

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship Formosa Capt. Hy. Brown, will be despatched from Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 7th March, at daylight, (or any time of the night of the 6th and 7th, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe via Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,100 bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until Noon of Tuesday, the 28th instant, when the usual allotment will be made.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 P.M. of Monday, the 5th March, and PARCELS at this Office until Noon of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

W. R. DALZIEL, Agent. P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office. Shanghai, 25th February, 1860.

PORTUGUESE CONSULATE, SHANGHAI, 23d February, 1860.

In re Estate of D. DE BARROS & Co., Insolvency.

THE Accounts of the Estate being now finally closed, a first and final Dividend of (68-85 1/2%) Sixty-eight, eighty-five per cent is declared. The same will be paid to the Creditors on and after Monday, the 27th instant, at the Office of this Consulate between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

The Accounts of the Estate are now open for the inspection of the Creditors.

EDWARD WEBB, Consul.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, SHANGHAI, February 23d, 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given that E. A. NORRIS a citizen of the United States, died intestate at this port, on the 17th instant, at the hospital, of the confluent small pox, he belonged to the city of New York. His body was buried in the Shanghai cemetery.

W. L. G. SMITH, U. S. Consul.

美記

Mae-kee.

H. MÜLLER,

Chronometer, Watch and Clock maker.

BEGS to inform the community of Shanghai, Ship-masters and others that he has removed his establishment to Barrier Road near the corner of North Gate Street.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1860.

THE North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1860.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WINTON, the Sexton. JOHN HOBSON, Chaplain.

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held at the American Episcopal Mission at Hoong Kow, every Sunday Evening at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—SERVANTS' CHURCH. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

London, Dec. 27 Singapore, Feb. 3
Bombay, Jan. 15 Hongkong, Feb. 11
Calcutta, Jan. 21 New York, Dec. 14
Galle, Jan. 23

Mails of 10th January due in Hongkong on 23d inst., and here on 4th prox. by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers. It was received on the 9th March per Formosa last year.

Latest dates in England from China,—
From Hongkong... Oct. 29 Mail received 15d
Shanghai... Oct. 22 / Marseilles Dec. 15
From Hongkong... Nov. 15 / Telegram received
Shanghai... Nov. 7

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS.

SHIP REGISTERING THERMOMETER in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

Table with columns for dates and temperature readings (Max. and Min.) for the week ending 24th Feb. 1860.

N.B.—The thermometer used last year is nearly two degrees lower than that now in use.

QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE. No quotations.

Table of OPIUM quotations for Malwa and Patna, listing prices in Tls. for various quantities.

PASSED ANKER.—From Shanghai, Jan. 5th. Spray of the Ocean, for London; 14th, Sanchō Panza, 16th, Surprise, for New York; 18th, Solent, for London.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per Formosa, from Hongkong, Mrs. Gaby and child, Messrs. R. J. Forrest, W. Davidson, J. M. Hyreen, W. G. Hunt, and B. de Souza.

DEPARTED.—Per Aken, for Hongkong, Commander Brock, R.N., Capt. Bowen, Mrs. Bowen, Messrs. A. S. Ezra, and Mackay Per Cherry Chase, Rev. W. Cox, and Mr. R. Jarvie. Per Edwin Forrest, for New York. Mr. A. Mrs. C. D. Nye and 3 children, and Mr. Taylor.

PER P. & O. Company's mail steamers at Hongkong.

ARRIVED.—Per Singapore, Feby. 11th, Mrs. Gaby, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Campbell, Dr. Nicholson, Assist. Surgs. Orton, and Cumming, Messrs. Elliot, R.N., A. Beauchamp, Loup, Guye, Napier, Edwards, Bayly, Takes, Killeringham, Carré, Camproyer, Sallard, Brozard, Brincomb, de Vaisiers, Lagarriere, Protet, Desbois, Brenanant, and Aspinall.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton, January 4.

For Hongkong, Capt. Grant, Col. Harris, Messrs. Beaucher, and M. A. McLeod. For Shanghai, Miss Lander, Messrs. Pochon, Champronain, and Dubar, General Montauban, Col. Bentzmann, Lt.-Col. Schmitz, Commr. Deschamps, Capt. De Vouille, Capt. Montauban, Capt. Coles, Capt. De Piva, Madine, Bourbouillon.

For Hongkong, Mrs. Hunter, & three children, Mrs. Lamond, Messrs. R. V. Baker, Jattiner, McNair, and W. Delano. Don Barotta, Don Galí. For Shanghai, Messrs. Harvey, Brand, and J. Miller. Count Kleckowski and friend, Messrs. Cornelli, M. Trisson, and Le Libou.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

SHANGHAI, February 24th.—The Am barque Home on shore on the North Spit, Cargo boats discharging her. 25th.—The Am. barque Home is about off the North Spit and come into port.

The next outward mail for Europe, &c., is advertised to leave here on Wednesday morning the 7th March. The Post-office packets will be closed, as usual, on the day before.

The next inward mail, from London 10th January, is due by the Company's time-table, at Hongkong on the 23d inst. and here on the 4th prox. Last year it did not arrive in Hongkong until the 27th February and here per Formosa on the 9th March. We do not find any notice of the cause of the delay.

H. M. S. Roebuck, Commander F. Marten arrived in harbour on the 22d from Nagasaki; and Gun-boat Bustard, Lieut. F. W. Hallowes on the 24th from Foochow.

PEKING GAZETTES.—We have Gazettes from the 12th January to the 23d, the day before the China New Year.

Nanyang, a Censor denounces the superintendents of one of the metropolitan granaries for allowing the lower class of employés generally to establish cooking ranges and light fires within the building. He had visited the granary after warning the superintendents, on the 30th December, and found no official there but a solitary mandarin follower, while a number of people were cooking.

On the 24th December a fire broke out in the Chu-tsi Granary situated in the eastern division of Peking. There seems reason to believe that this was the work of incendiaries. During the fire some armed men made their way over the wall into the enclosure.

Chang Fei, who is commanding against the rebels prays the emperor to make a military man of a certain prefect who will never do as a civilian. Li Hang-sung, probably a Hankin, accordingly becomes a yu-kih, colonel or brigadier.

In requesting the careful selection of a general for the command of the Ta-ming, the southern division of Chih Li, Hang-fu observes that the Nien Fei are said to have retired. We had understood here that they were threatening the frontier of Chih Li in considerable force.

The rebels continue very active in Kwei Chau, the governor of which province Tsiang Wei-yuen, already degraded though kept at his post, describes himself as utterly exhausted by climate and fatigue. He has been eight years in Kwei Chau, which disagreed with him from the first. He was getting somewhat better in 1854, when the rebel Yang appeared. This involved a winter campaign, and Yang's insurrection was followed up by the Miao Tsz' Aborigines and the kia-wei, sectarians (probably of the Tai Ping party). In addition to the anxiety of mind occasioned by these events, he has been suffering from liver complaint and blindness, and, although well supported by his staff, is no longer equal to the government of his province, "in every part of which there is war with the responsibilities of commissariat, provision of money to pay troops, and the levy of troops themselves." So he asks for two months' leave.

On the 15th of January, Sangkolinsin came to Peking (from Tien-tsing?) to pay his respects. Kweiliang also was at court, having recovered from his indisposition. A day or two after he returns thanks for his appointment to the superintendence or speakership of the Classical Feasts. Shing'pan has also recovered and is at court. All three reappear on the last day of the year.

Wang I-teh, ex Governor General of Fuh Kien and Cheh Kiang, is granted three months' sick leave, at the expiry of which he is to come to Peking.

T'an Ting-siang, now governor of Shen Si, reports that, in obedience to a Decree, he had forwarded 10,000 catties of powder to Tsang Wang-yen, the new Governor General of Sz' Ch'uen, which province is known to be seriously disturbed.

In Yun Nan, the Mahometans recently in revolt seem to have quieted down, and the Governor General Chang Liang-ki, and the Governor, Sü Chi-ming, implore the emperor not to remove Wang Chi-hü, an attendant who has been 20 years in the country, but who has been summoned on promotion to Peking. The copper and lead supply contributed by Yun Nan towards the coinage of the empire, is 32,000 piculs in arrear, and merchants have been invited to advance money to enable government to purchase the necessary material. Wang is well acquainted with the mining districts recently disturbed by the feud between the Chinese and the Mahometans, which latter people have also confidence in Wang. Indeed he, Wang, is at present engaged in "soothing" the Mahomedans. Notwithstanding all these arguments for his retention the emperor insists on his appearance at Peking at once.

On the 18th January is published a Decree wherein the Emperor declares that he is filled with anxiety because "the ground has not been saturated with the fecundating influence of the snow this winter." An officer of the Household is accordingly to carry ten rods of Tibetan incense (joss-stick) to the Governor of Shan Tung, who will instruct the Commissioner of Finance to proceed with these to the top of the Tai Shan in Shan Tung, there to put up an earnest prayer, on behalf of his Majesty to entreat the spirits; that seasonable weather may be thereby invited.

A Decree issued on the 20th January orders that all lumber passing up from Ho Nan for the use of Tien-tsing, is to be free of the transit duty otherwise leviable at the custom-houses of Shan Tung and Chih Li.

Canton is gradually clearing off its arrears to the Privy Purse. In autumn last the late Hoppo, Hangki, remitted some 66,000 taels; namely, 55,000 plus a meltage fee of 825, being on account of the year 1854; a new meltage fee of 13,875 taels to be carried to the account of furs sold for the Household in 1857; and 200 to the rice transport account of another department in the same office. There is now ready for transmission on account of the year 1855, another quota of 67,600 taels.

Yutshih, Judge of Fuh Kien, acting as Treasurer, having subscribed 10,000 piculs of rice for the benefit of the poor of Peking, is rewarded for conduct so public-spirited and rightly principled with the brevet, or honorary rank, of Treasurer.

LOCAL.—The tautai,—writes our native correspondent,—has had some pirates taken by a steamer. These are now awaiting their trial. He has been requested to furnish 400 horses by the foreigners, whose notion it was to take Peking by surprise, proceeding thither overland. The tautai demurring, they have bethought them of waylaying the grain junks. The eastern seas are not considered secure by reason of the recent collision between the Chinese and foreigners; as soon as they shall be so, it is the intention of the latter to attack Peking by land and water with a force of several myriads, to the great prejudice of Tien-tsing. These reports have much alarmed the grain junk people. They cannot refuse to obey the orders of the mandarins, who desire them to go north, but they expect to be seized on the road.

A notice of the chi-hien prohibits the assembling of vagabonds who call themselves the Club of the Stone Lion, and who get up rows on feast-days by dunning the votaries collected at the temples for candles, &c.

A man with a rope round his neck was found lying dead outside the South Gate. When undressed he was found to have been barbarously mutilated. His trowsers were full of blood.

The reports brought by H. M. S. Roebuck give us, we regret to say, no opportunity of publishing cheering accounts from Japan.

The burial of Mr. Alcock's servant was conducted according to Japanese rights, three of the Tycoon's Ministers followed the body to the grave.

It can hardly be doubted that most of the evils to which subjects of the Treaty Powers are exposed arise from (Japanese) official interference. The people are not only willing but anxious for European intercourse, they admire our energy and are struck with the specimens of inventive genius and research which have already found their way to Japan. They are jealous of our Freedom and this very jealousy menaces the Daimios, they who, as independent princes have swayed the power of life and death, instinctively

feel that as European influence gains ground their position must fall. Nor is this the only feeling which instigates their dislike; their revenue is shorn of half its worth,—Silk, Tea, Oil and the necessities of life have, since the ratification of the treaty, doubled their value and increased in proportion the expense of their large and slothful establishments.

We have heard that the members of the several Legations seldom leave their houses unarmed; though such a precaution would probably prove useless in the populous city of Yeddo, it affords good proof of their views on the subject of personal safety.

It would seem too that the report of one of the Ministers having during the heat of discussion grasped the hilt of his sword and exclaimed "Let us rid ourselves of these treaties or fight for freedom" is not an idle story. Muskets and rifles are now equally well made in Japan as in Europe and the Daimios' retainers are daily taught their exercise and use.

Much will depend on the coming campaign in China. If the demands of the Allied Governments are granted without further recourse to hostilities the difficulties of the Ministers at Yeddo will be fearfully increased and it will require all the diplomacy they are masters of to prevent matters drifting into war. Happily the bad feeling decreases as we leave the capital. At Kanagawa fire arms are forbidden to be discharged, by an old law which prohibits shooting within a certain distance of the Tycoon's residence; but money is exchanged in larger proportion than at any other port; and the most serious feuds are amongst the European community itself.

At Nagasaki the site of the European settlement is progressing; about 4 dollars a day are exchanged and there is a dull inactive government which does little but refer paltry matters to Yeddo.

As we travel north dislike changes its form till, we were almost saying, cordiality reigns between Europeans and Japanese officials. True, at the present moment there is not much trade to fight about but articles are, and have been for some months, freely exported from Hakodadi, which were, till very lately if they are not still, held back at the other ports.

Copper, Iron, Tin and Coal abound in the island of Yezo. We have heard that the ores possess from 75 to 85 per cent of pure metal.

Russian influence here is supreme and it seems clear that Russian energy in Japan has been concentrated on this port.

There is a Russian settlement at Kamada. There are always two Russian men-of-war in the bay. There are extensive and elaborately built Consular mansions. There is a staff of officers and one is an engineer. In fact at Hakodadi Russians have everything but trade. Trade does not seem their object.

The Japanese Ministers for New York were to have sailed in the Powhatan on the 10th, we have not heard of their departure but considering that provisions, presents, and money were on board we have every reason to believe that ere this they are on their way to the New World. One of their own steamers is to accompany them under the superintendence of Lieut. Brooke of the U. S. Navy. Flag Officer Tatnall had determined to return to America by Panama, so that he might personally superintend the arrangements of transit and the embarkation from the opposite shore.

Nautical men are universally of opinion that the Japanese is one of the most tempestuous coasts they ever sailed along. We hoped therefore to have heard a favorable report of the passage made by H. M. S. Cruiser through the Suwo Nada sea, but excepting that the passage may be fearlessly taken by steamers with a pilot on board who could merely point out the direction, that the shores are steep and shoals scarce, that the route from Shanghai to Yeddo is more direct and that a very boisterous portion of the coast may be avoided by passing through the inland sea, we have not been enlightened.

The mission to the coal mines seems to have failed, many interesting experiments have been made however on Hirado coal. We were glad to learn that, mixed with an equal portion of Welch coal it may be advantageously used by all steamers.

ROBERT FORTUNE.

FROM The Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette, for December 1859, we learn that Mr. Fortune's recent visit to this country has been most satisfactory to all the parties concerned; it was undertaken for, and at the expense of, the government of the United States; and about 50,000 tea plants, and many other vegetable productions, such as the Camphor and Tallow trees, have been transplanted from the soil of Northern China to that of the New World.

It was Mr. Fortune's fourth mission to the Celestial Empire,—his first dating back to 1843. On this last, he arrived here in the month of May 1858, and his good success was, he says, mainly owing to the experience he had gained on his former visits. He at once proceeded to

the tea districts, in the interior, and in December the whole of his collections, all in excellent condition, were brought together in Shanghai.

In a note, published in the Chronicle, he thus describes the manner in which his collections were dispatched from Shanghai to Washington:—

"Tea seeds will not retain their vitality long if kept out of the soil. In order to guard against all risk a large number of WARD'S cases had been previously prepared and filled with earth, and to these the seeds were immediately transferred. The first shipment was made in December, a few days after my arrival in Shanghai. Knowing that the vessels would probably arrive in America about the middle or end of March, I thought it likely the seeds would remain in the earth without vegetating during the voyage. Instead, therefore, of sowing the seeds near the surface in the usual manner, I mixed up large quantities with soil, and filled the case up with the mixture of earth and seeds. By this simple plan many thousands of seeds were carried to their destination, and when they arrived there were as sound as if they had been all the winter on a Chinese seed-bed. Of course it was necessary to unpack them immediately on arrival and sow them thinly in other quarters. In the other cases, which were shipped later, this mode of packing would not have been safe. The seeds were therefore sown thickly and covered with earth in the usual manner, and in this state might vegetate on the voyage without any risk whatever. In the one case the object was to get the seeds quickly to their destination without vegetating, for had this taken place the experiment would have been a failure: in the other, they were placed in circumstances favourable for vegetation, and the only change likely to occur would be this, that in China they were only seeds, while towards the end of the voyage or at its termination they would have changed into healthy young plants.

"The watering, closing the cases, shipping, and last, but not least, securing the good-will of captain and officers, were all important operations."

The Editor of the Chronicle says that the products of the tea seeds—flourishing in a propagating house at Washington,—were enough to plant a hundred acres, and that applications for these young plants were already so numerous that it had become necessary, for those in charge of the plants, to refer to Congress for instructions as to the course to be pursued.

Not only has the tea plant been thus introduced to the Eastern States, but,—so says the Chronicle,—

"It has formed its way to the Western; and our friends, on both the Atlantic and Pacific sides, are with their usual energy setting about growing it."

The question of making "Commercial Tea" is then raised,—

"Is it really necessary to prepare tea Chinese fashion?—to chop it up into little balls and twist it up into all sorts of queer shapes with all sorts of names, in order to give it its dietical value? Surely not."

The Editor gives Mr. Fortune's opinion, and his own anticipation, that,—

"Our United States friends will have even already projected some sort of machine that will produce good marketable tea without the assistance of human hands."

This whole business is an experiment, a most huddable one too, and it would have been well, perhaps, for the gentlemen of the Patent Office to have secured Mr. Fortune's immediate assistance, during a year or two, in giving direction to the new undertaking; for in many ways and in many particulars, Mr. Fortune's fifteen years experience might be turned to good account in the prosecution of the new enterprise.

Mr. Fortune is a rare example of what can be accomplished, even in China, by quiet perseverance. He has won for himself a world-wide reputation, and a good name in China as well as out of China; and we suspect, what is certainly due to him, a generous fortune. At a recent "sale of Mr. Fortune's plants" in London, the total produce amounted to upwards of 650l.

SHIP "REDGAUNTLET," February 23d, 1860.

To the Editor of the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—I notice in your Shipping List that the Redgauntlet is reported as having sailed from New York, Sept. 15th, but having sailed from there Sept. 26th, arriving here on the 7th inst., I beg you will have the kindness to correct it.—Yours truly,

A. H. LUCAS.

[We insert Capt. Lucas's letter and take the opportunity of recommending Masters of vessel to communicate particulars regarding their voyage, immediately on arrival, when the same will be reported in the Daily Shipping List, and reprinted in the North-China Herald.]

AN article "THE TENTH YEAR OF HIEN-KUNG" is unavoidably postponed until our next issue.

MINUTES of a Public Meeting of Foreign Renters of Land within the limits held at H. B. M.'s Consulate at Shanghai, on the 15th day of February, 1860.

Thos. Taylor Meadows, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul in the Chair.

Present.—John Markham, Esq., H. M. Vice-Consul; Revds. Dr. M. C. Bridgman, and J. Hobson; Messrs. R. Reid, and H. M. M. Gray, (Municipal Council); C. S. Compton, C. Thorne, J. Whitall, R. G. Sillar, R. Hamilton, and J. Webster.

Mr. Webster having been requested to act as Secretary the Minutes of the last Meeting were read; as also the Report and Accounts of the Municipal Council.

REPORT FOR 1859.

The Municipal Council in presenting their Report for 1859, have the satisfaction of announcing a prosperous state of the finances.

The year began with a Balance in Cash of Tls. 2,616.0.5 and closes with one of Tls. 3,589.6.4.

