

THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

VOL. VII No. 97

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2ND, 1848.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE. For Annual, 12 Dollars. For Six Months, 7 Dollars. For Three Months, 4 Dollars; all paid in advance. Credit sent to the Office for papers are requested to pay cash. Single Numbers, to Subscribers 25 cents each; to Non-Subscribers, 1 Rupee. Parties calling or advertisements to have written on the face of them, the number of times they are required to appear, otherwise they will be published until countermanded. In all instances, those who are not Subscribers, require to pay in advance.

For ENGLAND, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY Also, en route to the above, BISHOP, FRANK, GILBERT, MARY, SUEZ, ADEN, COLOMBO, CALCUTTA, CANTON, MANILA, GOA, VINCIGOLA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steam Ship **ACHILLES**, will leave this for the above places on Saturday the 30th of December. Cargo will be received on board until Noon, and Passengers until 4 p.m., of the 29th.

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

J. A. OLDING, Agent.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1848.

NOTICE.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamers, will in future proceed through to BOMBAY, and be prepared to receive CARGO and PASSENGERS for that place as heretofore.

J. A. OLDING, Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 15th September, 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 3 per cent for Gold and Silver Bullion.

J. A. OLDING, Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Company's Office
Victoria, 13th September, 1848.

NOTICE.
THE rate of freight on Treasure to the Straits and India per P. & O. COMPANY'S Steamers will in future be the same for Gold as Silver.

Victoria, Sept. 15th, 1848.

WANTED TO CHARTER.
THE between decks of a vessel of from 8 to 400 Tons burthen, for coodice to New South Wales. The hold to be at the disposal of the Ship. Apply to, **RAWLEY, DRINKER & Co.**

Hongkong, November 25th, 1848.

FOR SALE.
THE HOUSE in D'Aguiar Street formerly occupied by the ORIENTAL BANK.

The adjoining house known as the Old Court House.

also,
The Bungalow in Station Street at present occupied by Mr. J. C. POWERS.

AND
The Bungalow in Caine Road in the rear of Mr. Scott's Bungalow.

Apply at the bungalow in Caine Road, and to, **Messrs FLETCHER & Co.**

Victoria, 17th November, 1848.

TO LET.
SPACIOUS Godowns and dwelling house, built of Granite and lately occupied by Messrs THOS. RILEY & 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.
COMMODIOUS and secure GODOWNS in a central part of the town. Apply at this Office. Office "Friend of China," Victoria, 4th August, 1848.

FOR SALE.
A BUILDING Allotment on the Queen's Road. Apply at this office. Office "Friend of China," 26th May, 1848.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.
THE Undersigned are authorized to grant POLICIES for the above named Office, payable in CANTON, SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, and LONDON.

SYME, MUIR & Co.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1848.

NOTICE.
THE Business hitherto conducted in China under the Firm of **THOMAS ROKSWINKEL & Co.** is this day dissolved.

Messrs **REYNYAAN & Co.** are authorized to sign for the liquidation.

Canton, 1st February, 1848.

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

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

NOTICE.
HAVING Associated themselves, Mr. S. B. RIVERS, of the late Firm of **RAWLEY, DUBS & Co.**, one Business, will be conducted in future under the Name of **RAWLEY, DRINKER & Co.**

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

NOTICE.
THE Partnership hitherto subsisting between the Undersigned at Bally Badong and at Hongkong under the Firm of **BURD, LANGE & Co.** dissolved on the 14th July last by mutual consent. The Bally Badong outstanding will be settled by Mr. M. LANGE at Bally Badong, and those of Hongkong by Mr. JOHN BURD at Hongkong. The Business at Bally Badong will be continued by Mr. M. LANGE in his own name and on his own account, and at Hongkong by Mr. JOHN BURD on his own account, under the Firm of **JOHN BURD & Co.**

(Signed) **JOHN BURD.**
M. J. LANGE.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1848.

NOTICE.
MR. FRED. H. BLOCK is authorized to sign our Firm by Procuration.

JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1848.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned having taken the premises lately occupied by Mr. Chas. Buckton, has recommenced business as a Ship Chandler and General Storekeeper under the firm of **A. H. FRYER & Co.**

A. H. FRYER.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1848.

FOR SALE.
ALLOPP'S PALE ALE, in Cask. Apply to, **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.**

Hongkong, 20th September, 1848.

FOR SALE.
BANCA TEN. Apply to, **OLYPHANT & Co.,** Canton.

14th August, 1847.

FOR SALE.
SHEATHING COPPER of various sizes; also Copper Nails.

BUSH & Co.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1848.

FOR SALE.
ENGLISH (Navy) and Scotch CANVAS assorted, No's. 1 to 7. Apply to, **W. SCOTT & Co.**

Hongkong, 29th September, 1848.

FOR SALE.
PALE ALE in Wood and Bottle. Also CORKS. Apply to, **W. SCOTT & Co.**

Hongkong, 29th September, 1848.

JUST ARRIVED and for Sale by **SALSBY D. LAPRAIK** a handsome assortment of Suspension and Pedestal Solar Lamps with one, three, and four Burners.

Wellington Terrace, 18th October, 1848.

FOR SALE.
A SUPERIOR ORGAN, of great power and a sweetness of tone. In *Handoms Rosewood case* constructed by Messrs **WOOD & Co.**, plays upwards of forty favorite airs. Apply to, **DOUGLAS LAPRAIK.**

No. 1 D'Aguiar Street.
Victoria, 10th October, 1848.

ENGLISH COAL.
LANDING ex *Athena*, from Liverpool, Good English COAL.

ROB. RUTHERFURD.
Hongkong, 22nd Nov. 1848.

JUST received and for Sale, some very fine Westphalia Hams, at 30 cents per lb.

BOWRA, HUMPHREYS & Co.
Victoria, 28th November, 1848.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber begs to inform the Merchants and Ship Masters in China, that he continues to furnish American Spars from 75 feet long, 23 inches at the deck, and any size under, at the same rates as those charged during the last twelve months.

also,
Iron work made of refined Iron and warranted Rigging Chain of all sizes.
Iron Sheaves do. do.
Lignum vitae Sheaves and Blocks of sizes, made to order.

Maat Loots, Jib-banks Lead, Oars, Pich, Tar, &c., &c.

GEORGE FRAZER.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1848.

AUCTION MART, QUEEN'S ROAD.
TO be sold to the highest Bidder, on Friday the 1st of December next, at 11 o'clock a.m., of the above Premises, Five Young Well-bred Sydney Horses, ex *Portaria*. These Horses will be sold separately, and are now on view at the Ferry, Wellington Street.

G. DUDDELL.
Auctioneer.
Victoria, 25th November, 1848.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
Queen's Road.
GODA-WATER and LEMONADE of Superior Quality.

Messrs **HUNNAMS**, China Shopkeepers.
Victoria, 11th June, 1848.

CHINA BRANCH OF THE ORIENTAL BANK.
LOCAL BUSINESS.—The Bank receives money in Deposit as follows:—

1. For 3 Months certain, bearing Interest at 3 per cent per annum.
2. For 6 Months certain, bearing Interest at 4 per cent per annum.
3. For 1 Year certain, repayable on 2 Months' notice at 6 per cent per annum.
4. In Current Account, withdrawable on demand in Sums of \$10 and upwards.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are balanced Half Yearly, but no Interest, and are subject to the following COMMISSIONS, viz.—

When the amount turned over during the Half Year is under \$2,000, a charge of \$5 will be made.

Do. do. do \$25,000, 1 per cent on the amount.

The rate of Commission when the amount turned over exceeds \$25,000 will be fixed by special agreement.

Inoperative Accounts will be subject to an Annual Charge at the above rates.

The Bank Issues NOTES payable on demand, and grants BANK Post Bills at Three Day's sight free of charge.

The Bank grants LOANS and CASH ACCOUNTS upon various approved SECURITIES, and discounts Approved BILLS and PROMISSORY NOTES not having a longer period than 3 months to run.

EXCHANGE.—The Bank receives Tenders for the purchase of Bills on England and India, and sells its own Drafts on the UNION BANK of London at One Day's to Six Months' sight, and on the NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND and PROVINCIAL BANK of IRELAND at Short sight; also on the Three Presidencies of India, and on Ceylon and Singapore, at One Day's to Sixty Day's sight.

Information as to in detail will be given at the Bank's Offices here and in Canton.

The parties in China presently authorized to sign for the Trustees of the Bank, are,—

CHARLES J. F. STUART,
ARCH. DUNLOP,
SAM. GRAY,
P. CAMPBELL;

and it is necessary that all BILLS, RECEIPTS, and other DOCUMENTS issued by the Bank bear one of these Signatures. A list of the BANK OFFICERS who are authorized to sign is exhibited in the Office, and all Changes which may take place will be noted thereon.

CHARLES J. F. STUART,
Manager.
Victoria, 2d November, 1848.

DRUM, CROONOMETER and WATCH-MAKER, begs to inform the Public, that he has removed his Establishment from Macao to Shanghai, and he has the pleasure of addressing his best thanks to the Community of Macao, Canton, and Hongkong for the patronage he has received. He hopes, by his exertions, to deserve in his new situation, the same support from the public. He is well supplied with a variety of Goods.

Shanghai, 15th July, 1848.

WANTED to borrow the above sum for TWO YEARS, on reliable LIEN and Securities. SECURITY situated in one of the best localities within the Town of VICTORIA, for which a Liberal Rate of Interest will be paid.

For further particulars apply to, **Mr GASKELL, Solicitor,** Victoria.

Victoria, 3rd August, 1848.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
IN RESOLUTION OF JUDICATURE.
In the matter of the *Insolvent Estates* of **D. and M. RUSTOMJEE and COMPANY,** and **MEERWANJEE JEEJEBHOY,**

NOTICE is hereby given that by two several orders issued out of this Honorable Court and respectively dated the Twenty second day of November instant, the vesting orders whereby the said Estates became, and were vested in **Robert Dundas Jay Esquire**, the Provisional Assignee of the Estate of Insolvent Debtors were annulled and discharged, and the said Estates were thereby ordered to be reassigned and reconveyed by the said **Robert Dundas Jay Esquire** to the said **D. and M. RUSTOMJEE and Company**, and to the said **Meerwanjee Jeejebhooy.**

All persons who are indebted to the said Estates, or have any effects or documents belonging to the said Firm, or to the said **Meerwanjee Jeejebhooy**, are requested to pay or deliver the same at the Office of the said **D. and M. RUSTOMJEE and Company**, dated the 22nd day of November, 1848.

Wm GASKELL,
Attorney for the said Insolvent Debtors,
Queen's Road, Victoria.

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Queen's Road, Victoria.

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Attorney for the said Insolvent Debtors,
Queen's Road, Victoria.

THE PARTIES IN CHINA PRESENTLY AUTHORIZED TO SIGN FOR THE TRUSTEES OF THE BANK, ARE,—

CHARLES J. F. STUART,
ARCH. DUNLOP,
SAM. GRAY,
P. CAMPBELL;

and it is necessary that all BILLS, RECEIPTS, and other DOCUMENTS issued by the Bank bear one of these Signatures. A list of the BANK OFFICERS who are authorized to sign is exhibited in the Office, and all Changes which may take place will be noted thereon.

NOTICE.
THE FIRMS of **RAWLEY, DUBS & Co.** Hongkong, and of **DUBS, RAWLEY & Co.** Shanghai, are this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims, against either firm, will please send their accounts for adjustment, and those indebted to the firms, will please make payment to the undersigned.

S. B. RAWLEY.
N. DUBS.
Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1848.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned begs to intimate that he will continue to carry on a GENERAL AGENCY, and COMMISSION BUSINESS, on the same premises as formerly, under the Firm of **M. DUBS & Co.**

N. DUBS.
Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1848.

NOTICE.
N. DUBS & Co. will receive goods on Storage in their godowns, at a moderate rate.

also,
Receive and forward Goods, or Parcels to any part of Europe, India, or to the East Coast of China.

Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1848.

NOTICE.
THE LORCHAS formerly run by **RAWLEY, DUBS & Co.** will for the present be continued by,

S. B. RAWLEY.
N. DUBS.
Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1848.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE, Hock, Claret, Sherry, Port, & all other Superior wines—in one and three dozen Cases; a few one dozen Cases of Old Cognac, Whisky and Old Tom; English bottled Beer and Stout; and Beer, Brandy and Arrack, in Wood.

S. B. RAWLEY.
N. DUBS.
Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1848.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE VIA TRIESTE.
THE Directors of the AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY have informed that from and after the 10th of October next a Steamer will ply regularly on the 10th of each month on the direct line between Trieste, and ALEXANDRIA, so as to correspond with the H.M.S. E. COMPANY'S BOMBAY STEAMERS; and from and after the 25th of November next a Steamer will ply regularly on the 25th of each month on the direct line between Trieste and Alexandria, so as to correspond with the P. & O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS from Galle.

The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S COMPANY will have five Steamers available for this line; each of them between 500 and 700 Tons burthen and of 260 Horsepower. They are fitted up in a superior style and English is spoken on Board.

The number of Berths in each is as under, viz:—

88 First Class, including 16 for Ladies.
20 Second Class, " 7 for Females.

The Fares to be £18, for First Class, £12 for Second Class; including Table money and Stewards' fees.

The Voyage is expected not to exceed 5 days to 54 days, and as Quarantine is calculated from the day of leaving Alexandria—these vessels being provided with Health Officers—it follows that with a clean bill of health, passengers will get positively immediately on arrival at Trieste.

For letters to England superscribed "via Trieste" an "oversea" charge is made of 18 Kreuzer (about 7 1/2 Cts.) per Quarter Oz. and half this rate for every additional Oz. Any one wishing to send letters to England via Trieste may pay the "oversea" rate into our hands, and address them to the care of the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Alexandria—franking them to Egypt.

"Letters" to the European Continent via Trieste may likewise be addressed to the care of the said Agency—the franking to Alexandria being attended to—and for through the progress of the "oversea" Posting is not required.

"Packages" for Egypt, or any part of the Continent of Europe, or the Levant, should be addressed to the care of some one at Buxa, as the P. & O. Company do not engage to deliver any thing not intended for England beyond that landing port, where Transit or other Duties must be paid; and to secure as much dispatch as possible a Bill of Lading with particular of value &c., should be sent to the forwarder at Buxa.

For Passage, or for further particulars, apply to,

Wm. PORTLAND & Co.
Agents at Canton and Shanghai,
for "the Imperial Royal Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company."

A SIGHT.
THE Proprietors of the Chinese Theatre, in the neighbourhood of the Victoria Hotel, in Canton, have the honor to inform the public that they have given representation to the public, and are now exhibiting the following plays, which are well received, and are attended by a large number of spectators.

For further particulars, apply to,

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A. Victoria, Hongkong, the 1st December, 1918. Emma's Farewell, youngest daughter of Assistant Colonial General Sir...

Table with columns: LATEST DATES, Sydney, Oct. 18; Batavia, Oct. 11; Singapore, Oct. 17; Madras, Oct. 13; Shanghai, Nov. 22.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 3rd 1918.

NOTICE.—Dishes served will for the present be conducted in the dining adjoining the Post-Office and opposite to the Club House...

NOTICE.—PRESIDENTIAL ORDER. This Congress, conducted for the present by the Rev. W. C. Burns, will meet every Sabbath in the Bangalore immediately before the Club House...

The following extract of a letter from the Directors of the "Austrian Lloyd's Company" to the Agents in China, regarding the state of affairs on the continent of Europe, may be of service to parties going home by the overland route...

From the "European Times" of the 2nd September we copy the report of a case heard at the Liverpool assizes, which to some of our mercantile readers may be new and important.

THE ROYAL BANK OF LIVERPOOL v. BARTON, IRLAM, AND HIGGINSON.

At the assizes, which terminated in this town, an action of trover was brought by Abraham Van Caster and John Edward Knight, merchants, of Rotterdam, against Justice Hooker, Francis Shand, and others of the directors of the Royal Bank of Liverpool, to recover possession of a cargo of goods which came into possession of the defendants, and which they had disposed of for the benefit of the creditors of Messrs Barton, Irlam, and Higginson.

The Attorney-General stated the case at great length on behalf of the plaintiffs, and urged that, in order to establish the case relied on by the defendants, the jury must first be satisfied that the defendants had committed the crime of bankruptcy; but in order to show that it was not a fraudulent preference, it would be distinctly proved that the negotiation which formed the basis of the action did not originate in the mind of Mr. Higginson.

...with Messrs Higginson, nor had Mr. Lyons mentioned in the former examination to which he had been referred. The learned counsel then referred to the evidence produced which had taken place on the subject, which he contended supported his view of the case.

His lordship said the court above had directed the questions which should be submitted to the jury, and he should follow the course so pointed out. Mr. Martin contended that there was a question to be left for the decision of the jury, he had stated the facts applicable to it. He then came to the real question in the case, and the only way in which the plaintiffs would acquire any right to the goods was by a fraudulent preference having been shown to them by Mr. Higginson, which in law was illegal and invalid.

BILLS LADING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EUROPEAN TIMES." Sir.—I beg to inform you that I have no doubt obtained a copy of your paper of to-morrow will no doubt contain a report of the case of Barton, Irlam, and Higginson, which perhaps is interesting to your readers to know that in a similar instance, where produce is put on board a vessel...

(From the Overland Friend of China, Nov. 29.)

As we were going to press we received the following notice from Canton:—Canton, 29th Nov., 1918.—Last night about 1 past 10 Mr. J. A. F. Meadows coming up from Whampoa in his own boat was attacked by Ladrones, just below the Battery...

THE case of two Chinese Junks resisting the police—in consequence of which three Chinese men and one policeman were killed—mentioned in last month's paper, and the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury has caused a deal of discussion and some difference of opinion.

The first Jury sat on the 11th inst.; their lengthened verdict amounted to a justification of the officials in shooting the men who resisted authority. It could not have vindicated the Junkmen, and was chiefly of importance as it supposed to have guided the Jury on the body of the policeman, who more clearly and briefly returned a somewhat similar verdict, justifying the Chinese in shooting the policeman, which was done before any of the Junkmen were killed.

We were strengthened in this opinion by the fact that at one period numerous piracies were committed in the harbour, some of them by men representing themselves to be policemen. In the eye of the law, a killing is constant in the performance of the duty is murder, if under a mistaken impression it is manslaughter. The crime may only have been manslaughter for which a verdict with a clear...

...prisoners to be dealt with legally by the Supreme Court. From causes we have already mentioned, popular feeling was strong in the prisoners' favour. The Coroner could not commit them in the face of his own verdict and that of a Jury of three; and though the government might have had them examined before the Magistrate and committed, it gave way to the general wish, and the men were allowed to leave the colony.

A very dangerous precedent however has been established. The Northern Junkmen are proverbially a lawless set of men, often engaged in illegal traffic, and accustomed to set their own Authorities at defiance. A Singapore paper of 14th October mentions, among other trials at the Criminal Sessions, that the crew of a Chinese Junk charged with resisting some Sheriff's officers sent on board to serve a writ or process of the court. No lives were lost; but the officers received personal violence. To prevent the recurrence of similar mistakes, the Hongkong Government has issued a Notification, which with a letter of instructions to the Harbour-Master follows:—

COLONIAL OFFICE VICTORIA, HONGKONG, 20th November, 1918.

Sir, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to enclose copy of a Notification which is hereby directed to communicate generally to the Junkmen of the Chinese Shipping in the Harbour. His Excellency desires that you should at the same time every effort to ally the fact that these provisions are intended to give effect to the provisions of the Harbour, by explaining to them that for some time past no act of Piracy has been committed in this Port; and enjoining them in the event of violence being used to them on board their Junks, by any person or persons, whether in the employment of Government or not, to lay their complaint thereof immediately before the Police Magistrate, as any of the Police Authorities, as by them the matter cannot fail to be properly investigated.

You will further cause the Junkmen to be made aware that a British Ship or vessel is almost always stationed here, the boat of which, as well as a Police boat, guard the Harbour at night; and that, should it appear to them that there is any other vessel representing itself to be one of these, they ought to lose no time in giving the necessary information.

Translations of the Notification are being prepared, and will be sent to you for distribution as soon as they are completed.—I am, &c.

W. P. PENDER, Esq., Harbour-Master and Marine Magistrate. (Two copies.)

W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the proceedings of the Coroner's Inquests held upon the bodies of the two Chinese and the Policeman who were killed upon the 15th ultimo, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to notify to all whom it may concern, that as appears from the evidence on oath presented of the making of a German and Prussian declaration dated 23rd May 1918, it is not to be understood that a British Ship or vessel is almost always stationed here, the boat of which, as well as a Police boat, guard the Harbour at night; and that, should it appear to them that there is any other vessel representing itself to be one of these, they ought to lose no time in giving the necessary information.

It is not the intention of Government to present any of the police connected with the unfortunate affair of the 15th ultimo, in which an illegal opposition to constituted authority was committed, as a precedent for any future offences, a person whatever, heretofore committing a similar act of resistance, shall be allowed to avail himself of the plea of ignorance of the Law as Custom, but shall be forthwith prosecuted as a Lawbreaker.

By Order, (Signed) W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary. Colonial Office, Victoria, Hongkong, 20th November, 1918. (Two copies.)

W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary.

Another circumstance may have influenced the Jury. A local ordinance empowers the Superintendent and Inspectors of police to board Junks without warrants, but a subsequent proclamation appeared to supersede this ordinance, limiting the power to the Harbour-Master and persons carrying warrants; it was even alleged by translators of the proclamation that the Master of a Junk could obstruct them, were he so inclined. This proclamation has led to a little discussion, but it is clear and settled that though the Chinese composition of the proclamation may not be very elegant, the language is clear and explicit, and that the Harbour-Master or a person bearing a warrant, together with policemen have power to board a Junk. In itself the proclamation is not law as opposed to an ordinance sanctioned by Her Majesty, and in so far it is opposed to such an ordinance, that it does not state that the Superintendent of police and Inspectors can board without warrants. In the case under review, the Junkmen did not enquire whether it was the Harbour-Master or Superintendent, but fired killing one man in the Superintendent's boat. But putting this question aside, since the Junkmen have been released they have been shown the proclamation, which they declare they never saw before, and that they clearly understand its purport to be that government officials have power to board Junks. This brings the question to a point,—they either fired into the police-boats taking them for pirates; or they wantonly broke the laws, committing murder to indulge a savage disposition. Great hopes there will not be a like occurrence in this harbour, or the Provost-Marshal may have a duty to perform.

The following article on the administration of the Punjab is taken from the "Calcutta Star" of the 7th ultimo:—

The question then exhibits itself in its true light, not as one of political principles but of efficient administration. Lord Hardinge decided that with his time to be consumed upon a single given point such a force as should be with that point, and that was what was possible. To wield that force, the Government required an able man, thoroughly conversant with the Punjab as a political administrator; one, analytic, energetic and self-reliant, willing to take responsibility upon himself when the occasion should arise.

...While Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir John Little, respectively held the highest political and military posts in the Punjab, their combined talents prevailed. Lord Hardinge's arrangement to be fully equivalent to his own. The two were formed, one after another, but a rigid eye was upon them, and their secret threads were in the hands of the Resident. At the right moment, the conspirators engaged in each case showed that all their efforts were unavailing, and they at length relinquished the practice of treason in despair. There were several examples under; because it was felt that such might do more harm than good and indeed the right policy under such circumstances was to persuade and render office rather than to attempt to force it.

But when an accident like that at Mooltan enabled the sirdars to test the governing qualities of the second administration at Lahore, they found those specially absent which had driven them to despair under the sway of their predecessor. A gross outrage remained unavenged for months in the eyes of the sirdar and his accidental discovery was to justify a paralysis of action which astonished the length and breadth of British India; month passed in fruitless deliberation, and the only decisive result was to impress on the population of both sides of the Sutlej that it would be no wonder if the conduct led to general insurrection of the districts on both sides of the Punjab; and that a serious re-arrangement of our relations with the Punjab, and to seek a plea in a widely spread insurrection for abrogating our present treaties, and setting under a colour of justice and with the strong hand upon the dominion of the infant, of whose throne as a British monarch, we declared ourselves guardians. Manifestly, this could not have devised a more appropriate series of measures or one more skillfully adapted to ensure its success. As, however, we have not any reason to believe in the existence of political subtlety so profound, of an esprit so fine, as ruled the republican chiefs of Italy in the middle ages—we must, till some full, true and particular narrative from a parliamentary blue book elucidates what is dark in the eyes of the public, continue in the belief that the present state of affairs in the Punjab is the result of mismanagement and not of any inherent defect in our administration, and successively developed by the entire complicity of Sikh Chiefs and supported by the entire body of the Sikh people.

In other directions the defection of Sher Singh has induced a mutinous spirit among the Sikh troops beyond the Indus and movements towards the central provinces have been reported on their part. But the fords the mutineers have been occupied, and it is expected of the river will be kept in check till General White receives such reinforcements as will enable him to resume offensive operations. The disturbances in the Kongra and Noorpoor districts have been suppressed; the leader Ran Singh was signally defeated by Major Fisher, his party entirely broken up and himself a fugitive whose capture is expected every instant. At Peshawar down to the 18th instant all was well; an attempt to effect a seizure of the guns of the division at that capital was frustrated in the completion of it, and though emissaries are hard at work to induce a demonstration in favour of Sher Singh, they have not yet been successful. Major Lawrence is however sensible of the jeopardy in which he stands and has accordingly sent reinforcements from Lahore without loss of time. Captain Abbott is still in face of Chitaur Singh at Nara. The career of the latter is described by the Delhi Gazette with detail, in no article transferred to a subsequent column. He yet remains marching towards Mooltan until he can obtain the co-operation of the Peshawar sirdars, and there are strong reasons to believe that he will obtain it. At Lahore, it was reported by the Delhi Gazette that the British troops, which were sent to suppress the mutiny, had been ordered to march with great care and crowned with success, and the Sikh who had held possession in name of the Durbar were shown the door with much politeness. Meanwhile there is a general move of strategy upon the western frontier. The completion of each regiment has again been raised to 1000 men, and the officers of those corps which are now in the Punjab who are on active duty have been ordered to join without delay. Some of these gentlemen have been twenty years absent from this country, and would have been better disposed of by being permanently removed to some employment, their reinstatement being otherwise unjustified.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Experts from this quarter to the beginning of September, inform us that the rebellion of the Dutch Boers had assumed a formidable aspect. The rebel leader Pretorius, who has and has accompanied the style and title of a "King of the Orange River," had collected a large force, (about 2,200) of armed Boers beyond the Orange River. A proclamation was widely circulated, and to be

