

## Miscellaneous items

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LONDON W.C.

"WAR SERVICE"

(Not to be used for Foreign Co.)

4 SEP 18



Dr. Hobson.

5 The Grove

Hammersmith W.6.

Programme of  
Regatta at  
Macao 1840

These "War Service" Labels enable you to re-use envelopes and save Money,  
Labour and Paper. 1d. per packet, from Fred Ridout, Whitstable, Kent

LONDON.

W.6.

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**WAR SERVICE**



# CANTON REGATTA CLUB.

## FIFTH MEETING.

The following races will come off on Thursday 18th June.

### SCULLERS.

Entrance fee Sp. Drs. 5 each boat, with \$35 from the fund.

Distance 1 mile for a piece of Plate, value \$50.

Mr. Compton's.....	Pearl.....	White
Mr. Gilman's.....	Sweetheart.....	Strawcolor
Mr. Drummond's.....	Tam O'Shanter.....	Plaid

### 4 OARED GIGS.

Entrance fee Sp. Drs. 10 each boat, to be given to the second boat.

Distance  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, for a Cup, value \$50—presented by ИИЗУМНОГО РОСТОМКА, esq.

Mr. A. Jardine's.....	Young Queen.....	Blue
Mr. D. Jardine's.....	Black Prince.....	Crimson
Mr. Dudgeon names Mr. Mackean's.....	Redgauntlet.....	White and Red

The Course will be pointed out by Boats bearing the Club flag, blue with C. R. C. in white letters, anchored opposite the Praya Grande.

The Umpire's Boat, bearing a large blue flag, with Umpire C. R. C. in white letters, with another Boat in line bearing the Club flag, to be the starting and winning posts.

On both days of the Races all Boats to be alongside the Umpire's Boat at half past five, and the first race to start at one quarter to six precisely.

A Flag, white with a red cross, will be hoisted at the Umpire's Boat 10 minutes before the starting of any Race, when all the Boats for that Race will come alongside and take their stations.

Boats will be in attendance to convey the ladies to the boats provided by the Club for the accommodation of visitors.

UMPIRE. Captain Charles Elliot, R. N.

STEWARDS OF THE COURSE.

Thos Fox, Esq.  
P. F. Robertson, Esq.  
D. L. Burn, Esq.  
A. Anderson, Esq.  
A. Jardine, Esq.  
W. Leslie, Esq.


JAMES TAIT.

Secretary and Treasurer.

MACAO, 11th June, 1840.



UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY.

——

**A LARGE ENGRAVING**  
OF THE SIGNING AND SEALING OF THE  
**TREATY OF NANKING,**

On Board of H. M. S. CORNWALLIS, 29th August 1842, from a Painting, by  
CAPT. JOHN PLATT, 23 N.I. Bengal,

**CONTAINING 56 PORTRAITS**

Of distinguished personages; H.M. Plenipotentiary, the Naval and Military Commanders in Chief, and most of the principal Officers of both Arms who were present on the occasion; besides the Chinese Imperial Commissioners, Viceroy, and other high Officers.

The Picture has lately reached this country, and has now been placed in the hands of JOHN BURNET, F.R.S., one of the first Engravers in London, who has agreed to prepare an Engraving from it, 32 inches long, and 15 inches broad, and to have it ready in one year from the present date.

The Picture having been considerably enlarged, now contains 56 Portraits, all of which are striking likenesses. The Print will be published with a key from an etched plate.

The price of the different Impressions has been finally fixed as follows.

Proofs before Letters	-	-	-	8 Guineas.
Proofs with Letters	-	-	-	5 Guineas.
Prints	-	-	-	3 Guineas.

The Picture has been submitted for the inspection of the QUEEN and PRINCE ALBERT, who have signified their gracious approbation of it, and the Print will, by express permission, be dedicated to Her Majesty.

It would be superfluous to dwell on the interest which attaches to the subject of this Picture; it forms a memorable epoch in the HISTORY of the WORLD—through it, the vast Empire of China is thrown open to the enterprize and capital of the nations of Europe and America—and it may be hoped, that incalculable advantages to all of them, as well as to China herself, will be the fruits of this great event, of which this Print will be a Memorial to after Ages; and should therefore be in the possession of every individual interested in these matters. Above 130 Subscribers names were received in China on the first announcement of the Print.

The Nobility and Gentry, desirous of becoming Subscribers, are requested to note the Impressions they require to Mr. J. CROPP, Hill House, Wandsworth Road, or 199, Oxford Street, London.

*In order to secure fine Impressions, an early application will be necessary.*

Agents will be appointed at the different Presidencies in India, and at Hong Kong, to receive Subscriptions at those places.

*London, January 1845.*

[See other side for List of Portraits.]



## LIST OF PORTRAITS.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>H.E. Sir H. Pottinger, Bart. G.C.B., H.M. Plen.<br/> H.E. Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, G.C.B.,<br/> Com.-in-chief.<br/> H.E. Lieut-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, Bt. G.C.B.<br/> Com.-in-chief.<br/> Major-General Lord Saltoun, K.C.B., G.C.H.<br/> Sir Thomas Bouchier, K.C.B., R.N.<br/> Hien Ling, the Tartar-General.<br/> Elepoo<br/> Keying<br/> New Keen</p> | <p>Captain Gabbett, M.H. Artillery, A.D.C. to Sir<br/> Hugh Gough.<br/> J. R. Morrison, Esq. Chinese Sec. and Interpreter.<br/> The Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff.<br/> Commander Tennant, R.N.<br/> B. Chimmo, esq. R.N., Secretary to Admiral.<br/> Commander Skipwith, R.N.<br/> G. T. Lay, esq. Interpreter.<br/> Captain Frederick, R.N.<br/> Captain Kellett, R.N.<br/> Commander Hall, R.N.<br/> Lt.-Col. Blundell, C.B., Madras Artillery.<br/> Lt.-Col. Pratt, C.B. Cameronians.<br/> Major Pears, C.B., Ms. Engineers.<br/> Commander Maitland, R.N.<br/> Lt.-Col. Lloyd, C.B., Bengal Volunteers.<br/> Major Anstruther, C.B., Madras Artillery.<br/> Brigadier Montgomery, C.B., do.<br/> Lt.-Col. Knowles, C.B., Royal Artillery.<br/> Major Shirreff, C.B., D.A. General.<br/> Captain the Honorable H. Keppel, R.N.<br/> Lt.-Col. Mountain, C.B. Adjutant-General.<br/> Frederick Kingcome, R.N.<br/> R. Thom, Esq. Interpreter.<br/> Lt.-Col. Malcolm, C.B. Secretary of Legation.<br/> Captain P. Richards, C.B., R.N.<br/> Lt.-Col. Hawkins, C.B., Commissary General.<br/> Lt.-Col. Wilson, C.B. Paymaster to Forces.<br/> M. Gen. Sir R. Bartley, K.C.B.<br/> Capt. the Hon. F. Grey, C.B. R.N.</p> |
|--|---|

} Imperial High Commissioners.

*Dr Robert  
Merrison  
Son of Rev*



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Faint, illegible text in two columns on the right side of the page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.

*Picture of Treaty  
of Nankai*

LIST OF FORKWAYS

(Copy)

Canton November 8<sup>th</sup> 1855

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To

H. E. Sir John Bowring  
Esq

My dear Sir John

I have received the letter of your Secretary Mr Woodgate dated October 29<sup>th</sup> - desiring me to forward to your Excellency some practical information on the effects of opium smoking upon the Chinese, and to furnish any suggestions for the removal or alleviation of the evils which are consequent upon the present state of things.

In accordance with the wishes expressed, I shall now endeavor as briefly as possible to reply to the points named in Mr Woodgate's letter.

I must first premise that I place Alcohol (the base of Gt. Britain) and Opium (the base of China) in the same category and on the same level, as to their general injurious influence upon society; what may be said against the latter, may be said with equal



truth against the former. I shall have opportunity as I proceed with my letter to remark the analogies and differences that subsist between them. It has been very painful experience to have been brought much in contact with individuals indulging in both these unnatural stimulants. In 1837 I wrote an essay which was read before a medical society in London, on the use and abuse of alcoholic drinks; and in the July number of the Chinese Repository for 1840 there is inserted a paper of mine on opium and alcohol, considered in their effects on the human system when used merely as a luxury; and in the same volume (no. 12) there is also an analysis of the work "The Confessions of an English Opium Eater", with remarks thereupon.

If your Excellency has time to do so, please look over them; for I see nothing materially to alter after a farther experience of 15 years.

You will see from those observations that I do not and cannot regard the use of opium by the Chinese as a matter of little consequence. I must pronounce it a great and growing evil, the alleviation or



removal of which every true philanthropist  
must desire and rejoice to see. But as  
an act of justice to my Country, to the East  
India Company and British Merchants, who  
have been so much abused at different  
times by the public press, both in England  
and America, I do not hesitate to affirm  
that many things said against the opium  
trade as 'facts', are merely assertions and  
problematical theory. To illustrate what I mean,  
I will just refer to the recent memorial sent  
to the Earl of Clarendon and forwarded to your  
Excellency by the last mail; copies of which  
have been in circulation at Hongkong &  
Canton. In that memorial there are the  
following expressions stated as supposed  
proven facts: -

"Attended with a more appalling mortality  
than was ever the case in the slave trade!"

- "Little to choose between it and piracy!"

"20,000,000 of opium smokers necessary to con-  
sume 75,000 chests of opium imported into China,

1/10 (or two millions) of whom die annually from  
using it; or, assuming one half, we have the ap-  
-palling fact that one million of human beings



are annually sacrificed, to enrich a few individuals, &c." - "Paralyzes the efforts of missionaries, &c."

There are other points, touching its injurious character on trade - a violation of treaty stipulations - other nations evading the prohibitory laws by using the British flag - its hostility to increased intercourse with the Chinese, &c. - all of which will, no doubt, receive the due attention that they deserve from your Excellency and other persons that you may consult.

I. With regard to the number of opium smoked in China. I remark on this head, that it is quite impossible for any one, either European or native, to furnish any certain estimate. It cannot be questioned, <sup>that opium</sup> is greatly on the increase. Its entrance into China is of comparatively recent date. I have been informed that it was first spoken about in the 24<sup>th</sup> year of Keen lung, about 90 years ago. Statistics will show the rapid augmentation of opium imported during the last 20 years; and I can vouch on personal experience and on general report, that the use of opium as a luxury has become far more



general than it was even 10 years ago; and if its progress shall be equally rapid in forthcoming years, it would not be unsafe to hazard the opinion that its use would be every where as common through the 18 provinces of China as dram drinking has been in England and America. There are probably however, limits to the growth of the poppy in India and China, and sufficient preservative moral principles left to check its universal adoption by all classes of the Chinese. The (ad libitum) use of opium, I have found greatly corresponds with its price or dearth in the market. The falling off or increase of opium smokers, greatly depends on this circumstance; so that, ceteris paribus, any plan that could be adopted to enhance the price of opium, would prove a most valuable auxiliary to alleviate or prevent the evils arising from the present state of things. I shall refer at the close to this point again.

I have often put the inquiry to Chinese what is the proportion per 100 of opium smokers (excluding women & young persons who are generally exempt from this vice). The answer given differs so widely that there is little dependence to be placed upon it. They agree however



in this fact, that there is a much smaller proportion of opium consumers in the country towns and villages than in the great cities on or near the sea coast, where the drug is most abundant and cheap. There are, unhappily, no statistical tables or data existing in China on any subject; hence with regard to population, number of marriages and deaths, &c., there is nothing like the certainty which exists on these points (now so fully and accurately detailed) in England. I give, therefore, the following as merely the opinion (the best informed and most trustworthy that I can get) of the proportion who are addicted to opium smoking in Canton. viz. 3 per cent who habitually smoke, and one per cent who take it occasionally (playing with it, as it is termed) altogether 4 per cent. On making inquiry why the other 96 did not indulge in it, - the reply received was; many are too poor to buy it - others are strictly forbidden by their masters, parents, or elder brothers, whom they feel it is their interest and duty to obey - and others again abstain from its use because they are convinced it is injurious to health and frequently leads to poverty and ruin; and a



few refrain from finding the smell and taste of opium sickening and repulsive. There are now no laws in force against opium, and from its being fashionable and less expensive than formerly, there is no hindrance (but moral restraints and self interest) to keep multitudes from indulging in this luxury if they felt disposed.

The average quantity of opium smoked by one individual a day, seems to be one mace and a half; (one mace is equal to 58 grains) many take less, but others again consume two, four, six and even eight maces a day (this latter quantity being equal to 300 grains of the purest opium). Take one mace a day as a general average, which is presumed to be the quantity on which the calculations of the recent "Memorial" is based, then instead of 20,000,000 of persons that would be required to consume 75,000 chests imported, there would be at the extreme, 4 millions. Three individuals agree in the following results, the calculation being based on the fact that the number of chests imported have not exceeded 68,000, and also on the fact that the

\* A fact not generally known, nor allowed for in the Memorial, is that the Chinese in preparing the opium for smoking, reduce it by boiling one half\*; so that a ball,



a catty in weight, is reduced to half a catty, and 68,000 chests, to what is equal to 34,000.

At this rate (a chest weighing  $15\frac{1}{2}$  lbs, & one mace equal to 58 grains)

* 68,000 chests will require	1,728,877 consumers at 1 mace	} per diem
----- " ----- " ----- "	1,153,638 ----- " ----- "	
75,000 ----- " ----- "	1,906,850 ----- " ----- "	at 1 - do.
" ----- " ----- "	1,272,395 ----- " ----- "	at $\frac{1}{2}$ - do.
75,000 ----- " ----- "	3,813,700 ----- " ----- "	at 1 - do.

\* There seems to be some difficulty at arriving at the exact truth. A French - lie paper has given 68,000 as the ultimate number. A mercantile gentleman says "I have gathered the following from the best sources in the colony; - in the year 1846 - 41,200 chests were imported from India, 1850 - 46,400 - 1854 - 66,700 -" But admitting, including Sarcian and Turkey Opium, the whole amount to 75,000 chests, this, reduced by boiling to one half, makes the number of opium smokers under 2 1/2 millions, allowing for those who re-smoke the refuse.

As a portion of the opium, say  $\frac{1}{4}$  is re-smoked by a second and poorer class of consumers, the actual number of opium smokers, allowing for every loaf on 68,000 chests, at one mace a day, will not exceed two and a half millions.

Native opium obtained principally from the province of Yun nan in the south of China, (which, to make it acceptable to the palate of the connoisseurs, is mixed with foreign opium) is also used, but to what extent cannot be ascertained, and must add to the 2 1/2 millions named above. But this is not alluded to in the memorial.

## II. The mortality arising from its use.

This again has been greatly overrated. My deliberate opinion is that it is not nearly so fatal to life as spirit drinking is with us. Contrary to my expectations I have found the habitual use



of opium was compatible with longevity; and, to the extent of my observation and inquiry, I have come to the conclusion that opium, though its tendency is to undermine the constitution, and only supports the system by a false and dangerous stimulus, yet if it can be taken regularly and of good quality, it does not abridge the duration of life to the extent that it might reasonably be expected it should do. The Chinese themselves do not regard its use as a cause of frequent mortality; and it is doubtless less injurious in being smoked than if the whole quantity were taken internally in the shape of tinctures or pills. I do not know of any mortal disease from opium corresponding to Delirium tremens from alcohol. I have never been called to attend to any accidents resulting from opium similar to those so frequently occurring from habits of intoxication from liquor. The opium smoker when under the full influence of his delicious drug, brawls & swaggers not in the public streets, like the drunkard, to the annoyance of bystanders, but reposes quietly on his couch, without molesting those around him.

It is very common to hear Chinese acknowledge that they have smoked opium ten, twenty, and even thirty years. I have seen a few who have taken it forty years; and I have heard of one (probably an extreme case) who began taking opium when he was nineteen, and took it regularly for fifty one years; he died lately at



the advanced age of 70.

In writing the above, I wish only to place the case before us in the true light. I wish not to defend or extenuate the evils of opium. I would not smoke it on any account myself, and I do not fail to strongly advise the Chinese not to do it, both on moral and physical grounds:

Moral, because its tendency is to debase the mind - to blunt the conscience; it leads to bad habits, late and irregular hours, trickery in business, and a prodigal expenditure of time & money which often occasions much poverty and misery to himself and friends. Physical, because the tendency of opium, like every other unnatural stimulant and narcotic, is to weaken the powers of life, disorder the stomach and bowels, unduly excite and subsequently enervate the brain & nervous system, now unequal to their function, except by a constant supply of a false stimulus, which takes the place of wholesome food and drink.

If the opium smoker takes regularly his two meals of opium a day, then he is equal for a long time to the duties he has to perform; and his service is not refused on the score of indulging in opium, provided he is clever and attentive to business.

Opium is a very seductive luxury, and when once its votary has become a victim to its daily use, its grasp is fearfully tenacious; and yet, strong as the habit is, it may be aban-



done. I have known several who have re-  
covered themselves in the same way, though less  
rapidly, than Dr Quincy the English opium eater  
did. I have also aided many in doing the  
same by supporting the system ~~by~~ during the  
period of cure with quinine, Camphor,  
camphor, and small doses of morphia; and  
many native doctors in Canton have attained  
to much celebrity by curing inveterate opium  
smokers. I have also been informed on good  
authority that during Commissioner Lins' short but  
strict administration, nearly every one, from fear  
of losing his head, gave up opium; much suffering  
resulted from so suddenly being deprived of an  
accustomed stimulus, but deaths were not frequent;  
no sooner, however, were restrictions relaxed,  
than, like the dog to his vomit, and the sow to  
her mire, these same men returned with fresh  
avidity to their coasted pleasures. The habit in  
some men has been destroyed for months -  
I know two who were cured and voyaged to Europe  
and back - and yet so strong was the propensity  
that they have taken to it again, and even worse,  
than before. But I feel satisfied that even a  
confirmed opium sot is not wholly irreclaimable,  
and great numbers, not so deep in the mire, could  
restore themselves without much difficulty if they  
firmly resolved to do so.

Therefore draw the inference from what  
I have seen and heard.

1. That the mortality from opium is not so great



as is generally supposed, and certainly not at the enormous rate of one million a year, even sup-  
-posing that 20 millions took it. I cannot give the  
proportion of deaths, because there are no data  
or statistics on which to make the calculation.

2. That Opium is probably more seductive and  
tenacious in its grasp than alcohol, but I should  
certainly affirm that it was not so frequently fatal  
to life, nor so fruitful of disease and crime as is  
the case with intoxicating drinks in Great Britain.

3. That the enormities of the slave trade and  
its ~~enormities~~ mortality and sin, ought not to be  
brought into comparison with the opium traffic,  
looked at even in its worst lights, since there is  
this great difference between them: the poor slave  
is sold against his will; the Chinese, of his own  
free choice buys, prepares and smokes the opium,  
and if native vessels dare venture across the ocean,  
they would go to India for it. They cannot therefore  
justly be said to be plundered and murdered  
in a wholesale manner, to enrich our Indian  
government and a few foreign merchants.

III. A third point is whether the opium traffic  
paralyzes the efforts of missionaries.

Opium, like every other vice, is a serious  
barrier to the propagation of the Gospel, but I  
cannot pronounce it the greatest barrier, much  
less that it paralyzes the efforts of missionaries.



Intemperance is a great barrier to the Christian 314  
ministry at home, but these vices are but  
leaves and branches compared with the great  
trunk of corruption which is found in every  
human heart, and which Divine power alone  
can eradicate. It is true that our opponents do  
often throw this objection in our teeth: why do you  
bring us opium? but the objection is easily answered  
by a counter inquiry: why do you smoke it?  
or by remarks such as these: - I do not justify  
foreigners bringing so much opium, but it is  
your demand for it that creates the supply;  
foreign merchants, if it is a profitable specula-  
tion, will bring you arsenic or many-*vomica*,  
but this desire to make gain does not excuse  
your conduct in encouraging the use of them;  
if you will refrain from smoking opium,  
opium will cease to be brought to our shores;  
instead, then, of blaming us, you ought really to  
blame yourselves much more. At Shanghai,  
Ningpo and other places where opium is equally  
prevalent as here, missionaries and others go freely  
into the country and are not impeded in doing  
what they list in teaching Christianity *faciunt*.  
Our chief barrier in Canton is the unfriendly charac-  
ter of the people.

IV. Fourth point. Can any plans be suggested  
to alleviate or remove the evils of the opium trade?



The opinion which I believe your Excellency entertains, that legalizing it with a moderate duty would be the best thing that could be done to lessen the evil, is not one that commends itself to my humble judgment. It would certainly convert a contraband trade into a legal one, which would be desirable for the honor of our country's flag and would probably prove advantageous to trade; and if the government of China approved of admitting it into the tariff, as one has done to prevent the smuggling in of foreign brandy and tobacco &c., every difficulty would be removed. But this is not the case. So far as I understand the point, the question stands thus.

Several leading statesmen in China are favorable to its legalization with a fixed duty of about \$5 on every 100 catties, by which, they say, the public finances would be improved and the drain of silver paid at present for this commodity, much reduced.

Others again, equally influential, advise the continuance of the prohibition. They say it is a safeguard to the country, and nothing would be really saved, for what would be gained in payment of duties, would be more than balanced by the great increase of native and foreign opium through the empire, and the name and reign of the prince who sanctioned such a law, would be disgraced for ever in the annals of history.

The question is beset with difficulties, and much may be said on both sides;



but after all, it is not for foreign governments to decide, but for the Chinese themselves; and there is reason to believe that the proposal would not be more favorably received now, than it was on the signing of the treaty of Nanjing. Prohibitions therefore continue, though not in force, owing to the corruption and weakness of the government and its acknowledged inability to do more than check the progress of the vice among her people; but the laws against opium may be revised at any time; remove them, and a great moral restraint and check are removed at the same time. There is reason, therefore, in believing that with a sensual people like the Chinese, the legal right to use opium ad libitum would lead to a universal practice. The country would be deluged with it, both of foreign and native growth. I mention this, however, with diffidence. Your Excellency's superior knowledge of commercial affairs will enable you to offer a more decided opinion than I can on this point. But it does appear to me highly probable that legalization would fail in even lessening the evils of the opium trade. I would say let the restrictions continue, and any plan that would raise and keep the price of opium high, ought to be encouraged. A heavy duty would do it, but a weak government like this could not enforce it, and therefore it would prove injurious. The only hope and remedy in our hands, is, it seems to me, to discourage the growth



Opium in the British Dominions in India.

Probably 24,000 chests lep will reach China this year, than the year before: 12,000; it is said, having been condemned, and 12,000 lep, ordered to be grown, because of its sale not proving profitable.

Why, Sir John, should not the same quantity be diminished every year, and the fertile plains of Hindostan grown with cotton or other useful products?

Opium is now dearer than it has been for a long time, and its disease will be proportionate. If the quantity imported were diminished annually, the price of opium would increase with it; and if our Indian government could be induced to (gradually) give up the revenue derived from this branch of commerce, I cannot but think that it would prove the most effectual plan to alleviate and remove the present state of things.

Opium would be grown, probably, in districts over which our government has no control, but surely it would not amount to the present figure. But, supposing opium did flow in from other quarters, H. B. Majesty's government, and public opinion could be brought to bear to its discouragement, which cannot be done advantageously while our Indian government, for the sake of a certain amount of revenue, sanctions & fosters the growth of the poppy. — Native opium might possibly be grown in China to a greater extent, to make up the lep; but I have been informed that the poppy does not thrive in China as it does in



315 5

India, and the extract obtained is of a harsher taste, and though cheaper than that imported, will not readily sell unless mixed up with the Tullian drug. But its growth, together with *Opium* might be discouraged with increased vigor by the Chinese government, when it learned that the British government was checking the growth of *Opium* in India.

I hope the above suggestion will not be thought crude and impracticable.

If it could be adopted, it would reflect honor upon our Christian country - though it would be only the fulfilment of duty.

The Indian Revenue, though always insufficient, might not suffer any material loss by ceasing to grow *Opium* - to wit the loss upon it last year - and by gradually withdrawing from it our shipping and mercantile interests would have opportunity of making up their loss - a legal trade would be pushed to its utmost and, in the end, we should all reap advantage by this new order of things.

I have endeavored, my dear Sir John, to treat the subject dispassionately, and, so far as I know, truthfully and justly. I have no ends to gain either way. I sincerely wish our Commerce to prosper, but I also intensely long to see it conducted according to the great



principle - "Do unto others as you wish them to do unto you". Now, growing and bringing opium to China is one of those things we should not like to do unto us - and, also, we find the Chinese government (I don't say the people or corrupt custom house officers) really access to the opium traffic, but powerless in putting it down, - then I think it is our duty, as a Christian government, to do what we can to help it - and certainly the first step seems to be, to discourage as much as possible the growth and sales of opium in India.

I remain

with respect

Your humble servant

Benjamin Hobson

(signed)

P.S. With this I enclose a translation of a Chinese tract against opium, of which there are several published from time to time. It shows how some feel upon the subject especially on not much money leaving the country, to obtain a useless luxury.

W.H.



Preliminary  
remarks.

The object of this essay is, to delineate in as concise and faithful a manner as possible from authentic sources; the nature, extent and operation of the Opium Trade in China; an enquiry which is admitted by all acquainted with the subject to be one of peculiar interest and importance. Its recent formation, its sudden and extraordinary increase, the great amount of capital employed, and its effects upon the commercial, political and moral interests of the nations engaged in it; together with the consequences resulting from the line of conduct pursued in attempting to suppress it, all concur to impress the mind with the irresistible conviction, that it is one of the most remarkable transactions which has taken place in National Commerce.

The Politician and the Merchant are deeply interested in its issue; but it does not concern these alone, for the Christian Philanthropist, the Philosopher, and all who wish well to the largest and most ancient empire in the world, are alike affected in the question. — I shall first give an outline of the nature, mode of preparation, and properties of Opium.

- 2<sup>nd</sup> Of the nature of the traffic.
- 3<sup>d</sup> Of the manner of using the Opium, and its influence upon the animal economy.
- 4<sup>th</sup> Enquire into some interesting and disputed points connected with the same; and lastly conclude with some general remarks upon the whole.

The nature  
of Opium

Opium is the inspissated juice of the *Papaver Somniferum* which is an annual plant found growing indigenously in all the warmer parts of Asia, and now naturalized to nearly the whole of Europe. The four varieties known in commerce are the Turkey, East Indian, Egyptian and European. The active narcotic principle of Opium is Morphia, in which it exists, combined with Meconic Acid. Besides these it contains Narcotina, Codeia, Narceia Meconum, gummy, resinous, coloring and extractive matters; lignin, fixed oil and a little caoutchouc.



In India, the extent of territory occupied with the growth of the poppy, and the amount of population and capital engaged in its cultivation, are far greater than in any other part of the world; as it is from this source that the Chinese market is principally supplied. The chief localities are Malwa, Bimara, and Behar. The latter places are entirely under the authority of the E I Company, so that the cultivation of the poppy, and the preparation and sale of the opium in Calcutta, are under a strict monopoly. Malwa not being within the Company's jurisdiction there are only transit duties levied upon it on its way to Bombay. The mode of cultivating the plant is as follows. - A suitable portion of land is first selected, and carefully ploughed <sup>and manured</sup> and weeded by the native farmer; it is then intersected, in order that the whole may be well irrigated in the dry weather; the seed is now sown, and in about 4 months the poppy after much care and attention arrives at its maturity. In order to collect the juice, perpendicular and transverse incisions are made, generally afternoon 12, in the capsule, and early in the morning it is collected. The amount of exudation is much influenced by the quantity of dew deposited; if it is moderate the milky juice flows freely, and thickens by evaporation in irregular tiers on the capsule. This process is repeated night after night, until the plant is exhausted. The juice being collected is further dried either in the sun, or the cool shade, in shallow vessels protected from the dust, to a fixed degree of spicitude. It is then delivered by the farmer to the officers appointed to prevent any embezzlement, deficiency or adulteration. The different method of drying the juice occasions a difference in the hygroscopic properties of the cakes. The great object of the Bengal Opium agencies under B. Batta, is to furnish an article suitable to the taste of the population of China, who value any sample of opium in direct proportion to the quantity of hot steam watery extract obtainable from it; and to the purity and strength of the flavor of that extract, when dried and sucked through a pipe. Upon these points depend the relatively higher price that Bimara opium brings in the China market, and the lower prices of that from Behar Malwa and Turkey, although the last contains larger quantities of

Locality of the Poppy

The mode of culture

Preparation of the Opium



the narcotic properties principle.

About two thirds of the opium from Malwa, is at present transported direct to Bombay, and a transit duty upon each chest is paid to the British Government; the other third is conveyed by a circuitous route to the Portuguese settlement of Demann, from whence it is exported for China in Portuguese vessels. That from Bombay is generally shipped in English vessels; but before it is put on board, it is carefully examined and repacked in chests, each containing about 400 or 500 cakes, of from three to four taels in weight, averaging about 100 cetties per chest. The cakes are composed of pure opium, covered with a thin coating of oil, and rolled in the pulverised petals of the poppy. The Behar and Benares opium, is made up into solid balls, and enveloped in the petals or leaves of the poppy, and a gum obtained from inferior opium juice. These are packed in chests, which are divided into partitions, about 40 in number, into each of which, a ball is placed, which weighs about 3 lbs. The chests being well secured from against external injury, are sent to Calcutta for sale by public auction. The drug now becomes the property of private merchants, who convey it to China in vessels, many of which have been built for the purpose, and are some of the finest and fastest ships, which have ever navigated the eastern seas. The opium having arrived in China, is disposed of in various ways. Previous to the month of March 1839 there were stationed several ships at the island of Lintin and its vicinity a few miles N E of Macao, for the express purpose of receiving the opium, where it remained until an order was given for its delivery, they were therefore called Receiving Ships. By means of this arrangement any one desirous of trading in opium, either on a large or small scale, could readily do so, by paying a sum upon each chest for the commission. The native merchant at Canton who wished to purchase a number of chests, employed a broker to negotiate the business for him with the English merchant or agent residing there; the value and qualities of the drug having been ascertained, and the bargain fixed, an order was given by the foreign merchant upon the receiving ships; with this the native merchant proceeded at once in a Fast boat well armed with 30 to 40 or more hands, to the anchorage at Lintin. The order being presented and the dollars paid, the specified number of chests were discharged into the Fast boat; which then clandestinely returned to Canton, usually in the dusk of evening, and having approached the city as near as fear as practicable, a smaller one was employed, to

The mode of disposing of it.

A general description of the traffic



Deposit the cargo in store houses prepared for its reception. A general description of the traffic.  
These depôts were situated in the suburbs of the city, by the river side, and therefore accessible both by land and water.

In order to avoid suspicion, that portion of the building adjoining the street, was fitted up as a shop and usually let.

But in spite of the greatest secrecy and skill, the government officers frequently became aware of their existence, and unless bribed, which was usually the case, brought the offenders to punishment.

The drug having been once safely landed, there was found but little difficulty in transmitting it to every part of the country: — The principal buyers from the native merchants, are a class of men called melters, whose business it is to prepare the opium for use and to retail it to the consumer. To effect this, he first removes the integuments which surround the cake, and then dries it by fire in a thick copper vessel, by which is expelled much of the aqueous portion, and from the strength and quality of the odour now emanating from it, he judges of its goodness. It is next broken up, and after macerating in spring water for several hours, it is boiled and strained.

The smokeable extract has been prepared.

By this process it is freed from any impurities with which it may have been adulterated, and is generally reduced to half its weight; the object being, to concentrate into as small a space as possible for smoking, the active principles of the drug. The extract thus made has a peculiar odour, and is of the consistence and colour of tar. — The melter besides retailing this in larger or smaller quantities as required; has rooms fitted up for the convenience of those who wish to indulge in it from home.

Since the attempt of the Commissioner to suppress the trade; the anchorage at Lintin and other places has been entirely broken up. The traffic as now conducted. In consequence of this the opium craft now dispose of it along the coast; and as the traffic is in direct opposition to the laws of the country, and therefore contraband and illegal, these vessels are obliged to be well supplied with fire arms and men, to defend themselves from the attacks of Chinese war junks which have been for some months stationed at different parts of the coast, but especially that of Fuk-Keen, where the opium is in the greatest demand, for the purpose of preventing the illicit sale of the article.

The skirmishes, sometimes of long continuance, not infrequently take place, and attended with injury, and in some instances with bloodshed, which no doubt would be greater on the part



The traffic is  
now conducted

If the Chinese did they dare to engage in close combat. 5  
It is difficult to determine the exact number of vessels on  
the coast, as they are continually changing their position; it is  
however computed that there are not less than 30 at this time  
in China - most of them are on the east coast, extending  
north of Canton from two to six hundred miles; those on the  
west from Canton from 150 to 200 miles; in higher or lower  
latitudes the Opium does not meet with a ready sale.

The time the vessels remain on the coast varies; some are  
only a few weeks, others some months, and a few are permanent  
depending greatly upon the number of chests in demand, and  
fresh supplies that may be sent on board. - As soon as  
a vessel is recognized, it is boarded by natives, who enquire  
the qualities and price of the opium; a boat is then sent  
well armed, and receives the number of chests paid for; which  
to avoid detection are sometimes broken up into parcels,  
and landed during the night; but if the vigilance of the  
police is not feared, it is done in open daylight. - Some-  
times the ships crew is required to convey it on shore, for  
which the men receive a perquisite upon each chest.

The value of Opium is ever varying, being principally depen-  
dent upon the amount in the market; if there is a plentiful  
supply the price is often as low as \$400 and some-  
times much lower, but if for a time it should be scarce,  
a single chest has been sold for \$1000 and in some cases  
as high as 13 or 1400 dollars. The average seems to be \$600  
which in English money is about £120. - I have lately  
been informed, that notwithstanding the danger of the practice,  
there are now no less than 10 armed native smuggling boats  
which take Opium from ships at Lung Koo Bay, and dis-  
pose of it along the <sup>Canton</sup> river; and as it reaches the city di-  
rectly or indirectly, in spite of all the severe measures employed  
to prevent it, it is evident that the officers stationed at  
the Bogue and other places to examine all ships and  
boats that go up and down the river, must still be  
commissioned at the traffic, through the irresistible temptation  
of bribes.

An outline of  
the origin and  
increase of the trade

About 1767 may be considered the commencement of the opium  
trade, before which period not more than 200 chests were imported into  
China by the Portuguese and inserted in the tariff of Canton as a medicine  
subject to a duty. At this date 1000 chests were imported, at which  
rate it continued many years. In 1781 the E. I. Company reported



themselves; but finding that it interfered with their tea trade soon relinquished it. Private merchants therefore gradually took it up, and proving lucrative, they soon became largely engaged in it.

The price of the drug then varied from 3 to 600 dollars. From 1794 to 1820 the vessels containing opium anchored at Whampoa, a few miles ~~south~~<sup>from</sup> Canton, with the other merchant ships, but after this they were obliged to leave that port, and station themselves beyond the boundaries of the Chinese jurisdiction; since which the trade increased in a most rapid and surprising manner from a few thousand to more than 35,000 a year. All the vessels did not confine themselves to the outer anchorages, but a few visited different parts of the east coast, and some smaller craft even ventured up to Whampoa, and which assisted in bringing about the late disturbances.

The mode of smoking opium appears to be the same throughout the whole empire; differing only in the cost of the apparatus employed, and the quantity consumed. The first thing necessary is a bed which is usually placed in a small retired room, in the centre of which are <sup>all</sup> the materials for the inhaling of the delectable drug;

This apparatus consists of a pipe, a lamp, three stiletts, a scraper, and the smokable extract, together with a small tray on which are placed the whole. The pipe is a polished piece of bamboo, about the size and length of a round ruler as used in offices, hollow three fourths of its length, at which point is <sup>connected</sup> a carved earthenware or silver ball, differing in size and shape, which is at the summit of which is a small aperture: the more the pipe has been used the greater is its value, a common piece is one dollar. The lamp is usually of glass and supplied with oil; the stiletts are made of iron <sup>or steel</sup>, one long and thick for the purpose of cleaning the interior of the pipe; the other two are used for taking up the opium and drying it in the lamp. The scraper is also of iron fitted into a wooden handle to remove the deposits which take place inside the ball; the extract is contained in a small cup of gold, silver, or horn. All being ready for use, the individual reclines on the couch, puts one of the stiletts in the extract, and dexterously applies a portion of the size of a pea near to the flame of the lamp; care being taken that it is not charred, when of sufficient consistence he introduces it into the aperture of the cup or ball, which is immediately raised to the blaze and inflamed. The fumes from which he inhales into the lungs by a deep inspiration; these retained for a few moments he vigorously expels through the nose and mouth. This process is repeated 10, 15 or 20 times, according to the quantity of opium consumed. — This mode of using the drug seems to be peculiar to China. In Turkey Persia Java

The manner of smoking the opium.

This mode is peculiar to China.



Sumatra, and other parts in the Indian Archipelago, and in China it is usually chewed or taken in the shape of pills or a tincture. In Assam it is smoked, but in its crude state as found in commerce, which can be ignited and smoked equally as well as the prepared extract of the Chinese, the only difference being that containing more extraneous matter it is not so strong.

The quantity  
consumed.

The quantity smoked by the Chinese varies considerably. As would naturally be expected the amount at first is small, but gradually increased to very large doses in proportion to the strength of the habit. A disposition to smoke frequently commences in early life, particularly if the person should have any friends addicted to the practice. He is induced at the onset to try it from curiosity, persuasion, or because it is fashionable. At first he smokes but seldom and perhaps not more than two or three pipes at a time, gradually, either from a false taste being acquired, or from a desire for the renewal of the pleasure it imparts, the pipe becomes a frequent companion, and usually in the course of a year or two it is in daily use. In real weight the quantity of extract at first used is usually about one <sup>6 grs. or 700</sup> candarene, which is equal to three or four pipes; very soon this is increased to two a day, one night and morning; by and bye to three candarenes, and from that to four and five. This latter amount is a very common quantity, but if the appetite for it is strong, and this is usually the case, and circumstances permit, it is gradually increased to one mace a day, which may be considered an average amount, for though the greater number may use less than this, yet there are multitudes who exceed it; for according to the testimony of natives well informed on the subject: two mace a day is not by any means an infrequent allowance. A Captain in the trade lately, who told me that half a dollars worth, which well purchased is about two mace of the extract, is a very common allowance for one day; and very many cases have been known of three four and even five and six mace a day having been used. One case was mentioned to me of a rich native who smoked the enormous quantity of eight mace a day, which as will be seen below, is equal to 300 grains of pure solid opium.

Experiments  
upon the ex-  
tract. —

In comparing weights I find that one mace or ten candarenes is equal to 58 grains, but in making calculations, as the buyer has full weight, one mace may be considered equal to one drachm or 60 grains. On exposing 30 grains of smokable extract to a heat ranging from 180 to 300 Feh: it was brought to perfect dryness which was immediately reduced to powder and weighed: its weight allowing for waste was 19 grains; and so great was its hygroscopic property, that if it was exposed to the air for a short time it became



Experiments  
When the Extract

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nearly as liquid as before it was dried; no doubt submitting it to so high a temperature with the damp state of the atmosphere at the time, would greatly accelerate its decomposition. From ten grains of this powdered opium, was obtained a little less than one grain and a quarter of Naphtha, which answered to the usual tests, so that judging from this and another experiment, the average would be about four teen per cent. which is. That from Turkey Opium, is about 15 per cent. — A person smoking three fore half a ounce twice a day, supposing the whole was consumed would daily take into his system what is equal to 38 grains of solid Opium, or nearly one grain with every pipe, reckoning twenty pipes to half a ounce. This exceeds in real strength the same weight of powdered Turkey Opium, inasmuch as on drying the latter it loses about  $\frac{1}{5}$  of its weight, and has besides more impurities. In extracting the extract for the purpose of smoking, it does not appear that the narcotic properties are in the least destroyed; and we have no reason to suppose that drying it with that care and attention that is bestowed upon it, should have any such effect. There must however be some loss in the method of smoking it by the Chinese, for not taking into account any of the opium that may accidentally be charred, it is quite certain that a portion gets deposited in the interior of the bowl unconsumed, which is afterwards collected and re-smoked, there is also a quantity of the opium fumes lost in the air; The strength of the extract is also not always the same as that prepared by the melters. But what loss is sustained in these ways I apprehend is amply made up by the mode of inhaling it into the lungs, where on a most extensive surface and delicate surface, it, like the gases in general, comes in contact with the nerves and blood so abundantly supplying those organs.

The time of smoking each day is very generally the same throughout the country viz in the morning before breakfast at 9 or 10 o'clock, and in the evening from 6 to 7. Those greatly enslaved to the habit do not confine themselves to any particular period, but smoke three four or five times a day, according to the cravings of the perverted appetite.

The extent to which this vicious custom has spread through the country must be very great. This is proved from the astonishing number of chests annually so demanded, and from the declaration of the official authorities, who invariably speak of it as a poison overflowing the land. The provinces in which it has been most in request are Canton and Fook Keen. But the practice of Opium Smoking, has not been limited to any spot, or province or city, but has affected equally the court and the

The time of  
Smoking

The extent  
of the practice



The extent  
of the habit

and the cottage; the rich and the poor; the scholar, the soldier, the  
husbandman and the merchant no class has been exempt; the meanest  
beggar that lives upon the charity of others, up to the Ministers surrounding  
the throne of the "Son of Heaven", have alike indulged in the use of the  
fascinating drug. — only with this difference, that the beggar is from  
necessity content with the refuse that he can scrape together, while  
the rich and the noble must have the delicious luxury served up with  
the style becoming their rank and wealth. — It is said that  
during the reign of the late Emperor, his son Tsou Kiang (now on  
the throne) when 20 years of age, in common with the officers and  
servants of the household smoked opium. Whether this is a fact  
or not, since the severe and summary punishments which have been  
enacted upon those who are detected in using it, the practice in  
the court and amongst the mandarins appears to have greatly diminished,  
but the fact of the opium being in so great demand now as ever,  
proves that the number of smokers is not much lessened. —  
It has been estimated from the amount of smokable extract  
prepared from the opium imported, and the average taken by a  
full grown person, that one in every <sup>five</sup> men in the prime of life or  
verging to old age, was an habitual opium smoker. Whatever the  
dence can be placed in the calculation, it is quite evident  
from the amazing extent of the trade, that a large proportion of  
the adult male population of China are addicted to this habit.  
— but even beggars that were lately questioned, there acknowledged  
that they took opium, and amongst fishermen and the  
poorer class generally, there is good evidence that this vice  
extensively prevails.

The effects of  
Opium —

The effects of Opium upon the human constitution.  
As a medicine Opium has been used from time immemorial,  
its soporific power was known to the Greeks, but it does not ap-  
pear to have been introduced into the Materia Medica until  
two centuries and a half before the Christian era; since which  
period it has been justly considered as one of the most valuable  
medicinal agents which the hand of Nature has provided for  
the wants of man; but like many other productions of a kind  
providence, its use has been perverted to the gratification of  
a false appetite, and a corrupt taste. And as a Poison  
it is one of the most important that comes under the exam-  
ination of the medical jurist. From its easy operation it is  
very frequently resorted to for the purpose of committing suicide.  
Fatal accidents also frequently occur from its extensive and  
undiscriminate employment as a medicine; and recently it  
has in many instances been given to induce stupor previous  
to the commission of murder. It is on these accounts that  
its symptoms and mode of action have been long made the



Subject of investigation -

What are the operation and effects of opium <sup>in continued doses</sup> on the animal economy? The Effects of Opium

In attempting to examine into this deeply interesting inquiry, it must be regretted that those who have had a fair opportunity of judging and comparing its effects in different persons and countries, have not furnished us with more satisfactory data and statistical tables, from which we might draw deductions valuable to science and public health. Thus what can be more unsatisfactory, than the loose and frequently contradictory statements of travellers and foreign residents in Persia and Turkey? In China also there has been far too much theorising, as the great difference of opinion will shew; some affirming that opium is a ~~pleasant~~ <sup>pleasant</sup> luxury, which may be indulged in without injury to health; and that the manners and habits of the East are such as to render it an indispensable stimulus to the Chinese, and that it would be as absurd to prevent them having the drug, as to prohibit an Englishman his spirits or beer. While others maintain that it is rapidly destructive to the human system, and leading myriad of individuals to inevitable ruin, moral degradation and death, and that no one can use it without shortening his life. This conclusion judging from its known physiological and pathological effects, appears far more reasonable and consistent with truth than the other. Our object therefore will be as much as possible to appeal to facts and the result of experience, and to make such deductions as the case shall warrant. It must however be admitted that so long as China is barred against the friendly intercourse of foreigners, scientific research must always be limited. Nevertheless much useful information can be obtained on the subject, both from observation and the testimony of sensible natives who can have no motive in deceiving.

The action of Opium upon man according to medical writers, as Christian Thomson Brande &c, depends upon the quantity and the frequency of its being administered. It is also greatly modified by age, sex, temperament, habit, climate, idiosyncrasy, disease &c.

The primary effect of a small dose is usually stimulating, the action of the heart and arteries is increased, and the corporeal and mental energies exhilarated. This excitement differs much in different individuals, and in many persons it is quite insignificant. If however it is well marked, it is by degrees succeeded by languor, lethargy and sleep, and very frequently by headache, sickness, thirst, tremor and other symptoms of debility, such as follow the excessive use of ardent spirits. In very large



The effects of  
Opium

It acts as a rapid and powerful poison, when so taken  
its primary action is scarcely apparent. The pulse from the first  
being slow, attended with shivering and stupor, which rapidly increase  
are followed by insensibility, stertorous breathing, contracted pupils,  
grimacing features, imperceptible pulse, complete coma, convulsions  
and death. The exhilarating effect which opium produces upon  
some people, induces them to the dangerous expedient of habitual  
indulgence in its use, a custom which cannot too cautiously  
be guarded against, since it impairs the mental as well as  
the corporeal faculties, and sooner or later proves infinitely de-  
timental to both. By all toxicologists it is classed under  
the head of narcotics. The mode in which it produces its effect  
has given rise to much discussion and controversy, all of a  
very unprofitable kind.

The action when taken in continued doses, in the manner practised  
by opium eaters, has hitherto been but slightly treated of by  
Medical writers; because but we have the testimony of travellers  
and merchants so who have had good opportunity of observing  
its effects. When used as a luxury, which are worthy of attention.

The opium eater soon after having taken it, perceives an unusual  
exhilaration and activity of spirits; his imagination revels in  
luxurious images, and he enjoys a feeling of more than common  
strength and courage. But this state of unnatural excitement  
is soon exchanged for debility, despondency, and inaptitude  
for every kind of exertion. To avoid the continuance of  
this dreadful collapse, the stimulus is again resorted to, the  
consequence of which is, an early derangement of the functions  
of the body and a premature death.

The Dutch Commissioners state that opium is much in  
demand on the Malay coast; at Sumatra for a se. The  
effect which it there produces on the constitution is different,  
and depends upon the quantity taken and other circumstances.  
If used with moderation it causes a pleasant yet always some-  
what intoxicating sensation, which absorbs all care and  
anxiety. If a large quantity is taken it produces a kind of  
madness of which the effects are dreadful, especially when the  
mind is troubled with jealousy or inflamed with a desire  
of vengeance or other violent passion. At all times it leaves  
a slow poison, which undermines the faculties of the  
soul and the constitution of the body, and renders a  
person unfit for all kinds of labor, and an image of



the brute creation. The use of Opium is the more dangerous because a person who is once addicted to it, can never leave it off. To satisfy this inclination he will sacrifice everything, his own welfare, the subsistence of his wife and children and neglecting his work poverty is the natural consequence and then it becomes indifferent to him by what means he may content his insatiable desire after opium; so that at length he no longer respects, either the property or lives of his fellow creatures.

The Effects  
of Opium

Dr. Smith while at Smyrna found that three drachms of Opium a day, was a common allowance among the larger consumers of it, but that they could take six drachms a day without mischief, the only effect of which is to give them great cheerfulness; but taking it thus habitually greatly impairs the constitution. The persons who accustom themselves to it can by no means live without it, and are feeble and weak. Their legs usually thin, their gums eaten away, complexion of a yellow colour, and appearing much older than they really are.

A class of men called Therakis are described by Baro- de Tott and others, as beginning with taking only half a grain for a dose, but increase it as soon as they perceive the effects to be less powerful than at first. If they commence the practice at the age of 20, they must scarcely expect to live longer than 30 or 36 years: the latter is the utmost age that they generally attain. After some years they are able to take doses of a drachm each. The countenance then becomes frightfully pale, and marasmus atropica, total loss of memory, and rickets, are the never failing consequence of this deplorable habit: but no consideration, either the certainty of premature death, or the infirmities by which it must be succeeded, can correct a Therakis. He answers coldly to any one who would warn him of his danger, that his happiness is inconceivable when he has taken his opium-pill. He becomes incapable for work, and seems no longer to belong to society. Towards the end of his career, he experiences violent pains and is devoured by constant hunger, nor can any paregoric relieve his sufferings. He becomes hideous to behold, deprived of his teeth, his eyes sunk in his head, and in a continual tremor he ceases to live, long before he ceases to exist.



The effects  
of opium

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W. de Juncy in describing the operation of opium upon him  
W. de Juncy the celebrated English Opium eater in describing  
the difference between the operation of wine and opium, asserts  
that no quantity of opium can ever did or could intoxicate. The  
pleasure given by wine is always mounting and tending to a crisis  
after which it declines. That from opium, whence once generated  
is stationary for 8 or 10 hours, the one is a flame, the other a steady  
and equable glow. But the main distinction lies in this, that  
whence wine descends the mental faculties, Opium on the  
contrary of taken in a proper manner, introduces amongst  
them the most exquisite order, legislation and harmony.  
Wine robs a man of his self possession, opium greatly en-  
riches it. Wine unsettles and clouds the judgment, Opium com-  
municates serenity and equipoise to all the faculties.  
Opium he says is classed among the <sup>heads of</sup> narcotics and some-  
such effect it may produce in the end, but the primary  
action is always and in the highest degree to excite and  
stimulate the system, which lasted with him during his  
noxicate for upwards of 8 hours. — He commenced the  
habit in 1804, and in 1812 he writes his health was never  
better in his life, having then taken opium at intervals for  
8 years. In 1813 he began to take it daily, and from  
this period he became a regular and confirmed opium  
eater. Up to 1816-17 he considered himself a happy man  
and healthy man, but now the pains of opium began; at  
this time he took 8000 drops or about 9 ounces of laudanum  
daily. At length a crisis arrived, when he saw that he  
must die if he continued the opium: he determined rather to  
die in attempting to throw it off. After many severe efforts he  
succeeded, after 17 years use at length after 17 years use, and  
8 years abuse, he succeeded in renouncing the practice.

The horrors and sufferings he endured during the process  
of cure, were painful in the extreme. His dreams were  
the immediate cause of his acutest sufferings. In these  
the sense of space and time were both powerfully affected,  
he sometimes seemed to have lived for 70 or 100 years in  
one night, suffering almost intolerable distress of mind  
from the dreadful scenes haunting his imagination,  
and the number of hideous animals besetting him  
on every side! He experienced for the first six  
weeks after making the experiment of renouncing the



Opium, excite irritability of the whole system. The stomach  
in particular was in a great state of morbid excitability and  
frequent pain with loss of digestive power. Besides  
these there was constant restlessness and inability to sleep.  
Three hours out of the 24 being the utmost that he could  
obtain, and that so light that every sound awoke him.

The effects  
of opium

He was also affected with swelling of the lower jaw,  
ulceration of the mouth, violent stimulation which  
sometimes lasted for two hours at one time, and re-  
curring at least twice or three a day, a troublesome  
cold and cough, great impatience and weariness. He  
Bitter and Anomalous Tincture of Valerian mitigated  
his sufferings, and he thinks that the agonies he endured  
might have been less if his reduction had been more con-  
tinuous, and equally graduated. —

I shall now attempt to describe the operation and ef-  
fects of opium smoking in China, as gathered from the  
testimony of sensible natives and from personal observation.

As a medicinal opium has been long appreciated by the  
people; and prescribed by their physicians in cases of languor  
debility, loss of spirits, heaviness of the head, fever, cough, vomiting  
satiety &c. It is exhibited, either as a pill or smoked.  
The extract is externally applied in Tincture of eyes, or to  
any painful part, and no doubt with frequent benefit.

Its effects when used continuously as a luxury vary  
both in kind and degree according to the age and physical  
powers of the individual, the quantity of opium consumed  
at one time, and the extent and frequency with which  
the habit is indulged. — The system at first can  
only bear a small dose as for ex: one can discern which  
is the usual amount for a novice; if this is exceeded  
it is commonly followed by vomiting or intoxication which  
effects seem never to succeed a moderate and gradually  
increased dose. — For the first year or the second or the  
third, the opium may be smoked only at intervals and in  
small quantities, but usually after this period it be-  
comes a confirmed habit. The rapidity and force  
whereby the new appetite grows, varies considerably.  
There are numbers who appear to be satisfied with a



1000y moderate allowance, viz from one to three candareens a day, and <sup>15</sup>  
as long as its use is limited to this quantity, it appears to be smoked  
with comparative impunity. But like moderate spirit drinking it  
may produce loss of it, if it does not directly excite disease. It is  
however a fact, that the larger proportion of those once ad-  
dicted to the practice, are not content with a fixed ratio,  
but desire and require accumulative doses. with some  
this increase is slow, and with others quick. The period  
likewise when the constitution begins to suffer is variable,  
with some it is as soon as three or four years, and with  
others not for 10 15 or more than 20 years, so greatly dependent  
are the marked effects of the poison upon modifying cir-  
cumstances. - For the sake of order and perspicuity

the habit of opium smoking may be divided into three  
stages. The first period consists nearly wholly of pleasure  
the 2<sup>d</sup> of pleasure and pain mixed the 3<sup>d</sup> of all pain

The first period generally extends from eight to ten years, altho  
it may be much less <sup>depending so much upon</sup>  
<sup>previously mentioned</sup> <sup>circumstances</sup>. During this time the pipe may be  
in daily use night and morning, and a gradual increase made  
from one candareen to five eight or ten or even to two <sup>ma</sup>  
and yet <sup>the individual</sup> continue in the tolerable enjoyment of health. <sup>for some time</sup> <sup>or gives</sup>  
him, he informs you that the sensations produced  
are of a pleasurable nature, difficult to be described, and  
lasting from six to eight hours. He says he feels happy  
strong and capable to attend to all his avocations.  
and although the mind is exhilarated, I cannot discover  
that it produces intoxication or madness. The pulse is in-  
creased in force and frequency, but not to any very great  
degree. I doubt very much whether opium-smokers usually  
experience that high ecstatic feeling, that wild delirium  
that agitated frame, and that great degree of excitement  
and collapse of the nervous respiratory circulatory and  
muscular systems, ascribed to them by some writers.  
This is the period of enjoyment, in which the senses are  
daily gratified, the mind excited, and the body free  
from any very obvious disease; in fact the individual  
may feel so well, that he is perhaps flattering himself  
with the common delusion that he will escape the  
ordinary effects of the drug. But the time comes, sooner  
or later that he gradually becomes sensible that even he



16  
at last is rectified. He is made aware of this by certain <sup>The effects</sup> symptoms which after being latent or unobserved for some <sup>of opium</sup> time, now slowly develop themselves, and unpleasantly obtrude upon his notice. These symptoms at first are more

of a negative than positive character, and arising more from functional disturbance than organic disease. At this period, as long as the stimulus is regularly supplied, according to the demands for it, the different organs of the body do perform their office, but as soon as its exciting influence has passed off, a degree of torpor depression and collapse affects the whole system. To obviate these, and to enable the individual to go about his ordinary occupation as usual, the pipe the grand restoration of all the opium-smokers ills (pro tempore) is from necessity continued. Thus he is taught practically to feel how dependent is his happiness, health character and livelihood upon the regular use of a false and dangerous stimulus.

He now ~~desires~~ <sup>resolves</sup> perhaps for the first time to relinquish the opium: but alas when the hour of trial comes he is painfully convinced of his inability to put them <sup>it</sup> into practice.

He may attempt to do so for a few hours, but the prostration, debility, and inaptitude for all exertion which supervene is so great, combined with such distressing restlessness, pain in the head and limbs, loss of sleep (and irregularity of the alimentary canal, with vomiting and dysentery), that, unable to bear up against all these, he feels he has no other resource than to return to the evil habit. This period in which there is a mixture of pain and pleasure <sup>and which</sup> extends from 10 to 15 or 2 more than 20 years <sup>and during which time</sup> it has become essential that the stimulus from the opium should be regularly supplied, in order to support artificially the system.

The symptoms which follow a temporary abstinence from the drug are the first indications of incipient disease, which is slowly making insidious inroads upon the constitution.

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> period the continuance of the habit is not a matter of choice or pleasure, but one of necessity, for the different organs being long impaired, have become more or less diseased and unable to perform their functions, unless goaded on to it by the usual stimulus, and then very imperfectly. The stomach is highly irritable, and has lost its digestive power. The appetite is perverted and frequent diarrhoea occurs with pain.



The effect  
of opium.

and weakness in the limbs, depression of spirits a slow  
weak circulation, and a gradual diminution both of volition  
and voluntary power. The individual being unthralled reduced  
to poverty, is a burden to himself and family. His mind  
is harassed as much as his body, for he sees before him  
an inevitable ruin, and a speedy death. With the opium he  
is miserable, and without it he can neither sleep eat  
or live. His countenance is the picture of distress, his  
eyes are sunk, (his face and teeth ~~black~~ <sup>black as approaching to it</sup> and his hair  
emaciated, and to the greatest degree enfeebled.

He may drag on a miserable state of existence (from  
a year or two, to several) depending greatly on the strength  
which remains and the ability to supply the opium to  
the extent required, but at last he falls into the tomb  
unpitied and forgotten.

Deductions

The following are a few deductions which the preceding  
account imperfect as it is, justifies us in making.

- 1 That opium smoking in China continued and gradually  
increased doses by the Chinese, acts upon the animal  
economy as a certain tho slow poison: the rapidity  
and injurious extent of its operation being various parts  
being proportionate to the age and physical powers  
of the individual, the quantity of opium consumed at one  
time, and the frequency with which the habit is in-  
dulged. —
2. The quantity of extract smoked, by varies from one  
condaren to eight mace in a day. The average  
appears to be from one to two mace. Each mace  
containing 38 grains of pure opium.
3. The time of smoking is usually morning and evening  
each day.
4. The extent of the habit is universal; no class seems  
exempt.
- 5 The symptoms and operation of opium whether smoked  
or eaten are very analogous and allowing for modifying  
circumstances as the amount of the dose, climate,  
difference of temperament &c I am inclined to



16 think they are the same. Some believe that its action is deductions materially changed in its character by the process it undergoes in its preparation for smoking, and the case of the Malays "running a neck" and the Turks being more stimulated is brought forward to support this opinion. But these cannot be considered as any just ground of argument in favor of the greater exciting properties of crude opium, for in the one case it is taken in a large dose and simply acts as an additional stimulus to the excitement which already exists in consequence of violent rage or desire for revenge, and in the other by the combination of <sup>opium</sup> with the opium.

6. The rate of mortality occasioned by the use of opium is not by any means so opium does not appear to be so great and rapid as speculation and reasoning a priori from its known physiological and pathological effects would lead us to expect.

A very moderate allowance seems compatible with a long enjoyment of <sup>tolerable</sup> health: and of the majority who indulge as habitually many years may expire before any very serious impairment to the constitution is apparent.

The time a person may live after this has taken place, depends very much upon the circumstances already mentioned no fixed rule can be given. That the habitual use of opium is detrimental to health and longevity, and entails a large amount of moral and social misery there can be no reasonable doubt, but only want more accurate detail and statistical table of several marked cases, to render the knowledge already acquired highly beneficial both to science and public health. Dr. Christon had an opportunity of learning the particulars of eleven cases of habitual opium eating, which he notes tend on the whole to show that the practice is not so injurious as is commonly thought, but he cannot believe that such a drug when habitually used, can be consistent in general with the enjoyment of health, and the chance of an average prolongation of the term of human life. The great object of inquiry



is not so much to ascertain the extent and period of mortality, although this is very desirable, as to acquire precise and conclusive information respecting the <sup>health and</sup> effects of the effects of opium smoking upon the social and domestic <sup>happiness</sup> and health of the Chinese.

seductiveness (7.) A considerable similarity exists between the effects of Ardent Spirits and Opium. They are both diffusible stimulants affecting chiefly the Nervous System, and they excite and predispose to a number of diseases which greatly resemble each other. But they differ in two essential particulars 1<sup>st</sup> Opium smoking is more seductive, its excitement is of a longer duration, and its habit sooner confirmed and far more difficult to renounce. 2<sup>nd</sup> It does not intoxicate those like Ardent spirits. I have not seen nor can I hear of an Opium smoker who ever lost the command of his faculties, as to be unable to answer rationally when interrogated, and yet opium smoking is constantly spoken of as intoxicating. I cannot likewise agree with those who regard the use of Opium as ten fold worse than the use of Ardent spirits. I think that when the effects of the former are fully considered, both as affecting public society, domestic life, and the health and morals of those addicted to their use, that Alcohol is as great a scourge and as much to be deprecated as Opium is in this country. I do not nor am I able to determine which is the worst, for the extent and degree of injury arising from the latter, are as yet imperfectly known.

(8) The habit of opium smoking up to a certain period can be relinquished by the aid of suitable medicine and a powerful resolution. I know at now four instances of many years standing where the practice has been given up both on account of the expense of the habit, and the threatening disease. One an interesting young man of 27 years, and of excellent ability, was under my care. The history of his case resembles in all essential particulars what has been already detailed. I may need only state that he commenced as early as 13, and at 17 was an habitual smoker. His dose latterly was a mace a day, which cost about 7 dollars a month or at the present rate of exchange \$1.14. The habit by means of sedative and tonic medicine, and a proper regimen is now completely overcome. He is in fact a reformed character, for which he is unfeignedly thankful.



If opportunity is afforded for farther medical experience, the information gathered in this way will be of the most practical and valuable kind. and it is very probable that many may be encouraged from the result of this case to put themselves under medical treatment. From what I can learn there appears to be no want of disposition to renounce the habit, when there is a prospect of getting a speedy and effectual cure. Their own physicians are often applied to, but being generally very ignorant, they are seldom able to succeed. I am informed that in Canton many cases have been treated successfully by one long used in the art. Those advanced to the third stage seem to be past recovery.

# Concluding Remarks -

Concluding remarks.

For nearly two centuries and a half Great Britain has had commercial intercourse with China. And it is a remarkable fact unparalleled in history, that a trade of such extent importance and duration as the Tea trade, should have laboured under so many grievances and occasions such contention and annoyance to the different parties engaged in it. - The policy of the Chinese government has always been to cripple and restrict foreign intercourse, and not because it is indifferent to the advantages of trade, but from the fear that if any farther privileges were allowed, the barbarians would impose upon its kindness and presumptuously endeavour to obtain greater access and influence in the empire; which might eventually lead to its overthrow and destruction. To render this line of policy effectual in accomplishing their purposes, the Government through its Officers (who are generally speaking a rapacious, overbearing unprincipled set of men) has always assumed an authoritative tone a boasted superiority, and a pretended supremacy over the poor dependent foreigners. This has been the style of language employed, and the conduct of the official authorities have comported with it for they have levied such heavy duties upon Trade, laid such restrictions upon the movement and personal comfort of the merchants, and offered such repeated insult and opprobrious epithets to our representatives which was obliged to be submitted to. as to induce the British government to try what a peaceful negotiation would do. Accordingly high official persons were sent both to the <sup>two</sup> ~~two~~ Capitals to in-

An outline of Chinese policy.



is not so much to ascertain the extent and purpose of <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>policy</sup>  
although very important as to acquire precise and conclusive  
information respecting the effect of the ~~policy~~ <sup>policy</sup> upon the  
health, prosperity and happiness of the social and domestic  
life of the Chinese.

desirous to bring about a full understanding between the two  
nations, and to place the trade on a firm and respectable footing  
satisfactory to all parties. But it was of little or no avail our  
representatives extraordinary and plenipotentiary were treated  
with disrespect and frequent contempt; so that all their  
efforts to effect a permanent treaty of peace and amity pro-  
ved almost entirely futile. For a time the negotiation would  
be headed and then suddenly broken off, or if partly completed  
often and violated. In whatever view the Foreign trade  
is regarded, it is acknowledged by all to be very un-  
satisfactory as to the mode in which it has hitherto been  
conducted. Whether this long restrictive policy of  
the Chinese government is to be advised, as the most ef-  
fective means of preventing the aggressive and hostile encroach-  
ments of a foreign power, I will leave to our historians and politicians  
to determine. I can only say, that the object has been  
secured to perfection, for although age after age, and generation  
after generation has passed away, yet as regards any great  
facilities in communication, or amicable alliance, and  
a free unrestricted commercial <sup>have hitherto been</sup> ~~foreigners~~ and as far from  
realizing their wishes as ever. Thus the Chinese have  
acted: but is the fault all on their side? The mind  
most of that man must indeed be ignorant & prejudiced  
who can think so. Who can affirm that the measures  
the conduct and the principles of <sup>Foreigners</sup>, have been at  
all times just honorable and dignified. Are they free  
from the charge of moderate love of gain, an overbearing  
disposition and contempt of the 'Celestials'? Let there be  
but a fair examination of past transactions and then  
those who are most ready to attach all the blame to  
the proud obstinacy, and domineering insolence of the Chinese  
must admit that they also are culpable.

One of the strongest arguments advanced by this gov-  
ernment against the character and behavior of foreigners  
is the introducing their "vile dirt", and "widely spreading poison".



into their country and among their people in direct opposition to all their laws and efforts to prevent it. This (they say) is what foreigners do, they exchange at an immense profit for our teas our shubank, and our silver te, a pair or our drug and articles only calculated to make presents of or serve for mere amusement. Is this a proper return for the kind benefits and the unexampled favors which the mighty and condescending Emperor has heaped upon you? Oye foreigners repent te". The opinions which the Chinese entertain of us are no doubt frequently unjust and unbecoming, and arise from their excessive ignorance of the customs and resources of western nations, as well as from the unfavourable light with which they view all the respective intentions and conduct of foreigners. which result partly from the prejudices of an early education and national vanity &c. It should therefore be an aim to act in such a way as shall command their respects and confidence, which I am persuaded can be done by an uniform consistent course of conduct, upright-ness of character and a Christian and benevolent regard for their improvement and welfare. By these means their prejudices would be removed, and the true character and wishes of western nations whom they at present affect to despise, made known to them. But it is objected that the Chinese are deceitful, and their promises vain; that they cannot be improved by kindness, but return insult for favor, ingratitude for benefits received, and unwarrantable liberty for gentle forbearing behaviour. But I can assure those who have long studied the Chinese mind & character, and therefore competent from their experience to form a proper judgment, we shall find that making all due allowance for them as heathens, and the force of education &c, that they give a far more favourable opinion respecting them. -

It is not the object of this paper to discuss the nature and effects of the past decisive measures of the Imperial Commissioner Lin (now Governor of Canton) Lin's administration neither the question of indemnity to the British merchants, nor the line of policy which should be adopted by



by the Home Government &c no doubt all these points have become the subject of public enquiry. It is only proper to state that the severe animadversions upon Capt. Elliot's measures by some of the English papers were not an unjust. He acted for the best, and considering the perplexing circumstances in which he was placed, perhaps they were as good as could reasonably be expected. And in whatever light his administration may be regarded, it is fairly believed by those best able to judge, that it proceeded from a sincere desire to annihilate a trade which is so justly odious to the government.

His acts were certainly of an extraordinary character, but coming events may show that they were ordered and are designed by the overruling providence of God to effect the redemption of China, from that state of moral and political bondage, in which it has so long been held. The present aspect of affairs here are important in the extreme; for although there is peace and quietness now, yet we fear war and its cheerful consequences are at hand. A large armed force now collecting at Singapore is expected here in a month or two. — It is impossible to determine what will be the effects and result of this Expedition upon this country. All so much depends upon the wisdom and decisions of those who will be appointed to superintend it. There is good reason to believe from the terror such an foreign <sup>power</sup> will create, with the utter impotency of the native military force to oppose it, that the measures are well planned and decisive at the outset, and the terms such as can be reasonably complied with by the Chinese Government that the whole <sup>past grievances</sup> will be speedily and satisfactorily settled without by a formal treaty of peace, and an honorable commerce. — but if (as the talented Editor of the Friend of India writes) England, with all her knowledge and experience, and all her boasted benevolence and Christianity shall allow this expedition, fitted out to vindicate her injured honour, to become the instrument of forcing the consumption of this article (Opium) on the millions of China, she will incur a responsibility of which it is difficult to calculate the extent. — never did any expedition involve moral consequences of such surpassing interest. The welfare of one third of the family of man depends upon the results. — If the British force

Present aspect of affairs.



24 will not guarantee to do all in its power to extinguish the Opium traffic, and the Chinese are determined to act on the defensive as long as they are able, then no one can conjecture what may be the consequences. The whole country may be one scene of general disorder, bloodshed and revolution. The present monarch and his dynasty may be overthrown and the former over established.

It appears that the Emperor is kept in ignorance of what goes on in his kingdom, and even his representatives profess not to believe the reports that he hears, nevertheless, he is making some preparations, including soldiers, casting cannon, constructing war boats and blocking up the river.

I shall close with a few observations, as to what appears the worst of the present crisis - <sup>Reasons why</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>of the</sup> ~~the~~ Merchants here, who have been directly or indirectly <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>engaged</sup> in the opium trade, few can be found who are able to be engaged in the opium trade, few can be found who are able to defend its propriety, altho for the sake of great pecuniary profit they engage in it. - Every conscientious sensible man conversant with its nature and evils, must be convinced that it ought to be both discontinued and discontinued, and chiefly for the following reasons.

1. It is certainly an illicit trade. - It is distinctly and altogether opposed to the laws and all the attempts of this government to suppress it. - It is as much illegal as the contraband trade in Indian Spirits in England. The fact of officers being bribed applies not more in one case than the other. The people being determined to have Opium is no argument whatever. Who first excited the appetite? ~~and the same as now foster and cherish it.~~ <sup>to answer the question before the traffic, the</sup> ~~reasons might best be before the traffic, the~~ <sup>fold</sup> ~~has~~ <sup>has</sup> ~~transpired during the past year) to abolish it.~~ <sup>transpired during the past year) to abolish it.</sup> For it must be acknowledged that as now conducted it is a system of smuggling from beginning to end.

2. It is unquestionably injurious to the moral nation. It blunts the moral sense, rendering those who use it the slaves of appetite and the subjects of disease. It wastes the moral, physical, and pecuniary resources of the empire, and it thereby entails a great amount of national misery and vice.

3. It is highly prejudicial to the prospects of the general



Trade which it is believed can and will be carried on to a very large extent.

It is a disreputable and an unjust trade. It is a most effectual means to embitter the minds of the Chinese against Foreigners. It offers a very serious barrier to a friendly disposition and an amicable intercourse between the two nations and the efforts of Christian Missions &c

Present prospect.

For these and other reasons the trade in Opium ought to be relinquished and it is ardently hoped that the British government will not only prevent the growth of the poppy in its dominions but use every lawful effort to discountenance the importation of Opium by British subjects into China. It is very doubtful whether the Chinese can ever be brought to terms, unless there is a willingness on the part of England to concede to them to suppress the traffic. If this is attempted, and attempted it ought, the importation & use of the drug will be materially lessened and gradually cease, perhaps altogether, except a few chests for medicinal purposes. No other nation has the ability unless it had the disposition to carry on this illegal trade to any great extent, and if once given up by the British, with an increase of the general trade, there is not much fear that the traffic will be engaged in by other countries. Besides, the drug if the importation ceased for a time would soon not be a marketable article. It does not seem possible to put an entire stop to it at once, for as long as Opium fetches a high price, there will always be found individuals who will risk everything, and in spite of all means to prevent them, to trade in it. That the trade ought to be extinguished there can not be any reasonable doubt, but how this is to be effected, without ruining private merchants, and the prosperity of the important extensive Bombay trade which is greatly dependent upon this, will be determined by those who are competent to judge.

Sentiments of the Church.

British Christians cannot otherwise than feel interested in the present movements of this extraordinary & vast empire. It is hoped that all the past & coming event have only served to deepen a strong and prayerful regard for the advancement of our Redeemer's Kingdom here. We fully anticipate and are cheered with the prospect that the spiritual welfare of the land, and the Missions stationed in this place or its confines, are daily commended



in special prayer to the Supreme Governor of the nation. - If this is the case, if the Church is importuning in fervent intercession, these important events will all conspire to effect the speedy evangelization of China. Age after age and generation after generation has passed away and yet the vast population have continued ignorant of the true God and Jesus Christ the only Saviour. They have long since erected altars, but to the unknown God. From time immemorial they have bowed their knee in adoration to a temporal King, at the shrine of their ancestors or a favourite sage <sup>and</sup> ~~and~~ shall they remain ignorant of the only name given under heaven ~~by~~ whereby men can be saved? - Those on the field will soon be prepared to direct their minds to the proper objects of religious worship, and on the altar perfumed with the much incense of a Saviour's atonement, to point them to the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world. But what are there among so many? How can we expect results when the means are so sadly disproportionate to the end. When the little one becomes a thousand. When our finest and choicest youth shall in numbers, shall consecrate their energies and talents to a work, the most dignified and interesting, <sup>in speech</sup> the human mind can be engaged, and the Church universal shall have responded to the last Communion of <sup>her Divine Head</sup> ~~her Lord~~. Then, and not before, shall the heathens turn from their dumb idols to serve the living God, and all flesh shall see his salvation and praise and crown Him Lord of all.

China Macao June 1<sup>st</sup> 1840.

To/ Rev. B. Hobson Welford Northampton here  
from his dutiful and very attached Son  
Benjamin.



Edinburgh 22<sup>nd</sup> Jan. 1861

Sir,

I am directed by the  
Royal Society of Edinburgh, to return  
their best thanks for the Present of Chinese  
Treatises on Medicine, Physiology &c  
which have been deposited in their Library  
and entered on their records.

I am,  
Sir,

To  
B. Hobson Esq. M.B.  
Glasgow

Your Most Obedt. Servant,  
J. W. Malpas Sec<sup>y</sup>



Royal Society  
of Edinburgh  
Jan. 25<sup>th</sup>  
1861



What is that	俚是啥
Be still (not noisy)	勿响
Take care (be careful)	仔細
Stand up —	立起來
Sit still (quietly sit down)	靜靜坐下
Come here (go here come)	到第頭來
Speak a little louder	開點話
What for	爲啥
Who are you (you are what man)	儂是啥人
I am sick —	我有病
Who's that (that is what man)	俚是啥人
Why not- (for what for not)	爲啥勿
Wait a little (me moment)	蹬一歇
This is mine —	第个是我个
What news (here what news)	有啥新聞
Don't do so (not so do)	勿什盖做
Are you well (your body well?)	儂身體好唔
Where is he (he in what place)	伊垃拉啥戶堂



伊更加勿好  
我勿曾看見个  
只剩一眼  
伊鉛三坵裡  
勿曾成功  
放遠點  
籠總再做  
伊仍舊勿好  
好看  
勿管个  
常庄什蓋  
伊有大傷風  
伊有重咳嗽  
儂要我相幫唔  
我眼睛倦  
儂忒唔人做工夫



二	Go to bed (a sleep)	去 睏
	I don't care (I not direct)	我 勿 管
	Read twice (read two read)	响 點 讀
	Bring a light	担 火 來
	Let it alone, not more hard	勿 動 手
	I want this	我 要 第 个
	Don't fall, not fall down	勿 跌 倒
	Use your eyes well (use not right)	用 勿 着
	Visit me (visit me)	相 帮 我
	Open the door	開 門
	Take this away	担 第 个 去
	Put this by	收 拾 第 个
	This is the best	第 个 頂 好
	What do you want (you want what)	儂 要 啥
	What are you doing (you now do what)	儂 要 現 在 做 啥
	What's the matter (what affair)	啥 事 體
	What is your name (you what name)	儂 啥 名 頭
	How old are you (you many years)	儂 幾 歲



現在勿要混帳我  
腦字是啥意思  
儂勿應該什蓋做  
請儂過來搭我一淘  
走

我怕話个  
快快轉去  
儂要做啥  
伊是啥樣人品  
先生我可以担一葉  
芭蕉唔  
伊有小团三个  
第个搭伊个勿一樣  
伊是伶俐个小团  
今朝最熟  
儂那能想着第个  
無啥大用頭



## DEATHS

- On the 12th Dec., at Fordington, Dorchester, the residence of her brother, ELIZABETH MARTHA RIVER, wife of the late Captain Ridge, of Middle Park, Surrey, and daughter of John Chamberlain, Esq., of Rye Hill, Wilt., in her 56th year.
- On the 12th Dec., HENRY FREDERICK, infant son of H. W. BRADSHAW, Esq., of Lissa, Persia.
- On the 22nd Dec., 1873, from a boat accident on Lake Como, AUGUSTUS WALLACE CORNWALL SMALLEY, eldest son of the Rev. C. Smalley, rector of E. Thurrock, Essex, in his 25th year.
- And at the same time and place, his cousin, FRANCIS SMALLEY, son of the late G. H. Smalley, Government Astronomer, Sydney.
- On the 11th Jan., at Benares, India, from an accident at polo, LIEUTENANT THOMAS WILLIAM CARPENTER, the 5th, aged 21, eldest son of the late Major-General Carpenter, R.M., Indian Army, deeply regretted by all friends of his regiment.
- On the 12th Jan., 1873, suddenly, from the bursting of a blood vessel, at Kalk Bay, Cape of Good Hope, in his 24th year, CHARLES, eldest son of JOSEPH and JULIA MOUNTINGALL, of Putney, Surrey. Buried at Woodlands 12th JANUARY. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.
- On the 6th inst., at The Cottage, Burnell, near Ipswich (the residence of his stepfather), JOHN DUDLEY CUTLER, aged 17 years.
- On the 7th inst., at Peterborough, Mr. JOHN HARDY, formerly of Walsingham, aged 82.
- On the 8th inst., at Tilbury Fort, Essex, ALEX. HUGH INFY, infant son of Capt. T. W. BRIDGER, Royal Artillery.
- On the 8th inst., DAVID DAVIES, Esq., of Chisle-green, Cardiff, J.P. for the counties of Pembroke and Cardiff, and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Cardiff, aged 77 years.
- On the 8th inst., deeply regretted, at the house of her father, FRANCES LE COUVER, Esq., of St. Helier, Jersey, FLORENCE ELIZABETH MARY, wife of THOMAS HENRY FORTESCUE, Esq., M.D., and granddaughter of the late Sir Edmund Cottrington Carrington.
- On the 11th inst., at Chester, ELIZABETH, widow of RICHARD ROBERTS, Esq., formerly of Sotheby House, Manchester.
- On the 12th Feb., at Highgate, Mr. JOHN HUDSON, eldest son of the late Rev. Cyril HUDSON, M.A., aged 21.
- On the 12th inst., at 14, Gilders-street, MARGARET, the wife of SAMUEL COMPTON, aged 62.
- On the 12th inst., at 50, Wellington-road, St. John's-wood, Miss MARGARET JACKSON, aged 77 years.
- On the 12th inst., at Eastbourne, after a short attack of bronchitis, CAROLINE MARTHA, the wife of the Hon. GEORGE CHARLES GRANVILLE PIERPONT-BURKELEY.
- On the 12th Feb., 1873, at Aberystwyth, MARY, widow of WILLIAM DRIEVE, Esq., late Surgeon R.M. 7th Regt., and of St. Mary's, Leamington, Warwickshire, in her 87th year.
- On the 12th Feb., at No. 24, London-street, Edinburgh, Miss ISABELLA FRANKEL, daughter of the late Colonel Fringle, of George-Zell.
- On the 14th Feb., at Carrickfergus, THOMAS MERCEZ BIRNIE, Esq., J.P. county Antrim, Ireland, in his 61st year.
- On the 14th inst., at the London International College, in his 19th year, HENRY, third son of EDWARD SCHUNCK, Ph.D., F.R.S., Manchester.
- On the 14th inst., at Brighton, after a long and painful illness, SARAH ANN KILGOUR, widow of the late Col. KILGOUR, R.M. & L. 1st regiment Surrey, daughter of the late Commander D. WOOD, R.N., aged 67, leaving six orphan children.
- On the 14th inst., at Glenageary, Anglesy, FRANCIS HUGHES, the last surviving daughter of the late John Hughes, Esq., of Chester, aged 83.
- On the 14th Feb., at The Mansion, Bideley, Gloucestershire, ISABELLA MARIA, daughter of the late ROBERT HURBY, Esq., M.P., of Horeham Park, in the 96th year of her age.
- On the 15th inst., at 15, Angel-park-garage, Angel-road, Eriton, Mr. HENRY THOMAS PAGE, in the 63rd year of his age.
- On the 15th inst., at The Villa Janna, Nice, the Hon. Mrs. CHARLES LINDEY, aged 66 years.
- On the 15th inst., aged one year and three months, at Whalley Range, Manchester, MARIAN, youngest child of GEORGE J. BENDISYON.
- On the 15th inst., at Upper Norwood, Surrey, in the 86th year of her age, ELIZABETH, widow of the late M. McCULLOUGH, Esq., of Balgray, N.B.
- On the 15th inst., at Balgray, Dumfriesshire, ROBERT JARDINE, Esq., of Balgray, formerly of Calcutta, aged 51.
- On the 15th inst., at Chiswick, TAMAR, widow of HORATIO NELSON WILKIN, of Long-jana, Smithdown, aged 76.
- On the 15th Feb., at Chiswick, Colonel VINCIGUERRA, Warwickshire, in the 82d year of his age, the Rev. GEORGE BLACKIE, J.D., vicar of Chiswick, eldest son of the late Major-General Blackie, U.S.
- On the 15th Feb., at Oak-hill, Sevenoaks, THOMAS, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE LITTLE.
- On the 15th inst., at Victoria-park-road, South Hackney, FREDERICK CHIFFERFIELD, formerly of Draper's-hall, Throgmorton-street, London, in his 68th year.
- On the 15th inst., SARAH, widow of the late Rev. CHARLES DAY, vicar of Moulton, Essex, in the 12d year of her age.
- On the 15th inst., ALEXANDER CLAUDE VALENTINE, infant son of ALEXANDER PALMER, Esq., of Essex House, Chesham.
- On the 15th inst., at Goodrest, Reading, EMILY, widow of EDWARD WILSON, Esq., of Newbold Camp, Warwickshire, and Goodrest, Berkshire, aged 77.
- On the 15th inst., at Teddington, of whooping cough, the infant son of G. B. KIR, Esq.
- On the 15th Feb., at Forest-hill, after a brief illness, Dr. BENJAMIN HOBSON, formerly of Chisle, aged 71.
- On the 15th Feb., at her residence, Froehle-hill, Hordley, Mrs. ROBERT, widow of the late Wm. Rogers, Esq., and daughter of the late William Guppy, Esq., of Golaire House, Farway, Devon, aged 82.
- On the 15th inst., at St. Royal-terrace, Chelsea, CATHERINE MARGARET, eldest daughter of the late Captain JOHN DAVEN, of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.
- On the 15th Feb., THOMAS AUGUSTUS MAY BROWN, at his residence, Bassett House, Bideley, Hertford, and 2 Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, Westminster, after a long and painful illness, regretted by all who knew him, aged 21. Australian papers please to copy.
- On the 15th inst., at Brighton, THOMAS HATTON, of Brighton and Burgess-wood, Essex, aged 65 years. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.
- On the 15th Feb., at his residence, London-road, Leamouth, the Rev. NATHANIEL HAYCROFT, A.M., D.D. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.
- On the 15th inst., at 11, High-road, St. Peter's-park, W., in the 68th year of her age, ELIZABETH, widow of W. H. ROBERTSON, Esq., late of No. 21, Finsbury-square, Dagwater. Friends are requested to accept this intimation.
- On the 15th Feb., at Stagmore House, Avenue-road, N.W., JOSEPH BARNDOOT, Esq., aged 63.
- On the 15th inst., at 45, Gloucester-square, Hyde-park, LUCIA DRAVER, aged 57, for 27 years the faithful servant of Mrs. SAMPSON.
- On the 15th Feb., at 23, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square, JANE, widow of JOHN LYALL, Esq., aged 67.
- On the 15th inst., at Englefield House, Alexandra-road, St. John's-wood, Mr. WILLIAM PIONE, of 23, Park-street, Haymarket, in the 76th year of his age. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.
- On the 17th inst., at Woodfield Lodge, Harrow-road, Mr. JOHN RICE, late of Paddington-street, St. Marylebone, aged 71.
- On the 15th Feb., 1873, at Dalhousie, New Brunswick, Canada, aged 28 years, JOHN WILLIAM, eldest son of JOHN ROBERTS, Esq., Harrow, Surrey.
- On the 17th inst., at Christ Church, Oxford, the Rev. CHARLES ATMORE OULVER, D.D., Professor of Pastoral Theology, Canon of Christ Church, and rector of Row, Herefordshire, in the 86th year of his age.
- On the 17th inst., at 24, Pall-mall, after three days' illness, ANN JANE COULSON, in her 68th year, eldest daughter of the late Captain Coullson, Commercial-road, and the faithful housekeeper to Mr. Hart for 23 years.
- On the 17th inst., at his residence, Mare-street, THOMAS WALKER, Esq., of the Manor House, Mare-street, and Veinend House, Crook-hill, Essex, aged 71.
- On the 17th inst., at 14, Burlington-road, Westbourne-park, ANTOINETTE PAUL WILLIAM ORR, a Captain in the late R.E.L.C.M., and formerly of Lambhampstead, Gloucester.
- On the 17th inst., at 124, Tulse-hill, WILLIAM GOULD, Esq., in his 74th year. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.
- On the 17th inst., at 27, Gloucester-place, PORTSMOUTH, HARRIET KLEA, widow of FERDINAND FULLERTON WENTON, Esq., of West Herts Place, near Guildford, Surrey.
- On the 17th inst., EMMA ANN, the wife of E. S. PHILLIPS, of No. 3, Kensington-park-road, Surrey.
- On the 17th Feb., at 2 Regent-park, Hertford, Essex, PENELope, the beloved child of the late Major STEPHEN HILTON GORDON and ELLEN, his wife, aged eight years.
- On the 17th inst., at Harry-on-the-Hill, Oakham, Rutland, FRANCES SARAH, the beloved wife of WILLIAM S. LITTLE, Esq.
- On the 18th, at WYON VILLA, Campden-hill, JANE, the beloved wife of J. LITTLE, aged 66 years.
- On the 18th inst., CHARLES WHITE, Esq., F.R.G.S., magistrate for Middlesex and Westminster, of 18, Lime-street, London, and Harrowfield, Stone, Kent, aged 80.



Unparalleled success that has followed the introduction of his far-famed Miniature Brougham, has been encouraged to produce another Brougham, a size larger, but built on the same light principle, to seat four ladies with scarcely any increased weight. Several building to order on view at his show rooms, 100 to 104, Long-acre.

**CIRCULAR BROUOHAMS (THREE) for SALE,** very light and handsome carriages by a first-class builder, who values to reduce his stock. On view at the Carriage Bazaar, Regent-street (Nos. 143, 144, 145). N.B. A second-hand Landau, equal to new (No. 412).

**TYRRELL'S DENMARK, Park, Parisian, Basket, Stanhope, and other PHAETONS,** to suit tastes of all sizes. Prices moderate, quality unequalled. A well assorted stock to select from. On view at 54, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Village carts in great variety. Designs post free.

**PERSONS from the country coming to London to PURCHASE a CARRIAGE,** can do so with the greatest confidence at this establishment, as we have customers in every county in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and on the Continent. A list of customers is kept as a reference to the above persons as a proof of the extensive business we do.—HART, 75, New Bond-street.

**HART, 75, New Bond-street,** has received instructions from the executors of a gentleman deceased to SELL his LANDAU, made two months only to order for 200 guineas. Not used 20 times, to be sold for 140. Standing at the builder's.

**NOTICE—To be SOLD or LET on JOB,** with Option to Purchase, a graceful MINIATURE LANDAU, in good condition, 85 guineas; a splendid Brougham, by Peters and Son, cost 200 guineas, price 90 guineas, like new, a bargain; Waggonette, change to a chaise; Phaeton, with pole and bar, 60 guineas; a Brougham, in use six months, 65 guineas, cheap at 100; a first-rate Dog-cart Phaeton, 20 guineas; a light T Cart, 40 guineas, cost 65 guineas, in use four months; a single Brougham, suitable for a cot, like new, price 75 guineas, cost 140 only nine months since; 20 Sets of Double and Single Harness, at low prices.—S. Harris, 11, Orchard-street, Oxford-street.

**SHANKS' PATENT for OPENING and CLOSING the HEADS of LANDAUS,** by the occupant of the carriage with perfect ease. Several buildings to order may be seen at their factory, Nos. 4, 7, and 71, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

**DO YOU DOUBLE UP YOUR PERAMBULA FOR?** Original and new patent, sold only at the maker's, THOMAS FROTHMAN, Chancery-lane, near No. 2, High-street, Cannon-town, N.W. All kinds on view. Circulars only at Golden-square.

**STABLING,** newly erected, for four or five horses, with improved pillars, spacious coach-houses, and comfortable living rooms, situate in Court-street-north, Burlington-gardens, suitable for a gentleman or gentleman. Care of Messrs. GARDNER and LITTLE, No. 21, St. James's-street, S.W.

**STABLES and STABLE FITTINGS.—A visit is recommended to the stable, 100 feet long, erected at St. Pancras Ironworks, and fitted, paved, drained, and ventilated ready for use. A clever thing and a useful thing for builders. Its value will be readily appreciated.—Field—ST. PANCRAS IRONWORK COMPANY, St. Pancras-road, London, S.W.**

**EDENT and Co., Manufacturers of WATCHES, Chronometers, and Clocks to Her Majesty.** Makers of the New Standard Clock of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, &c. Catalogues on application.—Edent, and 14, Royal Exchange-lane, London.

**BENSON'S WATCHES and CLOCKS.—These far famed WATCHES and CLOCKS,** all tastes, all climates, and the means and occupations of every one. 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, ranging in price from two to 200 guineas. See Illustrated Watch and Jewellery Pamphlet, post free 5d. each, for prices, &c. Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.—Old Bond-street and Ludgate-street.

**THE ASTRONOMER ROYAL,** in his report to the Admiralty (18th Aug. 1875) on 40 chronometers referred for annual comparison, says of M. E. DENT'S CHRONOMETRIC: "This is the finest chronometer that we have ever had on trial."—M. P. Dent, chronometer, watch, and clock maker to the Queen, 31, Cockspur-street, Chancery-lane, M. P. Dent's Patent Log Chronograph, as supplied to and used by the Admiralty.

**CAMPBELL'S first-class London-made GOLD KEY-LESS HUNTING WATCHES**—Repeaters, striking hours, halves, quarters, and half-quarters, 65 guineas; chronometers, 50 guineas; levers, 25 guineas; open face levers, 20 guineas; ladies' hunting levers, 25 guineas; open face, 24 guineas; second-class gentlemen's gold keyless hunting watches, from 15 guineas; open face, from 11 guineas; ladies' levers, from 14 guineas; open face, from 9½ guineas.—At Andrew Campbell's watch manufactory, 63, Cheapside.

**DIAMONDS.—GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE,** Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London.—DIAMOND NECKLACES, bracelets, brooches, earrings, crosses, lockets, half-loop and ring-end rings, &c., in great variety, at fixed low prices for cash.

**THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—The GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, Limited,** request the attention of purchasers to their STOCK of LONDON-MADE PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which being manufactured by themselves on the premises are consequently recommended for accuracy and durability.

Price of Silver Watches.

Patent lever watch, jewelled, cannot dial, and seconds ..	£4 14 6
Ditto, jewelled in four holes and capped .. ..	£ 8 0 0
Ditto, the finest quality, jewelled in six holes .. ..	£ 8 0 0
Silver watches in hunting cases, 25, 65 extra.	
Gold Watches.—Size for Ladies.	
Patent lever watches, with gold dial, jewelled .. ..	£11 11 0
Ditto, with richly engraved case .. ..	£12 12 0
Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes ..	£4 14 0
Gold Watches.—Size for Gentlemen.	
Patent lever watches, jewelled, seconds, and capped ..	£12 12 0
Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance .. ..	£12 12 0
Gold watches in hunting cases, 42 2s. extra.	

Lists of prices, with remarks on watches, gratis and post free. Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

**DIAMOND JEWELLERY, second-hand, at very low prices.—J. PHILLIPS, 65, Regent-street.**

**OROBIDE GOLD SNAKE RINGS,** three folds round finger, 2s. 6d., head set with Alaska diamonds, 5s.; gem rings, 1s. 6d.; lockets, 2s.; Alberts, 2s. 6d., and 3s.; long chains, 5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.; pearl links, 2s.; collars, 1s.; shirt studs, 1s. Circulars sent.—W. BIRCH, 75, Abchurch-lane, W. Telephone 2543.

**GOLD MEDAL, EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS, 1875,** awarded to PHILLIPS, BROTHERS, and SON, 23, Cockspur-street, London, S.W., Clerks (Goldsmiths, Jewellers, and Gold Merchants)—Art reproductions in the Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, Roman, Etruscan, Etruscan, and Chinese styles. The largest and most complete collection of the coral work in the world. Sole agents for Monsieur Lepere's celebrated, Spanish.

**NOTICE—Expiration of Lease.—METCALF and Co., 11, Pall-mall, London, S.W., specialist jewellers, silversmiths, and watchmakers, are now SELLING OFF their whole STOCK of second-hand GOLD JEWELLERY and DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, &c., at a reduction of 25 per cent. from the original marked price, for cash only, previous to removal to their new premises, 23, Cockspur-street, Pall-mall, in April next. Working and birthday presents in great variety at very low prices. Inspection is solicited.**

**SUBSTITUTES for SILVER NOT REQUIRED.—**True economy studied by using SECOND-HAND SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, 5s. 6d. per set, in services, and equal to new. Second-hand silver salt spoons .. from 4s. 6d. per pair. Second-hand silver sugar spoons .. from 5s. Second-hand silver Christening mugs .. from 12s. Second-hand silver tea spoons .. from 11s. 6d. the half dozen. Second-hand silver salt cellars .. from 25s. the pair. Second-hand silver cream jugs .. from 25s. Second-hand silver teapots, colicanders, sweet frames, tea and coffee services, wasters, cups, &c., and all kinds of presentation plate, at about half the original cost.—S. J. PHILLIPS, 65, Regent-street, W.

**MAPPIN BROTHERS, Silversmiths, 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge, and 225, Regent-street, W.**

**PLATED DINNER SERVICES, best pattern:—**

Four side dishes, 65s. each	£13 0 0	One venison hot-water dish .. ..	£15 0 0
Two 14-in. dish-covers, 65s. each .. ..	£ 6 10 0	Two 14-in. cold-meat dishes, 65s. each .. ..	£ 5 0 0
One 14-in. dish-cover, 65s. ..	£ 3 5 0	One 14-in. cold-meat dish ..	£ 2 5 0
One 10-in. dish-cover, 65s. ..	£ 2 10 0	One 10-in. cold-meat dish ..	£ 1 5 0
One vegetable cover, 65s. ..	£ 1 10 0		
One vegetable hot-water dish ..	£ 10 0 0	Total .. ..	£72 15 0

Any article supplied singly. Sent direct from their works, Bakers' Hall, Sheffield. Illustrated price catalogues sent post free.

**TO DRAPERS, Chymists, Ironmongers, &c.—GARRIS PLATE CLOTHS.—Messrs. Gird and Co., Braston, Derby, receive numbers of letters from ladies complaining they cannot obtain Gird's plate cloths at length. The attention of the various trades is recommended to the Gird's plate cloths are, in themselves, a complete substitute for all wash bathers, plate brushes, pastes, whitening, &c. Box, containing three plate cloths, 1s. 2 postages, 2d. London address, Gird and Co., 3, Henrietta-street, Covent garden; for wholesale and export apply to the works, Braston, Derby.**

**THE ALEXANDRA OIL,** per gallon, cash, 3s., is the safest. The Alexandra Oil is the purest. The Alexandra Oil is the best mineral oil in Europe.—Sole Proprietors, J. L. THOMAS and Co., Export; sole London depot, 54, London Road and Castle Causeway, 101, New Bond-street.



erely printed and distributed among the Com-  
 mittee, was discussed, and partially adopted; the  
 remaining suggestions will be considered at a  
 future session. It is hoped that, when brought  
 into practical operation, the scheme will visit  
 and extend the evangelistic action of the body.  
 Resolutions were adopted recommending to the  
 next Annual Assembly the propriety of releasing  
 the Rev. E. Boston (ex-President) from circuit  
 duties that he may devote his time and energies  
 to the secretarial work of the Chapel, Children's,  
 and Supper-Prayer Funds; the proposed  
 arrangement to take effect from August, 1874.  
 Several deputations had interviews with the  
 Committee, in relation to matters affecting their  
 respective localities; and many matters of detail,  
 affecting the home missions and general interests  
 of the Convention, were considered and disposed  
 of. It is believed by those most competent to  
 form an opinion, that the circuits, with some ex-  
 ceptions, are in an improved spiritual condition,  
 and that the various funds are being well  
 sustained.

THE LATE DR. HOBSON.

Dr. BENJAMIN HOBSON, who after a few  
 hours' illness died at Forest-hill on Sunday,  
 February 16th, at the age of 53½ years, was  
 one of the earliest and most earnest of workers  
 in the cause of a reformation of manners in  
 the East. The son of an English merchant, he  
 distinguished himself from his youth by his  
 attachment to the service of Christ. He studied  
 for the medical profession at University Col-  
 lege, passed the College of Surgeons, and  
 graduated at the London University in 1838  
 as M.B. At this time the attention of the  
 friends of missions was specially directed to  
 the great Empire of China, whose gates, so  
 long closed to foreign enterprise, were soon  
 to be rudely thrown open by the force of war.  
 Morrison and Milne had pioneered the way for  
 more active and open evangelistic efforts; and  
 it was the privilege of Dr. Hobson, who was  
 accepted as a missionary of the London  
 Missionary Society, in the year 1839 to  
 commence, with Medhurst, Lockhart, and  
 the younger Milne, the era of aggressive  
 missionary enterprise in China itself. They  
 were soon joined by the band of devoted  
 men who, labouring amongst the Chinese  
 emigrants in various parts of the Eastern  
 Archipelago, were waiting for the signal to  
 advance.

Dr. Hobson, at first stationed at Macao,  
 proceeded to the island of Hong-Kong, after  
 its capture by the English, and eventually  
 settled at Canton, where for many years he  
 pursued a career of quiet, continuous labour.  
 He combined, in a singular and almost unique  
 degree, an intense devotion to medical pur-  
 suits with great earnestness as a preacher of  
 the Gospel. His life always testified, "This  
 one thing I do." Never drawn aside into  
 paths of lucrative advantage or personal self-  
 seeking, he calmly toiled on, his eye on the  
 great Taskmaster, his one desire to do His  
 will and be found faithful.

His name is widely known and highly  
 honored among the Chinese as the author of  
 works published in that language on subjects  
 with which he was peculiarly qualified to deal.  
 These volumes are on Anatomy, Surgery,  
 Midwifery, and Natural Philosophy. The  
 Eastern population, in their empiricism and  
 ignorance of Western science, have eagerly  
 welcomed these treatises. They have been  
 translated into Korean and Japanese, and re-  
 peatedly republished by the people themselves,  
 thus securing among all foreign works a popu-  
 larity altogether unparalleled. With broad  
 and enlightened views of China's needs, he  
 accomplished these things as true missionary  
 service, and while he rests from his labours  
 his works will live in the land to which he  
 devoted his time and vigour of his days.

His health having suffered from continued  
 residence in Canton, he sought a change by  
 taking charge of the hospital at Shanghai,  
 formed by Dr. Lockhart, upon the return of  
 the latter to England. There he remained for  
 a time, working on, often in excessive nervous  
 prostration, till he was compelled finally to  
 relinquish all missionary labour in the year  
 1859, having thus passed twenty years in  
 China.

After his return to England he established  
 himself in medical practice at Bristol; but  
 soon after, at the instance of Dr. Weston Brown,  
 removed to Cheltenham. In that place he was  
 rapidly gaining a position of usefulness and  
 honour when an attack of facial paralysis, the  
 germs of which had doubtless been sown  
 during his long residence in the tropics, con-  
 strained him to seek in a time of quiet wait-  
 ing the summons he knew well must come  
 sooner or later after the distinct warning to  
 be ready. In that waiting time he ripened  
 fast for the rest and the reward. His gentle-  
 ness became, if possible, more perfect in tender  
 thoughtfulness for others; his strength was  
 to stand still and see the salvation of God; his  
 one and unceasing regret, a sorrow that he  
 spoke of to the writer a fortnight before his  
 death, that he could not speak, by reason of  
 his physical infirmity, for that Saviour in  
 whose cause he had spent the best part of a  
 life, which "the old will call a short one, and  
 the young will scarcely deem long."

He was as well as usual in the week pre-  
 ceding his death. Conscious of heart disease,  
 but careless of a slight attack of bronchitis, he  
 was taken suddenly worse on the Sunday  
 morning, and sent for his old friend and col-  
 league Dr. Lockhart, who at once saw that the  
 end was near. In the afternoon he changed  
 rapidly for the worse, and, with scarce a  
 struggle or a sigh, was gone.

Dr. Hobson was twice married, the last

time to the daughter of the first Protestant  
 missionary to the Chinese, the well-known  
 Dr. Morrison. His remains were interred at  
 Abney-park Cemetery on Friday last, the ser-  
 vice being conducted by his pastor, the Rev.  
 G. W. Conder.



any: Happy Hours, One Penny; Sunday School Times, One Halfpenny.

...ed, are we than sheep or goats if we are all  
...der the action of irreversible law—the victims  
...uniform necessity? The discourse was an able  
...loquent one. The Rev. Wm. Boyd, the  
...ctor of St. John's, after expressing the delight  
...which they had listened to the earnest and  
...stirring words of Mr. Newman Hall, said they  
...did not but give utterance on that occasion to

Church, Rodney-street, Liverpool, to the Tron  
Established Church, Glasgow. His Liverpool  
friends, to whom he had ministered for twenty  
years with great success, have just presented him  
with a handsome gold watch and chain, a silver  
tea and coffee service, and other silver articles,  
the value of which was upwards of £250, as a  
token of affectionate regard.

The death is announced of the Rev. Dr.  
...gle, of the United Presbyterian Church, Auck-  
land, in the fifty-sixth year of his ministry.  
Dr. Pringle possessed a high reputation as a clas-  
sical scholar, and on the occasion of his jubilee  
...was presented with a handsome testimonial, in  
recognition of his services to the denomina-  
tion in this and other directions.

WISLEYAN.

— The debt on the Redford-street chapel, Bir-  
mingham, which was reduced a few years ago  
from £3,000 to £2,350, has been further reduced,  
with the help of a grant and a loan from the  
...sional committee, to £150. About £500 was raised  
by a bazaar held in furtherance of the work,  
the financial affairs of the circuit generally have  
...ly improved, and an addition has been made  
to the stipends of the ministers, the Revs. W. T.  
...son and L. D. Ross.

— In the Coldingby Circuit a large amount of  
debt has been cleared off the trust properties during  
the past few years. The financial and general  
...s of the circuit are being experienced.

— A very successful home missionary anniversary  
...ry has been celebrated at Carlisle. The celebra-  
...ns after the sermons on the Sabbath were  
...g; and the public meeting, at which the Rev.  
... F. Moody, of Glasgow, attended as a depu-  
...tion, was a most successful one.

— A new chapel is to be erected at Harwood-  
...ct, Blackburn. A bazaar was recently held  
...aid of the movement, Mr. J. Thompson, the  
...yor of the town, opening the proceedings.  
The proceeds amounted to about £175.

— The Methodists secured, some time ago, a  
...ck of buildings called the Palazzo Massia,  
...ated opposite the residence of the Pope's  
...rdinal-Vicar. Divine worship is at present con-  
...cted in an upper room of the building—the room  
...ended to be used for such services on the ground  
...or being at present incomplete. There are  
...out 50 active members, and the various insti-  
...tutions of Methodism have been established, as well  
...a depot for the sale of religious literature.

— The Rev. Jas. Calvert has arrived safely at  
... new sphere of labour, Boonstroom, South  
...frica.

— The rumour that the Rev. W. M. Fumham,  
...A., would shortly visit Australia, is, we hear,  
...without foundation. The Australian Methodists  
...are, for some time past, entertained the hope that  
...an gifted preacher and lecturer might visit  
...their land; but it appears certain that Mr. Fum-  
...ham will return to this country shortly after the  
...termination of his present year's labour in Canada,  
...in June next.

— Successful home missionary services have  
...been held at Brunswick-place Chapel, Newcastle-  
...-Tyne, in aid of the home mission work. Ser-  
...mons were preached by the Rev. T. B. Stephen-  
...son and the Rev. H. J. Pope; and at the public  
...meeting, addresses were given by the ministers  
...of the denomination, the Revs. H. Hardy and  
...T. B. Stephenson, the Rev. Joseph Bisco, and  
...others. The collections realised over £25. Mr.  
...Hardy also lectured at the Gallowgate Mission-  
...house on "Christianity and Temperance in the  
...Army."

PRIMITIVE METHODIST.

— The Spanish authorities at Fernando Po  
...having interfered with the operations of the  
...Primitive Methodist missionaries in that colony,  
...the Missionary Committee has memorialised Earl  
...Granville, asking for his friendly interposition to  
...secure the liberty of those operations in future.  
...In reply, his lordship has proceeded to "instruct  
...Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid to do all that  
...he properly can on behalf of the missionaries."

— At Langley, in the Old Hill Circuit, a new  
...chapel has been built on a plot of land purchased  
...some years ago for the purpose. The opening  
...services were well attended, and the collections  
...realised about £11. The building, which is neat  
...and convenient, has cost about £500, towards  
...which £200 have been contributed, and this sum  
...the trustees hope to raise to £300, leaving £300  
...as a debt on the premises.

— The mission commenced about two years  
...ago at Richmond, Kingston-on-Thames, in the  
...retire-hall, has been a success. For some time  
...the infant church has desired to have a sanctuary  
...of its own, and this it is likely soon to have. An  
...eligible site has been secured in the centre of the  
...town, and two memorial-stones of what is in-  
...tended to be a spacious and no-brass structure,  
...have been laid by W. J. Haynes, Esq., of Syden-  
...ham, and J. Radmall, Esq., of London, respec-  
...tively. The project is liberally supported by  
...members of various religious denominations, and  
...there is reason to believe that, when completed,  
...the chapel will not be heavily burdened with debt.

— Curson-street chapel, Leicester, has been  
...repaired and otherwise greatly improved, at a cost  
...of £231 15s. 6d. By special efforts and vespere-  
...ring collections, £302 3s. have been raised, leaving  
...a balance to be applied to the reduction of the  
...chapel debt.

— The ladies connected with Queen's-road  
...chapel, Great Yarmouth, have, by a sale of goods,  
...realised about £232, which they have presented to  
...the trustees for the reduction of the chapel debt.

— The friends belonging to Athey-street chapel,  
...Derby, have held a bazaar in aid of the fund being  
...raised for the erection of a new schoolroom. The  
...proceeds amounted to about £50. The circuit is  
...prospering.

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.

— The Connexional Committee met in York-  
...street Chapel, Manchester, on Tuesday, the 18th  
...inst., and three following days. There was a good  
...attendance of members, and the proceedings were  
...characterised by harmony and despatch. A con-  
...siderable portion of the time of the Committee  
...was taken up with the usual examination in theo-  
...logy, &c., of nine candidates for the denomina-  
...tional ministry—a somewhat tedious but impor-  
...tant business—all of whom were successful, and  
...now sustain the position of "probationers." An  
...Evangelistic scheme, which had been previ-



TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

IMMEDIATE.

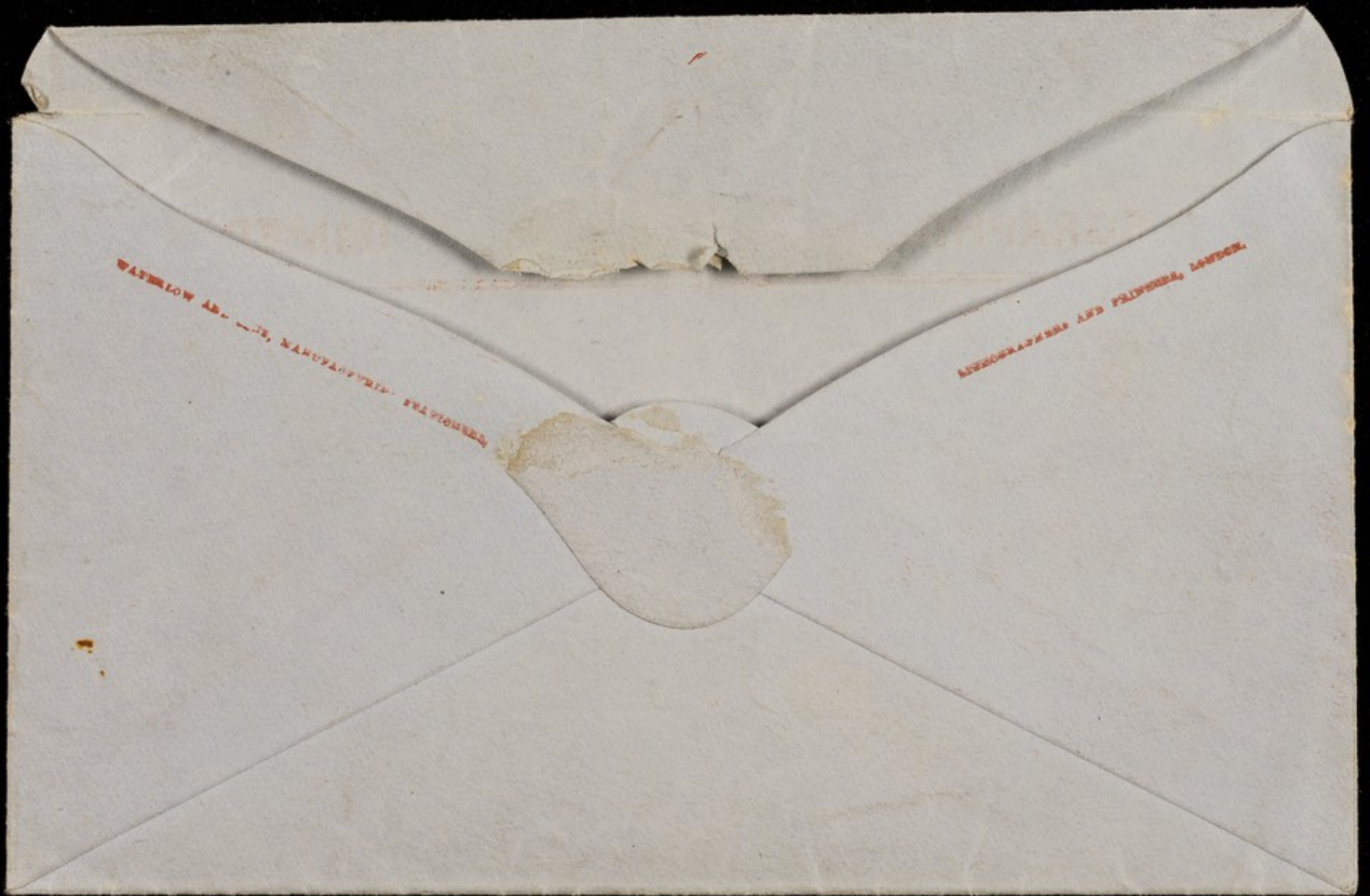


Miss Hobson  
14 Portland Terrace  
St Johns Wood.

London.

8/2





WATSON & CO. LTD., MANUFACTURERS, LONDON

ENVELOPES AND PRINTING, LONDON



Estate of the late Rev. R. Hobson. - Division 30<sup>th</sup> June 1876.

Total Income to divide as per afs herewith. . . . . 107.11.11

Miss Hepzibah Hobson's 1/2 year's Interest. . . . . 35.10.0

Add Interest as folo: - . . . . . 72.1.11.

on £1200. paid to late Dr. Hobson. 1/4 yr. . . . . 13.10.0

on £350 + £200. - Miss Hobson - 1/4 . . . . . 6.3.9

do. - - - - - Mrs. Marnock. . . . . 6.3.9

on £200. paid to Mr. Marnock. - 1/4 yr. . . . . 2.5.0 . . . . . 28.2.6

100.4.5.

Pay Mrs. M. R. Hobson. 1/5<sup>th</sup> the up. . . . . 20.0.10

80.3.7

Deduct Miss Hobson's & Mrs. Marnock's Int on £350. each. - . . . . . 7.17.6

72.6.1.

Divide by 4. thus: -

Miss Hobson. . . . . 18.1.6.

- Mrs. Marnock. . . . . 18.1.6.

Mr. Marnock. . . . . 18.1.6.

Remaining 1/4 which has been shared  
into 5 parts. thus: -

Miss Hobson. - - - - - 1/5 . . . . . 3.12.4

- Mrs. Marnock. - - - - - 1/5 . . . . . 3.12.4

- Miss Hepzibah. - - - - - 1/5 . . . . . 3.12.4

Mrs. M. R. Hobson. - - - - - 1/5 . . . . . 3.12.4

- Marnock. - - - - - 1/5 . . . . . 3.12.3. - 18.1.7. 72.6.1.

Wm. Ericson for Sheffield June 30/76.



30/6/76.

Payments are as folo: -

Miss Hephzibah Hobson . . . . . 35. 10. 0  
3. 12. 4 . . . . . 39. 2. 4

Miss Hobson . . . . . 18. 1. 6.  
3. 18. 9.  
3. 12. 4  
25. 12. 7

less Int on £350. & £200. . . . . 6. 3. 9 - 19. 8. 10

Miss Ursula Hobson the same . . . . . 19. 8. 10

Mr Macnock . . . . . 18. 1. 6.  
3. 12. 3  
21. 13. 9

less Int on £200. . . . . 2. 5. 0 - 19. 8. 9

Mr M.R. Hobson . . . . . 20. 0. 10  
3. 12. 4  
23. 13. 2

less Int on £1200. . . . . 13. 10. 0  
10. 3. 2 . . . . . 10. 3. 2

less 5 Trustees . . . . . 2. 6. 8  
£ 7. 16. 6  
£ 107. 11. 11



"It is delightful to me to think that all my dear children are walking in the truth. I trust it will be so with all my grand children. What I so much wish to see is, a loyal consecration."

"I rejoice that my children are walking in the truth now that I am leaving the world,



how delighted I should  
be to see my grandchildren  
rising up and calling  
Him blessed. I shall  
never cease to pray for  
them."

It would be a great  
pleasure to me to see my  
grandchildren decided for  
God before I am removed,  
that they may give their  
youthful lives to his  
service. How it stands



out in the Bible, early  
consecration seek first  
the Kingdom of God, as if  
that was to be the first  
thing, and the greatest."

July 1871. I never  
forget my pencil sketches  
that they may be a seed  
to some time when I am  
laid in the grave"

---



11

Gentleman of the  
Chinese Hospital



Sir.

Please let me know when J<sup>r</sup>. Hobson  
is going down to Hong kong, or whether he is  
away before this time, and favor me an  
answer per the bearer.

Saturday noon.

I am

Yours Truly  
H. W. Lang.



Erinville

Saturday Jan 14<sup>th</sup>.

Dear Jane

I got your chit this morning, while I was sitting over the fire. Tell Mamma it was directed to "Matter" Hobson - which name is an insult -

I was regularly sold the other day. At dinner there was a piece of meat - it was the only dish - and my mind foreboded that it was - mutton - However I was



jolly hungry so I didn't kick  
up a jaw, but ate my dinner.  
It didn't taste so bad, all the  
same though I was not helped  
again. I subsequently discovered  
that it was mutton. However  
you know "accidents will happen  
&c". Polly Hutchinson, Mary's  
friend is going away to-day so  
we shall be three instead of four.  
To-night we are going to a party  
where there is no family - only  
the Governor and his wife, but  
I believe they give jolly grub.  
We have been concocting a joke  
against the Governess, which I believe  
is not to be perpetrated at



at present. The wind seems to  
be trying to blow the house  
down - such roavers. What do  
you think of the blue ink - I  
think looks rather jolly. My chief  
occupation is reading and walking  
we do a tolerable lot of ~~that~~  
the latter. Tell Shamma as a  
piece of information that my  
finger-nails are splendid. I  
attempted to put that Hymn - My  
God my Father &c into rhyming Latin,  
but I have only done 2 verses, - in  
wretched style.

I am your affect<sup>n</sup> brother

R. M. Hobson.



- Private - Tell us what to get for the

Young - Mrs.



Braithwaite Road

August 21. 69.

My dear Eliza.

You will learn the news! break it to my Mother as you will find she can bear it—

The letter came at 11 this day when I had gone into Town and Jane John & Miss May had gone to Aston Park.

Mary will write to you — I confess I expected it, from what his last letter contained; and partly from this cause



and partly from not feeling  
very well, I determined on  
Wednesday afternoon to come  
home on Thursday, instead of  
Saturday. and I am thankful  
I did. The only draw back  
to the voyage was, that in the scuffle  
to get on board, I lost my nice bag  
which contained my brushes & night clothes.  
There were 700 passengers - I was  
coming <sup>to Leamington</sup> on Tuesday, but <sup>as</sup> that is mail  
day for Natal I shall defer it for  
a day or two. Poor dear Son - my be-  
loved Boy Stephen - I shall not see his  
fine loving face again! but I don't sorrow  
as those without hope. I am satisfied his  
Spirit is with Christ; & my trust of



grief is over, and I don't want  
to renew it, as ~~if~~ when once  
the floodgates are open, I find  
it hard to control my feelings,  
~~and~~ <sup>or</sup> keep them <sup>even</sup> in moderate restraint.

He has died young and in a  
strange land! but it must have  
been, and no doubt was, an immense  
affliction and comfort to have  
by his side, the good Christian  
friend Mr. Botwell; and to have  
received letters on the day he died  
from home. It seems the event  
took place on the 15<sup>th</sup> of April  
I suppose <sup>at 6</sup> p.m. not a.m.; for Mr. B.  
says farther, ~~as~~ ~~that~~ on that day  
letters from home & Natal came to hand,



He was 29 last March - I have written to Mrs Mackay - Mary & Mr W. Atlay - & Jane to her cousin

Jane Atlay, and to Mrs Mackay - return the letters <sup>already</sup>  
which he read & spoke about.  
He has gone early to his  
grave, and his lot has been  
rather <sup>a</sup> hard & trying one!  
But what an unspeakable mercy  
to have received the Grace of God  
when we left him in China; and  
he has been growing in it, ever  
since. There are many all creating  
circumstances. He might have been altogether  
alone - suffered severe pain - or a lingering death  
or have left a wife and children, like his  
late companion <sup>Mr Barker</sup> has; or worst of all, he  
might have had no certain hope, joy or  
peace: - but he has lived, and died, a Christian  
in faith & love. I should have liked to have  
welcomed him <sup>back</sup> to his Father's house - and I wrote to  
that effect in my last; but alas our letters for 6 months  
have not been seen <sup>by him</sup> and we shall never see his face  
in the flesh again, <sup>like ours</sup>. The Lord will be done.  
Your mourning Brother Benjamin