

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship Formosa
Capt. H. V. 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,
Sma 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. WRIGHT, 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.—SEAMEN'S 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.

LATENT DATES.

England, Dec. 27 Singapore, Feb. 3
Bamby, Jan. 15 Hongkong, Feb. 1
Calcutta, Jan. 21 New York, Dec. 14
Galle, Jan. 23

MAIL 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 via
Shanghai... Oct. 22 Marseilles Dec. 15
From Hongkong... Nov. 15 Telegram received
Shanghai... Nov. 7

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS.

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

FOR THE WEEK.
Ending 24th Feb. 1860. Ending 24th Feb. 1859.
18. — Max. 41 Min. 37. — Max. 44 Min. 29
19. — " 49 " 39. — " 38 " 30
20. — " 56 " 37. — " 38 " 32
21. — " 56 " 37. — " 41 " 28
22. — " 59 " 38. — " 43 " 32
23. — " 54 " 45. — " 48 " 32
24. — " 70 " 40. — " 50 " 40

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

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)
EXCHANGE. — No quotations.

OPIUM.

Malwa.	Tls.	Patna.	Tls.
18. — 460 —	600	600	—
20. — 465 —	600	600	—
21. — 465 —	600	600	—
22. — 460 —	600	600	—
23. — 460 —	600	600	—
24. — 460 —	600	600	—

To be continued weekly.

PASSED ANKER.—From Shanghai, Jan. 5th.
Spray of the Ocean, for London; 14th, Sancho
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.
Davison, J. M. Hyreen, W. G. Hunt, and B. de
Sousa.

DEPARTED.—Per Aden, for Hongkong, Com-
mander Brock, R.N., Capt. Bowen, Mrs. Bowen,
Messrs. A. S. Ezra, and Mackay. Per Chey
Chuse, Rev. W. Cox, and Mr. R. Jarvie. Per
Edwin Forrest, for New York. Mr. & Mrs. C. D.
Nye and 3 children, and Mr. Taylor.

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

ARRIVED.—Per Singapore, Feb. 11th, Mrs.
Gaby, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Campbell, Dr. Nichol-
son, Assist. Surgs. Orton, and Cumming, Messrs.
Elliot, R.N., A. Benchem, Loup, Guye, Napier,
Edwards, Bayly, Tukes, Kullerlingham, Carré,
Camproyer, Saillard, Brozard, Brineomb, de
Vaisiere, Lagarriere, Protet, Desbois, Brennaur,
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,
Champromain, and Dubar, General Montauban,
Col. Bentzmann, Lt.-Col. Schmitz, Commr.
Deschamps, Capt. De Vaulle, Capt. Montauban,
Capt. Coles, Capt. De Pina, Madine, Bourboulon.
January 20.

For Hongkong, Mrs. Hunter, & three children,
Mrs. Lamond, Messrs. R. B. Baker, Latimer,
McNair, and W. Delano. Don Barroeta, Lion Gali.
For Shanghai, Messrs. Harvey, Brand, and J.
Miller. Count Kleckowski and friend, Messrs.
Cornelli, M. Trisson, and Le Libon.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News.)

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. Mar-
ten arrived in harbour on the 22d from
Nagasaki; and Gun-boat Bustard, Lieut.
F. W. Hallowes on the 24th from Foo-
chow.

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

Nganying, a Censor denounces the su-
perintendents 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 Decem-
ber, and found no official there but a so-
litary mandarin follower, while a number
of people were cooking.

On the 24th December a fire broke out
in the Chu-tai 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 Hankian, 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-
fuh 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 pro-
vince Tsing Wei-yuen, already degraded
though kept at his post, describes himself
as utterly exhausted by climate and fa-
tigue. 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 Kiao-
fei, 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 respon-
sibilities 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.
Shingpan 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 arrears, and merchants
have been invited to advance money to
enable government to purchase the neces-
sary material. Wang is well acquainted
with the mining districts recently distur-
bed 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 Mahometans. Notwith-
standing all these arguments for his re-
tention the emperor insists on his appear-
ance 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 in-
cense (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 in-
vited.

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 ar-
rears to the Privy Purse. In autumn
last the late Hoppo, Hangki, remitted
some 66,000 taels; namely, 55,000 plus
a melage fee of 825, being on account
of the year 1854; a new melage 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.

Yutsh, 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 Treas-
urer.

LOCAL.—The tautai,—writes our native
correspondent,—has had some pirates
taken by a steamer. These are now await-
ing 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 peo-
ple. 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 them-
selves the Club of the Stone Lion, and
who get up rows on feast-days by dun-
ning 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 trousers
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 in-
tercourse, 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 neces-
saries 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 our-
selves of these treaties or fight for free-
dom" 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 cam-
paign in China. If the demands of the
Allied Governments are granted without
further recourse to hostilities the difficul-
ties of the Ministers at Yeddo will be fear-
fully 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 resi-
dence; 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, cordi-
ality reigns between Europeans and Japa-
nese officials. True, at the present mo-
ment there is not much trade to fight
about but articles are, and have been for
some months, freely exported from Ha-
kodadi, 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 Ka-
mida. There are always two Russian
men-of-war in the bay. There are ex-
tensive 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
Tattnall 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 experi-
ment 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 satisfac-
tory 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 Shang-
hai 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 Amer-
ica about the middle or end of March, I thought
it likely the seeds would remain in the earth with-
out vegetating during the voyage. Instead, there-
fore, 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 destina-
tion, 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 man-
ner, 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 des-
tination 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 opera-
tions."

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 dietetical value?
Surely not."

The Editor gives Mr. Fortune's opi-
nion, 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 as-
sistance of human hands."

This whole business is an experiment,
a most huddle one too, and it would
have been well, perhaps, for the gentle-
men of the Patent Office to have secured
Mr. Fortune's immediate assistance, dur-
ing 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 Mas-
ters 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-
FUNG" 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. E. C. Bridgman, and J.
Hobson; Messrs. R. Reid, and H. 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 announc-
ing 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.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, SHANGHAI.
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FROM January 1st to December 31st, 1859.

EXPENDITURE.

	Taels.	dec.	Taels.	dec.
POLICE FORCE.				
Pay of Superintendent and men, Clothing, Medical attendance and incidental expenses, .....	...	...	10,345	28
POLICE BARRACKS.				
Cost of repairs and alterations at sundry times, .....	...	...	513	00
ROADS AND JETTIES.				
Paid Contractor for keeping roads in order, balance of Contract for 1858, .....	...	...	219.00	
Contract for 1859, .....	...	...	2,401.50	
Inspector's Salary,	2,620	50		
Cost of rebuilding Fung-yu and Tien-chang Jetties,	800	00		
Repairs to Jetties and to the Bund on the Yang-king-pang,	1,200	00		
Making upper portion of the Maloo road and removing Chinese houses, &c., at the head of Lo-yue-walk road,	196	30		
Repairing Fire-engine and working Water-carts,	125	00		
Repairing and renewing Street-lamps,	123	10		
	46	00		
PETTY EXPENSES.				
Paid Clerk hire, Printing, Stationery, Fire Insurance, &c., .....	...	...	707	86
INTEREST.				
Paid on Loans to December 31st, 1859, .....	...	...	750	00
OLD LOAN ACCOUNT.				
Paid Dent & Co. ....	...	...	1,000	00
BUND EXTENSION.				
Paid Contractor as per "Bund Extension account," .....	...	...	6,500	00
Taels,			24,727	04

RECEIPTS.

	Taels.	dec.	Taels.	dec.
CASH—Received from former Council, .....	...	...	2,616	03
HOUSE AND LAND TAXES.				
Due in 1858, collected in 1859, Foreign,	141	89		
do. do. Chinese,	1,618	90		
WHARFAGE DUES.				
Due in 1858, collected in 1859, .....	...	...	4,394	48
HOUSE AND LAND TAXES.				
To June 30th, 1859, Foreign,	1,965	89		
To do. Chinese,	3,466.44			
To Dec. 31st, do. Chinese,	3,080.80	6,547	24	
WHARFAGE DUES.				
To June 30th, 1859, Foreign,	4,924.08			
To Dec. 31st, do. Chinese,	4,221.06			
To do. Chinese,	9,146	04		
Received from Taotai,	1,900	00		
Value of found and unclaimed property, .....	...	...	11,046	04
	...	...	86	21
Expenditure, .....	...	...	24,727	04
Balance as per Cash Book, .....	...	...	3,689	64

BUND EXTENSION ACCOUNT.

	Taels.	dec.	Taels.	dec.
EXPENDITURE.				
Paid Contractor at sundry times on account of his Contract, .....	...	...	18,000	00
RECEIPTS.				
Received per H. B. M. Consul from the Taotai, one half of his subscription,	2,500	00		
Sept. 30th, Received on Loan at 5 per cent per annum, from				
James Whittall,	1,500.00			
Augustine Heard & Co.,	1,000.00			
Russell & Co.,	500.00			
W. R. Adamson & Co.,	500.00			
George Barnett & Co.,	500.00			
Lindsay & Co.,	500.00			
Gibb, Livingston & Co.,	500.00			
Relass & Co.,	500.00			
Smith, Kennedy & Co.,	500.00			
Birley, Worthington & Co.,	500.00			
Fletcher & Co.,	250.00			
J. M. Bull & Co.,	250.00			
C. Thorne,	250.00			
William Hargreaves,	250.00			
Olyphant & Co.,	250.00			
Holliday, Wise & Co.,	250.00			
Balance, charged in Current Account,	9,000	00	6,000	00
			18,000	00

E. & O. E.

ROBERT REID,
Acting Treasurer, Mun. Coun.

Shanghai, February 14th, 1860.

Audited and found correct,

J. THORNE.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

	Taels.	dec.	Taels.	dec.
ASSETS.				
Cash balance, .....	...	...	3,589	64
Taxes to be collected for 1859, .....	...	...	300	00
House and Land Taxes; Chinese, about, .....	...	...	2,000	00
do. do. Foreign, .....	...	...	2,200	00
Wharfage Dues, .....	...	...	10,918	60
Cost of Police Buildings, .....	...	...	19,008	24
LIABILITIES.				
Loans on security of Police Buildings,	1,000	00		
Russell & Co.,	1,000	00		
Dent & Co.,	2,000	00		
Shanghai Library,	4,000	00		
Loan on security of Wharfage Dues,	9,000	00		
Total, .....	...	...	13,000	00
Estimated Value of Public Property and Funds, .....	...	...	6,008	24

E. & O. E.

ROBERT REID,
Acting Treasurer, Mun. Coun.

Shanghai, February 14th, 1860.

RETURN showing the number of Prisoners, and their offences, apprehended by the Municipal Police, during the year ending 31st January, 1860.

From Land and House Taxes, .. Tls. 4,000
 " Chinese do. .. " 6,600
 " Wharfage Dues, .. " 10,500
 " Chinese do. .. " 2,000
Total, .. Tls. 23,000

EXPENDITURE.

Police Force, .. Tls. 10,500
 Repair and Supervision of Roads and Jetties, .. " 4,000
 Petty Expenses, .. " 900
 Old Loan and Interest, .. " 1,600
 Balance of Cost of Bund, .. " 2,500
 First Instalment of Bund Loan and Interest, .. " 3,500
Total, .. Tls. 23,000

ROBERT REID,
H. M. M. GRAY,
W. WETMORE CRYDER,

Municipal Council.

Shanghai, February 14th, 1860.

Murder, .. 2
 Attempt to Suicide, .. 2
 Felony, .. 21
 On suspicion of Felony, .. 26
 Forgery, .. 1
 House Breaking, .. 6
 Extortion, .. 9
 Kidnapping, .. 7
 Cutting and Wounding, .. 17
 Receiving stolen Property, .. 17
 Unlawful Possession, .. 29
 Drunkenness, .. 36
 Common Assaults, .. 37
 Wilful Damage, .. 24
 Suspicious Characters, .. 47
 Misdemeanours, .. 51
Total, .. 462
 The number of Prisoners apprehended in the preceding 12 months was 574.
 To R. REID, Esq.,
 Chairman, Municipal Council.
 SAMUEL CLIFTON,
 Superintendent of Police.

H. M.'s Consul rose and observed that the financial affairs of the Municipality were so fully and clearly set forth in the accounts just presented, and which he had previously had an opportunity of examining, together with the report of the Council just read, that nothing serviceable was left for him to add on the subject. He had remarked that, at previous Meetings, his predecessors had been in the habit of addressing renters at considerable length. But the Meetings had now become more matters of form and routine, the business which they had had to discuss for some time after the establishment of the Municipality having now been mainly got through. This fact that the business of the present Meeting was of a routine character seemed to be quite appreciated by the majority of renters, for he (the Consul) would not attribute the paucity of attendance solely to the circumstance that the home mail had reached the settlement only two or three hours ago. There was however one matter on which he wished to say a few words, it being one that had presented itself since he had taken charge of the Consulate. He wished to express his opinion of the great desirability of carrying out the project, mentioned towards the close of the Council's report, of bringing the Chinese houses of public entertainment lying within the settlement under some control; and that for the double purpose of raising additional revenue for an increase of the police force and of preventing these places from becoming sources of mischief. The Consul here made some statements relative to the steps taken by the Council and himself with a view to the execution of the above measure and relative to its details, and then went on to say that, as an additional reason for bringing these houses under control, he would mention a well-known fact, which it would serve no good purpose to ignore at a Meeting like the present. This was that troublesome times were before them. He had not the least doubt that measures, considered on all hands ample, would be taken by the foreign governments for the security of the settlement. But it was wise to neglect no reasonable precautions in their power, as events might occur totally unanticipated by every one. Before sitting down he felt bound to express his high sense of the manner in which the Municipal Councillors had discharged their duties during the period of excitement alluded to in the report. He had during that period particularly noticed the readiness of the Chairman, Mr. Reid, at all times, night or day, to attend to the duties incumbent on him as head of the police of the settlement. It augured well for the welfare of a community when its influential members, who had their own business to attend to, were found thus willing to devote their time and energies to the public good.

Resolution 1.—Proposed by Mr. Thorne, seconded by Mr. Whittall. "That the accounts of the Treasurer and Council be passed, and the report be adopted." Unanimously passed.

Resolution 2.—Proposed by the Council, seconded by Mr. Hamilton. "That the loan of Tls. 9,000, raised for the extension of the Bund be repaid in three equal instalments on the 31st of December of the years 1860, 1861 and 1862. Unanimously passed.

Resolution 3.—Proposed by the Council, seconded by Mr. Whittall. "That the wharfage dues on Japanese produce be charged at the following rates:—

On Japanese Sea-weed 3c. per 50 pecul.
 " Oil, .. 1c. " pecul.
 " Tea, .. 1c. " "
 " Silk, .. 5c. " 80 cattis.
 " Unusu, .. 2c. " pke.;
 merated Merchandise " 2c. " pke.;

that articles which have paid dues as Imports be exempt from Export Dues on re-exportation; and that the Dues levied on Lead and Iron be reduced to 3c. per pecul from January 1st 1860." Unanimously passed.

A Ballot having been taken for the new Municipal Council, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:—Messrs. R. Hamilton, J. Whitlow, and R. R. Tyers.

Resolution 4.—Proposed by Revd. Mr. Hobson, seconded by Mr. Thorne. "That a vote of thanks be given to the retiring Municipal Council for their valuable services during the past year." Unanimously passed.

Dr. Bridgman here observed that although from the fact of his not being within the limits, he was unable to lift up his hand in support of the last resolution, he yet wished to express his sense of the valuable service rendered by the Municipal Council as well in preserving order during the past year as generally by the salutary effect that the excellent state of things within the Municipal bounds exercised on the portions of the foreign settlement beyond them.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS,
Chairman.J. A. WEBSTER,
Honorary Secretary.

IRON SHIPS.

Nov. 15.
 While the subject of "Compasses in Iron Ships" is before your readers, pray allow me to ask, on behalf of seamen, that mathematicians will add to their invaluable information already spontaneously given (without which a "rule of thumb" would have been the only one) distinct directions for correcting the error caused by *List-deviation*. I use this term in preference to Captain Walker's, namely, "incline-deviation," because "list" is a nautical term, and "incline" is too near inclination (already inconveniently used for dip). Ships are now "swung" when upright. Their compasses are "adjusted" similarly. But at sea sailing-ships heel, or have a list of, from (say) five to fifteen degrees, and while so listed their deviation is different, sometimes very different from that which they would have if upright, with the ship's head in the same direction. In one iron-ship—the *W. S. Lindsay*—more than two points of difference were caused by her heeling over under sail (see Walker on Ships' Magnetism). The reasons are obvious. When a ship is on "an even keel" (upright) the iron of either side acts on the compass similarly to that of the other. When there is a considerable list, the iron on either side acts differently from that of the other. Captain Walker found, years ago, that tanks and ballast affected the compass differently from guns, shot and iron in the upper part of the ship; also, that the sharp iron after bodies or "run" of vessels (being vertical and very magnetic) have an effect on the compass contrary to that of the iron in the upper body of the ship before the binnacles.

A remedy seems to be to place a ship along her neutral line (that in which she has the least deviation), then to list or heel her over, as if under sail, and ascertain what difference is caused in the deviation. It appears probable, but it has not been tried, much less proved, that equal or proportionate differences would be caused by equal lists with the ship's head in other directions; but experiments are wanting, and a mathematical head is indispensable, to direct, analyze and digest them for the benefit of this iron-ship building country.

ROBT. FITZROY.

—The Athenaeum. Nov. 1859.

THE "BLIND-MEN" IN THE POST-OFFICE.

The table of the "blind-men" (as they are strangely termed) is the calmest spot in the building. There is no work of mere mechanical dexterity, that can be brought by practice to a dazzling rapidity of execution. It requires much searching in directories, much guessing, much mental effort, to solve most of the riddles in writing and spelling that come upon this table. The irregular combinations of the alphabet alone present a boundless field of variety to the ignorant and the persevering; and when the combinations of Christian names and surnames, names of towns, and names of countries, as well as the forms of letters, and the parts of a letter's proper nomenclature come to be added, arithmetic can hardly convey the result. It is to this table that all those riddle letters find their way, upon whose surface Islington is spelt and written. "East Linton;" and the late Iron Duke is addressed, long after his death, as the Duk hor wellington, Ip ark corner, London, englent, or halswear." The blind-men are often called upon to decipher such directions as the following conveyed in the most undecided of handwritings:—"To Mrs. Slater to the Prince of Wales in fits Roy place, Kenteston London said." The blind-men decide that this means the Prince of Wales public house, Fitzroy place, Kentish Town; and their verdict is final.

Sometimes comic boys address their relatives in London in the rudest pictorial form giving a good deal of trouble to the blind-men. A picture of a garden and a street with a fancy portrait of the person for whom the letter is intended drawn outside the note by a not very artistic youth of seven years of age, is not calculated to ease the sorting labour of the General Post-Office. Addressed to "My Uncle Jon, in London;" "Wilm Stratton, commonly called teapot Weelin;" "Mary Ann Street, Red Rive lane Luke St. next door to the ocean;" "To No. 3 Cios babry Row For The Female with the Infant up Bromley Stairs;" "Ann Poror at Mrs. Winhursts, No. 24. Next door to two to one;" "Mikell Goodliff at St. Nouts Printis to a Shoe Maker. Mis his name not known Mrs. Cooper is grandmother to the Lad;" "elixa clark sexton hotel saint-luord hon se;" and "This fante Taghe Warkitt ill wise come Wile of Withe," and many more like them come and are constantly coming under the notice of this branch of the sorting department.

The blind-men feel a professional, artistic pride in mastering every difficulty. Although the difficulty is to be taken to the land's end for the small charge of a penny. Failing all attempts to make clear that which is never to be read in this world, the interior (after the proper forms have been observed) is at last looked into, only to present a large and more enigmatical surface still. The only colourable explanation that can be given of the mystery, based upon the annual average of the riddles which come before the blind-men, is that some Irish hop picker, passing through London on his road to Kent, is anxious to communicate with a relative in some part of his native country.—*English Paper.*

The British government lately sent a traction locomotive engine to the Viceroy of Egypt. After receiving it, Said Pacha ordered the engineer to get up steam, and had the half-dozen carriages of the personages attending and his own attached to it; then requesting them to get into their carriages, he started off with them—the locomotive at full speed—to the great dismay of its unwilling passengers. They thus passed through the principal streets of Cairo to the great amazement of its Arab inhabitants, and through the Esbequeh, or Grand-place, on the way to the Palace of Kazer-el-Nil. The Europeans collected in front of Sheppard's Hotel to witness the scene were highly amused at this novel passenger train thus exhibited through the city of the Kaleefs, in the suite of its present ruler. But Said Pacha is notoriously fond of a practical joke.—*Express*, Dec. 10.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

U. S. S. Powhatan, YOKOHAMA BAY,
January 20th, 1860.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—I herewith send you the position of a very dangerous Reef which was seen by us on our passage from Hongkong to this place during the present month.

As I cannot find it laid down upon any of our charts, I have to beg that you will give it publicity (under the name of "Powhatan Reef") for the benefit of those who navigate these seas.—I am, sir, very respectfully, your abdt. servt.,
 ROBT. BOYD, JR.

POSITION of a reef seen by the Powhatan, U. S. Steam-frigate, upon her passage from Hongkong to Yedo Bay:—

S. W. Point of Volcano Island N. W.
 East Point " do. do. N. 3/4 W.
 East Point, Fake Sima (Apollon) N. E. 3/4 N.
 which gives the Latitude about 30° 41' 00" N., and Longitude about 130° 19' 00" E.

These bearings are taken from the centre rock, which is about fifteen or twenty feet high. Other rocks were seen, either awash or a few feet above the level of the sea stretching out from the centre rock about three quarters of a mile.

There are also some reefs extending to the distance of about three quarters of a mile from the Eastern and North Eastern Points of Volcano Island and a rocky spit from the East Point of Fake Sima (Apollon) of about a quarter of a mile in extent which I do not find upon any charts in my possession.

ROBT. BOYD, JR.,

Lieutenant U. S. Navy,
Acting Master U. S. S. "Powhatan."

SHANGHAI LIBRARY.

List of Books received by last mail.

250—Essays Military and Political by the late Sir Henry Lawrence.
 251—Manual of the English Constitution.
 370—The Biglow Papers, Edited by the Author of "Tom Brown's School-days."
 1262—Heathen and Holy Lands, by Capt. Briggs.
 1263—Australian Facts and Prospects.
 1264—At Home and Abroad, by Bayard Taylor.
 1265—The West Indies, by Anty. Trolloppe.
 1014—Misrepresentation, by Miss Drury.
 2349—Marvellous Adventures of Tyll Owlglas, Edited by K. R. Mackenzie.
 2350—Stories of Inventors.
 2351—Recreations of a Country Parson.
 2352—Self help, by S. Smiles.
 2353—Life in Spain, by G. W. Thornbury.
 Plain or Ringlets.
 One of Them, by C. Lever, part I.
 Punch's Pocket Book, for 1860.
 Magazines and Reviews for December.
 Shanghai, 10th February, 1860.