

FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONG KONG GAZETTE

Vol. 7 1848

THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

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FOR ENGLAND, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, CEYLON AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steam Ship PEKIN, will leave this for the above places on Thursday the 30th December at 2 P.M. Cargo will be received on board until Noon, and Spectators until 4 P.M., on the 29th. For particulars regarding Freight and Passages, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Hongkong.

J. A. OLDING, Agent.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1847.

NOTICE.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamers from Hongkong will in future proceed throughout to Bombay, touching as heretofore at Singapore, Penang, and Galle, also at Colombo, Cochin, Calicut, Goa, and Visgorla. For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co's Office, Hongkong, 19th October, 1847.

NOTICE.

THE P. & O. S. N. COMPANY'S, will from this date undertake the conveyance of Specie from China, and the Straits, to Southampton, under the conditions specified in their customary Bill of Lading, at 2 1/2 per cent. **J. A. OLDING, - Agent.**
P. & O. S. N. Company's Office
Victoria, 21st December, 1847.

FOR SALE.

THE BRIG LANNET, 130 Tons Register, in good order, fit for sea. For particulars, apply on Board to, **J. YOUNGHUSBAND.**
Victoria, 10th November, 1847.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR DUDDELL is authorized by **J. YOUNGHUSBAND Esq.**, to sell by Public Auction, on Thursday, the 6th of January, 1848, at noon on board, the well known fast sailing Brig **LANNET**, 113 Tons Register, with all her Tackle and Appurtenances, as she lies off the Harbor Master's Wharf, unless previously disposed of by private Contract. For Terms and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer.
Victoria, Hongkong, 28th December, 1847.

TO LET.

TWO good two story HOUSES in Wellington Street, near the Police Station, at a moderate rental. Apply to **PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.**
Victoria, 5th November, 1847.

TO BE LET.

THE House and Shop, lately occupied by Messrs **MACKAY & Co.** Apply to **PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.**
Victoria, 24th December, 1847.

TO LET.

SPACIOUS Godowns and dwelling house, built of Granite and lately occupied by Messrs **TAYLOR, REYNOLDS & Co.** The property is situated near the centre of the Town, (Victoria, Hongkong) and has a water frontage. Apply on the Premises, or to **THOMAS RIPLEY & Co., - Shanghai.**
Hongkong, 31st July, 1846.

GOODS TO LET.

AND Goods Stored on moderate terms by **BIRD, LANGE & Co.**
Hongkong, 28th October, 1847.

TO LET AT A MODERATE RENT.

THE large and commodious HOUSE in the Queen's Road, lately occupied by the Officers of the 95th Regiment, for particulars, apply to **DOUGLAS LAPHAIR,**
D'Agulhar Street.
Victoria, 7th December, 1847.

TAVERN TO LET.

THE HOUSE, lately occupied by Mr **ALLEN**, on the corner of the Queen's Road. Possession can be given on the 15th instant. Apply to **JOHN CARL.**
6th November, 1847.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

THE Ocean Marine Insurance Company of California, has been established for the purpose of insuring the property of Merchants and Shipowners, against all risks of Fire, Theft, and other perils, on the most liberal terms. For particulars, apply to the Agents, Messrs **PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.**
Victoria, 1st December, 1847.

THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Underigned are authorized to grant Policies in Canton and Shanghai, payable here, in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. The usual return of Ten per Cent made on all Premiums contributed.

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents Equitable Insurance Society.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1847.

IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BOMBAY.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents of the above-named Company, and are prepared to grant Policies here and at Shanghai, payable in London, Liverpool, Calcutta, Bombay, and Canton.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Canton, 16th June, 1847.

NOTICE.

MR JOHN G. WARD is admitted a Partner in our House, his Interest and Responsibility commencing on the 1st of June last.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Canton, 20th July, 1847.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that **MR JOHN THISTLETHWAITE** ceased to be in our employ from the 18th day of April last past, by lapse of the term of agreement, by which he was empowered to act for us in the management of our establishment existing up to that time at Shanghai, and to sign for us there by Procuration.

B. WATERHOUSE & Co.
Ningpo, 5th August, 1847.

NOTICE.

DURING the absence of the Underigned, our Business in Hongkong will be conducted by Messrs **PHILIP MOORE & Co.**
By **FR. B. OSWALD & Co.**
H. LIND.
Victoria, 16th August, 1847.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of **MR WILLIAM B. WATSON** in our Firm, commencing on the 30th ultimo, and we beg to say that **MR HENRY LAMSON** is a Partner therein.

Our Firm now consists of Messrs **WATSON, JUN., WILLIAM MOORE, and GEORGE HENRY LAMSON.**
We also announce that we have established at Shanghai a Branch of our House, under our own name and style, and Mr **ROBERT PROVINC** has signed the name there, by Procuration.
WATSON & Co.
Canton, 1st July, 1847.

NOTICE.

JUST received in the Consignments of **CH. LA** last, and we beg to say that **MR JOHN** has returned from Hongkong to his place, where he wishes to exert his influence.
Canton, 1st October, 1847.
(At present No. 1, New China Street.)

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of **MR CHARLES EMERY** in our Firm, ceased on the first day of October last.
In future the Business will be conducted by **GEO. FRAZAR.**
EMERY & FRAZAR.
Victoria, 7th December, 1847.

FOR SALE.

SHEATHING COPPER. Apply to **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.**
Hongkong, 7th May, 1847.

WINES FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the Underigned -
Superior Port, in 4 cases
Sherry, " " do do
Rhinis, " " do do
D.O. Wood
Also,
Mann's Champagne and Allport's Pale Ale.
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.
Victoria, 27th July, 1847.

FOR SALE a few Cases of Superior Hook Champagne, Brown and Pale Sherry, and Port, with a batch of very fine Cognac, and a few Cases of Superior Cordial Gin. Apply at the Godowns of **W. & Z. BRIMMELL & Co.**
Victoria, 5th October, 1847.

FOR SALE.

THE following Names -
P. M.
S. M.
S. M.
S. M.

FOR SALE. BENCA TIN.

Apply to **OLYPHANT & Co.,**
Canton.
14th August, 1847.

FOR SALE. A PLEASANT SAIL BOAT.

nearly new, with two complete suits of sails, and sundry other fittings. Apply to **DRINKER, HEYL & Co.**
5th November, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED for Sale, an Invoice of

superior Solar Pedestal Lamps, and Chandeliers of 8, 4, and 6 Lights each.
Also,
A quantity of Extra Globe Shades and Chimnies.
DRINKER, HEYL & Co.
Victoria, 14th December, 1847.

FOR SALE. AN Iron Fence

gating 400 feet, with 4 double leaved 8 foot gates; two Engines of Force pumps; and Chain pumps; also Marshall & Son's patent Claws.
ROBERT STRACHAN.
Victoria, 15th September, 1847.

NOTICE. THE Underigned

being about to leave CHINA, I hereby intimate that he is desirous of disposing of the whole of his Household Furniture and Effects at the lowest rate at his Hotel, situated on the Praya Grande, Macao.

Also,
2 Horses, 2 Gigs, and a handsome four wheeled Carriage.
For particulars apply in Hongkong to Mr E. FARNWORTH, Solicitor, and in Macao to **N. BOULLE.**
Macao, 1st December, 1847.

FOR SALE. CHEAP CASH STORES

of all kinds; including Cordage, Canvas, Paint, Oil, Twine, Rope, Blocks, Yarns, Nails, &c., &c. Salt, Flour, Beans, Peas, Coffee, &c. Wine, Beer, Spirits, and Liqueurs. Pickles, Sauces, and all kinds of Oilmen's Stores. Cheesing, Kerseymeres, Broad Cloth, Waiscoat, &c. &c. Guns, Shot, Muskets, Gunpowder, Flints, &c. &c. Also made, altered or repaired; and every description of Shipping business and supplies; punctually attended to.
CHARLES BUCKTON.
Queen's Road, Hongkong, 1st March, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED "MARY BARNARD'S"

SUPERIOR Dark and Pale Brandy in Wood, Whisket Whisky, and Copenhagen Cherry Brandy.

Also,
Fresh Jordan Almonds, Bloom Raisins, French Plums, Yarmouth Blotter Paste, Clarified Lard, Loaf Sugar, a few Cases of the Royal Salt Sauce, and the Essence of Snoko for the Curing of Beef, Tongues, Hams, &c.

SMITH & BRIMMEL.
Nos. 1 & 2 Woosam's Buildings.

MESSRS SMITH & BRIMMEL have just received a few Boxes of Double Refined Loaf Sugar, also a quantity of superior Spanish Candy, No. 1, 2, & 3, which they offer for sale. Woosam's Buildings, 1st October, 1847.

MESSRS SMITH & BRIMMEL have just received a quantity of Java Coffee of a superior quality which they offer for sale. No. 1 & 2, Woosam's Buildings, Victoria, 29th October, 1847.

NOTICE.

A Late Parties judgment to our having claims against the Estate of the late **MR Wm. HENRY** (deceased) was required in and in an account of the same to the Underigned. No claim against the Estate will be admitted to be set on or before the 31st day of March, 1848.

R. JACOB.
Canton, 14th October, 1847.

VICTORIA HOTEL SHANGHAI CHINA.

P. P. MOH'S & Co. beg to announce to the Public that their HOTEL is now complete and that for Gentlemen or Families who are visiting the Northern Ports they have received the most comfortable and well furnished accommodation which they think will be found anywhere.

FOR SALE. ANCHORS, Chain Cables, and Hawse Pipes

of all sizes. An Invoice of Manila Europe, and Patent Rope.
Also,
Coffee, and Government Cigars.
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
4th November 1846.

FOR SALE. SALT Provisions, Flour, Rum, Arrack, and

Brandy in Wood; Whisky, Cognac, and all kinds of Wines in Bottle.
RAWLE, DUUS & Co.
4th November 1846.

FOR SALE. ROMAN Cement, and Window Glass

of all sizes.
Apply to **RAWLE, DUUS & Co.**
Victoria, 3rd August, 1847.

NOTICE. A FEW Tons of good Sydney COALS

for Sale on Board the *John Fleming*, at Seven Dollars per Ton and in quantity not less than Five Tons taken from a long side of the Ship. Apply to Captain **HAMILTON** on Board, or **RAWLE, DUUS & Co.**
Victoria, 8th December, 1847.

FOR SALE. A FEW sets of Carriage Harness, Plated, and

Brass.
Also,
Java Coffee. Apply to **FRANKLYN & MILNE.**
Victoria, 19th November, 1847.

FOR SALE. BASS'S PALE ALE in Hogsheads.

Pale Cognac Brandy in Cask and Bottle. Best Dark French Brandy. Shaw and Maxwell's fine full flavored Port. Do. fine Sherry. Brown Sherry. Champagne and Claret very low prices. Sparkling and Still Moselle. Liqueurs, &c. Gunpowder in Barrels. Fresh Seltzer Water in Baskets. Fine Cognac No. 1 Oil. Chain Cables; Anchors of all sizes; large Europe Rope; Flour; Salt Provision in Barrels; Canvas; Fine Spars for Masts from 60 to 70 feet long by 19 inches. Apply to **FRANKLYN & MILNE.**
Victoria, 10th November, 1847.

FOR SALE. A FINE decked cutter rigged Pleasure Boat

Coppered and Copper Lined. Mast and Sails quite new, with Anchor, Chain, and Stumps all complete. Apply to **FRANKLYN & MILNE.**
Victoria, 30th November, 1847.

FOR SALE. THE Seaman's guide, through the Straits and

Gulfs, by Lieut. H. D. A. SMITH, of the Board Navy Hydrographic Office, Batavia, &c., &c. Translated by permission of the Author. Apply to **FRANKLYN & MILNE,**
Commission Agents & Auctioneers, Queen's Road.
Victoria, 28th December, 1847.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

POTTERY STREET.
SODA WATER and LEMONADE of Superior Quality.
Macao, at **HINNAM'S** China Shopkeeper.
Victoria, 11th June, 1847.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA.
SODA WATER
AERATED LEMONADE
SELTZER WATER, direct from HAMBURG.

AGENT AT CANTON.

ACHOOK - Comptroller, No. 3, Imperial Hong Kong, 4th November, 1847.

SODA WATER.

AERATED LEMONADE
SELTZER WATER
TO BE HAD

at the Dispensary, Queen's Road, Victoria.

LATTER FROM MEXICO.

On the 27th of the month, the following news has been received in Singapore... The vessel Santa Anna... The vessel Santa Anna... The vessel Santa Anna...

It appears that for a few days afterwards there was some correspondence between the two generals... The blockade of the ports of Mazatlan and Guaymas... The blockade of the ports of Mazatlan and Guaymas...

NOTIFICATION. The blockade of the ports of Mazatlan and Guaymas, on the West Coast of Mexico, declared by Commodore Scott... The blockade of the ports of Mazatlan and Guaymas...

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK, Commanding Pacific Squadron.

DUTCH COLONIES IN INDIA. (From the Times.)

A single glance at the map of the eastern seas will be sufficient to show of what vast importance it is to this country that a liberal and equitable spirit should preside over the administration of the Dutch possessions in the Indian Archipelago... The rights of foreigners are generally the same as those of the natives...

THE NIMROUD MARLBS. I beg to send you a few notes which I have been compelled to make on the interesting fragments of sculpture lately brought to light in the British Museum... My first impression, after I had carefully examined the sculptures, was that it was not of the very remote period that some had assumed...

Whereas the Imperial Command has been received that the grain taxes of the districts of Poochow, Sung-kiang, and Tai-chow... The grain taxes of the districts of Poochow, Sung-kiang, and Tai-chow...

Thoukwang, 27th year, 11th month, 3rd day, (December 10th, 1847.)

KUNG-HOW KEW, by Imperial appointment Judge of the Province of Kiang so, and General Superintendent of the Post House Affairs of the province... Hsien Luo, Intendant of Circuit of the districts of Soo-chow-fu, Sung-kiang-fu and Tai-chow &c.

Let each one tremblingly obey, and not oppose, a special proclamation. First, the freight of each vessel according to the quantity of rice carried, and the miscellaneous charges will together be reckoned at the account fixed in the Regulations for transshipping by sea...

Second. The vessels will be discharged according to the order of date in which they arrive, and no such abuses will be allowed as preferring a later arrival to a former, causing detention and difficulties.

Third. The rice transported will be examined by the Grain Inspector and his officers who on finding it dry and clean will take out two parcels, one of which he will deliver to the junk, and the other to the officers at Tien-tsin that they may examine and verify it, and thus prevent willful fraud in weighing and giving delivery.

Fourth. The rice vessels on leaving the port will go to sea in a body, and a naval commander will take troops in different amounts to convey them. Each junk will also be allowed to provide itself with guns and other weapons of defence against pirates.

Fifth. Officers will be sent by the Viceroy and Lieut-Governor of this province to Tien-tsin, taking with them samples of the rice and government measures for comparison with the measures at Tien-tsin, who on finding the quality to correspond will take delivery. It will be unnecessary for the Supercargo to deliver to the officers at Tien-tsin, thus will the delivery be facilitated.

Sixth. Such vessels as Poo-han, Tung-ming, Hai-mun, Tung-chow, &c. are capable of transshipping rice will repair to Shanghai for engagement, that labor and repose may be equally participated in by all, and a sense of public objects manifested.

Thoukwang, 27th year, 11th month, 2nd day, (December 9th, 1847.)

THE SANDWICH ISLAND PAPERS have some news from Mexico which appear to be of a later date than that received since the United States and England; and, if correct, it is important. We smelt the particulars copied from the Polynesian of the 6th November. 'It will be observed that it agrees with the accounts by the October mail, with the very material exception of the defeat of General Scott in a night attack made by the Mexicans during a truce. On referring to our issue of the 25th ultimo, the reader will find the latest intelligence from America taken from the second edition of the Times of 25th October. There, on the faith of a letter addressed to a Mr Dupuy at Vera Cruz, it is said that General Scott entered the city on the 14th September. Of this, however, there is no official report; but supposing such to be the fact, it is not probable that he would be driven out again in a night attack, as the different papers would be agreed upon. The authentic intelligence from Mexico by way of the United States is, duly to the 9th of September, when there had been some hard fighting within a few miles of the city, and the report that General Scott had entered it on the 14th is extremely probable, though not certain. By the Sandwich Islands the date is from Mazatlan September 27th. Supporting the communication between Mexico and Mazatlan to occupy a week, the latest date from the city would be to the 26th, seven days in advance of the reports via America and Europe. It will be observed, however, that the editor of the Sandwich Islands paper received his information from the Captain of a Chilean vessel and not from any Mexican source; and it is quite possible that it may be correct, or more, remote current. It must be noted, however, that the Sandwich Islands paper is a weekly publication, and the date of its issue is not the date of its publication.

Whereas your readers will be the state of China a month hence... The Chinese authorities will be directed to... The Chinese authorities will be directed to...

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE. VICTORIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12th, 1848.

Table with columns for Date, Day, and Month. Includes entries for Oct 13, Nov 17, Dec 9, Dec 11, Dec 13.

NOTICE.—The House of Deacons Service in the Congregational Church, at 11 A. M., 4 P. M., and 7 P. M., and on Thursday at 8 P. M.

NOTICE.—The House of Deacons Service will be 11 A. M., and 4 P. M., on Thursday, 27th December, 1847.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE. VICTORIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12th, 1848.

THE HOUSE OF DEACONS SERVICE in the Congregational Church, at 11 A. M., 4 P. M., and 7 P. M., and on Thursday at 8 P. M. The House of Deacons Service will be 11 A. M., and 4 P. M., on Thursday, 27th December, 1847.

H. M. S. Scout, Commander Loring, arrived from Amoy on Thursday, and H. M. Brig Enterprise, Commander Thompson, from the coast on Friday. The squadron will then consist of the Deception, Valour (steam), Columbian, Scout, Enterprise, Challenger, and Pluto; a tolerably strong force, and by the end of the month we may have the frigate Malampus, the sloop Ringdove, and the steamer Medoa on from Singapore, making in all ten fine serviceable vessels. It is just possible that the Charlotte Harcourt would reach Singapore with news of the late news from the Admiral sailed for Madras in the Argosy, and in that event he would probably wait at Singapore for further intelligence. If Sir John Davis intends blockading the river or destroying the Bogue forts, he will have an ample force by the end of the month. Our own impression is, that until we have enough of troops to take armed possession of Canton, it would be better to allow matters to rest; taking the precaution of sending a strong guard to protect the factories, as an attack is not improbable about the new year when Canton is full of country people. We give the opinion with due deference to that of others who may differ from us, and probably be in a position to judge more correctly.

We have received from a correspondent at Shanghai intelligence of a party of chop-laying and cut-throats in the company that they were available for carrying rice to Tien-tsin. That appears rather an arbitrary measure, but the correspondent says it is an excellent thing for the Government to do, as the chop-layers would have returned with all northern cargoes, and the value of from 70 to 75 per cent. of the value of the goods would be lost. Our own impression is, that if the Government were to send a force of 3000 men to the thirty second degree of latitude, it would be an obstacle. Our own impression is, that if the Government were to send a force of 3000 men to the thirty second degree of latitude, it would be an obstacle. Our own impression is, that if the Government were to send a force of 3000 men to the thirty second degree of latitude, it would be an obstacle.

to minor details, they cannot be, by many degrees, the earliest attempts at sculpture among the people of Assyria who executed them. It is fair to judge, by analogy, of the probable condition, or rather stages of Art in one nation from our knowledge of its history and progress in another; and the Nimroud sculptures may, I think, be tested by this rule. In the most archaic sculpture, there is no attempt at minute anatomical distinctions. It was not in the nature of things that there should be. Early Art was typical. The first efforts were confined to the production by the simplest means, of something like the general form or appearance of the object to be represented. The artist, having invented a mode of whatever very simple Art, has reached us. By degrees—and very slow degrees—a more correct representation was effected. Action was begun to be given to figures, and in the next steps something like anatomical development was attempted, and then, at last, in the case of the best Greek schools, Beauty, or perfection of form. The Nimroud sculptures are, doubtless far removed from this latter condition; but though it abounds in barbarisms, it is considerably advanced beyond the most primitive attempts at imitative Art. It is in a state of progress; and it exhibits a number of details, both of knowledge and practice, which particularly allude to the anatomical marking of certain of the human figures and animals; but I cannot help feeling, also, that to an experienced eye the execution of the carving, and production of surface in those parts where it can be judged of, are strongly corroborative of the advanced condition of the practical or technical part of the art. The round, full fleshy treatment of the faces in the larger figures—the forms of the feet, occasionally of the hands—the truthfulness of character—and even a certain grandeur of style in the lions and bulls (in the hunting groups) indicate considerable progress in advance of primitive practices.

Of course, in this very early stage of our acquaintance with these remarkable fragments, it is impossible to conclude, and it would be arrogant to speak decidedly either as to their precise date or subject. It may confidently be hoped that ere long the inscriptions with which they are in parts thickly covered may be deciphered—and may throw light upon these points. In the mean time, these few remarks may possibly lead to inquiry in another direction; and thus the artist may lead not altogether unimportant aid to the antiquary—Having offered some of those reasons which would more immediately occur to a practical critic for questioning the extremely remote date of the sculptures I will now venture—but with great diffidence, as I am entering upon less familiar ground—to state to what period I think, in the absence of other evidence, it might not be unreasonable to attribute them.

In the careful description of these marbles which appeared in the Athenaeum of the 11th of June, the ingenious writer has stated, in speculating on their date, that they must have been executed prior to Sennacherib and Hozkiah; because the calculations which upon the country subsequent to that period, and the commencement of the Assyrian empire a few years after, could not have been sufficient time to accomplish such extensive and magnificent works as those under consideration. This need not, necessarily, be the case. There was an interval of nearly a hundred years between the accession of Sennacherib and the destruction of Nineveh. If Nimroud occupies, as is supposed the site of ancient Nineveh, and if these sculptures adorned that city, it of course follows that these marbles must date prior to its destruction, 612 B.C. But it does not follow, therefore, that they must be earlier than Sennacherib, who lived so many years before that event. And when the style of work in the sculptures militates against the probability of its being of so remote a date, the strong additional inducement to question the correctness of the speculation. They may, indeed, represent subjects, or the history of kings of a former age or ages; but even if this should prove, to be the case, the sculpture need not be of that period. Among the ancients it was usual to represent, in the decoration and enrichment of their temples and public buildings, the heroic achievements of remote ages. There is sufficient proof of this in almost all the ancient sculpture that had reached our time. Disputing, then, the claim of these marbles to so remote an antiquity, I will now endeavour to reconcile my opinion with their being of a more recent date with certain contemporary historical circumstances, and with events which they may suppose to illustrate.

Sennacherib had reigned seven years when he was murdered by two of his sons, as we read in the Second Book of Kings; and Esarhaddon reigned in his stead. This Esarhaddon was his younger son; and ascended the throne of Nineveh in the year 706 B.C. He is represented as one of the greatest princes that had reigned in Assyria. Ezra, who calls him Assnapper, distinguishes him by the titles of "the good" and "noble" (chap. ix. 10). He ruled over the empire for the long period of thirty-nine years; and during that time was engaged in most important military enterprises, and in carrying on extensive wars—in all of which he appears to have been eminently successful. Among the remarkable events which illustrated his reign, doubtless the most considerable was his recovery of Babylon, which had formed an independent kingdom ever since the death of Sardanapalus. Taking advantage of the anarchy and confusion that prevailed there after the death of Sardanapalus, he was told that Esarhaddon had laid siege to the city. His arms were crowned with victory; and in the year 688 B.C. and the twenty-sixth of his reign, the rich powerful Babylon again became a portion of the great Assyrian Empire.

Another of the important enterprises of Esarhaddon was his marching an army into Syria and Palestine, and recovering by his victories what had been lost to the Assyrian Empire after the destruction of the army of Sennacherib in Judea, when "the angel of the Lord went out, and smote in the camp of the Assyrian an hundred four score and five thousand" (2 Kings, xix. 35). He next proceeded with his forces into the land of Israel, and carried away almost all the inhabitants captive into Babylon and Assyria; and to prevent

the land from becoming desolate, we are told, he brought others "from Babylon, from Cush, and from Avva, and from Huzah, and from Syria, and placed them in the cities of Samaria instead of the children of Israel." (2 Kings, xvii. 24.) Esarhaddon next despatched an army, commanded by his generals, into Judea. Manasseh was conquered, and was sent prisoner to Esarhaddon; and thus was Judea also brought under subjection.

This short notice of the exploits of this prince is sufficient to show the important character of his reign in the history of the Assyrian kings: and, assuming that the sculpture under consideration was not earlier than his time, it is probable that these reliefs have reference to the wars in which Esarhaddon, in a triumphal progress, was engaged. The long duration of his reign would afford ample opportunity to execute such illustrations of his achievements; and these were works upon which it is likely he would employ the numerous strangers brought captive into the country. Would it be hazardous to wild a speculation. If we admit the premises, to suppose that some of these sculptures may represent especially the expedition against Babylon? There is one peculiar circumstance connected with their treatment which might even be considered to afford some additional support to this view. It is remarkable that the character of the people against whom the King, in these compositions, and his fighting men are engaged, closely resembles that of their adversaries. There are some slight variations in the costume, especially the helmets or head pieces; the attacking party generally being provided with the defence, while the besieged are without it. But in the faces, and in other respects, the resemblance is so striking that it is impossible not to believe at first sight that the battle is being fought by cognate nations. This literally would be the case if the reliefs refer to the conquest of Babylon and it is not likely that it would be so if the illustrations were intended to represent a war with a people differing in origin, appearance, costume, and arms from the Assyrians. We see even in Egyptian art—especially in that at Ipsambul—how curiously and carefully distinctions of nation were marked in illustrations of the kind; and the same discrimination is shown in some of the Lycian sculptures.

The Nimroud Marbles are not to be considered as objects of beautiful Art:—nor is it attempted to connect them with other (foreign) productions of sculpture, supposing them to form a link in the progress or general history of the art. Sculpture was at first practised simply as a mode of illustration; and at the early period of these works was not studied, even in Greece, with any view to display the excellence of Art, or to attract attention. I have no intention to identify these sculptures with other schools (in the way of connection), still, having shown that they are not of primitive structure, of their school but are of an advanced condition of Art, though of an unknown period. I would now examine whether they may not be placed at a date corresponding with that of other sculpture, though of a distinct school, which can be identified as of a known period. We know that in early times the stream of civilization constantly flowed from the East to the West. We also know from history that in the wars, that were carried on by the Assyrians against Judea, Israel, Syria, and Palestine, it was the custom to carry away captive the inhabitants of the conquered countries, and to transplant others to colonize and people the acquired territory; thus effecting a constant interchange. I am, of course, aware that the practice of sculpture is much older than the time I am now speaking of, and that we have monuments remaining which are considered to be of the pre-Homeric age. It is, therefore, possible—very probable—that Assyria may long have had a style of original sculpture of its own; but it is quite inconceivable that a long continued practice of the art could have existed among such an active and progressive people, and not be known to neighbouring nations which with her have reason to believe they were in constant communication. Where did not the merchants of Tyre and Sidon— "the Sidonians the skillful workers," as Homer calls them—penetrate? They were probably spread all over the East in the exercise of their calling; and it is well known that they visited remote parts of the western world. If Art was in the advanced state of these marbles at the extremely remote date that has been claimed for them, how can it be accounted for that the sculpture of Asia Minor was at the comparatively inferior period of a style of art, so remote in time, and when there had been probably some hundreds of years' communication between this country? I cannot help feeling that the improvements—or what may with greater accuracy be called indications of advancement—traceable in these marbles correspond in no slight degree with the character of sculpture of about the date above mentioned among some of the nations referred to;—that is some of the countries of Asia Minor. In certain portions of the Nimroud Marbles—for instance, in the making of the knees, the calves of the legs, the feet, and the round treatment and smiling expression of the faces—it is impossible not to be struck by a certain resemblance to some of the earlier Greek and Sicilian forms. I would particularly direct attention to the large figures in relief, and the lions and bulls in the Nimroud Marbles; and would suggest a comparison with some of the earliest coins of Macedonia and Pessonia, the earliest reliefs from the older Selimite temple, and some parts of that from Xanthus, and also a very curious and ancient relief representing a man wrestling with and strangling a lion (probably a myth of Hercules) preserved in Rome. This suggests a curious matter for speculation. But here I must pause. I will not venture to extend the inquiry further at present. My object has been to suggest the question of date, as defined or rather suggested by a style of Art; and to defend my reasons—not arrogantly, but with great diffidence—for believing the Nimroud Marbles to be not more ancient than from about 650 to 620 years B.C.—and I respectfully leave it to others to determine the more complicated points of subject, and of the different stages, if they can be traced, of Assyrian sculpture.

P. S.—I am aware there has been a question among Biblical antiquaries respecting the order of events in the reigns of Sennacherib, Esarhaddon, and Sargonidimus (or Nabuchodonosor) his successor. On this account I offer my suggestion respecting the subject represented in the above relief (viz. the siege of Babylon) with great hesitation.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT. (18th December, 1847.)

Since last monthly report a large amount of business has been transacted in consequence of the low rate at which teas have been brought forward. An opinion generally prevails at the presence of native Capitalists is also required to draw the bulk of the tea export crop to Shanghai as it can be had down cheaper than at Canton. The disturbances at the latter port will naturally have some effect in guilting exports to Shanghai; and in the event of any warlike operations in the south next summer the shipments may not be materially affected.

EXPORTS. CHOPPED CLOTH.—About 80,000 pieces have changed hands at an advance of 10 cents upon last month's quotations. The demand has slackened, however, and it is probable that it will be made on such favourable terms. The great market of Seuchow is stocked, and until the dealers are relieved by goods going into consumption, any decided improvement cannot be looked for. The stock at Shanghai in first hands is moderate—not more than 35,000 pes. WOOLLENS remain unaltered at last quotations with a very moderate demand; nor is there any chance of a favourable change at present. OPIUM.—Quotations at Wosung,—Patna \$655 and Malwa \$180 for good.

TEA.—The settlements have been large. Of Congous about 50 chops chiefly of good ordinary quality at from 10 to 12 taels on board, cash. It is said that 40 chops have yet to come forward, making the supply of Black tea for the season 250 chops. Of Green teas the supply of suitable descriptions is small. The purchases aggregate 10,000 packages at high rates, chiefly for the United States.

The Americans are buying largely this season; four cargoes have already gone to the United States, and about 1000 bales, sent to Canton for transhipment to that quarter. It is reported that the Six—Still purchased with great caution; the few transactions reported are in Taysam at former prices and Tautse a shade lower. FLOUR.—To England £3, and tonnage wanted.

CANTON MARKET REPORT. (27th December 1847.)

Various circumstances have combined to render this month a most unprofitable one. Between the departure of last mail and the 6th instant the market was quiet both for imports and exports. Some goods were forced off at a low figure; but there was no real demand. The melancholy fate of our countrymen who fell into the hands of the Chinese on the 6th, and the consequent excitement among the foreign as well as native merchants completely paralysed trade for a time. Following this, was the disastrous intelligence of the state of commercial affairs brought by the October mail on the 19th; and we may also refer to the uncertain position we now occupy in Canton from the entire derangement of our political relations with the government. From these circumstances the market is quite untinged, and any market report must be unsatisfactory and in some degree conjectural.

EXPORTS. COTTON GOODS.—Early in the month some large parcels of unbleached shirtings were forced upon the market, establishing quotations about 15 cents under the low rates of last month. The cessation of shipments from England, and the low figure at which they are held, is attracting attention and offers are made for parcels on speculation—particularly unbleached cloth of 60 to 66 reed. The better description of grey goods are not in request, but bleached calico is also wanted on speculation, as advance being confidently anticipated. COTTON YARN.—This article has been further reduced in price. We hear of sales of good water twist Nos 16 to 24 at \$23, 50 cts. The sales of the month aggregate 800 bales; with about 6,000 bales in stock. COTTON.—The sales of the month do not exceed 6,000 bales at a low figure, and at present there appears no desire to speculate in this staple. Stocks are accumulating to about 90,000 bales; and should circumstances compel Merchants to leave the port, the whole of this bulky article will require to be abandoned to the mercantile government. Its removal would be impossible, nor is there storage for it in Hongkong.

WOOLLENS.—Long Ells in quantity have been sold at still prices, which are likely to be maintained. Other classes of woollens are quite neglected. MIXEDS.—Nail and Rod Iron in request and quoted as high as \$1.80 with a small stock in first hands. Other descriptions not much in demand, but holders are firm. Lead continues very dull.

EXPORTS. TEAS.—The transactions during the past month have been trifling, the melancholy occurrences relating in our country having caused a temporary suspension of trade. The mail arrived on the 19th, and since then we have not heard of any purchases on English account, with the exception of one or two chops of Congou to fill up ships nearly loaded; they were taken at a reduction of 1 or 2 taels on last month's prices. In Green tea there has been some transactions, though not extensive, chiefly on American account. The disastrous intelligence received by the October mail, and the uncertain position of the foreign residents in Canton render an opinion as to the future of this article, impossible. There will be no shipments before the middle of February—if then—and by that time the crop of the season will have been nearly all shipped; therefore we do not think that the market at home will be materially affected by the news from this quarter. In the event of actual hostilities against the Canton province, and its occupation by a British army, the crop of next summer will find a ready market, and possibly at a more advanced price. Prices at present may be considered fairly moderate.

COTTON.—During the month 25 chops have been settled for at from 14 to 22 taels.—These chops are of "common up to black leaf kinds." Stock from 70 to 80 chops. Seuchow.—The holders of this class of teas have reduced the former rates and about 12 chops have been purchased at from 21 to 27 taels. Stock 36 chops. Peckoy.—No transactions reported. Plain Orange Peckoy.—Few in the market and no transactions. Plain Caper.—None in the market. Scented Orange Peckoy.—Purchases have been made of "from fair to fine" at 20 to 31 taels. Scented Capra.—"Common to fine" have been taken at from 15 to 22 taels. Teakwoods.—We do not hear of any settlements, and prices are all present nominal. Hyson.—The purchases are chiefly by American merchants for shipment to the United States at from 28 to 55 taels. Imperial and Gunpowder.—Quotations,—Air 28 to 31 and good fine 50 to 40 taels. Young Hyson.—Some purchases have been made for the American market at from 25 to 55 taels. FLOURS.—To England the rates are £4 10s. to £5, and cargo very difficult to obtain. EXCHANGE.—Bills on London at six months' sight, 43d. to 4s. 5d. On India; E. I. Company's accepted paper 215 to 216 Rupees per 100 dollars.

of "common up to black leaf kinds." Stock from 70 to 80 chops. Seuchow.—The holders of this class of teas have reduced the former rates and about 12 chops have been purchased at from 21 to 27 taels. Stock 36 chops. Peckoy.—No transactions reported. Plain Orange Peckoy.—Few in the market and no transactions. Plain Caper.—None in the market. Scented Orange Peckoy.—Purchases have been made of "from fair to fine" at 20 to 31 taels. Scented Capra.—"Common to fine" have been taken at from 15 to 22 taels. Teakwoods.—We do not hear of any settlements, and prices are all present nominal. Hyson.—The purchases are chiefly by American merchants for shipment to the United States at from 28 to 55 taels. Imperial and Gunpowder.—Quotations,—Air 28 to 31 and good fine 50 to 40 taels. Young Hyson.—Some purchases have been made for the American market at from 25 to 55 taels. FLOURS.—To England the rates are £4 10s. to £5, and cargo very difficult to obtain. EXCHANGE.—Bills on London at six months' sight, 43d. to 4s. 5d. On India; E. I. Company's accepted paper 215 to 216 Rupees per 100 dollars.

NOTICE. MR. JOHN N. ALSOP, GHSWOLD is this day admitted a Partner in our office. RUSSELL & Co. Canton, 1st January, 1848.

HONGKONG RACE MEETING, 1848.

FRIDAY, 1st FEBRUARY, 1848.

The Hong-wei chung Stakes, for all Ponies under 13 hands. One mile. Entrance \$1 each with \$30 added from the Fund. Weight for inches as per scale. Former Winner of this Race excluded. The Plenipotentiary's Cup, presented by His Excellency Sir John Francis Davis, Baronet, value \$200, for all Horses. One mile and three quarters. Weight 10 stone 7 lbs. Sydney and Cape bred Horses to carry 1 stone 7 lbs. extra. Entrance \$10 each. Second horse to save his Stake.

The Valley Stakes, for all Ponies 13 hands 2 inches and under. One mile. Entrance \$2 each with \$40 added from the Fund. Weight for inches as per scale. The Winner of the Valley Stakes last year to carry 7 lbs. extra.

The Arab Hurdle Stakes.—One mile and a half. Entrance \$3 each with \$50 added from the Fund. Weight 11 stone.

The Hack Stakes, for all Ponies. Catch weights. One mile. The Winner to be sold for \$50 if claimed within a quarter of an hour from coming in. Entrance free, with \$30 added from the Fund.

The Sydney Stakes, for all Horses. Arabs excepted. Two miles. Entrance \$10 each with \$100 added from the Fund. Weight 10 stone 7 lbs. The Winner of the Plenipotentiary's Cup to carry 7 lbs. extra. Second Horse to save his Stake.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY, 1848.

The Pony Weight Stakes, for all Ponies. One mile and a half. Weight 10 stone 7 lbs. for Ponies 13 hands and under. 11 stone for Ponies above 13 hands. Entrance \$1 each with \$50 added from the Fund.

The Canton Cup, value \$150 for all Horses. One mile and a half. Weights 10 stone 7 lbs. for Arabs, 11 stone 7 lbs. for Sydney Horses. The Winner of the Plenipotentiary's Cup to carry 7 lbs. extra. Entrance \$5 each.

The Victoria Plate, value \$40, for all Ponies. One mile and a half. Weight 9 stone 7 lbs. The Winner of the Valley Stakes to carry 7 lbs. extra, and if the Winner of the Victoria Plate last year to carry 10 lbs. extra. Entrance \$3 each.

The Scurry Stakes, for all Ponies. Catch weights. Half mile. Entrance \$1 each with \$30 added from the Fund. Second to receive \$5 from the Fund, and third Horse to save his Stake.

The Gallantry Stakes, for all Horses under 14 hands 2 inches. Arabs excepted. One mile and a half. Entrance \$3 each with \$50 added from the Fund. Weight 10 stone.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY, 1848.

The Hunters Plate, value \$80, for all Horses. One mile and a half. Four Hurdles 4 feet high, and Two Hurdles 4 feet 6 inches high. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$1 each with \$50 added from the Fund. Second Pony to receive \$10 from the Fund.

The Pony Hurdle Race, for all Ponies. One mile and a half. Four Hurdles 3 feet high, and Two Hurdles 3 feet 6 inches high. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$1 each with \$40 added from the Fund. Second Pony to receive \$10 from the Fund.

The Arab Stakes, for all Arabs. Two miles. Weight 9 stone 7 lbs. Entrance \$10 each with \$200 added from the Fund. The Winner of the Cup to carry 7 lbs. extra. Second Horse to save his Stake.

The Ladies' Purse, value \$50, for all Ponies. Winners at this meeting excepted. Entrance free. Catch weights.

The Match's Purse, value \$25, for all Ponies. Indian and Chinese Riders. One mile. Catch weights.

The Hongkong Scurry, value \$50, for all Ponies. Catch weights. Ground to be made up. Entrance \$1 each with \$30 added from the Fund. Second to receive \$5 each with \$30 added from the Fund.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Entrances to be declared on or before 15th July 1845.

Races to commence punctually at 2 o'clock p.m. The first starting bell to be rung at 1 past 2.

Upon each starting bell being rung all horses to run for the next race immediately to reappear on the course opposite the Grand Stand to draw for their respective places, and not to go down to the starting post until led by the Stewards appointed to start them.

After each race, the horses paying the Winning Post to return to the Judge's Stand and the Rider declared to be first to be weighed. Any Jockey claiming before his turn or before being called upon to be weighed loses his claim to be placed as the Winner.

All disputes as to Entrance and Qualification of Horses to be declared in writing before the next Race commences, or at right of appeal allowed.

No Horse allowed to run whose Entrance fees are not paid up to the Secretary.

All Disputes to be referred to the Stewards whose decision is final.

Qualification of Riders as at former meetings.

SCALE OF WEIGHTS.

Table with columns: Horses, Pounds, Points, and Stones. Lists weights for various horse categories.

Sydney and Cape Horses Extra.

NOTICE.

In consequence of my departure from CHINA, the Agency of the GLOBE INSURANCE OFFICE at Macao under my charge since April 1844 cannot be continued to the 30th ultimo.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 28th December, 1847.

FOR SALE: Case of Surgical Instruments (make DARRAC). Apply to M. CLERJON.

Victoria, 2nd November, 1847.

HOLMES & BIGHAM have for sale at reasonable prices an excellent assortment of Winter Clothing, consisting of Gentlemen's Dress Coats, Chesterfield and D'Orsay Wrappers; superfine Black and Coloured Trousers, choice Vests and Waistings; Drawers; Singlets; Scotch Plaids and Tweeds; superfine Black Cloth; London made Boots and Shoes, &c. &c.

ALSO, THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS, Every description of Oilman's Stores, viz. Cumberland Hams; Dutch Butter in kegs and jars; assorted Jams and Jellies; Pickles; Sausages; White Wine Vinegar; Mustard; Groats; Zante Currants; Bloom Raisins; Preserved Meats; Green Peas, &c. &c. Victoria, 26th December, 1847.

FOR SALE.

THE BOTTLES of the Undergoing. MARTELL'S Dark Brandy at \$2.50 per Gallon in Wood. Superior French Bottled Pale at \$5.00 per Doz. Cognac at \$5.00. Good Pale and Dark Sherry at \$6.00. Old Port at \$9.00. Blackburn's Madeira at \$9.00. Jamison & Co's Irish Whiskey at \$6.00. Allcock's and Byass' Beer at \$2.75. Wholesome description of cheaper Wines and Spirits at very low prices. HOLMES & BIGHAM. Victoria, 24th December, 1847.

WANTED.

A Situation in a Mercantile House by a Person well acquainted with business, and who can give good references. For particulars, apply to the Editor of this Paper. Victoria, 16th July, 1847.

SHIPPING ARTICLES, according to the regulations of the Office of the Customs, for sale at this office. Victoria, 18th October, 1845.

LIST OF LADING FOR THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

Goods to be taken to this office, for terms of bills of lading, and for goods to be shipped by the P. & O. Company's steamers. For goods deliverable at intermediate ports, apply to the Company's agents.

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A Modern Man.—The editor of the Morning Post (London) writes upon his qualifications for publishing a religious periodical. He thus modestly states his qualifications for the task: 'We had consented to the task of editing and publishing a work on politics, not on religion, not on science, and not on anything you please, at all at the same time. Our genius is bounded on the East by the rising sun, on the West by the horizon, on the South by the shore of time, and on the North by the farthest limit of astronomical imagination; while the aurora borealis of truth lights its way pathway by day and by night.'

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

AT HONGKONG.

Dec. 28, Denis King, from Canton. 30, Alibi, from Calcutta. 7th Oct. and Singapore. 17th Nov. 30, Hebrides, Malville, from Whampoa. 30, Norman Morrison, Reynolds, from Calcutta. 15th Oct. and Singapore. 15th December. 30, H. M. Sloop Comet, Commander Loring, from Amoy. 27th December. 30, Minaret (Am.), Doane, from Oahu. 27th November. 31, H. M. Brig Columbiada, Commander Grey, Whampoa.

AT WHAMPOA.

Dec. 30, Ansties (Am.), Steele, from Boston.

PASSENGERS.

Per Island Queen.—C. Empton, Esq., and J. Mitchell, Esq. Per Alibi.—Mrs. Rhodes. Per Norman Morrison.—Mrs. Aiken. Per Minaret.—Messrs J. Hobson; F. Johnson; Marshall Johnson, Junior; John; Hantua, and Aying.

DEPARTURES.

FROM HONGKONG.

Dec. 28, H. M. Brig Columbiada, Commander Grey, Whampoa. 30, Nymph, Lander, Bombay. 30, Trafalgar, Richardson, Bombay. 30, P. & O. Co's steamer Pelina, Tinson, Ceylon. 30, Andromache, Pusemore, London.

FROM WHAMPOA.

Dec. 27, Sea Wile (Am.), Waterman, New York. 27, Heber (Am.), Patterson, New York. 27, Yunchai (Am.), Canfield, New York.

FROM SHANGHAI.

Dec. 14, Albert Edward, Downard, Liverpool. 14, Ciboua (Spanish), Lopez, Manila. 17, Queen, Gordon, London.

DEPARTURES.

Per P. & O. Co's steamer Pelina.—For Southampton, Chief Justice and Mrs. Hulme, Mr. Burns, and J. Emson. For Gibraltar, Señor Manuel de Orensé, Spanish Government Agent. For Malta, Messrs J. G. Von Ascher, and D. R. Masser. For Sicily, Bishop L. de Calzo, Messrs G. P. Wetmore, and S. Wetmore. For Calcutta, Miss Tipper. For Singapore, Messrs Middleton, and Jaramdin (Soldier of the Ceylon Rifle).

SHIPPING IN CHINA.

VESSELS OF WAR.

Table listing ships of war with columns: Ship Name, Location, and Captain/Commander.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Table listing merchant vessels with columns: Ship Name, Location, and Agent/Company.

Table listing shipping arrivals and departures with columns: Ship Name, Location, Date, and Agent/Company.

VESSLS LOADING.

Table listing vessels for loading with columns: Location, Ship Name, and Agent/Company.

VESSLS EXPECTED.

Table listing expected vessels with columns: Date, Ship Name, Location, and Agent/Company.

FROM PORTSMOUTH.

August 10, Puffinb. 203, Miller. September 23, William Jardine, 693, Dunt. October 15, Lily Amherst, 445, Myhill, Hongkong.

FROM PENYNG.

May 23, Sarah, Lucas, China.

FROM BATAVIA.

Report.—Samuel Russell, to sail for China on 1st September.

FROM CALCUTTA.

November 15, Mayaran Dayran, Pudlicombe, Hongkong. Loading.—Aratoon Apar, Covages Family, Mitchell, and Sidney.

FROM BOMBAY.

October 22, William Gillies, 511, Brown. 25, Will O the Wisp, 104, McNight, Shanghai. 27, Thomas Henry, July. Loading.—Isabella Watson, and Juliana.

FROM FORTMOUTH.

Shipping on the 21st October.—Thomas Nickles.

FROM PENYNG.

Shipping.—Regis.

FROM BATAVIA.

Shipping.—Charles and Thomas, Shanghai. Loading.—Charles Russell, 200, Joffe.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Shipping.—Regis.

FROM BATAVIA.

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the city, the privilege of renting... and the further privilege of... in the country, have been ob...

Our diplomacy was placed... at a critical period, and after... Sir John Davis found...

A piece of land for building purposes... was granted on the Hoan side of the river... at least... Mr. John Davis...

On the 6th of November Mr Vice Consul... Elmale in passing one of the small forts below... the factories in his boat was saluted with a shot...

Again, on the 10th November, Mr Consul... Macgregor, Capt. Macdonald, and some other... gentlemen, started for a walk round the city...

On reading these details the enquiry will naturally be, what protection has Sir John Davis afforded his countrymen in the dangerous position they hold at Canton? We answer none...

It is in vain to write more words on this subject... if Your Excellency will not make the enquiry at the place where the crime was committed, our present objections ought to stop.

Accept the assurances, &c., &c. J. F. Davis.

The deceptions of Keying is a poor apology for Sir John Davis, but it is not fair that his guilt is to be... In a small community people are more... and in Canton there is no English...

China there has been but one opinion as to the necessity for a steamer being near the factories at all times, were it only to afford protection in the event of fire, not to speak of the far greater danger from the violence of a lawless people under little or no control.

EXTRACTS FROM "MINUTES OF EVIDENCE" taken before the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed in March 1847, to take into consideration the present state of our commercial relations with China. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 12th July, 1847.

11th May, 1847.—Rev. GEORGE SMITH, M.A.—When you were at Canton, did you find a very different conduct on the part of the population there? [Different from the conduct of the population at the other ports, E. F. C.] There was a very different spirit prevailing among the people at Canton.

13th May, 1847.—MR. T. A. GIZA.—Mr G. Stewart—Are there any impediments to trade at Canton, present which you think the British Government should remove? No; I am afraid it is in the interest of the inhabitants generally to foregoers.

13th May, 1847.—MR. T. A. GIZA.—Mr G. Stewart—Do you think that the authorities or to be people?—To the people. And to the weakness of the authorities in controlling the people?—I have visited Canton at different periods?—Yes.

13th May, 1847.—MR. T. A. GIZA.—Mr G. Stewart—Do you think that the authorities or to be people?—To the people. And to the weakness of the authorities in controlling the people?—I have visited Canton at different periods?—Yes.

13th May, 1847.—MR. T. A. GIZA.—Mr G. Stewart—Do you think that the authorities or to be people?—To the people. And to the weakness of the authorities in controlling the people?—I have visited Canton at different periods?—Yes.

On the 6th of November Mr Vice Consul Elmale in passing one of the small forts below the factories in his boat was saluted with a shot which passed so close that it was heard by those on board.

On reading these details the enquiry will naturally be, what protection has Sir John Davis afforded his countrymen in the dangerous position they hold at Canton? We answer none. It has been His Excellency's policy to convince his government that the people of Canton were under control of the authorities; and that quite unnecessary to be apprehended unless it was caused by the misconduct of foreigners.

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