

TABLE IX.—Exchange Table of Dollars into Rupees.
At the rate of 225 Company's Rupees for 100 Dollars.

Dec.	Piec.	Dec.	Ans. Picc.	Dls. dec.	Rs. A. P.	Dls.	Rs. A.	Dts.	Rs. Ans.	Dls.	Rs. Ans.	Dollars.	Rupees.
.001	0 ¹ / ₁₀₀₀	.028	1 0 ¹² / ₁₀₀₀	.100	0 3 7 ¹ / ₁₀₀₀	19	42 12	46	103 8	73	164 4	100	225
.002	0 ² / ₁₀₀₀	.029	1 0 ¹⁶ / ₁₀₀₀	.200	0 7 2 ⁶ / ₁₀₀₀	20	45 0	47	105 12	74	166 8	200	450
.003	1 ³ / ₁₀₀₀	.030	1 0 ²⁴ / ₁₀₀₀	.300	0 10 9 ⁶ / ₁₀₀₀	21	47 4	48	108 0	75	168 12	300	675
.004	1 ⁴ / ₁₀₀₀	.031	1 1 ⁴ / ₁₀₀₀	.400	0 14 4 ⁶ / ₁₀₀₀	22	49 8	49	110 4	76	171 0	400	900
.005	2 ⁵ / ₁₀₀₀	.032	1 1 ¹² / ₁₀₀₀	.500	1 2 0 ⁶ / ₁₀₀₀	23	51 12	50	112 8	77	173 4	500	1,125
.006	2 ⁶ / ₁₀₀₀	.033	1 2 ¹⁶ / ₁₀₀₀	.600	1 5 7 ⁶ / ₁₀₀₀	24	54 0	51	114 12	78	175 8	600	1,350
.007	3 ⁷ / ₁₀₀₀	.034	1 2 ²⁴ / ₁₀₀₀	.700	1 9 2 ⁶ / ₁₀₀₀	25	56 4	52	117 0	79	177 12	700	1,575
.008	3 ⁸ / ₁₀₀₀	.035	1 3 ³² / ₁₀₀₀	.800	1 12 9 ⁶ / ₁₀₀₀	26	58 8	53	119 4	80	180 0	800	1,800
.009	3 ⁹ / ₁₀₀₀	.036	1 3 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀₀	.900	2 0 4 ⁶ / ₁₀₀₀	27	60 12	54	121 8	81	182 4	900	2,025
.010	4 ¹⁰ / ₁₀₀₀	.037	1 3 ⁴⁸ / ₁₀₀₀	1.000	2 4 0 ⁶ / ₁₀₀₀	28	63 0	55	123 12	82	184 8	1,000	2,250
.011	4 ¹¹ / ₁₀₀₀	.038	1 4 ⁵⁶ / ₁₀₀₀	2.000	4 8 0	29	65 4	56	126 0	83	186 12	2,000	4,500
.012	5 ¹² / ₁₀₀₀	.039	1 4 ⁶⁴ / ₁₀₀₀	3.000	6 12 0	30	67 8	57	128 4	84	189 0	3,000	6,750
.013	5 ¹³ / ₁₀₀₀	.040	1 5 ⁷² / ₁₀₀₀	4.000	9 0 0	31	69 12	58	130 8	85	191 4	4,000	9,000
.014	6 ¹⁴ / ₁₀₀₀	.041	1 5 ⁸⁰ / ₁₀₀₀	5.000	11 4 0	32	72 0	59	132 12	86	193 8	5,000	11,250
.015	6 ¹⁵ / ₁₀₀₀	.042	1 6 ⁸⁸ / ₁₀₀₀	6.000	13 8 0	33	74 4	60	135 0	87	195 12	6,000	13,500
.016	6 ¹⁶ / ₁₀₀₀	.043	1 6 ⁹⁶ / ₁₀₀₀	7.000	15 12 0	34	76 8	61	137 4	88	198 0	7,000	15,750
.017	7 ¹⁷ / ₁₀₀₀	.044	1 7 ¹⁰⁴ / ₁₀₀₀	8.000	18 0 0	35	78 12	62	139 8	89	200 4	8,000	18,000
.018	7 ¹⁸ / ₁₀₀₀	.045	1 7 ¹¹² / ₁₀₀₀	9.000	20 4 0	36	81 0	63	141 12	90	202 8	9,000	20,250
.019	8 ¹⁹ / ₁₀₀₀	.046	1 7 ¹²⁰ / ₁₀₀₀	10.000	22 8 0	37	83 4	64	144 0	91	204 12	10,000	22,500
.020	8 ²⁰ / ₁₀₀₀	.047	1 8 ¹²⁸ / ₁₀₀₀	11.000	24 12 0	38	85 8	65	146 4	92	207 0	20,000	45,000
.021	9 ²¹ / ₁₀₀₀	.048	1 8 ¹³⁶ / ₁₀₀₀	12.000	27 0 0	39	87 12	66	148 8	93	209 4	30,000	67,500
.022	9 ²² / ₁₀₀₀	.049	1 9 ¹⁴⁴ / ₁₀₀₀	13.000	29 4 0	40	90 0	67	150 12	94	211 8	40,000	90,000
.023	9 ²³ / ₁₀₀₀	.050	1 9 ¹⁵² / ₁₀₀₀	14.000	31 8 0	41	92 4	68	153 0	95	213 12	50,000	112,500
.024	10 ²⁴ / ₁₀₀₀	.060	2 1 ¹⁶⁰ / ₁₀₀₀	15.000	33 12 0	42	94 8	69	155 4	96	216 0	60,000	135,000
.025	10 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀₀	.070	2 5 ¹⁶⁸ / ₁₀₀₀	16.000	36 0 0	43	96 12	70	157 8	97	218 4	70,000	157,500
.026	11 ²⁶ / ₁₀₀₀	.080	2 10 ¹⁷⁶ / ₁₀₀₀	17.000	38 4 0	44	99 0	71	159 12	98	220 8	80,000	180,000
.027	11 ²⁷ / ₁₀₀₀	.090	3 2 ¹⁸⁴ / ₁₀₀₀	18.000	40 8 0	45	101 4	72	162 0	99	222 12	90,000	202,500

Bullion ; its importation and exportation. Value of the dollar in rupees.

Section 3.

BULLION, AND OPERATIONS IN IT.

Coined and uncoined bullion was formerly a considerable article of import into China, particularly at the commencement of the American trade, when the United States afforded no manufactures marketable at Canton, and the trade in British manufactured goods had not yet been taken up by them. To the Americans this branch of import commerce is still chiefly confined ; but with them also it has very much decreased, and the cost of their exports is now paid, partly by the sale of cotton, woollen, and other British manufactures, partly by American cotton fabrics and metals, and partly by bills drawn on London.—On the other hand, the export of bullion from China has of late years been carried on to a considerable extent as will appear from the Tabular Statement of the export trade with China on pages 128-130, and a few remarks on this head in the statements on pages 144 *et seq.* The following is the amount value of silver bullion exported by the English, from 1830 to 1834. Since this period, the exportation of treasure has increased very greatly.

Years.	By the Company.	By private trade.	Total.
1830-31	\$1,910,936	\$4,654,350	\$6,595,306
1831-32	1,173,957	2,797,866	3,971,813
1832-33	1,356,059	3,469,696	4,825,755
1833-34	155,030	6,062,790	6,217,820

The value of exports of gold bullion, on private account, during three years was in

1831-32, \$51,190....1832-33, \$65,170....1833-34, \$513,795.

The exports of silver are in dollars, both Spanish and Republican, in sycee silver, in South American bar silver,—and to a small extent in plata pina, previously imported from South America in ships of the United States. During the first two years of the above statement, the exports were chiefly in dollars ; but during the two last years the amount of dollar silver exported fell far short of that of sycee. Gold has not been procurable in any considerable quantity in this market the last four years ; the form in which it is usually exported is as gold leaf.

The importation of silver from England into China has never been very great, and the annual amounts fluctuate very much, as the following sums show.

Years.	ounces.	Years.	ounces.	Years.	ounces.
1828	5,752	1833	22,284	1837	122,840
1829	35,330	1834	158,326	1838	125,197
1830	39,397	1835	213,005	1839	947,257
1831	21,873	1836	8,690		

Dollars, when taken to India, are recoined into rupees. Assuming the Spanish dollar to weigh 416 *grs.*, and to be 5 *duts.* Wo. we have for

London and other mints' charges. Weight of tael and rupee. Prices of bullion.

100 Dolls. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} =231.111 \text{ tolas in weight.} \\ =225.858 \text{ Fkd. rupees} \\ =211.742 \text{ Sa. rupees} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{less seignorage} \\ \text{2 per cent.} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 221.311 \text{ Fkd. rupees.} \\ = 207.508 \text{ Sicca rupees.} \end{array} \right.$

The result of a recoinage of sycee and broken dollars at Calcutta is as follows.

100 taels of sycee silver, av. 15 dwts. Br. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 322.135 \text{ tolas in weight} \\ = 314.108 \text{ Comp. rupees.} \\ = 322.602 \text{ Sicca rupees.} \end{array} \right. = 120 \text{ oz. 16 dwts. English.}$
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{or deducting duty} \\ \text{of 2 per cent.} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 337.226 \text{ Co. rupees.} \\ 316.150 \text{ Sa. rupees.} \end{array} \right.$
 100 taels of dollars, 5 Wo. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 314.811 \text{ Comp. rupees.} \\ = 295.135 \text{ Sicca rupees.} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{or deducting duty} \\ \text{of 2 per cent.} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 308.515 \text{ Co. rupees.} \\ 289.233 \text{ Sa. rupees.} \end{array} \right.$

The following results of remittances in sycee, may afford some idea of the relative value of the tael at the English and Indian mints.

1000 taels sycee yield $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{at London, } \pounds 316, \text{ at 5s. per oz. (including } 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ per} \\ \text{cent. for gold);—or deducting charges, } \pounds 309 \text{ 7s. 6d.} \\ \text{at Calcutta, 3078 Sa. Rs., or deducting charges, } 3062 \text{ Rs.} \\ \text{at Bombay, 3335 Bombay Rs., } \text{---} \text{ } 3302 \text{ Rs.} \end{array} \right.$

In London, chopped or broken dollars never pass as coin but must be melted at the mint; the seignorage at that mint on silver is nearly 6 per cent.; on gold, nothing. When assayed at London, the sycee is frequently found to contain a small admixture of gold.

At Calcutta, a charge of one per cent. is levied on a recoinage of Co.'s rupees; on assaying bullion brought for coining, the charge is $\frac{4}{10}$ per cent. per pennyweight of worseness; but it is a common practice at that mint, to remit this charge up to 6 wo. For coining bullion, the seignorage or mint duty is 2 per cent.

Silver, at Bombay, is either sold in the bazar, at so many rupees per 100 tolas, or sent to the mint, where it is coined into rupees, after deducting 2.807 per cent. for mint duty; 100 rupees in weight of pure silver yield 108 rs. 2 qrs. 78 reas, from which must be deducted mint duty as above, 2.807 per cent. On broken dollars, there is also in general, a charge of half per cent. for refining.

Weight of the Tael and Dollar compared with Indian moneys.

	English Troy grs.	Calcutta sicca wt. of 179 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.	Co.'s rupee of 180 grains.
A Tael is equal to	579.84	3.227	3.221 to 3.223 $\frac{1}{2}$
A Dollar is equal to	416	2.314	2.310 to 2.320

The weight of the dollar is not very uniform: 866 ounces troy are often considered as equal, on an average, to 1000 dollars weight.

The out-turn of sycee silver at Bombay is generally a trifle more than 180 grains per tola.

Average prices of various descriptions of Bullion.

Some remarks on the fluctuations in the prices of various sorts of dollars and bullion are contained on pages 201, 205, &c. The prices ten years ago, were:

	Spanish Dollars, unchopped.	Sycee silver.	Gold.
1832-3	1 a 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ p. ct. prem.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ p. ct. prem.	\$23 a 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ p. tael.
1833-4	1 a 3	2 a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$22.95

Fineness of silver.

Tab. 8. English and Chinese standards compared.

Latterly, the amount of Republican dollars brought to China has much increased, and the fluctuations have been greater. Carolus III dollars, unstamped and perfect with full mill, range from 5 to 15 per cent. premium. Ferdinand dollars from par to 2 per cent. discount. Republican dollars fluctuate from 3 to 6 per cent. discount. Sycee silver from par to 5 per cent. premium.

OPERATIONS IN SILVER.

Touch.—To ascertain the touch from the assay master's report, 'Better or worse than standard,' usually requires a troublesome calculation. This difficulty is obviated by Table X. For instance, if silver at Calcutta is reported 8 *dwt.*s. better, we find from the table that the Calcutta standard contains 91.66 per cent., or 11 ounces of pure silver in 12 ounces of standard, adding to which 8 *dwt.*s., we have 11 oz. 8 *dwt.*s., or 95 per cent. touch. But if reported in London 8 *dwt.*s. better, the English standard being 11 oz. 2 *dwt.*s., the sum of both is 11 oz. 10 *dwt.*s., or 95.833 per cent. touch.

TABLE X.—English and Chinese modes of stating the purity of silver compared.

<i>English Assay.</i>		<i>Chinese Touch.</i>	<i>English Assay.</i>		<i>Chinese Touch.</i>	<i>English Assay.</i>		<i>Chinese Touch.</i>
Oz.	dwt.s.	Per cent.	Oz.	dwt.s.	Per cent.	Oz.	dwt.s.	Per cent.
12	0	100.000	11	0	} 91.666	10	0	83.333
11	19	99.583	10	19		91.250	9	19
11	18	99.166	10	18	90.833	9	18	82.500
11	17	98.750	10	17	90.416	9	17	82.083
11	16	98.333	10	16	90.000	9	16	81.666
11	15	97.916	10	15	89.583	9	15	81.250
11	14	97.500	10	14	} 89.166	9	14	80.833
11	13	97.083	10	13		88.750	9	13
11	12	96.666	10	12	88.333	9	12	80.000
11	11	96.250	10	11	87.916	9	11	79.583
11	10	95.833	10	10	87.500	9	10	79.166
11	9	95.416	10	9	87.083	9	9	78.750
11	8	95.000	10	8	86.666	9	8	78.333
11	7	94.583	10	7	86.250	9	7	77.916
11	6	94.166	10	6	85.833	9	6	77.500
11	5	93.750	10	5	85.416	9	5	77.083
11	4	93.333	10	4	85.000	9	4	76.666
11	3	92.916	10	3	84.583	9	3	76.250
11	2	} 92.500	10	2	84.166	9	2	75.833
English Standard.			10	1	83.750	9	1	75.416
11	1	92.083	10	1		9	0	75.000

Conversion of silver to the standard. Proportionate prices. Silver coins.

To convert the actual weight into standard weight, in London called also the pay weight.—Multiply the actual weight by the number of pennyweights in the report, and divide the product by the standard, viz. in England, 222 dwts., and in Calcutta, 220 dwts. The quotient is the betterness or worseness, which add to or subtract from the actual weight.

Note. In London, the full weight of silver, in large quantities, is not taken lower than to quarters of an ounce. The standard weight is calculated to 1 dwt.

Example.

To reduce 17 lbs. 10 oz. 15 dwts. of silver, reported Worse $8\frac{1}{2}$ dwts., to standard weight.

lbs.	oz.	dwt.		oz.	dwt.	
17	10	15	or	214	15	actual weight.
			×		$8\frac{1}{2}$	worse.
				1718	0	
				107	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
				222)	1825	$7\frac{1}{2}$ (8 oz. 4 dwts.)

lbs.	oz.	dwt.	
17	10	15	Full weight
	84		Worseness
17	2	11	or 206 oz. 11 dwts. standard weight.

To find the value of silver.—Suppose 206 oz. 11 dwts. of the former example, sold at 5s. per ounce.

oz.	dwts.	
206	11	
	5	
20) 55	(2s. 9d.
206 oz. × 5s. =	1030s. 0d.	
	1032s. 9d.	or £51 12s. 9d.

Or the value of silver may otherwise be found by the use of the following formula. Assume the price of 20s. per ounce. Then every ounce will represent a pound sterling; every pennyweight (there being 20 in an ounce) will be a shilling; and every grain (there being 24 in a dwt.) a halfpenny. We have then for the above silver, the sum of £206 11s., or at 5s., the quarter thereof, £51 12s. 9d.

Any other price may be calculated in the same way by taking parts of a pound.

- At 5s. per standard ounce,—
- A pennyweight is worth 3 pence;
- A grain is worth $\frac{1}{8}$ of a penny;
- A penny is equal to 8 grs. British standard, or 7.4 grs. of pure silver;
- A shilling is equal to 96 grs. ——— or 88.8 grs. of pure silver.

Coins are usually valued from the standard weight, at the fixed price of 5s. per oz. standard; from which the market price has fluctuated but little, for some time back. Dollars are usually sold by their actual weight, at a variable price per ounce, without calculating the standard weight. Other silver is sold by the standard weight, at a variable price per ounce standard.

To find the purity and value of silver ; and the weight, purity and value of gold.

To calculate the quantity of pure silver in any given weight of assayed silver.

If the silver is British standard, multiply by 37, and divide by 40.

If — Calcutta do. — 11, — 12.

If better or worse than standard, let the betterness or worseness be added to or subtracted from the standard, viz. British, 222 *dwt.*; Calcutta, 220 *dwt.* Multiply the weight by the result, and divide the product by 240.

To calculate the sterling value of silver coins at 5s. per standard oz.

Add to, or subtract from, the standard, which is 222 *dwt.*, the assay report of better or worse ; multiply the result by the weight in grains ; which product multiply by 563. Then point off six decimals, which will give the value in pence and decimals of a penny.

Thus, the Spanish dollar weighs 416 *grs.*, and is 8 *dwt.* worse.

Standard	222 <i>dwt.</i>
Deduct	8

214 × 416 *grs.* = 89024 × 563 = Pence 50.120512 decimals.

OPERATIONS IN GOLD.

The British standard purity of gold is 22 carats of fine gold, out of 24 carats full weight of metal, say $\frac{1}{2}$ or 91.66 per cent., the same as the standard silver of Calcutta. The gold carat is a nominal weight, divided into 4 grains.

To find the standard weight of gold.—State a question of proportion : As 22 carats are to the assay or report of fineness, so is the actual weight to the quantity that is to be added to, or subtracted from, the actual weight, according as the report is *better* or *worse*.

To find the quantity of pure gold in any given weight of assayed gold. Find the standard weight, and subtract from it one twelfth part.

To find the value of gold.—Gold is valued either from its actual weight by a price varying according to the variation in purity, being about 3s. 6*d.* per carat, and 10½*d.* per grain, if better,—or 4s. per carat, and 1s. per grain, if worse ; the latter allowance being the greater to defray the expense of refining : Or, it is valued by the market price per ounce standard, from the quantity of standard gold.

COINS are usually valued at the mint price of gold, which is £3 17s. 10½*d.* per ounce standard. In calculating the price, it is convenient to assume the rate of 20s. per ounce ; every pennyweight will then be a shilling, and every grain a halfpenny.

	£	s.	d.
Thus, 171 oz. 11 <i>dwt.</i> 12 <i>grs.</i> will be . . .	171	11	6
Suppose the price to be £3 16s.	×		4
Which gives the amount, at £4	687	6	0
Subtract a fifth of original amount, equal to 4s	34	6	4
And you have the amount at £3 16s.	£ 651	19	8

To find the value of gold coins. *Tab. 9. Touch and value of various coins.*

To ascertain the sterling value of gold coins, at the standard of £3 17s. 10½d. per oz.

Add to or subtract from the standard, the assay report of better or worse. Reduce the carats into grains, which multiply by the weight in grains. Multiply the product by 92182, and point off nine decimals from the product, which will leave the answer in pounds and decimals of a pound sterling.

Thus, what is the value of a Prussian double Frederick d'or, weighing 8 dwts. 14 grs., and reported worse 2 grs.

	<i>carats. grs.</i>	
From	22 0	the fineness of English standard gold,
Deduct	2	
	21 2	or 86 grains.

Then, 8 dwts. 14 grs. = 206 grs. \times 86 = 17716 \times 92182 = £1.633096312, or £1 12s. 7.94d.

Or it can be done by two proportions. Thus, supposing a Louis d'or of 9 dwts. 20 grs. weight, and 21 car. 2½ grs. fineness: we say, as 22 car.: 21 car. 2½ grs.: 9 dwts. 20 grs.: 9 dwts. 16 grs., the amount of standard gold. Then as 1 oz.: 3l. 17s. 10½d.: 9 dwts. 16 grs.: 1l. 17s. 7½d., the sterling value of the Louis.

TABLE XI.—Touch and value of various coins from assays at the London mint.

SILVER COINS, at 5s. per oz. standard, equal to 1d. for 7.4 grs. of fine silver.

COINS.	Touch per cent.	Better or Worse than British standard.	Total Weight.	Weight of Pure metal.	Sterling Value.	\$100 equal to
			<i>Dwts. Grs.</i>	<i>Grs. dcls.</i>	<i>Pence</i>	
Spanish Dollar.....	89.16	W. 8	416	370.9	50.12	100
United States' dollar, average of 8 years	} 88.96	W. 8½	416	370.1	50.01	100.21
Mexican Dollar.....		W. 7½	415.75	371.57	50.21	99.80
Peruvian Dollar.....	89.79	W. 6½	415	372.63	50.35	99.53
Five Franc piece.....	89.58	W. 7	385	345.56	46.69	107.33
Rupee, Sicca.....	91.66	W. 2	191.91	175.923	23.77	210.83
Do. Company's....	91.66	W. 2	180	165	22.30	224.81
Shilling new coinage, value in wt.....	} 92.50	Standard	87½	80.7	10.90	459.50

GOLD COINS, at £3 17s. 10½d. per standard ounce.

COINS.	Touch.	Better or Worse.	Total Weight.	Pure metal.	Sterling value.	Value in dollars.
			<i>Grs.</i>	<i>Grs.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>\$ cen.</i>
Guinea.....	91.66	Standard	129½	118.7	21 0	5.029
Sovereign	91.66	ditto	123½	113.1	20 0	4.792
Mohur, Calcutta.....	91.66	ditto	204.71	187.65	33 1½	7.930
Do. Company's....	91.66	ditto	180	165	29 1½	6.991
Spanish Doubloon....	87.50	W. 1.0½	416½	362.26	64 1½	15.350
American Eagle.....	91.66	Standard	270	246.09	43 6¾	10.428
Napoleon, 20 francs	90.00	W. 0.1¾	99½	89.39	15 9¾	3.780

TABLE XII.—Comparison of South American with old Spanish Dollars.

Strts of Dollar.	Assay Report.	Gross Weight.	Pure Metal.
<i>The Old Spanish Dollar</i> ,.....	Wo. 8 dwts.	17 dwts. 8 grs.	15 dwts. 10 $\frac{9}{10}$ grs.
Mexican Dollar, 1831,.....	Wo. 6 $\frac{7}{10}$ dwts.	17 dwts. 10 $\frac{4}{10}$ grs.	15 dwts. 15 $\frac{7}{10}$ grs.
Ditto. 1832,.....	Wo. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ dwts.	17 dwts. 4 $\frac{9}{10}$ grs.	15 dwts. 9 grs.
Ditto. 1833,.....	Wo. 6 $\frac{3}{5}$ dwts.	17 dwts. 10 $\frac{9}{10}$ grs.	15 dwts. 16 grs.
Bolivian Dollar, 1829,.....	Wo. 5 $\frac{3}{5}$ dwts.	17 dwts. 8 $\frac{3}{10}$ grs.	15 dwts. 15 $\frac{3}{10}$ grs.
Ditto. 1832,.....	Wo. 5 $\frac{1}{5}$ dwts.	17 dwts. 7 $\frac{9}{10}$ grs.	15 dwts. 15 $\frac{2}{10}$ grs.
Peruvian Dollar, 1832,.....	Wo. 5 $\frac{1}{5}$ dwts.	17 dwts. 4 grs.	15 dwts. 11 $\frac{1}{10}$ grs.
Ditto. 1832,.....	Wo. 5 dwts.	17 dwts. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.	15 dwts. 15 $\frac{3}{5}$ grs.
Chilian Dollar, 1834,.....	Wo. 5 $\frac{3}{5}$ dwts.	17 dwts. 13 $\frac{3}{5}$ grs.	15 dwts. 20 $\frac{2}{10}$ grs.
Rio Plata Dollar,.....	Wo. 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ dwts.	17 dwts. 1 $\frac{1}{5}$ grs.	15 dwts. 7 $\frac{7}{10}$ grs.
<i>The Old Spanish $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollar</i>	Wo. 8 dwts.	8 dwts. 16 grs.	7 dwts. 17 $\frac{4}{10}$ grs.
Bolivian $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollar,.....	Wo. 3 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ dwt.	8 dwts. 16 $\frac{4}{5}$ grs.	5 dwts. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
<i>The Old Spanish $\frac{1}{4}$ Dollar</i> ,.....	Wo. 8 dwts.	4 dwts. 8 grs.	3 dwts. 20 $\frac{7}{10}$ grs.
Mexican $\frac{1}{4}$ Dollar,.....	Wo. 6 $\frac{2}{10}$ dwts.	4 dwts. 6 $\frac{9}{10}$ grs.	3 dwts. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
Central American ditto,.....	Wo. 3 $\frac{7}{10}$ dwts.	3 dwts. 23 grs.	3 dwts. 14 $\frac{4}{10}$ grs.
Boliviana ditto,.....	Wo. 3 oz.	4 dwts. 8 $\frac{7}{10}$ grs.	2 dwts. 22 $\frac{7}{10}$ grs.
Columbia Cundinamarca, 1821.....	Wo. 2 oz. 19 dwts.	4 dwts. 8 grs.	2 dwts. 22 $\frac{6}{10}$ grs.
<i>The Old Spanish $\frac{1}{8}$ Dollar</i> ,.....	Wo. 8 dwts.	2 dwts. 4 grs.	1 dwt. 22 $\frac{4}{10}$ grs.
Central American $\frac{1}{8}$ Dollar,.....	Wo. 7 $\frac{1}{10}$ dwts.	2 dwts. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.	1 dwt. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
Columbia Cundinamarca, 1821,.....	Wo. 3 oz. 2 dwts.	3 dwts. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.	1 dwt. 13 grs.
Columbia New Granada, Cundina- marca 1831,..... }	Wo. 4 oz. 6 dwts.	1 dwt. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.	0 dwt. 22 $\frac{9}{10}$ grs.

Tab. 13. To convert money wt. into troy wt. Relative values of different weights.

The valuations in Table XI. differ more or less from the rates at which the coins circulate in their respective countries. The *current* value of the shilling is at the rate of 5s. 6d. the standard ounce. For a complete table of gold and silver coins, and their real and commercial values, see McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary, *art.* COINS.

It may be convenient to bear in mind, that according to data in the above table,

A grain of pure gold is equal to 4.237 cents, or if minute accuracy is not required, say $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents of a Spanish dollar.

A Spanish dollar is equal to 23.6 grs. of pure gold.

Pursuing the calculation further, we find that a tael (= 579.84 grs.) of pure gold is equal to \$24.57, according to the respective market values of gold and silver in London for some time back.

Section 4.

COMPARISON OF WEIGHTS.

TABLE XIII.—For converting Chinese money weight into English troy weight.

Taels.	Oz.	dwt.	grs.	dec.	Taels.	Oz.	dwt.	grs.	dec.	Candar.	Dwts.	grs.	dec.
100	120	16	0		9	10	17	10.56		9	2	4.1856	
50	60	8	0		8	9	13	6.72		8	1	22.3872	
25	30	4	0		7	8	9	2.88		7	1	16.5888	
24	28	19	20.16		6	7	4	23.04		6	1	10.7904	
23	27	15	16.32		5	6	0	19.20		5	1	4.9920	
22	26	11	12.48		4	4	16	15.36		4	0	23.1936	
21	25	7	8.64		3	3	12	11.52		3	0	17.3952	
20	24	3	4.80		2	2	8	7.68		2	0	11.5968	
19	22	19	0.96		1 Mace	1	4	3.84		1	0	5.7984	
18	21	14	21.12		9	1	1	17.956		Cash 9	0	5.21856	
17	20	10	17.28		8	0	19	7.872		8	0	4.63872	
16	19	6	13.44		7	0	16	21.888		7	0	4.05888	
15	18	2	9.60		6	0	14	11.904		6	0	3.47904	
14	16	18	5.76		5	0	12	1.920		5	0	2.89920	
13	15	14	1.92		4	0	9	15.936		4	0	2.31936	
12	14	9	22.08		3	0	7	5.952		3	0	1.73952	
11	13	5	18.24		2	0	4	19.968		2	0	1.15968	
10	12	1	14.40		1 or 10	0	2	9.984		1	0	0.57984	

Formulæ for comparing Chinese with English and Indian weights.

One pound troy is equal to taels $9\frac{933}{1000}$ nearly.

One pound avoirdupois is equal to three fourths of a catty, or 12 taels.

One hundredweight is equal to 84 catties.

Ninety catties seda at Macao is equal to one pecul balança.

One ton is equal to 16 peculs 80 catties.

One ton is equal to 27.222 Indian muns, or $27\frac{1}{4}$ muns nearly.

One Indian mun is $82\frac{2}{7}$ lbs. avoirdupois exactly.

Rules for mutually reducing various weights. Chinese English, and Indian

One Bengal factory maund is equal to 56 catties.

One Bengal bazar maund is equal to 61.6 catties.

To convert taels into pounds troy.—Divide by ten, and to the quotient add two thirds of one per cent.

To convert peculs into pounds avoirdupois.—Add a third to the number of catties.

To convert pounds avoirdupois into peculs.—Subtract a quarter, and divide by 100.

To convert hundredweights into peculs.—Multiply by 84 catties and divide by 100.

To convert peculs into hundredweights.—Multiply by 100 and divide by 84; or if minute exactness is not required, add one fifth, and from the result deduct 8 per mil.

To convert Bengal factory maunds into peculs.—Multiply by 56, and divide by 100.

To convert peculs into Bengal factory maunds.—Multiply by 100 and divide by 56; or if minute accuracy is not required, add three-quarters, and two per cent. upon the result.

To convert Bengal bazar maunds into peculs.—Multiply by 616 and divide by 1000.

To convert peculs into Bengal bazar maunds.—Multiply by 1000 and divide by 616; or if minute accuracy is not required, add $62\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

To convert Indian weights into avoirdupois weight. 1. Multiply the weight in seers by 72, and divide by 35: the result will be the weight in pounds av. Or, 2. multiply the weight in maunds by 36, and divide by 49: the result will be the weight in pounds av.

To convert avoirdupois weight into Indian weights. 1. Multiply the weight in pounds av. by 35, and divide by 72: the result will be the weight in seers. Or, 2. multiply the weight in cwts. by 49, and divide by 36: the result will be the weight in maunds.

TABLE XIV.—*Chinese, English, and Indian, large weights compared.*

A pecul is equal to	A cwt. is equal to		lbs. dec.
5.333	4.480	Madras maunds of 8 vis, or . . .	25.000
4.761	4.000	Bombay maunds of 40 Bombay seers, or	28.000
4.535	3.809	ditto 42 ditto	29.400
3.571	3.000	Surat maunds of 40 Surat seers or	37.333
3.484	2.926	ditto* 41 ditto	38.266
3.401	2.857	ditto† 42 ditto	39.199
3.303	2.774	ditto 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto	40.366
3.246	2.727	ditto 44 ditto	41.066
1.785	1.500	Bengal factory maunds of 40 seers, or	74.666
1.623	1.363	Bengal bazar ditto ditto	82.133

* By this weight China sugar is sold at Bombay.

† By this weight Malwa opium is sold at Damaun and in the interior of India.

large weights compared. Tab. 15. Cost of tea per pecul and pence per pound.

TABLE XIV.—Continued.

			lbs.	cwt.	pls. cwt
A Madras candy of 20 maunds is . . .			500	4.464	3 75
A Bombay candy of 20	} maunds, each		560	5.000	4 20
ditto 21			588	5.250	4 41
ditto 22			616	5.500	4 62
A Surat candy of 20		} maund 40 seers, is		746 $\frac{2}{3}$	6.666
ditto* 21			784	7.000	5 88
ditto 22			821 $\frac{1}{3}$	7.333	6 16

Section 5.

COMPARISON OF PRICES.

TABLE XV.—Comparison of the price of tea per pecul with the rate per pound.

Faels per p. cul.	At 4s. per Dollar.	At 4s. 7d. per Dollar.	At 4s. 8d. per Dollar.	At 4s. 9d. per Dollar.	At 4s. 10d. per Dollar.	At 4s. 11d. per Dollar.	At 5s. per Dollar.
	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.
20 equal	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11.458	11.666	11.875	12.083	12.291	12.500
21 "	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12.031	12.250	12.478	12.687	12.906	13.125
22 "	11	12.604	12.833	13.072	13.291	13.520	13.750
23 "	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13.177	13.416	13.666	13.895	14.135	14.375
24 "	12	13.749	14.000	14.250	14.499	14.749	15.000
25 "	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14.322	14.583	14.843	15.104	15.364	15.625
26 "	13	14.895	15.166	15.437	15.708	15.979	16.250
27 "	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	15.468	15.750	16.031	16.312	16.593	16.875
28 "	14	16.041	16.333	16.625	16.916	17.208	17.500
29 "	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	16.614	16.916	17.218	17.520	17.822	18.125
30 "	15	17.187	17.500	17.812	18.125	18.437	18.750
31 "	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	17.760	18.083	18.406	18.729	19.052	19.375
32 "	16	18.333	18.666	19.000	19.333	19.666	20.000
33 "	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	18.906	19.250	19.593	19.937	20.281	20.625
34 "	17	19.479	19.833	20.187	20.541	20.895	21.250
35 "	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	20.052	20.416	20.781	21.145	21.510	21.875
36 "	18	20.624	21.000	21.375	21.750	22.124	22.500
37 "	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	21.197	21.583	21.968	22.354	22.739	23.125
38 "	19	21.770	22.166	22.562	22.958	23.354	23.750
39 "	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	22.343	22.750	23.156	23.562	23.968	24.375
40 "	20	22.916	23.333	23.750	24.166	24.583	25.000

To convert dollars per pecul into shillings per pound, at 4s. per dollar.—Multiply by 3, and divide by 100.

To convert dollars per pecul into shillings per cwt., at the same exchange.—Multiply by 3 $\frac{26}{100}$.

To convert shillings per pound into dollars per pecul, at 4s. per dollar.—Multiply by 100, and divide by 3.

To convert shillings per cwt. into dollars per pecul, at the same exchange.—Multiply by 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ and divide by 100; the result will be nearly correct.

* By this weight cotton is sold at Bombay.

i Which, at one tael per pecul, is just a halfpenny per pound.

TABLE XVI.—Table showing the price per pound at which tea must be sold in London to cover cost and all charges.

Cost Taels per pecul.	Cost in Canton per lb. reckoning 7½ m. per \$100 at 5 per ct.	Canton charges at 5 per cent.	Freight per lb. at £8 p. ton.	Total.	London charges on preceding, 3 per cent.	Sale price to cover cost and all charges.
	Pence dec.	Pence dec.	Pence dec.	Pence dec.	Pence dec.	Pence dec.
15	9.375	0.5625	1.904	11.842	0.947	12.789
16	10.000	0.6000	"	12.504	1.000	13.504
17	10.625	0.6375	"	13.167	1.053	14.220
18	11.250	0.6750	"	13.829	1.106	14.935
19	11.875	0.7125	"	14.492	1.159	15.651
20	12.500	0.7500	"	15.154	1.212	16.366
21	13.125	0.7875	"	15.816	1.265	17.081
22	13.750	0.8250	"	16.478	1.318	17.796
23	14.375	0.8625	"	17.140	1.371	18.511
24	15.000	0.9000	"	17.802	1.424	19.226
25	15.625	0.9375	"	18.464	1.477	19.941
26	16.250	0.9750	"	19.126	1.530	20.656
27	16.875	1.0125	"	19.788	1.583	21.371
28	17.500	1.0500	"	20.450	1.636	22.086
29	18.125	1.0875	"	21.112	1.689	22.801
30	18.750	1.1250	"	21.779	1.742	23.521
31	19.375	1.1625	"	22.441	1.795	24.236
32	20.000	1.2000	"	23.103	1.848	24.951
33	20.625	1.2375	"	23.765	1.901	25.666
34	21.250	1.2750	"	24.427	1.954	26.381
35	21.875	1.3125	"	25.089	2.007	27.096
36	22.500	1.3500	"	25.751	2.060	27.811
37	23.125	1.3875	"	26.413	2.113	28.526
38	23.750	1.4250	"	27.075	2.166	29.241
39	24.375	1.4625	"	27.737	2.219	29.956
40	25.000	1.5000	"	28.404	2.272	30.676
41	25.625	1.5375	"	29.066	2.325	31.391
42	26.250	1.5750	"	29.728	2.378	32.106
43	26.875	1.6125	"	30.390	2.431	32.821
44	27.500	1.6500	"	31.052	2.484	33.536
45	28.125	1.6875	"	31.714	2.537	34.251
46	28.750	1.7250	"	32.376	2.590	34.966
47	29.375	1.7625	"	33.038	2.643	35.681
48	30.000	1.8000	"	33.700	2.696	36.396
49	30.625	1.8375	"	34.362	2.749	37.111
50	31.250	1.8750	"	35.029	2.802	37.831
51	31.875	1.9125	"	35.691	2.855	38.546
52	32.500	1.9500	"	36.353	2.908	39.261
53	33.125	1.9875	"	37.015	2.961	39.976
54	33.750	2.0250	"	37.677	3.014	40.691
55	34.375	2.0625	"	38.339	3.067	41.406
56	35.000	2.1000	"	39.001	3.120	42.121
57	35.625	2.1375	"	39.663	3.173	42.836
58	36.250	2.1750	"	40.325	3.226	43.551
59	36.875	2.2125	"	40.987	3.279	44.266
60	37.500	2.2500	"	41.654	3.332	44.986

Tab. 17. Rates for selling tea in London to avoid loss. In New York.

TABLE XVII.—Showing what tea must sell for in London to avoid loss if purchased in Canton at the following prices; reckoning freight £5 per ton, insurance 3 per cent., loss in weight 4 per cent., and all charges included.

Cost lbs. per pecul	Ex. at 4s. 6d. sell per lb.,	Ex. at 4s. 7d. sell per lb.,	Ex. at 4s. 8d. sell per lb.,	Ex. at 4s. 9d. sell per lb.,	Ex. at 4s. 10d. sell per lb.,	Ex. at 4s. 11d. sell per lb.,	Ex. at 5s. sell per lb.,	Ex. at 5s. 1d. sell per lb.,
20	1s. 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ d	1s. 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ d	1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	1s. 4d	1s. 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ d	1s. 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ d	1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	1s. 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ d
21	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
22	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 5	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 6 $\frac{3}{8}$
23	1 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{6}{8}$	1 6	1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
24	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 7	1 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 8
25	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
26	1 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
27	1 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{5}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
28	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 10	1 10 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 11
29	1 9 $\frac{1}{5}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10	1 10 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
30	1 9 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 10 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0	2 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
31	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
32	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 0	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 2
33	2 0	2 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 2	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3
34	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
35	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
36	2 2	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
37	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6
38	2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
39	2 4	2 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 5	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6	2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 7	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
40	2 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
41	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6	2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 7	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9
42	2 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
43	2 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
44	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 11	2 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
45	2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 10	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 11	2 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
46	2 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 1
47	2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 0	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
48	2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 0	3 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 2	3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
49	2 11	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 0	3 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 2	3 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
50	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 4
51	3 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 1	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 3	3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
52	3 1	3 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 3	3 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 5	3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
53	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 3	3 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 5	3 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
54	3 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 3	3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 7 $\frac{1}{4}$

The cost per pound in cents is the same as taels and mace per pecul; thus 30 taels per pecul is about 30 cents per pound. From 8 to 10 cts. per pound added to the cost price saves an adventure from loss, when sold in the market of New York.

Note. The rates of freight in Tables 16, 17, and 18, are almost double the present prices, but as this item in the calculation is a constant quantity for all prices, it can be ascertained and the difference between the actual freight and that here given, subtracted from the sale price opposite a given cost. Of course, the constant variation in rates of exchange and freight renders these tables only approximative.

Tab. 18. Rates for selling silk to avoid loss.

Tab. 19. Prices of cotton.

TABLE XVIII.—Showing what raw silk must sell for in London per pound to avoid loss if purchased in China at the following prices per pecul: reckoning freight at £6 per ton, insurance 3 per cent., loss in weight 4 per cent., and all charges included.

Taels	4s. 6d.	4s. 7d.	4s. 8d.	4s. 9d.	4s. 10d.	4s. 11d.	5s.	5s. 1d.
360	12s. 0d	12s. 2d	12s. 4d	12s. 9d	12s. 10d	13s. 1d	13s. 3d	13s. 6d
310	12 4	12 6	12 10	13 0	13 4	13 6	13 8	14 0
320	12 8	13 0	13 3	13 4	13 8	13 11	14 2	14 4
330	13 0	13 4	13 8	13 9	14 0	14 4	14 7	14 9
340	13 6	13 8	14 1	14 3	14 6	14 8	15 0	15 3
350	14 0	14 2	14 7	14 9	15 0	15 2	15 5	15 7
360	14 4	14 7	14 9	15 0	15 4	15 8	15 9	16 2
370	14 8	15 0	15 4	15 6	15 9	16 0	16 3	16 7
380	15 0	15 4	15 6	15 9	16 2	16 6	16 9	17 0
390	15 6	15 9	16 1	16 4	16 8	16 10	17 2	17 5
400	15 10	16 2	16 6	16 8	17 0	17 4	17 7	18 0
410	16 3	16 7	16 11	17 2	17 6	17 9	18 0	18 5
420	16 7	17 0	17 3	17 6	17 10	18 3	18 6	18 10
430	17 0	17 4	17 9	18 0	18 3	18 8	18 10	19 3
440	17 4	17 9	18 6	18 4	18 8	19 1	19 4	19 8
450	17 9	18 3	18 6	18 8	19 2	19 6	19 9	20 2
460	18 3	18 7	18 10	19 2	19 6	19 10	20 2	20 7
470	18 7	19 0	19 4	19 6	20 0	20 4	20 8	21 0
480	19 0	19 4	19 8	20 1	20 5	20 8	21 0	21 6
490	19 4	19 9	20 2	20 5	20 9	21 3	21 6	22 0
500	19 9	20 2	20 6	20 9	21 3	21 7	22 0	22 4
510	20 2	20 6	21 0	21 4	21 8	22 0	22 4	22 9
520	20 6	21 0	21 4	21 8	22 0	22 6	22 9	23 3
530	20 10	21 4	21 8	22 0	22 6	22 10	23 3	23 8
540	21 3	21 9	22 3	22 5	23 0	23 4	23 9	24 1
550	21 7	22 4	22 7	22 9	23 4	23 9	24 1	24 6

TABLE XIX.—Comparison of Canton and Bombay prices of Cotton.

CANTON PRICE PER PECT L.		BOMBAY PRICE PER CANDY.		CANTON PRICE PER PECT L.		BOMBAY PRICE PER CANDY.	
		At 216 per \$100.	At 200 per \$100.			At 216 per \$100.	At 200 per \$100.
Taels.	mace.	Ruprs.	Ruprs.	Taels.	mace.	Ruprs.	Ruprs.
5	0	88.20	81.666	9	0	158.76	147.000
6	0	105.84	98.000	9	5	167.58	155.166
6	5	114.66	106.166	10	0	176.40	163.333
7	0	123.48	114.666	10	5	185.22	171.481
7	5	132.30	122.500	11	0	194.04	179.629
8	0	141.12	130.666	11	5	202.86	187.879
8	5	149.94	139.600	12	0	211.68	196.000

Note.—The above calculations are made on the supposition that one candy of cotton weighs here 5.88 peculs. A tael is equal to 3 rupees at the exchange of 216 rupees per \$100.

A Bombay patent bale weights 3 cwt.; 2½ bales are consequently equal to a candy of 7 cwt.

TABLE OF LOGARITHMS TO ACCOMPANY THE MEASURING ROD.

000	005	010	015	020	025	030	035	040	045	050	055	060	065	070	075	080	085	090	095	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195
1000	1012	1023	1035	1047	1059	1072	1084	1096	1109	1122	1135	1148	1161	1175	1189	1202	1216	1230	1245	1259	1274	1288	1303	1318	1334	1349	1365	1380	1396	1413	1429	1446	1462	1479	1496	1514	1531	1549	1567
002	014	026	038	050	062	074	086	099	112	125	138	151	164	178	191	205	219	233	248	262	276	291	306	321	337	352	368	384	400	416	432	449	466	483	500	517	535	552	570
005	016	028	040	052	064	077	089	102	114	127	140	153	167	180	194	208	222	236	250	265	279	294	309	324	340	355	371	387	403	419	435	452	469	486	503	521	538	556	574
007	019	030	042	054	067	079	091	104	117	130	143	156	169	183	197	211	225	239	253	268	282	297	312	327	343	358	374	390	406	422	439	455	472	489	507	524	542	560	578
009	021	033	045	057	069	081	094	107	119	133	146	159	172	186	199	213	227	242	256	271	285	300	315	330	346	361	377	393	409	426	442	459	476	493	510	528	545	563	581

200	205	210	215	220	225	230	235	240	245	250	255	260	265	270	275	280	285	292	295	300	305	310	315	320	325	330	335	340	345	350	355	360	365	370	375	380	385	390	395
1585	1603	1622	1641	1660	1679	1693	1718	1733	1753	1778	1799	1820	1841	1862	1884	1905	1928	1950	1972	1995	2018	2042	2065	2089	2113	2138	2163	2188	2213	2239	2265	2291	2317	2344	2371	2399	2427	2455	2483
539	607	626	644	663	683	702	722	742	762	782	803	824	845	866	883	910	932	954	977	2000	023	046	070	094	118	143	168	193	218	244	270	296	323	350	377	404	432	460	489
592	611	629	648	667	687	706	726	746	766	786	807	823	849	871	892	914	936	959	982	004	028	051	075	099	123	148	173	198	223	249	275	301	328	355	382	410	438	466	495
596	614	633	652	671	690	710	730	750	770	791	811	832	854	875	897	919	941	963	986	009	032	056	080	104	128	153	178	203	228	254	280	307	333	360	388	415	443	472	500
600	618	637	656	675	694	714	734	754	774	795	816	837	858	879	901	923	945	968	991	014	037	061	084	109	133	158	183	208	234	259	286	312	339	366	393	421	449	477	506

400	405	410	415	420	425	430	435	440	445	450	455	460	465	470	475	480	485	490	495	500	505	510	515	520	525	530	535	540	545	550	555	560	565	570	575	580	585	590	595
2512	2541	2570	2600	2630	2660	2692	2723	2754	2786	2818	2851	2884	2917	2951	2985	3020	3055	3090	3126	3162	3199	3236	3273	3311	3350	3388	3428	3467	3508	3548	3589	3631	3673	3716	3758	3802	3846	3890	3936
518	547	576	606	636	667	698	729	761	793	825	858	891	924	958	992	027	062	097	133	170	206	243	281	319	357	396	436	475	516	556	597	639	681	724	767	811	855	899	945
523	553	582	612	642	673	704	735	767	799	831	864	897	931	965	999	034	069	105	141	177	214	251	289	327	365	404	443	483	524	565	600	648	689	733	776	819	864	908	954
529	559	588	618	648	679	710	742	773	805	838	871	904	937	972	3006	041	076	112	148	184	221	258	296	334	373	412	451	491	532	573	614	656	698	741	784	828	873	917	963
535	564	594	624	654	685	716	748	780	812	844	877	911	944	979	3013	048	083	119	155	192	228	266	304	342	381	420	459	499	540	581	622	664	707	750	793	837	882	926	972

600	605	610	615	620	625	630	635	640	645	650	655	660	665	670	675	680	685	690	695	700	705	710	715	720	725	730	735	740	745	750	755	760	765	770	775	780	785	790	795
3981	4027	4074	4121	4169	4217	4266	4315	4365	4416	4467	4519	4571	4624	4677	4732	4786	4842	4893	4955	5012	5070	5129	5188	5248	5309	5370	5433	5495	5559	5623	5689	5754	5821	5889	5957	6026	6095	6166	6237
3990	036	083	130	178	227	276	325	375	426	477	529	581	634	688	742	797	853	909	966	023	082	140	200	260	321	383	445	508	572	636	702	768	834	902	970	039	109	180	252
3999	046	093	140	188	236	285	335	385	436	487	539	592	645	699	753	808	864	920	977	035	093	152	212	272	333	395	458	521	585	649	715	781	848	916	984	053	124	194	266
4009	055	102	150	198	246	295	345	395	446	498	550	603	656	710	764	819	875	932	989	047	105	164	224	284	346	408	470	534	598	662	728	794	861	929	998	067	138	209	281
4018	064	111	159	207	256	305	355	406	457	508	560	613	667	721	775	831	887	943	5000	058	117	176	236	297	358	420	483	546	610	675	741	808	875	943	6012	081	152	223	295

800	805	810	815	820	825	830	835	840	845	850	855	860	865	870	875	880	885	890	895	900	905	910	915	920	925	930	935	940	945	950	955	960	965	970	975	980	985	990	995
6310	6333	6457	6531	6607	6683	6761	6839	6918	6993	7079	7161	7244	7323	7413	7499	7586	7674	7763	7852	7943	8035	8128	8222	8317	8414	8511	8610	8710	8810	8913	9016	9120	9226	9332	9441	9550	9661	9772	9886
324	397	471	546	622	699	776	855	934	7015	096	178	261	345	430	516	603	691	780	870	962	054	147	241	337	433	531	630	730	831	933	036	141	247	354	462	572	683	795	908
339	412	486	561	637	714	792	871	959	031	112	194	278	362	447	534	621	709	798	889	980	072	166	260	356	453	551	650	750	851	954	057	162	268	376	484	594	705	817	931
353	427	501	577	653	730	808	887	966	047	129	211	295	379	464	551	638	727	816	907	998	091	185	279	375	472	570	670	770	872	974	078	183	290	397	506	616	727	840	954
368	442	516	592	668	745	823	902	982	063	145	228	311	396	482	568	656	745	834	925	8017	110	204	298	395	492	590	690	790	892	995	099	204	311	419	528	638	750	863	977

*To reduce prices of cotton.**Uses of the Logarithmic Tonnage Rod.*

At Calcutta, cotton is sold at sicca rupees per bazar maund. In lieu of a table of comparative prices, the following formulæ will suffice.

To convert sicca rupees per bazar maund* into taels per pecul, at the exchange of 205 sicca rupees per \$100.—Multiply the sicca rupees by the decimals 0.57, and the result will be very nearly correct. Thus, 12 sicca rupees per bazar maund, multiplied by .57, gives 6.84 taels per pecul.

To convert taels per pecul into sicca rupees per bazar maund, at the same exchange. Add $\frac{3}{4}$ to the number of taels.

Thus,—T. 6.84 per pecul.

Add three fourths = 5.13

Sicca rupees 11.87 per bazar maund.

A Calcutta bale of cotton weighs $2\frac{1}{4}$ peccals, and 5 bales make a ton of 50 feet measurement.

Section 6.

CUBIC MEASUREMENT.

MODE OF USING THE LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE ROD.

This very ingenious instrument, invented by Mr. Stansbury, an American merchant, formerly of Canton, is graduated, not by feet and inches, but by the dimensions corresponding to the logarithms thereof. These logarithms being ascertained by measurement, and added up, the feet and decimal parts corresponding to the sum of them are ascertained by a table (*Table XX.*) set forth on the side of the rod, as exhibited on the opposite leaf.

On the rod is placed a small auxiliary table, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of freight corresponding to given logarithms, at various rates per ton.

Measure the package or thing, the cubic contents of which are required, in the same manner as with the common callipers, noting the number of the division each dimension extends to; add the three numbers together; point off and reserve the thousands, or fourth left hand figures, if there be any; find, on the upper line of the table on the rod, the other three figures, or the next less figures marked there (for they are marked only by fives); immediately under them are five lines of four figures each, one of which lines will correspond to the exact number. Thus, under No. 740 are these five lines of figures, 5495, 5508, 5521,

* The word *mun* or maund is of Arabic or Hebrew origin; the Hebrew *maneh* was equal 13110 grs. troy, and the Greek *mina* to 6244 grs. The terms *taels* and *mace*, used in China by foreigners are doubtless introduced from India, and derived from the *tola* and *masha*; *candareen* is a Bengalee word; and *catty* is from the Malay *kati*.

Calculation of cubic contents. Cubic measurement of various kinds of packages.

5534, and 5546, which mean that the figures corresponding to No. 740 are 5495,—to No. 741, 5508,—to No. 742, 5521,—to No. 743, 5534, and to No. 744, 5546. Again, under No. 745, are 5559, 5572, 5585, 5598, and 5610, which mean that the figures corresponding to No. 745, are 5559,—to No. 746, 5572,—to No. 747, 5585,—to No. 748, 5598,—and to No. 749, 5610; which will be easily understood by inspection and a little practice.

Those figures, when found, will be the cubic feet and decimal parts of a cubic foot contained in the package or thing measured, as many figures to be estimated whole numbers as there were thousands pointed off and reserved; the rest of them are decimals. When the sum of the three dimensions are less than 1000, and consequently have no fourth left hand figures, all the figures taken out of the table are decimals. Thus, suppose the three dimensions added together make 1.740; then the figures answering to No. 740 are to be written 5.495 or 5 feet $\frac{495}{1000}$; but if they make 2.740, then the figures are to be written as two whole numbers and two decimals, 54.95, or $54\frac{95}{100}$ feet. Or, if the numbers are simply 740, not amounting to 1000, as there is no fourth left hand figure, the figures of course are all decimals, and the tonnage will be .5495, or $\frac{5495}{10000}$ of a foot.

TABLE XXI.—*Cubic measurement of various packages.*

Approximate cubic measurement of exports in feet and decimals, allowing for the packages being matted, with the number of packages in a ton of each description of goods, at 50 cubic feet per ton, as rated in English ships.

	Cubical contents, feet dec.	No. of packages per ton.
Raw silk, 9 bundles in a box,	each box 7.112	7.216 boxes.
Raw silk, each bale containing 1 pecul,	bale 6.471	7 bales and 4.703 ft.
Nankeen, blue, 50 pieces in a box,	box 3.333	15 boxes.
Do. Company's long, 100 pcs. in a bx.	" 3.333	15 "
Do. do. short 100 " "	" 2.000	25 "
Cassia, each box containing a pecul,	" 10.142	4 " and 9.432 ft.
Do. each box containing half a pecul,	" 6.950	7 " and 1.35 ft.
Cassia buds, each box containing a pecul,	" 6.500	7 " and 4½ ft.
Rhubarb, " " " half a pecul,	" 3.333	15 " or 8 pec. bxs.
Tortoise-shell " " " a pecul,	" 9.000	6 " average.
Star anniseed, " " " half a pecul,	" 4.000	12½ " or 6 peculs.
Vermilion, " " " 90 papers,	" 1.000	50 " "
Musk " " " a pecul, about	" 8.000	6¼ " average.
Camphor and gamboge " a pecul.	" 4.640	12 " and 1.232 ft.
China-root, and turmeric in bags.		12 peculs to a ton.
Galangal in bags,		13½ " "
Sweetmeats, box of 6 jars, each box	2½ ft.	22 boxes "
Sweetmeats, box of 4 jars, " 2		25 " "
Liche or sugar candy in tubs, " 3		16½ " "

Number of packages to a ton in Am. ships. Weights and sizes of tea chests.

	Cubical contents.	No. of boxes to a ton.
Silk piece goods, box containing	25 pcs. handkerchiefs, each box	21 ft. 21 boxes.
	25 " sarsnet, " "	21 1/2 " 20 "
	25 " satin, " "	31 1/3 " 15 "
	25 " Nanking crape, " "	21 1/4 " 21 "
	25 " Canton crape, " "	21 1/2 " 20 "
	50 shawls, " "	22 " 25 "
	50 pieces dresses, " "	2 " 25 "
	25 " lutestring, " "	2 " 25 "

The following solid contents are calculated at 40 cubic feet per ton, being the measurement as estimated in American ships trading to China.

	feet dec.
Raw Silk, tsatlee, (on an average measures) per box	8.57
Do. do. taysaam,	" 7.63
Rhubarb in cases containing 1 pecul,	" 6.112
Do. in " " 1/2 "	" 3.126
Vermilion, in cases containing 50 catties,	" 0.972
Camphor, in " " 1 pecul,	" 4.112
Anniseed oil, in cases " " 1 "	" 5.16
Do. do. in " " 1/2 "	" 2.564
Cassia oil, in " " 1/2 "	" 2.80
Do. do. in " " 1 "	" 5.45
Cassia buds in " " 1 "	" 4.688
Gamboge, in " " 1 "	" 4.236
Dragon's blood in " " 1 "	" 7.432
Palm-leaf fans,	" 9.886
Fire-crackers, half boxes,	" 3.327
Preserves, in cases of 6 jars,	" 1.791
Blue Nankeens,	" 2.692
Sewing silk,	" 1.213

Usual net weight and size of packages of tea.

Bohea, whole chest,	weighs 138 catties,	measures 8.956 cubic feet.
Bohea, half do.	" 84	" 5.416
Bohea, quarter do.	" 46	" 3.374
Congo do.	" 63 a 64	" 4.085
Souchong do.	" 60 a 62	" 4.025
Pekoe do.	" 49 a 50	" 4.333
Hyson do.	" 48 a 50	" 4.000
Hyson skin do.	" 48 a 50	" 4.125
Twankay, long do.	" 62 a 65	" 4.864
Gunpowder do.	" 80 a 84	" 4.100
Imperial do.	" 70 a 74	" 4.074
Young Hyson do.	" 70 a 72	" 4.220

APPENDIX,

Containing various Commercial Tables, Lists, &c.

I. SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY

BETWEEN ENGLAND AND CHINA, SIGNED AT THE BOGUE, OCT. 8TH, 1843.

Note.—This copy of the Supplementary Treaty has been translated from the Chinese for H. E. Hon. C. Cushing, the American Minister to China, and furnished for this work.

1. The Tariff of Duties, on imported and exported merchandize, which has passed the official seals, shall henceforth be in force at the five ports of Kwáng-chau (Canton), Fuchau, Hiámun (Amoy), Ningpo, and Shánghái.

2. The newly established Commercial Regulations, which have passed the official seals, shall henceforth be in force at the five ports.

3. The fines levied on merchant vessels, for having failed duly to report themselves at the custom-house on entering port, together with the merchandize confiscated to government, according to the III^d clause of the newly established Commercial Regulations, shall all, both money and goods, revert to the national treasury of China for the public service.

4. After the custom-houses at the five ports of Kwángchau, Fuchau, Hiámun, Ningpo, and Shánghái, shall have been opened, the said five ports shall be the only places at which the English merchants shall be allowed to trade. They are not permitted to go to other ports. Nor are the Chinese people allowed, at other ports, to join with them and carry on a clandestine trade. Hereafter, when the English envoy shall have issued a proclamation, clearly disallowing the resort to other places, then if the English merchants, opposing the stipulations, either do not conform to the prohibition, or affecting not to have heard of the envoy's proclamation, presume to go irregularly to other ports to sell their goods, the Chinese officers shall be allowed to confiscate both ship and cargo, and the English officers are not to object. If the Chinese people trade clandestinely with the English merchants at other ports, they shall be dealt with according to the existing laws of the nation.

5. Formerly in Kiángnán (at Nanking), it was agreed, that hereafter the government cannot be responsible for the debts of merchants. And, according to the IVth clause of the newly established Commercial Regulations—touching “Commercial Dealings between English and Chinese merchants,” it is no longer allowable to ask for the repayment of debts, by appealing to the old laws which required the hong-merchants to pay for each other. This is truly and clearly declared on the records. Henceforth the cases of debtors—whether of the Chinese merchants to the English, or of the English merchants to the Chinese, if the accounts and vouchers be well authenticated, the persons present, and the property in existence,—shall all be settled by the proper Chinese and English authorities, according to the principles of justice, so as to manifest perfect equality. And according to the original stipulations, both these authorities shall prosecute in behalf of creditors; but in no case shall they be made responsible for them.

6. At the five ports of Kwángchau, &c., the English merchants, whether constant residents or occasional visitors, must not improperly go into the villages, wandering about at pleasure. Still more they must not go far into the interior to trade. The Chinese local officers must, with the English managing officers, having reference alike to the feelings of the people and the nature of the country, consult together and fix the limits, over which they are not allowed to pass, in

order that for an eternal duration both may enjoy repose. All sailors and people from ships must wait until after the governmental officers and the local officers have first settled the restrictions, then they will be allowed to go on shore. If Englishmen disobey these restrictive stipulations, and presume to enter into the interior, rambling far away, no matter what class of persons they may be, the people of the country are at liberty to seize them and deliver them over to the English managing officers to be punished according to the circumstances of the case. But the said people must not beat and wound them, so as to break the peace.

7. In the treaty of perpetual peace, it is clearly stated that Englishmen may, with their families, proceed to Kwángchau, Fuchau, Hiámun, Ningpo, and Shánghái, to reside at those five ports, without insult or hindrance. But the Chinese local officers, with the English governmental officers, having reference alike to the feelings of the people and the nature of the country, shall consult together and determine, in what places, what houses, or what sites, Englishmen shall be allowed to hire. The rent shall be according to the scale of prices current at the five ports. They must seek even-handed justice. The Chinese are not allowed to practice extortion, nor the English merchants to hire by force. The English superintending officers shall annually make a report of the number of houses which Englishmen have built or hired, and return it to the local officers, which shall be transmitted to higher officers and put on record. But the number of houses will evidently depend on the number of merchants, and the number of merchants on the magnitude of the trade, so that it will be impossible beforehand to fix the number.

8. Formerly the merchants of all foreign nations were allowed to trade only at the single port of Kwángchau (Canton). Last year, at Kiángnán, it was agreed that, if the great emperor should graciously permit the merchants of all the foreign nations of the western seas alike to proceed to the four ports of Fuchau, Hiámun, Ningpo, and Shánghái, to trade, the English should not object thereto. But all nations having been put on an equality with the English, it is now agreed that, hereafter, if the great emperor shall extend any new favor to the said nations, he shall likewise allow the English equally to share the same, so as to display perfect equality. But neither the English nor any other nation can make this clause a pretense for improper applications. In this way the keeping of good faith will be clearly manifest.

9. If any lawless Chinese, after having infringed the laws, escape to Hongkong, or secretly go and conceal themselves in the English governmental or merchant vessels, at once on detection the English officers shall deliver them over to the Chinese officers to be dealt with according to law. If the Chinese officers should either obtain any information, or discover suspicious circumstances, not already found out by the English, then the Chinese officers must communicate with the English officers, in order to facilitate search and seizure. When criminals shall have given information, or evidence shall have been obtained, so that it is truly known that the concealed runaways are felons, the English officers must immediately deliver them up, without the least opposition. Also if English sailors or soldiers, or any other Englishmen, of that nation or its colonies, black or white, no matter for what cause, escape to China and conceal themselves, the Chinese officers shall seize and confine them, and deliver them over to the nearest English officer for judgment. There shall be no protection or concealment, to the injury of the peace.

10. At each of the five ports open for trade, there must be one English governmental vessel, in order to restrain and control the English sailors and others on board the merchant vessels. The managing English officers may also avail themselves thereof to control the merchants of England and its colonies. And the Regulations which have been agreed upon, disallowing entrance and rambling about far into the country, shall be equally binding upon the seamen of both the governmental and merchant vessels. When a government vessel is about to leave, another one must take her place; and the governmental officer or consul at the said port, must previously make report thereof to the Chinese local officer, in order to prevent suspicions. Whenever such governmental vessels arrive in China to relieve the others, the Chinese men of war shall not oppose and stop them. And whereas these governmental vessels neither carry goods nor conduct trade, they shall be exempt from duties, as already agreed upon in the XIVth clause of the Commercial Regulations. This is clearly understood, and is on record.

11. In the perpetual treaty it is clearly stipulated, that when the amount of money agreed upon shall have been paid, the troops garrisoned in Tinghái and Kúláng sú shall immediately evacuate, and the places given back to the Chinese; with reference thereto it is now clearly agreed, that, on the retirement of the troops, the houses inhabited by English officers, together with the storehouses and barracks, whether built or repaired by the English, shall not be broken down, but delivered over to the English officers, to be given back to the management of the original owners, and no pay be required for building or repairing, in order that delays in evacuation and all disputes may be avoided, to the preservation of the peace.

12. The amount of duties and port-charges having now been deliberately and equitably fixed, all former offenses of the English and Chinese merchants, in combining to defraud the revenue by smuggling, and of the custom-house officers, in sharing their spoils for secretly giving them protection, may all be set aside. The English envoy having issued a proclamation, strictly enjoining it on the English merchants not to allow the slightest degree of evasion; and having strictly instructed the managing officers under his authority, with increased attention, to restrain and control the English merchants who frequent the five ports for trade, and on all sides to watch and guard against evil irregularities; now if the said managing officers ascertain the existence of cases of smuggling they are immediately to report them to the Chinese local officers in order that they may make the seizures. The smuggled goods, no matter of what description or value, shall all be confiscated; and the vessel engaged in smuggling shall either be disallowed to trade, or, after her accounts are cleared off, shall be expelled, without the least delay or protection. The native local officers shall also take the Chinese merchants concerned in the smuggling, the custom-house officers who for affording protection have shared in the spoils, and after close examination, deal with them according to law.

13. Hereafter, whenever Chinese wish to take goods to Hongkong for sale, they must first pay the duties, according to the new regulations, at the custom-houses of the five ports, Kwángchau, Fuchau, Hiámun, Ningpo, and Shánghái; and, having obtained permits from the respective custom-houses, they may then proceed without obstruction. If Chinese wish to go to Hongkong to purchase goods, they are also permitted to go to the Chinese authorities at Kwángchau, Fuchau, Hiámun, Ningpo, and Shánghái, and ask a passport for coming and going, and the duties are to be paid on the day the goods are imported. But the Chinese, having purchased goods, must ship them and bring them home in Chinese vessels,—which Chinese vessels must request passports at Hongkong just as they obtain them at Kwángchau, Fuchau, Hiámun, Ningpo, and Shánghái, to proceed to Hongkong. All ships and merchants having received passports, must exhibit the same to the Chinese officers on each arrival and departure, to be examined and countersigned, so as to avoid the evils of deception. At other ports in the four provinces of Kwángtung, Fukien, Kiángsú and Chekiáng, such as Chápú and other places, which are not open marts, Chinese merchants are not to presume to ask permits to go to and from Hongkong. And if they do thus, the magistrate of Kaulung and the English officers are jointly at the time to make investigation and report.

14. At Hongkong there must be a specially appointed English officer, who always, on the arrival of Chinese vessels to sell or purchase goods, shall take and examine their passports. If there be vessels of any Chinese not provided with passes, or with passes not granted at Kwángchau, Fuchau, Hiámun, Ningpo, and Shánghái, the said vessels shall be regarded as smugglers; and while they are forbidden the free trade at Hongkong, the particulars thereof shall be reported to the Chinese officers, that the same may be put on record. By this management, not only will pirates be intercepted, but all the evils of smuggling will also be prevented.

15. As Hongkong is unlike the other five marts, and as no Chinese officer resides there, if Chinese merchants at that place become involved in debts to the merchants of other nations, such cases must be settled by the nearest English officers. If Chinese debtors escape from Hongkong, and return to their native places, when they have property and possessions, the English managing officer shall prepare and make report thereof to the Chinese officers, who shall speedily prosecute. But

Chinese merchants who go abroad to trade, must have some factory as security; and if the English merchants without proper inquiry, put undue confidence in and are deceived by them, the Chinese officers are not to be held responsible. In case of English merchants becoming involved in debt to the Chinese merchants at the five ports, and making their escape to Hongkong, if clear statements thereof accompanied by proper proofs are made by the Chinese officers to the English officers, the latter shall prosecute the same according to the foregoing clause, in order to preserve equal impartiality.

16. In a former clause it is clearly stated, that whenever Chinese carry goods to Hongkong for sale, or from Hongkong to the five ports, they must obtain passes from the several custom-houses. It is now agreed, that the custom-houses at the five ports shall, monthly, make out a report of passes granted, with the names of the vessels and merchants, and the description and amount of goods,—whether going from Hongkong to the other ports, or from the other ports to Hongkong, and month by month, item by item, return the same to the commissioner of customs at Canton, who in course shall report the same to the superintending officer at Hongkong, to be examined and verified. The said English officer also shall take the names of the merchant vessels which arrive and depart, with the names of the merchants and amount of cargo, and month by month, in a prescribed form faithfully report them to the commissioner of customs at Canton, who shall immediately report to the several custom-houses, for examination and verification. By this mutual watchfulness, perhaps we may entirely prevent the use of false passes, deceptions, and smuggling, and business be kept in the right channel.

17. Small English vessels, whether having one or two masts, schooners, lorchas, and such like, have hitherto been exempt from measurement duties. Now it is agreed, that all such vessels going from Hongkong to Canton, and from Canton to Macao,—excepting such as carry only passengers, letters, and baggage, which according to the old regulations paid no duties; if they carry merchandize, either entering or leaving the port, whether full or not, provided there be a pecul's weight, such vessels shall pay measurement duties according to their tonnage, in order to show true sincerity. But these small vessels are not to be put on the same scale with the large foreign vessels. Moreover, they enter and leave the port at irregular periods, several times in a month; they also differ from the large foreign vessels which anchor only at Whampoa; so that if they be required to pay measurement duties like the large vessels, there would be partiality. Hereafter, the smallest of these vessels shall be rated at 75 tons, and the largest at 150, and shall pay measurement duties at the rate of one mace per ton every time they enter port. Those that do not reach 75 tons, shall be reckoned at that rate; and those which exceed 150 tons, shall be considered large foreign vessels, and according to the new regulations pay five mace per ton measurement duties. Regarding Fuchau, and the other ports, where this class of vessels does not come and go, it is needless to deliberate.

The following are the regulations for these small vessels.

1. All these small vessels, whether having one or two masts, or lorchas, &c., must be provided with a pass, received from the English officers, written in English and Chinese, clearly specifying their size, description, and tonnage, and be ready for examination.

2. These small vessels, on arriving at the Bogue, shall always stop and report the same as the large foreign vessels. If they are laden with dutyable goods, they must report to the custom-house at Whampoa; and on arriving at the provincial city, they must deposit their pass with the English consular officer, that he may request permission from the commissioner of customs, for them to unload their cargo. If they presume to unload without having obtained permission, they must be dealt with according to the III'd clause of the newly established Commercial Regulations, about reporting goods on entering port.

3. When the imported goods have all been landed, and those for exportation all put on board, and the export and import duties, with the measurement duties, all paid, the government officer resident at Canton shall then return the pass, and allow the vessel to depart.

II. RATES OF COMMISSION IN CHINA,

As revised by the General Chamber of Commerce, March, 1838.

	per cent.
1. On all sales of opium, cotton, cochineal, camphor barrels, bird's-nests, diamonds and other precious stones, pearls, ships and houses.....	3
2. On sales of all other goods.....	5
3. On returns, if in goods.....	2½
4. On returns if in treasure, bullion, or bills.....	1
5. On purchases, not being returns for goods sold:	
1st, of raw silk.....	3
2d, of manufactured silk.....	5
3d, of all other goods.....	5
6. On inspecting teas, whether for returns or otherwise, an additional charge of.....	½
7. On sale, purchase, or shipment of bullion.....	1
8. On drawing, sale, or negotiation of bills, when not involving responsibility as drawer or endorser.....	1
9. On drawing, sale, or negotiation of bills when guaranteed by the agent as drawer or endorser, and not covered by adequate security.....	2½
10. On purchasing bills, or effecting remittance by bills, of the agent or otherwise.....	1
11. On negotiating loans or respondentia.....	2
12. On guarantying bills, bonds, or other engagements..	2½
13. On guarantying sales, when specially required, without including responsibility for remittances.....	2½
14. On guarantying both sales and remittance of proceeds	1
15. On bills of exchange, returned, noted, or protested..	1
16. On letters of credit for mercantile purposes.....	2½
17. On all advances of money for purposes of trade, whether the goods are consigned to the agent or not, and where a commission of 5 per cent. is not charged.....	2½
18. On ordering goods, or superintending the fulfillment of contracts, where no other commission is derived.....	2½
19. On all goods, treasure, &c., consigned, and afterwards withdrawn or sent to auction, and for goods consigned for conditional delivery to others.....	<i>half commission.</i>
20. On procuring freight, or advertising as agents or owners, or commanders, on the amount of freight, whether the same passes through the hands of the agent or not.....	5 per cent.
21. On receiving inward freight.....	1

22. On ship's disbursements.....	2½ per cent.
23. On chartering ships for other parties.....	2½
24. On effecting insurance, or writing orders for insurance.....	½
25. Settling insurance losses, total or partial, and on procuring return of premium.....	1
26. Debts, where a process at law or arbitration is necessary, 2½ per cent.; and if recovered.....	5
27. Collecting house rent.....	2½
28. Acting for the estates of persons deceased, as executors, or administrators.....	5
29. The management of the estates of others, on the amount received.....	2½
30. All cash receipts, not serving for the purchase of goods, and not otherwise specified above.....	1
31. Shroffing.....	2 per mil.
32. Transshipping goods.....	1 per cent.
33. All advances not punctually liquidated, the agent to have the option of charging a second commission, as upon a fresh advance, provided the charge does not occur twice in the same year.....	1
34. At the option of the agent, on the amount debited or credited within the years, including interest, and excepting only items on which a commission of 5 per cent has been charged.....	1

N. B. This charge not to be applied to paying over a balance due on an account made up to a particular period, unless where such balance is withdrawn without reasonable notice.

III. COMMERCIAL DECISIONS.

Note. These decisions are extracted from the two annual Reports of the Canton General Chamber of Commerce for 1837 and 1838, and are here inserted as the opinion of that body upon the subjects which came before it.

Detention of vessels at Lintin. The committee of the Canton General Chamber of Commerce, having been applied to for their opinion as to the period, for which inward-bound vessels may be justified in remaining at Lintin to tranship cargo, where no provision has been made for such an occurrence: the following is the result of their deliberations. 1st. That all vessels bound for Whampoa may remain fifteen days outside of the Bocca Tigris, for purpose of receiving or delivering cargo, when there is no stipulation to the contrary, but any delay in proceeding to Whampoa after that period has expired, should subject the vessel to all penalties, to which she would be liable elsewhere, for undue detention of goods. 2d. That vessels bound to Lintin, under agreement to unload there, may be required to retain their cargoes on board or pay for their being kept in a Lintin receiving vessel, for fifteen days after the consignees' letters reach Canton; at the end of which period, it should be incumbent on the consignees to receive them from on board.

Liability of shipmasters to discharge or receive cargo on Sunday. In reply to an inquiry, whether commanders of ships were bound to deliver or receive

cargo on Sunday, the committee were unanimously of opinion, that they would be justified in refusing to do so.

Payment of freight. In answer to an appeal respecting payment of freight, for which no time has been specified in the bill of lading, the committee unanimously agreed, that freight is payable on delivery of the goods, when no agreement exists to the contrary: that, when not otherwise expressed, the freight of weighable goods is payable on the net weight delivered.

Question of insurance. An agreement had been made to insure 'merchandise' on Spanish vessels from Macao to Manila: Are the insurers entitled to refuse the risk on its being declared to be on wheat? The majority were of opinion, that an agreement to insure 'merchandise' would not, under the circumstances of the case, include wheat.

Report of the sub-committee, appointed 4th March, to take into consideration the period for which sellers of Malwa opium should be liable for loss of weight, damage, or inferiority.

"Your sub-committee were of opinion that, three weeks to a month would be sufficient time to enable the holder of an order for opium to inspect it as to quality and weight, but being desirous that any alteration proposed should not injure the present negotiability of opium orders in the hands of the Chinese, one of the brokers was called in (being the only one procurable), and consulted on the subject. He entered into, and seemed fully to comprehend, the views of your committee, and thought that one month would satisfy the brokers, but he wished to consult with his principal and other brokers. Your committee would express, as their opinion, that one month from the date of an opium order should be allowed to the purchaser for ascertaining its weight and quality, after which all responsibility on the part of the grantor should cease, and that, a clause, to this effect should be inserted in all delivery orders, in addition to the present clause of 'risk, expense, and responsibility.' "

Questions respecting opium. When an allowance is made for inferiority of Malwa opium and a further allowance for short weight, whether the latter to be in proportion to the reduced, or the original price? The opinion was unanimous, that the allowance for short weight is to be computed from the value of the chest, after the deduction for inferiority has been made.

An opium order had been purchased from a Chinese, and the opium was transferred to the purchaser on board the receiving ship. Some months afterwards it was discovered that one of the chests was six balls short; upon whom should such deficiency fall? The committee was of opinion, that the delivery having been completed without objection made, no responsibility can attach to the grantors of the order.

To the question whether the drawer of an opium order is liable only to the Chinese broker to whom he sells, or to the holder, whoever he may be: The committee answered, the drawer of an opium order is answerable to the holder, whoever he may be.

An opium order had been purchased from a Chinese, and was retained upwards of six weeks in the possession of the buyer. On presentation, at the receiving ship, the contents were not fully delivered, but next day opium of similar quality was tendered to complete the order. The holder of the order requests to know, if he can be compelled to accept other opium, or is he entitled to a compensation in money? It was the opinion of the committee, that, if the order had been sent on board the ship for the transfer of the opium, in reasonable time, the opium would have been forthcoming, and that, unless proof was adduced of its not having been on board for a reasonable time after the date of the order, the holder cannot claim any compensation beyond similar opium as tendered.

Respecting interest. The opinion of the committee was requested, as to whether it is the mercantile custom to allow interest in account to parties consigning to this port, the returns for which are to be partly in produce under hypothecation to the hon. East India Company, and partly in bills

of exchange: The committee replied, that it is not the mercantile custom of Canton to allow interest on balances, or to keep an interest account with absent constituents, except under special arrangements. In answer to a question on the subject, the committee came to the conclusion, that interest accounts and otherwise should be calculated at the rate of 365, and not 360 days per annum.

Damage, &c., on tea. Report of the sub-committee appointed to take into consideration the most expedient and equitable mode of settling with the Chinese for claims from abroad, for country damage and plunder of teas, and for inferiority to muster evidently fraudulent. It appears from the information of Mr. Lindsay, a member of the sub-committee, and formerly of the East India Company's factory, that this body was in the habit of adopting three different modes of settlement, varying according to the nature of the loss for which compensation was to be recovered. In case of tea being entirely false packed, it was formerly the usage, as well in the East India Company's as in the American trade, to require, as compensation from the Chinese, two chests of tea for each one so found. But of late, it has been the more general practice among the Americans in all cases of damage or fraud, to regulate the amount of compensation by the loss actually sustained; estimating the claim at what the tea would have sold for if good, with the addition of interest at the rate of one per cent. per month to the date of recovery; or calculating the exchange without interest at the current rate of bills drawn on Canton at the place of settlement. This course, it appears to the sub-committee, is the best for general adoption; and they recommend that, when practicable, in order to obviate the difficulty presented by a difference in the denomination of the currency in the two countries, the sum to be received be fixed by drawing a bill at the current rate of exchange, rather than by a charge of interest.

Report of the sub-committee appointed to consider and report upon the questions respecting insolvency. The inquiry on the subject having been read, it was agreed, that insolvency in Canton is constituted, as elsewhere, by the dishonor of an acceptance, &c.; that in case of insolvency, and the bankrupt refusing to deliver his property for the benefit of his creditors, it is recommended, that publicity be resorted to, that his conduct may be exposed to deserved reprobation, and the public put on its guard against granting him further credit. As no compulsory measures can be adopted in Canton, it is recommended that merchants be mutually accommodating, and in all cases voluntarily and promptly pursue that course to which they could be compelled in countries where law prevails.

Arbitration regulations. 1. Each arbitration committee shall, in its award fix such fee as it shall deem proper for the particular case, but sixteen dollars shall be considered the minimum, and one hundred dollars the maximum, of such charge. 2. The arbitration fee shall be payable by the losing party, but the committee have power to alter this rule, when they see occasion. 3. In respect to reference, the general committee may charge or remit fees, but if fees should be charged, forty dollars shall be the maximum, and five dollars the minimum, of each case.

In answer to a question submitted to them your Committee decided, that claims made by parties abroad, on their agents in Canton, on account of transactions which have occurred here, should be adjusted in China, and not elsewhere, but by consent of the agent.

Your committee gave it as their opinion that a charge of *del credere on sales* does not include a guaranty of bills, remitted for the proceeds of the sales.



IV. RATES OF INSURANCE IN CHINA.

<i>Places from and to which insurance is made.</i>	<i>Block & Goods.</i>	<i>Treasure & Coppr.</i>
Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, Mauritius (avoiding the hurricane months), Australasia, } Singapore, Manila, Malacca, Penang, or Batavia, Great Britain or France,—one port, England, sailing between 20th April and 20th October, United States of America,—one port, Holland or Hamburg, Spain or Portugal, East coast of British North America, Ports in the river St. Lawrence, Brazils, River La Plata, Windward and Leeward Islands, Berbice, Demerara, Jamaica and St. Domingo, Spanish Main, Honduras, Mosquito Shore, Touching at the Cape of Good Hope, between 1st May and 1st September, Touching at Singapore, Manila, or Java, For every additional port of discharge, To a port in Chili except Coquimbo, warranted not to arrive on the coast between the 20th May and 20th September, Do. do. to arrive within those dates, To Coquimbo and Peru, For every additional port touched at, To Mexico and the West coast of North America, From the west coast of N. and S. America to China, } warranted not to leave the coast of Chili, except } Coquimbo, between the 20th May and 20th Sept. } If to leave the coast of Chili, except Coquimbo, between } those dates, } To or from the Sandwich Islands, Risks at Lintin from 20th October to 20th April, Do. do. from 20th April to 20th October, On the East coast of China, Amoy, { in southwest monsoon, { in northeast monsoon, Chusan, Ningpo and Fuchau, { in southwest monsoon, { in northeast monsoon, Shanghai or entering the Yangtze' kiáng, Calling at any of the intermediate ports,	2½ pr. ct. 1 " 1 " 1¼ " 2½ " 3 " 2½ " 3 " 2½ " 3 " 2½ " 3½ " 2½ " 3 " 4 " ½ pr. ct. ½ pr. ct. 3 pr. ct. 4½ " 3 " ½ pr. ct. 2½ " 3½ " 4 " 2½ " ½ pr. ct. ½ " 1 " ¾ " 1 " 1 " 1½ " 1½ " ½ pr. ct.	2 per ct. ¾ " ½ " 1 " 2 " 2 " 2½ " 2½ " 2½ " 2½ " 3 " 2½ " 3½ " additnal. additnal. 2½ pr. ct. 4 " 2½ " additnal. 2 pr. ct. 2 " 3½ " 2 " nonthly " " " " " " additnal.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co, AGENTS IN CHINA.

Assurances are taken at Hongkong (1) on buildings of brick or stone, covered with tiles, slate, metal, or other incombustible materials, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated, at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum; and (2) on such buildings when not isolated at 1 per cent. per annum. For assurances for 6 months, three fourths, and for 3 mos., $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate is charged. Assurances are accepted for only £10,000 on one risk of the 1st class, and for only £3,000 on one risk on the 2d class. A building and its contents form one risk, and part of the above sums can be underwritten on the building and part on the contents. No assurance is in force until the premium is paid.

V. LIST OF MARINE INSURANCE AGENCIES IN CHINA.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Largest Amount insurable on one vessel	AGENTS IN CHINA.	AGENTS IN LONDON.	AGENTS IN CALCUTTA.	AGENTS IN BOMBAY.
Canton Insurance Office.	\$100,000	Jardine, Matheson, & Co.	Magniac, Jardine, & Co.	Lyall, Matheson, & Co.	Remington & Co.
Bombay Insurance Society.	50,000		Crawford, Colvin, & Co.	<i>none.</i>	J. R. Hadow. <i>Sec.</i>
Bengal Insurance Society.	50,000		Cockerell & Co.	Thomas de Souza & Co. <i>Secs.</i>	Remington & Co. <i>Agents.</i>
Equitable Insurance Society.	40,000		Gledstones, Kerr, & Co.	Allan, Paton, & Co. <i>"</i>	Leckie & Co.
Hope Insurance Company.	25,000		Cockerell & Co.	William Storm. <i>"</i>	<i>none.</i>
Reliance Marine Ins'ce Office.	30,000		Lyall, Brothers, & Co.	Apcar & Co. <i>"</i>	<i>none.</i>
Union Insurance Society.	75,000		Palmer, Mackillop, Dent, & Co.	Mackillop, Stewart, & Co.	Forbes & Co.
Calcutta Insurance Company.	50,000		Crawford, Colvin, & Co.	R. Stewart & Co. <i>Secs.</i>	Remington & Co.
Tropic Insurance Office	50,000		Dent & Co.	Rickards, Little, & Co.	<i>none.</i>
Bombay Insurance Company.	40,000			Forbes, Forbes, & Co.	John Bowman. <i>Sec.</i>
Forbes & Co.'s Constituents.	20,000		Forbes, Forbes, & Co.	Forbes & Co.	
Atlas Insurance Office,	75,000	Bell & Co.	Cockerell & Co.	Brownrigg & Co.	
Asiatic Marine Insurance Office	50,000		Forbes, Forbes, & Co.	Macvicar, Burn, & Co.	
Bombay Commer. Ins'ce Office.	45,000	Macvicar & Co.	<i>none.</i>	Do. Do. <i>Secs.</i>	
Calcutta Insurance Office.	40,000		Gregson & Co.	Macvicar, Burn, & Co.	
Commercial Insurance Office.*	25,000	Turner & Co.	Small & Co.	J Skinner & Co.	
Amicable Insurance Office.	25,000		Fletcher, Alexander, & Co.	J. Skinner & Co.	
Sun Insurance Office. †	70,000	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.	Forbes, Forbes, & Co.	Rustomjee Cowasjee & Co.	
Hindustan Insurance Office. ‡	70,000		John Brightman & Co.	Brightman & Co. <i>Secs.</i>	
Globe Insurance Office.	50,000	A. A. de Mello.	Robert Eglinton & Co.	Eglinton, Maclure, & Co.	
Phoenix Marine Insur'ce Office.	40,000		Mackey, Holt, & Co.	J. Mackay & Co. <i>Secs.</i>	
Universal Marine Ins'ce Office.	30,000	Wetmore & Co.	Fletcher, Alexander, & Co.	Bagshaw & Co.	
India Insurance Company.	45,000	A. Heard & Co.	Baring, Brothers, & Co.	Gisborne & Co.	
Alliance Insurance Office.	40,000	Russell & Co.	Cockerell & Co.	Watson, Borradaile, & Co.	
Bombay Star Insurance Office.	35,000	Dirom, Gray & Co.	Dirom, Davidson, & Co. <i>L'pool</i>	<i>none.</i>	Dirom, Hunter, & Co.

AGENTS FOR LLOYDS—FOX, RAWSON, & Co.

On payment of losses, a previous notice of six months is required; and a deduction of two per cent. is always made from the insured amount. Policies payable in India are at the exchange of 220 Company's rupees per 100 Spanish dollars; in London, 4 shillings or upwards per dollar, at the option of the assured. † Agents in Singapore, Spottiswood & Conolly. ‡ Agents in Singapore, Boustead, Schwabe, & Co. * Policies are granted by the Commercial Insurance Company payable in three months after the notice of loss.

VI. POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS AT HONGKONG, AND
RATES OF POSTAGE.

The regular mail between the United Kingdom and Hongkong consists of two portions, the general mail by Marseilles, and the supplementary mail by Southampton. All letters to go by the latter must be addressed *viâ Southampton*.

Postage on letters *viâ Marseilles*, to or from the United Kingdom, cannot be paid here.

Postage on letters, hence *viâ Southampton*, to the United Kingdom, &c., prepayment *optional*.

Postage on letters and newspapers hence for foreign countries (France and Holland excepted) *must be prepaid*.

No postages upon stamped British newspapers from Great Britain, *viâ Southampton*, nor upon Hongkong newspapers hence, *viâ Southampton* to the United Kingdom; but if *viâ Marseilles*, subject in the United Kingdom to a charge of 3*d.*

Rates upon ship letters and newspapers properly forwarded to and from the United Kingdom not collected here. Also from Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Bermuda, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Dominica, Antigua, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tortola, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Grenada, Trinidad, Berbice, Demerara, Bahamas, Curaçoa, Montserrat, Malta, Gibraltar, and New Zealand, not collected here.

Rates upon ship letters properly forwarded from British colonies, and not under the control of the postmaster general, subject to 4*d.* per half ounce, &c., and to gratuities.

Rates upon ship letters hence to British colonies and foreign countries, not through the United Kingdom, subject to 4*d.* per half ounce, &c.

THE BRITISH SCALE OF POSTAGE.

For charging postage on letters above $\left. \begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2}\text{oz.} \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{matrix} \right\}$ and not exceeding $\left. \begin{matrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 \\ 4 & 8 \end{matrix} \right\}$ 1oz. is 2 rates.

And for every ounce above four ounces two additional rates, and every fraction of an ounce will be charged as one additional ounce.

SCALE OF POSTAGE.

Countries to which prepayment is optional in Hongkong.

		On Letters.		}	Newspapers to all these countries charged letter rates.
Spain,.....	3s.	2d.	or \$0.79		
Portugal,.....	2	7	— 0.64		
Madeira, the Azores and Canary Islands,.....	2	8	— 0.66		
Brazil,.....	3	7	— 0.89		
Buenos Ayres and Monte Video,.....	3	5	— 0.85		
United States of America,.....	2	0	— 0.50		
Panama, Chili, Peru, and Honduras,.....	2	0	— 0.50		
Foreign West Indies, viz, Guadaloupe, Hayti, } Martinique, Porto Rico, St. Croix, St. Eus- } tatius, St. Martin, and St. Thomas..... }	2	3	— 0.56		
Mexico, Venezuela, New Grenada, and Cuba,....	3	1	— 0.77		
Austria and the Austrian Dominions,.....	1	5	— 0.35		
Sardinia and Southern } Italy..... } British postage 1s. 5 <i>d.</i> } Foreign do. 0 5 }	1	10	— 0.45		

Countries to which prepayment is optional in Hongkong.

	Letters.	
Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and Nova Scotia (port and town of Halifax excepted).....	2s. 2d. or \$0.54	Newspapers to all these countries free. Newspapers charged letter rates.
Newfoundland, Bermuda, and the port and town of Halifax in Nova Scotia,.....	2 0 — 0.50	
British West Indies,.....	2 0 — 0.50	
Jamaica,.....	2 2 — 0.54	
Gibraltar and Heligoland,.....	2 0 — 0.50	
Holland,.....	2 0 — 0.50	
France, { British postage, 1s. 5d. } { Foreign postage, 0 5 }	1 10 — 0.45	
Hamburg, Lubec, Bremen and the duchy of Oldenburg	1 6 — 0.37	
Belgium,.....	2 4 — 0.58	
Denmark, Russia, Prussia, Baden, Wurtemberg and Bavaria,.....	2 8 — 0.66	

The foreign rate of 5*d.* is chargeable on a letter under a $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. in weight, and an additional rate of 5*d.* for each $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

All newspapers to pass under these regulations must be sent without a cover, or in a cover free and open at the sides. No sign of communication to be written or printed upon the paper subsequent to publication, nor upon the cover beyond the necessary address of the person to whom sent; nor to contain any inclosure. The attention of the public, and particularly of merchants, is directed to the provisions of Acts 1 Vic. *cap.* 36, and 3 & 4 Vic. *cap.* 96, prohibiting the delivery and sending of letters by vessels excepting through the Post-office under heavy penalties; making it incumbent upon all masters of vessels to deliver all letters to the Post-office, and prohibiting vessels from being reported, and from having bulk broken, till a declaration by the master of the faithful delivery of letters has been made and signed before the post-master. The provisions of these acts extend to passengers in vessels delivering or having in their possession letters that ought to have been delivered to the Post-office.

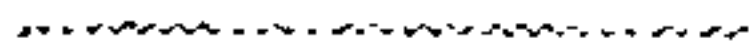
It is particularly requested that all letters may be fully and legibly addressed, and the route marked thereon.

All letters and newspapers will be delivered on application at the Post-office window.

The Post-office will be open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; but when a vessel is about to leave with letter bags, the time will be extended, and duly notified by notice at the Post-office.

Letters can on no account be received after the appointed time for closing the office.

Letters addressed to the care of an agent in Bombay or Calcutta, are not subject to postage here, the postage being paid by the agent; otherwise, papers and letters sent to Bombay or Calcutta per ship for transmission out of India, will be detained there for the ship postage.



VII.—COLONIAL GOVERNMENT OF HONGKONG.

H. E. JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS,	} Governor and Commander in Chief.
Major-gen. G. C. D'Aguilar, c. B.	
John Walter Hulme, esq.	Lieut.-governor.
Hon. F. W. A. Bruce,	Chief-justice.
Hon. Major-gen. D'Aguilar, c. B.	} Members of the Executive and Legislative Council.
Hon. F. W. A. Bruce,	
Hon. Major W. Caine,	
Hon. R. M. Martin,	
R. Montgomery Martin, esq.	
Robert D. Cay, esq.	Colonial Treasurer.
Adolphus E. Shelley, esq.	Registrar of the Supreme court.
Rev. Vincent Stanton,	} Auditor-general and Clerk of the Councils.
Alexander Anderson, esq.	
Rev. Charles Gutzlaff,	Chaplain.
W. T. Mercer, esq.	Colonial Surgeon.
	Chinese Secretary.
	Private Secretary to the Governor.

Chief Magistrate's Department.

Hon. Major W. CAINE,	Chief Magistrate and Sheriff.
Charles B. Hillier, esq.	Magistrate at Chekchoo.
Samuel Fearon, esq.	Interpreter.
Mr. D. R. Caldwell,	Officiating Interpreter.
Mr. P. C. MacSwyney,	Clerk.

James Collins,	Head Constable and Jailor.
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Harbor Master's Department.

Lt. WILLIAM PEDDER, R. N.	Harbor-master.
Alexander Lena,	Assistant.

Land Officer's Department.

ALEX. T. GORDON, esq. (<i>absent</i>),	Land Officer.
C. St. George Cleverly,	Acting Land officer & Engineer.
Mr. M. Bruce,	Inspector of Buildings.
Mr. William Tarrant,	Clerk.

Colonial Office.

Hon. F. W. A. BRUCE,	Colonial Secretary.
L. d'Almada e Castro, esq.	Chief Assistant.
Mr. G. A. Trotter,	} Assistants.
Mr. J. M. d'Almada e Castro.	

T. J. Scales,	Deputy Postmaster.
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VIII. LIST OF CONSULS IN CHINA,
AND THEIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

I. English Consulates, &c.

1. *Establishment of H. B. M. Superintendent of Trade in China.*

H. E. JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, &c., &c.	Chief Superintendent.
Adam W. Elmslie, esq.	Secretary.
Rev. Charles Gutzlaff,	Chinese secretary.
Mr. W. Conner,	} Assistants.
Mr. W. Warden,	

2. *H. B. M. Consulate at Canton.*

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR, esq.,	Consul.
Richard Belgrave Jackson, esq.,	Vice-consul.
Thomas T. Meadows, esq.,	Acting interpreter.
Mr. John Backhouse,	Senior Assistant.
Mr. Edward Fry Giles,	Junior Assistant.

Nicholas de St. Croix, esq.	Consular Agent, <i>Whampoa.</i>
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John Rickett, esq.,	Consular Agent, <i>Macao.</i>
Mr. D. J. Barradas,	Clerk in charge of letters.

3. *H. B. M. Consulate at Amoy.*

HENRY GRIBBLE esq.,	Officiating Consul.
George G. Sullivan esq.	Vice Consul.
Mr. Harry S. Parkes.	Interpreter.
Mr. Charles A. Winchester,	Senior Assistant.
Mr. Frank Parish,	Junior Assistant.

4. *H. B. M. Consulate at Fuchow.*

G. T. LAY, esq.	Officiating Consul.
—	Vice Consul.
—	Interpreter.
—	Senior Assistant.
—	Junior Assistant.

5. *H. B. M. Consulate at Ningpo.*

ROBERT THOM, esq.	Consul.
Temple Hilliard Layton,	Vice Consul.
—	Interpreter.
Mr. Patrick Hague,	Senior Assistant.
Mr. Lewis Hertslet,	Junior Assistant.

6. *H. B. M. Consulate at Shanghai.*

Captain GEORGE BALFOUR,	Consul.
Daniel Brocke Robertson esq.,	Vice Consul.
Walter H. Medhurst, jr. esq.,	Interpreter.
Mr. Frederick H. Hale,	Senior Assistant.
Mr. Frederick Harvoy,	Junior Assistant.

II. *French Consulate in China.*

CHARLES LEF. DE BECOURT,	Consul.
Mr. Aimé Rivoire,	Chancelier.
Mr. J. M. Callery,	Interpreter.

III. *American Consulate in China.*

PAUL S. FORBES, esq.	Consul, <i>Canton.</i>
Thomas W. Waldron, esq.	Consul & Naval storekeeper, <i>Hongkong.</i>
W. P. Pierce,	Vice Consul, <i>Macao.</i>
H. G. Wolcott.	Vice Consul, <i>Ningpo.</i>

Spanish consul, _____ Don Sinibaldo de Mas.

Consul for Hanover, _____ Christopher Fearon, esq.

On a special mission to China from the }
Netherlands government, } Tonco Modderman, esq.

Councillor of commerce and commis- }
sioner from the Prussian government, } M. Grube.

Commissioner for the government of her }
Most Faithful Majesty, } Adriaõ A. de S. Pinto.

IX. INSTRUCTIONS TO H. B. M. CONSULS.

Note. These, the only instructions to H. B. M. Consuls, which have been published by H. B. M. Superintendent of Trade, are extracted from a Notification of Sir Henry Pottinger, dated July 22d, 1843; they were addressed to Mr. Lay, the officiating consul at Canton.

“ You will hold the masters of all vessels responsible to you, for the orderly and peaceable behavior of their boat’s crews, or any other persons belonging to their respective ships who may visit Canton, and no ‘liberty men’ are to go up to that city without your previous permission, obtained in writing, in answer to an application specifying the number (of the propriety of which you are to consider yourself the judge), and distinctly promising and stating, that an officer will accompany such liberty-men, to look after and control the seamen or lascars as the case may be.

“ In any instance where you may discover that seamen or others are at Canton on liberty without your permission, and the previous stipulations (above adverted to) having been complied with, you will request the commander

of her majesty's ship which will be stationed at Whampoa, to support your authority, to have the seamen or others forthwith sent back to their ships, and you will report the circumstance to me, that I may adopt such further steps as the case may call for. You will at the same time, intimate to the master, owner, or consignee, of the vessel from which the seamen or others unauthorizedly come, that all expenses attending the removal of the seamen or others from Canton, will be charged to the ship to which they belong, and will be recovered before she is allowed to sail.

"In cases of petty affrays or assaults, or riotous and drunken conduct, (unattended, however, with any marked degree of violence,) in which you may be of opinion that the ends of justice will be obtained, and a sufficient example will be made by fining the offender any sum not exceeding \$10, or confining him for a period not exceeding five days, you have my authority to summarily decide in such cases, without even recording the evidence, merely making a memorandum of the fact, in a book to be kept for the purpose; but, in all cases where you may consider the offense to call for more serious notice, you will, with the assistance of the captain of Her Majesty's ship, have the offender placed in confinement until formal investigation can be held, and for which I will arrange on hearing the particulars from you.

"Should you obtain positive and incontrovertible proof, that any British merchant ship on the river has been, or is, engaged in smuggling, or evading the payment of the just dues of the Chinese government as laid down in the 'Tariff and Regulations of Trade, you will take immediate measures for intimating the same to the Chinese high officers, and officers of customs, in order that they may, if they think proper, put a stop to such vessel either landing or shipping further cargo, as the case may be; and you will likewise apprize the master, owner, or consignee of such ship of the steps you have taken, and will acquaint them that any attempt to caray on their smuggling practices, or to trade in any shape, by force, in opposition to the wishes and directions of the Chinese authorities, will oblige me to have such ship removed from the river."

X. LIST OF COMMERCIAL HOUSES, AGENTS, &c.

WITH NAMES OF PARTNERS, ASSISTANTS, &c.

A. A. RITCHIE.	BOUSTEAD & Co.
A. & D. FURDOONJEE.	Edward Boustead.
Ardaseer Furdoonjee.	Benjamin Butler (<i>Manila</i>).
Jalbhoy Cursetjee.	Gustav C. Schwabe (<i>Liverpool</i>).
ANDERSON, CHALMERS & Co.	Adam Sykes (<i>Singapore</i>).
James S. Anderson.	Martin Wilhelmy.
Patrick Chalmers (<i>England</i>).	W. Hutchinson.
James D. Park.	W. C. Farquhar.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.	BOVET, BROTHERS, & Co.
Augustine Heard.	C. Bovet (<i>absent</i>).
Geo. B. Dixwell.	Louis Bovet
John Heard.	L. Auguste Jeanneret
Joseph L. Roberts.	BUSH, HALSTED & Co.
Oliver E. Roberts.	F. T. Bush.
BELL & Co.	J. S. Halsted, Jr.
William Bell.	Francis Spring.
Sir G. G. de H. Larpent (<i>England</i>).	J. F. Giles.
Alfred Wilkinson.	C. S. COMPTON.
J. Mackrill Smith.	Spencer Compton.
Archibald Melville.	C. H. HART.
T. Dale.	CORNELIUS H. TIERS.
BENJAMIN SEARE.	R. P. Desilver.

C. MARKWICK.	F. B. Birley.
C. W. BOWRA.	J. Caldecot Smith.
C. V. GILLESPIE.	A. de Rocha.
CHARLES SHAW.	DALLAS & Co.
J. H. Winch.	Stephen Ponder.
CAWASJEE PALUNJEE.	F. Chapman.
Cooverjee Bomanjee.	J. Butt.
CAWASJEE SHAPOORJEE TABACK & Co.	DICKENS & Co.
Cawasjee Shapoorjee.	Francis Dickens.
Dadabhoy Pestonjee.	— St. George.
Manuckjee Pestonjee.	DIROM, GRAY, & Co.
Pestonjee Nanabhoy.	W. F. Gray.
CAWASJEE SHAPOORJEE LUNGRANA.	R. Dirom, (<i>absent</i>).
Cawasjee Shapoorjee L.	F. M. Davidson (<i>absent</i>).
Pestonjee Jamsetjee.	W. T. Hunter, (<i>absent</i>).
Hormusjee Jamasjee.	W. W. Dale.
Framjee Shapoorjee Lungrana.	C. Ryder,
Pestonjee Byramjee.	D. Potter,
DADABHOY BURJORJEE.	W. Ellis.
Manuckjee Burjorjee.	J. Hodgson.
Pestonjee Ruttonjee Shroff.	DOSABHOY HORMUSJEE DOLAWKHOW.
Burjorjee Sorabjee	Ruttonjee Framjee.
Dhunjeebhoy Dadabhoy.	Dadabhoy Jamsetjee.
Sorabjee Byramjee.	EDMUND MOLLER.
DADABHOY NESSERWANJEE MODY & Co.	EMERY & FRAZAR.
Dadabhoy Hormusjee.	FEARON & SON.
Burjorjee Framjee.	Christopher Fearon.
Dhunjeebhoy Hormusjee.	Charles Fearon.
Rustomjee Burjorjee.	FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co.
D. & C. NANABHOY.	Angus Fletcher.
Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy.	D. Fletcher.
Dhunjeebhoy Dosabhoy.	George Findlay.
Sorabjee Rustomjee.	A. M. Cortella.
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.	FOX, RAWSON & Co.
Dadabhoy Rustomjee (<i>absent</i>).	T. S. Rawson (<i>absent</i>).
Manackjee Rustomjee (<i>absent</i>).	William Blenkin.
Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy (<i>absent</i>).	Arthur J. Empson.
Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee.	Samuel Rawson.
Dadabhoy Byramjee.	E. A. Staple.
Palunjee Nusserwanjee Putel.	W. H. Luce.
Nesserwanjee Bhicajee.	Thomas Longshaw.
Jamoojee Naserwanjee.	G. R. Jones.
Dadabhoy Hoosanjee.	FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE.
Nesserwanjee Ardaseer.	F. FUNCK.
Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy.	GARNETT, J. S.
Nesserwanjee Dhunjeebhoy.	GIBB, LIVINGSTON, & Co.
Nowrojee Nesserwanjee.	W. P. Livingston.
Pestonjee Ardaseer.	T. A. Gibb.
Muncherjee Eduljee.	Joseph G. Livingston.
DENT & Co.	John Skinner.
Lancelot Dent.	T. Jones.
George T. Braine.	John Silverlock.
William Leslie.	John D. Gibb.
Hon. F. C. Drummond.	George Gibb.
John Dent.	HEERJEEBHAY RUSTOMJEE.
W. H. Harton.	Framjee Heerajee.
M. W. Pitcher.	Shavuckshaw Rustomjee.
W. C. Le Geyt.	Pestonjee Rustomjee.
Edward Pereira.	Rustomjee Framjee.
J. Bowman.	Framjee Nowrojee.

- HENRY THOMSON & Co.
 HENRY MOUL.
 HENRY, HUMPHREYS, & Co.
 HEGAN & Co.
 Joseph Hegan. (*England*)
 William Gillman. (*England*)
 Augustus Carter.
 William Brown.
 Robert Ker.
 Mr. Gareta.
- HOLLIDAY, WISE, & Co.
 John Holliday.
 John Wise. (*Shanghai*)
 R. J. Farbridge. (*England*)
 W. Pyke.
 John Shepard.
 H. B. Beahorn.
 F. Hindley.
 R. Bumbridge.
 John Ritson.
- HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.
 Rustomjee Byramjee.
 Pestonjee Dinshawjee.
 Cursetjee Rustomjee.
- HORMUSJEE BYRAMJEE.
 Burjorjee Hormusjee.
 Nanabhoj Hormusjee.
- HORMUSJEE CAWASJEE.
- HUGHESDON, CALDER, & Co.
 Charles Hughesdon.
 Alexander Calder.
 Henry Rutter.
- ISAAC M. BULL.
 John S. Bruen.
- JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
 Alexander Matheson.
 Andrew Jardine (*absent*).
 Donald Matheson.
 David Jardine.
 William Stewart.
 Baretto, B. A.
 Baretto, J. A.
 Bowring, J. C.
 Compton, J. B.
 Dallas, A. G. (*Shanghai*).
 Forbes, Duncan (*Amoy*).
 De Salis, J. H.
 Goddard, J. A.
 Grant, J.
 Howell, Augustus
 Humpston, Gervas
 Jackson, John *Amoy*.
 Jardine, Joseph
 Maciver, William
 Millar, John.
 Outeiro, Jose d'
 Rangel, F. A.
 Rolfe, R. H.
 Silveira, A. J.
 Still, C. F.
- JAMIESON, HOW & Co.
 J. F. Edger.
 William Henry.
 William Melrose.
 A. Walker.
- JAMES RYAN.
 J. P. STURGIS.
 J. JARVIE.
 J. A. DURRAN, JR.
 Adhemar Durran.
 W. A. Meufing.
- JOHN N. ALSOP GRISWOLD.
 JOHN BURD & Co.
 JOHN SMITH.
 JOHN D. SWORD & Co.
 John D. Sword.
 John B. Trott.
 William Groves.
- JOSEPH MOSES.
 L. JUST & SON.
 L. Just
 L. Just Jr.
 Douglas Lapraik.
 John Wilson.
- LATTEY & Co.
 LINDSAY & Co.
 H. H. Lindsay (*Eng.*)
 Crawford Kerr.
 Adolphus S. Drysdale (*absent*).
 H. Dundas.
 Walter Davidson.
 W. Fryer.
 T. Buxton.
- MACVICAR & Co.
 J. Macvicar (*Eng.*)
 D. L. Burn. (*absent*)
 Gilbert Smith.
 Rodney Fisher.
 Thos. D. Neave,
 Charles Board.
 Henry Fessenden.
 Thomas Scotland.
 Edward Newman.
- McEWEN & Co.
 M. McEwen.
 A. M. Mathieson.
- MERWANJEE EDULJEE.
- MURROW & Co.
 D. C. Mackey, (*Calcutta*).
 Y. J. Murrow.
 Charles W. Murray,
 J. Leffler.
- N. DEUS.
- NYE, PARKIN, & Co.
 Gideon Nye Jr.
 William W. Parkin.
 C. D. Nye.
 T. S. H. Nye.
 H. M. Olmsted.
 J. Kreyenhagen.

- N. BOULLE.
OLYPHANT & Co.
C. W. King,
W. H. Morss (*absent*).
J. R. King.
James A. Bancker.
R. H. Douglass.
F. A. King.
- OSWALD, DISANDT, & Co.
Richard Oswald,
Dan Disandt.
F. H. Tiedeman.
William H. Miles.
A. Penny.
- PATRICK STEWART.
- PEDRO DE LAS HERAS.
- PESTONJEE MERWANJEE & Co.
Pestonjee Merwanjee.
Palunjee Dorabjee Ranjee.
Jamsetjee Rustomjee.
Rustomjee Nuserwanjee.
- P. & D. NUSERWANJEE CAMA & Co.
Pestonjee Nowrojee.
Dorabjee Nuserwanjee.
Dadabhoy Nesserwanjee.
- PESTONJEE CURSETJEE MODY.
Hormusjee Pestonjee.
Framjee Hormusjee.
- P. TOWNSEND, Jr.
Daniel Proctor.
- PHILLIPS, MOORE, & Co.
- RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.
William Rathbone, Jr. (*Li'pool*).
S. G. Rathbone.
J. Worthington.
- REYNVAAN & Co.
H. G. J. Reynvaan.
P. T. S. Silveira,
F. H. Phillips.
- R. EDWARDS.
- RUSSELL & Co.
Warren Delano, Jr.
J. T. Gilman,
D. N. Spooner,
Paul S. Forbes,
Edward Delano.
W. H. King.
S. J. Hallam,
George Perkins,
E. A. Low,
S. Rangel.
- R. J. GILMAN.
A. Bowman.
E. Green.
- ROBERT LOWRIE.
- RUTTONJEE HORMUSJEE CAMAJEE & Co.
Ruttonjee Hormusjee C. (*absent*)
Dosabhoy Hormusjee.
Pestonjee Hormusjee.
Sorabjee Framjee Crakaw.
- S. B. RAWLE LEWIS.
S. B. Rawle,
T. C. Lewis (*abs.*)
- S. W. COMSTOCK.
- TURNER & Co.
W. Thomson (*absent*).
T. W. L. Mackean.
P. Dudgeon.
A. McCulloch.
John H. Cannan,
D. J. Kay.
H. H. Smith.
Craven Wilson,
R. Laing.
E. H. Levin.
W. H. Wardley.
- W. & T. GEMMELL & Co.
William Gemmell (*absent*).
Henry R. Harker (*absent*).
R. Strachan.
James A. Hulbert.
Adam Scott.
- WETMORE & Co.
William S. Wetmore (*N. Y.*)
Samuel Wetmore, Jr.
N. Kinsman.
W. A. Lawrence.
William Moore.
Charles F. Howe.
Joseph C. Anthon,
Warwick B. Freeman,
Stephen T. Baldwin.
Henry F. Bourne.
F. Gutierrez.
- W. LANE.
C. Lloyd.
- WILLIAM SCOTT.
- W. P. PIERCE.
Pierce W. Graves.
- VEYSEY & Co.
James Veysey.

XI. REGULATIONS FOR BRITISH SHIPPING

AT HONGKONG AND TINGHAI. PUBLISHED MARCH 7TH, 1842.

ART. I.—Every master or other person in charge of any merchant vessel, arriving at either of the said ports, is to take up the berth pointed out by the harbor-master, and not to remove from it without his permission, under a penalty of \$100; which penalty is to be recovered in the manner hereinafter set forth.

ART. II.—Every master or other person in charge of any merchant vessel, lying within either of the said ports, shall immediately remove such vessel to any new berth pointed out by the harbor-master, under a fine of \$20 for every hour that the vessel shall remain in her old berth, after a written notice to quit, signed by the harbor-master, shall have been delivered on board of her.

ART. III.—All masters or other persons in charge of vessels are immediately to strike their topgallant yards and masts, and to have their jib and spanker booms rigged close in, when called upon to do so; and are, generally, to follow such directions as the state of the weather, the crowded condition of the port, or other circumstances, may render necessary or expedient in the judgment of the harbor-master, with a view to the safety of the whole shipping: and any master, or other persons in charge of vessels disobeying this regulation will subject themselves to a fine not exceeding \$200 exclusive of payment of all expenses that may be incurred by reason of their said vessels breaking adrift and occasioning damage, subsequent to the precautionary orders of the harbor-master being delivered on board.

ART. IV.—Transports entitled to carry pendants will be always berthed by their own agent; and the harbor-master will make application to the senior naval officer on the spot, respecting any movement connected with such transport that he may judge necessary for the general safety of the shipping in either of the said ports.

ART. V.—All seamen permitted to land from transports or other merchant ships or vessels, on liberty, are to be furnished with tickets of leave, from the master or person in charge of the vessels to which such seamen may belong; but this regulation is not to be considered applicable to men who may come on shore, for a short time, on duty or business.

ART. VI.—All mails, packets, letters, &c., to the address of the postmaster, or other public functionaries, are to be delivered to the harbor-master immediately on the arrival of vessels in either of the said ports.

ART. VII.—All masters or other persons in charge of vessels about to proceed to sea are to give notice thereof to the harbor-master *at least* 24 hours before the time of intended departure; and it is hereby notified that no vessels will be allowed to depart, the master or other persons in charge of which shall not have previously paid any fines or expenses, awarded or incurred for breaches of these regulations.

ART. VIII.—It being obviously necessary, that all vessels should be furnished with some sort of port-clearance, or certificate of their being allowed to proceed on their intended voyages from the said ports of Hongkong and Tinghai to obviate the risk of their being detained at sea, on account of informality by any of her majesty's ships which they may fall in with, it is further notified, that the harbor-masters of the said ports will henceforward furnish to all ships such port-clearances, or certificates, agreeable to a form to be deposited in their offices, and will likewise attest their manifests (*duplicates whereof are to be left with the said harbor-masters*); and every vessel neglecting to obtain these papers previous to her departure will do so at her own risk of being seized and detained.

ART. IX.—All passage-boats, jorchas, or other small vessels, plying between Hongkong and Macao or Canton, are required to make known their intended departure two hours before they start, by hoisting a *blue peter*.

ART. X.—Masters or other persons in charge of vessels, boats, &c., will be expected to conform to all ordinary port regulations, in addition to those herein specified: and they are warned particularly not to throw overboard any stone or other ballast.

ART. XI.—All persons are required to take notice, that the authority of the harbor-master extends to the preservation of order at the several landing-places in the harbor,—as well as to the regulation, in concert with the chief magistrate at Hongkong, and the military magistrate at T'inghai, of all native boats that ply for hire; and any complaints against such boats are to be laid in the first instance before the said harbor-masters.

Penalties liable to be incurred by the masters or owners of vessels.

For carrying to sea any seamen without first entering into agreement; for every such seamen, ten pounds.

Neglecting to cause agreement to be distinctly read over to each seamen; for every such neglect, five pounds.

Neglecting to deposit with collector or comptroller of customs a true copy of agreement, or depositing any false copy, fifty pounds.

Neglect or refusal to pay wages when due, forfeits two days' pay for every day so neglected.

Refusing to make immediate payment of wages when due, without sufficient cause, five pounds.

Refusing to give certificate to seamen, without sufficient cause, five pounds.

Neglecting to make a return of the crew, extracted from the Muster Roll, twenty-five pounds.

Neglecting to make a return of the crew of vessels lost or sold abroad, made up to the time of loss or sale, twenty-five pounds.

Forcing on shore, and leaving behind any one of the crew, at home or abroad, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Discharging seamen abroad without sanction of consul, or other functionary, punishable as a misdemeanor.

Neglecting to deposit agreement with British Consul or Vice-consul on arrival at foreign port, twenty-five pounds.

Shipping seamen at a foreign port without the privity of Consul, twenty-five pounds.

Neglecting or refusing to produce Muster Roll and agreement to any officer of any of her majesty's ships, or to the Registrar, or any of his assistants, or any collector or other officer of Customs, every offense, fifty pounds.

Penalties liable to be incurred by seamen, the amount of which may be stopped out of wages due.

Refusing to join the ship after signing agreement, or absenting himself without leave, forty shillings, or thirty days' imprisonment.

For temporary absence or neglect of duty,

to forfeit two days' pay for every 24 hours.

Quitting the ship without legal discharge, forfeits one month's pay.

Absolute desertion, forfeits all wages, emoluments, cloths, and effects, on board.

N. B. The master on his arrival at any foreign port, where there shall be a British Consul or Vice-consul, shall deliver the agreement with his ship's crew, to such Consul or Vice-consul, which shall be returned to him before leaving the port.

XII. SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL AT HONGKONG.

Rules to be observed until further orders for the admission of British merchant seamen into the Merchant Seamen's Hospital at Hongkong.

1st. When the master or other person in charge of a vessel sees occasion to send any seaman or other individual under his authority, to the Merchant Seamen's hospital, the said master or other person, is to apply, in the first instance, to the harbor-master and marine magistrate, who will refer the case to the (acting) colonial surgeon; and should the latter officer consider the case a proper one for admission, he will certify accordingly, and send the patient to the hospital.

2d. In all cases coming within the preceding rule, the harbor-master will obtain an acknowledgment in writing, from the master or person sending the patient, or failing them, from the owners or consignees of the vessel, that his expences whilst in the hospital will be paid at the rate of \$1.50 per day for officers, and 75 cents for seamen.

3d. In cases where destitute (that is unemployed) British seaman may apply to the harbor-master and marine magistrate to be admitted to the hospital, that officer is, in addition to referring such cases (as laid down in Rule 1st), to the (acting) colonial surgeon, to ascertain all particulars regarding such applicants, according to a form that will be furnished for his guidance, and to submit those particulars together with the (acting) colonial surgeon's opinion, for the information and commands of government; it being obviously requisite and proper, that strict precautions should be taken to prevent the benefits of admission to the hospital being abused, and that excellent institution converted into a retreat for idle and worthless characters.

4th. In cases of sudden and obvious emergency, any of the above rules may be dispensed with, either by the harbor-master and marine magistrate, or by the (acting) colonial surgeon, until after the patient shall be sent to the hospital with a note addressed to the surgeon in charge, and headed "Emergent."