and upon occasion directing the Conduct of any Constable who may be stationed on board of any such Vessel, and of inspecting and observing the Conduct of all other Persons who shall be employed on board of any such Vessel in or about the loading or unloading thereof, as the case may be, and for the purpose of seeing that no Vessel, and no person, shall be engaged in any trade or business, or in any other way, without the consent of the Harbour Master, and for the effectual Prevention or detection of any Felonies or misdemeanours."

William Pedder sworn.—I am the Harbour Master of Victoria, and Marine Magistrate.

Examined by Mr Shortred.—Do you recognise this Proclamation (introducing a Proclamation in Chinese, initiated by the Coroner)—I fancy I do from the Stamp; it bears the seal of the Marine Magistrate's Office, I do not read Chinese or understand it.

Do you know the import of the Proclamation?—I think I do; it is a proclamation from His Excellency the late Governor of Hongkong to all trading junks anchoring in the Harbour.

Can you tell the import?—Yes. From whom did you receive instructions to issue this proclamation?—I from Mr Shelley for the Colonial Secretary, by letter dated 25th May 1846. I hold in my hand the letter I allude to; I produce the letter (hands in the letter, which, at the request of the jury is copied; as also the copy of the Proclamation accompanying that letter, the copies are annexed).

From whom did the Coroner—I distributed these Eighteen Copies of the Proclamation. After they were all gone I obtained more from Mr Guthrie the Chinese Secretary, by whom I presume they were originally prepared. I went on board the junks myself when I distributed them—I was requested to make them public, and left some copies at the Hong where the junkmen frequent, as also gave some to persons who traded with them; and made it as generally known as possible. I had it explained to the junkmen if any were molested, to secure them and bring them to me, or the Chief Magistrate, but not to hurt them.

By Mr Shortred.—Has any subsequent proclamation upon this subject been issued to the junkmen by you?—No. I may add that I am in the habit of boarding junks to ascertain if they have been molested by any body. My Chinese boatmen interpreted for me. I cannot say they were understood, but I should think they were, as the junkmen always seemed pleased.—I do not think I went on board either of these two junks in question.—On my visits to the junks I never heard any complaint.

WILLIAM PEDDER.

Colonial Office, Victoria, Hongkong, 28th May, 1847.

Sir—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to transmit to you 18 Copies of the Chinese Translation of the enclosed Proclamation, and to request your compliance with the instructions therein contained, by occasionally boarding and furnishing each Junk anchoring in this harbour with a copy of the same, for the information of the Masters and Crews. A few Copies should be posted up for general information—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

A. E. SHELLEY, for the Colonial Secretary. Lieut. W. PEDDER, R. N., Harbour Master (True Copy), WILLIAM PEDDER, Harbour Master, Marine Magistrate.

His Excellency the Governor directs, that the Harbour Master board all trading junks on their anchoring in the Harbour, and that the same should be issued to the Masters and Crews, and communicated to the masters and crews thereof. "That the port of Victoria, is open to all junks and vessels with any anchorage fees or other dues; that they are at liberty to stay in it as long as they choose, and to depart when they like, without any molestation.

"That the crews and passengers are at full liberty to communicate with the shore, and to sell in all articles with any person whom they choose; but that they are not to buy Opium in a smaller quantity than one chest from any one but the Retail Dealer licensed by the Government. When they buy a chest of Opium, or any larger quantity, they may purchase it from any person.

"That no person except the Harbour Master can board a Junk or vessel without the consent of the master, unless he is armed with a warrant and accompanied by a constable.

"That all complaints against persons unlawfully boarding or molesting vessels are to be made to the Harbour Master or the Chief Magistrate; and that the attempts of persons to extort money, or represent themselves falsely as possessing exclusive privileges of trade, and thereby interfere with the freedom of the port, are contrary to His Excellency's orders, and will be visited with severe punishment on being duly represented to the authorities above mentioned."

F. W. A. BACON, Colonial Office, Victoria, Hongkong, 23d May, 1846. (True Copy), A. E. SHELLEY, WILLIAM PEDDER, Harbour Master and Marine Magistrate.

James Legge sworn.—I am a Doctor of Divinity, and attached to the London Missionary Society. Examined by Mr Shortred.—Do you understand Chinese?—I do. Can you read this Proclamation (producing the one identified by Mr Pedder)?—Yes. Is it the same I sent you yesterday?—Yes. Have you read it over?—Yes, I have done so carefully.

Have you consulted any Chinese who are scholars as to the import of the third Regulation in this Proclamation? I have. Will you have the goodness to state your interpretation of the Regulation alluded to, as well as the meaning attached to it by the persons you consulted?—This regulation consists of two parts. The first says the Harbour-master, and persons carrying Warrants, and Policemen, have power to board vessels. The meaning of the second part is not so plain; it was because I could not read not so satisfactorily myself, that I consulted Chinese scholars. Literally, it runs,—"If there be men, and the Captain does not want them to enter the vessel, then he may be able to obstruct and stop them." The difficulty lies from the form of the Chinese sentence in determining who are intended by the word "men." I suppose I intended to mean "other men"—different from the Harbour-master and others mentioned above; but this is by no means clear, and a Chinese, in my opinion, would rather identify the word "men" with the Harbour-master, &c. Seeing the difficulty last night, I consulted a Chinese who at once knows his own and the English languages very well.—T'ao-shen, an assistant in our Mission. He took the same view of the intention of the word "men" as myself, but laughed heartily at the composition. The morning, I consulted two other Chinese as to the meaning. The first is a Sze-tai, that is, a literary graduate of the first degree, and was the first in his class when he took the honour at the country examination in the Canton province in 1833. He supposed that the regulation empowered the Captain of the vessel to resist the Harbour-master, the Warrant-bearers, and the Policemen; at the same time he did not seem to see the connection between the two parts of the regulation. The second person I consulted is a respectable Chinese, who can read and write in his own language tolerably well, but makes no pretensions to being a scholar. He interpreted the clause in the same way as the other, and added,—"So then the Chew-chow (this is the Canton sound of T'hi-chieu) men, when they resisted the boats, had right on their side." But then he added—"To be according to the boat came in the dark, it was according to the composition, because it was not the view of the composition of the regulation,—that while Chinese naturally interpret it as those two men did, there is still something wanting to make that view of it certain, if it was the intention of the composer to convey that the word "men" was to be identified with the Harbour-master, &c. The meaning of this clause is not plain.

JAMES LEGGE.

Charles May further examined on the 21st.—No. The best of my belief I never saw the Chinese notice (the one alluded to by Mr Pedder in his evidence) now exhibited to me, and I am certain I never saw any translation, or any letter of instructions on the subject in accordance with the Colonial Secretary's letter of instructions now read to me. (Here the copy of the letter of 28th May 1846, and instructions, annexed to Mr Pedder's evidence, is read to Mr May.) The second intimation I have had of Mr Pedder's instructions, is from the boarding junks in the Harbour. I know that there is a Police-boat attached to the Registrar General's Office, that daily boards Chinese vessels in the Harbour, under an Registration Ordinance No. 7 of 1846, sec. 2. If anything came to the Registrar General's notice as to any suspicious boats in the Harbour, the Registrar General, as joint Superintendent of Police, would consult with me on it. I did not hear anything about the two Junks taken on Sunday evening, and Mr Muir made the charge against them.

CHARLES MAY.

VERDICT. An inquisition indicted upon for our Sovereign Lady the Queen, at the House of the Central Police Station situate in Wellington Street, in the Colony of Hongkong, on the sixteenth day of Oc-



