

# THE FRIEND OF CHINA

## AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

VOL. VII. No. 2.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5<sup>th</sup> 1848.

PRICE \$12 per annum.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION to the FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE, per Annum, 12 Dollars. Six Months, 7 Dollars. Three Months, 4 Dollars; all paid in advance. Credit given to the Office for papers are requested to pay cash.  
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Ten lines and under, 1 Dollar; additional, 10 cents per line. Repetitions one-third of the first insertion. Ships.—First insertion, 2 Dollars; subsequent insertions 45 cents. Advertisements to have written on the face of them, the number of times they are required to appear, otherwise they will be published until countermanded. In all instances, those who are not Subscribers, require to pay in advance.

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 SPECTRUM until 4 P.M., on the 29th.

For particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE, 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, CALCUTTA, GOA, and VINCIGLIA. 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 LINNET, 180 Tons Register, in good order, fit for sea. For particulars, apply on board to J. YOUNGHUSBAND. Victoria, 10th November, 1847.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR DODDLE is authorised by J. M. YOUNGHUSBAND Esq. to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday, the 8th of January, 1848, at noon, on board, the well known fast sailing BRIG LINNET, 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 opposite 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. MACRAY and 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 THOS. RIPLEY & 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, 1845.

THOMAS RIPLEY & Co.,—Shanghai, Hongkong, 31st July, 1845.

### TO LET.

MODERATE TO LET, and Goods Stored on moderate terms by BURD, LANGE & Co. Hongkong, 25th 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 55th Regiment, for particulars, apply to DOUGLAS LAPHIAIK, D'Aguiar Street. Victoria, 7th December, 1847.

### TAVERN TO LET.

THE HOUSE lately occupied by Mr ALEXANDER ROBERTSON on the Queen's Road. Possession can be given on the 15th instant. Apply to JOHN CARR. 8th November, 1847.

### OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Undersigned being appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies, payable in London, Liverpool, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, Mauritius, and Colombo.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Canton, 1st November, 1847.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent at Hongkong and the adjacent Ports in China, for the UNDERWRITERS OF PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BOSTON.

S. DRINKER. Hongkong, 27th May, 1847.

### THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Undersigned are authorised 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 Undersigned 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.

IN consequence of my departure from CHINA, the Agency of the GLOBE INSURANCE OFFICE at Macao under my charge since April 1844 ceased to be from the 30th Ultimo. Parties having claims against the Office payable at Macao are requested to present them to Messrs DEARIE, CALVERT & Co. the Agents for the said Office at Canton.

A. A. DE MELLO. Macao, 28th December, 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, 6th August, 1847.

### NOTICE.

DURING the absence of the Undersigned, our Business in Hongkong will be conducted by Messrs PHILLIPS MOORE & Co. Per F.R. OSWALD & Co. H. LIND. Victoria, 6th August, 1847.

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr WILLIAM R. WARRIOR in our Firm, ceased on the 30th ultimo, and we have this day admitted Mr GEORGE HENRY LAMBSON as a Partner therein.

Our Firm now consists of Messrs WILLIAM JAM. WILLIAM MOORE, and GEORGE HENRY LAMBSON.

We also announce that we have established a Shanghai Branch of our House, under our own name and style, and Mr ROBERT WARRIOR will sign the same there, by Procuration.

WETMORE & Co. Canton, 1st July, 1847.

### NOTICE.

MR. JOHN N. ALSOP GRISWOLD is this day admitted a Partner in our house.

RUSSELL & Co. Canton, 1st January, 1848.

### NOTICE.

JUST begs to inform the Community of Canton, that he has removed his Establishment from Hongkong to this place, where he trusts to merit their patronage.

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 Undersigned;— Superior Port, in 4 dozen Cases, Sherry, " 4 do. do. Madeira, " 3 do. do. Do. " Wood. ALSO, Mumm's Champagne and Allsopp's Pale Ale. BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co. Victoria, 27th July, 1847.

### FOR SALE.

PURE Grates and Stoves, with Piping. PHILLIPS MOORE & Co. Victoria, 18th September, 1847.

### FOR SALE.

THE following WINES— Port, Sherry, Sauterne, Hock, Claret, Sparkling Champagne, Hornbrand, Pale Cognac Brandy, in do. do. Scheidam Geneva, in do. of 1 dozen. ALSO Superfine Italian Salad Oil. Apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Victoria, 15th July, 1846.

### FOR SALE.

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

### FOR SALE.

AN Iron Fence Railing 400 feet, with 4 double leaved 8 feet gates; two Engine Force pumps; Force and Common pumps; also Marshall & Son's Patent Closets.

ROBERT STRACHAN. Victoria, 15th September, 1847.

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned being about to leave CHINA, hereby intimates that he is desirous of disposing of the whole of his Household Furniture and Effects as they now are at his HOTEL situate on the Praya Grande, Macao.

ALSO, 2 Horses, 2 Gigs and a handsome four wheeled Carriage.

For particulars apply in Hongkong to Mr E. FARNSWORTH, Solicitor, and in Macao to N. BOULLE. Macao, 1st December, 1847.

SHIP AND CABIN STORES of all kinds; consisting of Cordage, Capras, Paint, Oils, Twine, Bunting, Blocks, Varnish, Nails, &c., &c., &c. Salt Provisions, Flour, Bread, Peas, Coffee, & Wines, Beer, Spirits, and Liqueurs. Pickles, Sauces, and all kinds of Oilmen's Stores. Candles, Kerosene, Broad Cloth, Washboard, &c. Fire, Shot, Muskets, Gunpowder, Wines, &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 by "MACK BARRISTER" GIBBLIOR Dark and Pale Brandy in Wood, Old Glenlivet Whisky, and Copenhagen Cherry Brandy.

ALSO, Fresh Jordan Almonds, Bloom Raisins, French Plums, Yarrowmouth Biscuits, Clarified Lard, Best Sugar, a few Cases of the Royal Zest Sauce, and the Essence of Smokes for the Curing of Beef, Tongues, Hams, &c.

SMITH & BRIMELOW. Nos. 1 & 2 Woosnam's Buildings.

MESSRS. SMITH & BRIMELOW have just received a quantity of Boxes of Double Refined Leaf Sugar; also, a quantity of superior Sperm Candles, No. 4, 5, and 6, which they offer for sale.

Woodsnam's Buildings, 15th October, 1847.

MESSRS. SMITH & BRIMELOW have just received a quantity of Java Coffee of a superior quality which they offer for sale.

No. 1 & 2, Woodsnam's Buildings, Victoria, 29th October, 1847.

### NOTICE.

ALL Parties indebted to or having claims against the Estate of the late Mr WM. HENRY ROBERTSON, are requested to send in an account of the same to the Undersigned. No claim against the Estate will be attended to unless sent in on or before the 25th day of March, 1848.

R. JACSON. Canton, 4th October, 1847.

### VICTORIA HOTEL, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

D. F. RICHARDS & Co. beg to announce to the Public, that their HOTEL is now completed, and that for GENTLEMEN or FAMILIES who may be visiting the Northern Ports, they have Accommodations which they think will be found superior to any other HOTEL in China.

SHANGHAI being considered the most healthy situation in China, if not in the East, and also favourably situated as to the facilities of Shooting and other healthful exercises, P. F. R. & Co. would respectfully solicit the patronage of such MILITARY, NAVAL, and MERCANTILE GENTLEMEN as may have occasion to spend a short time in a cooler or more healthy Climate, for the restoration of their health.

And in returning thanks for the support they have received, P. F. R. & Co. beg to say to the Public generally, that no exertions will be spared on their part to make the Hotel worthy of Public patronage.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1847.

### FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, Chain Cables, and Hawse Pipes of all sizes. An Invoice of Manila, Europe, and Patent Rope. ALSO Coffee, and Government Cigars, RAWLBY, DOUS & Co. 4th November 1846.

### FOR SALE.

SALT Provisions, Flour, Rum, Brandy, and all Brandy in Wood; Whisky, Cognac, and all kinds of Wines in Bottle. RAWLBY, DOUS & Co. 4th November 1846.

### FOR SALE.

ROMAN Cement, and Window Glass of all sizes. Apply to RAWLBY, DOUS & Co. Victoria, 3rd August, 1847.

### NOTICE.

A FEW Tons of good Sydney COALS for Sale on Board the John Syming, at Seven Dollars per Ton and in quantity not less than Five Tons taken from alongside of the Ship. Apply to Captain HAMLIN on Board, or RAWLBY, DOUS & Co. Victoria, 8th December, 1847.

### FOR SALE.

A FEW sets of Carriage Harness, Plated, and Brass. ALSO, Java Coffee. Apply to FRANKLYN & MILNE. Victoria, 10th 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. Sparkling and Still Muzelle. Liqueurs, &c. Gunpowder in Barrels. Fresh Seltzer Water in Baskets. Fine Cocoa Nut Oil.

Chain Cables, Anchors of all sizes; large Europe Rope; Flour; Salt Provisions in Barrels; Canvas; Iron Spars for Mast, Iron 60 to 70 feet long by 12 inches. Apply to FRANKLYN & MILNE. Victoria, 10th November, 1847.

### FOR SALE.

A FINE decked cutter rigged Pleasure Boat Coppered and Copper fastened. Mast and Sails quite new, with Anchor, Chain, and fittings all complete. Apply to FRANKLYN & MILNE. Victoria, 30th November, 1847.

### FOR SALE.

The Seaman's guide, through Barka and Gaspar Straits, by Lieut. H. D. A. SMITH, of the Dutch Navy Hydrographer at Batavia, &c., &c., &c. Translated by permission of the Author. Apply to FRANKLYN & MILNE, Commission Agents & Auctioneers, Queen's Road.

### VICTORIA DISPENSARY,

POTTINGER 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, AND AERATED LEMONADE, SELTZER WATER, direct from HAMBURG.

AGENT AT CANTON, ACHOOT, Comarador, No. 3, Imperial Hongkong, 4th November, 1847.

### SODA WATER,

AND AERATED LEMONADE, SELTZER WATER, &c., &c. TO be had from the Manufactory of SMITH & BRIMELOW. Queen's Road, 30th March 1847.

### NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against Mr W. D. HICKSON, are hereby requested to send them to the Subscriber for settlement on or before the 10th day of January next. W. J. HEYL. Victoria, 21st December, 1847.

### NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to, or having claims against the Estate of the late Mr NATHANIEL KINGMAN, are requested to forward their accounts to WETMORE & Co. Canton, 3rd May, 1847.

NOTICE.

Advertisements will be received until 4 o'clock on the evenings previous to publication, viz: Tuesdays and Fridays.

Table with columns: Latest Dates, and rows listing dates and locations like Sydney, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, Shanghai.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27th, 1843.

NOTICE.—The hours of Divine Service in the Cathedral Church, on Sundays at 11 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M. and on Thursdays at 8 P.M.

VINCENT STANTON, Colonial Chaplain.

NOTICE.—The Rev. W. C. Burns, will meet every Sabbath, in the Bungalow immediately before the Clock House.

Notice.—The hours of Divine Service will be 11 A.M. and 8 P.M. Victoria, 27th December, 1842.

The following translation of an address from the Chinese inhabitants to Chief Justice Hulme appears in the Hongkong Register. It is not exactly what might have been expected, though the translation, possibly, may give but a faint impression of the original.

We also borrow from our contemporary a piece of bombast addressed to the inhabitants of Macao by their governor. We presume it is genuine; if not, Mr Amiral has much to complain of, for a more Furioso production is seldom to be met with, and, (if not official) it must be a libel.

Translation of an Address from the Chinese Inhabitants of Hongkong, Presented to the Honourable Judge HULME, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, at his return home.

We have heard of Kar qui (a high mandarin of the Han Dynasty about 1500 years ago) who they called the father of all, and Koo-son-keo (a high mandarin of the Choo Dynasty about 900 years ago) whom they called the mother of all because they always did good and was upright towards all the people—Soon-pok sowed grain (about 2400 years ago) Chow-pak planted trees (in the same year) which they left behind. The people took them afterwards as a mark and sign to recollect all the good which they both had done. The high and great officials upright and virtuous is like the sun which falls over head, and every one receives it equally, while all the people look up to him as the sun flower turns towards the sun. This struck us in thinking upon Judge Hulme that his heart is like the clear blue sky; both of his hands are also clean—his decisions are like a looking-glass hung up on high, which shows every place when you look at it, and even when it is dark like the glass of China; Even in the deep night he is upright and sure, this is a benefit to all people in a place like here.

We always had good ideas of Judge Hulme since the opening of his Honourable Court until this day. So, we ought to make a large and valuable present for his honor on his return home, as a mark of our respect, for virtue has always a good reward. We know well that your honor will not accept it, as you have never taken any thing like the glass of China of your way home, but this would be contrary to you, when your honor has made up your mind to return home. So, we can only send this valuable paper and its contents to your honor for your uprightiness, cleverness, and pureness, which will be established through all the world and go to the ears of every soul, and also before your Queen in her Palace, that she may know your honor's upright clear and pure heart, which like the sun flower will stand for many thousand years. A fair and fine wind will blow for your passage, and a fortunate rain will take away up higher and higher, until it shows its brightness every here over your road.

(Signed by upwards of One Hundred Shopkeepers.)

The Honble the Chief Justice's reply to the Chinese.

CHINESE INHABITANTS OF HONGKONG. This mark of respect to my public character affords me peculiar gratification. As Judge of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, it has ever been my study to administer the Laws of England fairly and impartially to those in regardless of the parties by whom redress from those laws may have been sought, whether Chinese or English.

As Inhabitants of a British Colony, one of the greatest privileges you enjoy is the right to a due and even handed administration of the English laws, and I am satisfied that the more you become acquainted with these laws, the more you will learn to love and respect them.

Be assured that no present you could have made me would have given me half the pleasure that your expressions of gratitude and respect has afforded me.—Parswell.

INHABITANTS OF MACAO.

I have in my possession official documents, which evidently prove that the Royal Senate made every attempt in its power against the independence of the establishment, mistaking, and doubting the rights enjoyed by the Portuguese authorities of levying taxes on the Chinese in the habitations of Macao, a doctrine which, besides being greatly opposed to the dignity of the Portuguese government, is extremely dangerous under the present circumstances; a doctrine which, if allowed to prevail in the minds of the Chinese residents would in a moment annihilate the independence of this establishment, which, if it cost so much to uphold with the assistance of the honest and sensible residents of Macao, and "Provisionary Battalion," the creation of which I cannot much discount in the Senate.—But with this I

China. One lived about 2400 years ago) had a glass which could show through a man's breast and exhibit every part of his heart.

say it, all the measures I have adopted to render Portuguese de facto, which was so by right, the contrary to have been considered by Her Majesty worthy of a reward, which I have received, and granted by all who witnessed the vexations which the Portuguese authorities formerly underwent in Macao; and what is more, the Chinese authorities themselves in reply to positions addressed to them by some Chinese (perhaps advised by their own) have shown how little they possessed of the spirit of the Chinese, who would not obey the laws of the Chinese authorities in Macao might go and live elsewhere, for that the Empire is very extensive, but that those who wish to remain, must remain quiet and obedient."

Inhabitants of Macao, those who think thus have ideas contrary to the national dignity, those who write thus, are traitors to the Government, whose protection they enjoy. Such a Chamber could not represent the wishes of the municipality, the Christians of Macao do not wish to be Chinese, they wish to be Portuguese, as they clearly showed on the 8th October (1842). I have felt it to be my duty to dissolve the Royal Senate.

The Documents referred to will soon be printed, from which you perceive that the Chamber was with specious pretence merely advocating a foreign cause.

Very shortly there will be an election of the Deputy to the Cortes for this establishment, make a good choice of your electors do not let yourselves be taken off by vain promises that the taxes will be taken off what there will be no Provisionary Battalion, &c, believe your Governor who speaks to you with the language of truth, of which you have abundant proof in what I have done for the establishment; you must pay taxes but they shall be not be tedious ones, you have already had ten years' experience. The Provisionary Battalion must be kept up on present footing, because the regular disciplined artillery is only sufficient for ordinary service, and these Chinese who, from laziness, or out of contempt to the law fail to attend parade, shall be punished.

Inhabitants of Macao the establishment shall continue Portuguese in spite of the machinations of a handful of men who live by disorder, and find fault with every thing they do not themselves recommend. Your Governor knows them all fondly; they are but few, and are well watched, the public tranquility, shall not be disturbed.

(Signed) JOAQUIM MARIA FERREIRA DE AMARAL.

Macao, 22nd December, 1842.

On Monday two of the three men under sentence of death were executed at the usual place in presence of a large number of Chinese. The third criminal had his sentence commuted to transportation for life. The evidence upon which he was convicted was that of the murderer, who identified him immediately before death. The other witnesses, however, denied that he was of the party, and from the contradictory nature of the proof (we presume) the Governor has been induced to exercise the prerogative of mercy.

One of the men executed—a scoldie by the way—held some high office as a member of the Triad Society—an institution of which we hear a good deal and know little. On the report of a Chinese convict, there was to be an attempt to rescue the Triad Official, but if this was ever seriously contemplated—which we do not believe—the intention was abandoned.

The Register has transferred to his weekly paper some remarks which appeared in his overland edition upon the address presented to Sir John Davis by "the Centry and Littrati of Canton and the surrounding country." We think (differentially) that our contemporary is not quite correct in his observations. To our humble comprehension it appears that Sir John has not taken the lives of four Chinese as compensation for those of our friends, so brutally murdered. Four Chinese have been executed it is true, but that these executions have been taken as a compensation for the lives of our countrymen, is at least doubtful. Sir John Davis keeps his intentions to himself, but we are convinced that he imagines some bold stroke, probably the destruction of the bend villages and the demolition of the Pogue forts. We are not prepared to advise such measures, as without a strong law to enforce they cannot lead to any satisfactory result, but at the same time we would be loathe to concur them. A few weeks will show what His Excellency's intentions are, and in the meantime, in face of this note to Keying of the 11th ultimo, we cannot look upon the execution at Hwang-chuk-ke as compensation for the murders committed there, nor do we believe that these executions are so viewed by the British Plenipotentiary.

The good Ship Sir Robert Sole has arrived from New Zealand in thirty two and half days; her passage from England to that colony was ninety six days, thus making the fire round, exclusive of her stay at New Zealand, in one hundred and twenty eight and a half days. We question whether this has ever been much excelled by any thing under our sun.

From the New Zealander of 27th October, we extract particulars of a frightful tragedy which almost equals that of Hwang-chuk-ke. The Cannibals did not torture their victims however; and it is probable they were induced to commit the crime by some atrocious insult—our civilized murderers had no such excuse.

The tables are turned upon us at last. Auckland, which had been long proud of its own comparative security, has now become the scene of a truly more frightful, if possible, than any of those which have stained the other settlements. The Watrous massacre, horrible as it was, and widely known, was the number of the sufferers, was, at least, approximately more in the nature of a conflict, upon which had to be slain, of a murder. Little more can be

said of it, than that the usages of civilized warfare, sparing those who have thrown down their arms, were not respected, and that cruel revenge was taken for the death of a chieftain who had fallen in the Hut, fray. The murders of the Gillians, in the Hut, and of the Gillians, in the Hut, took place at a period of high excitement, and in a time of war; if we could justify on our part, and in which, if actual causes be alone considered, we ourselves are consequently to blame.

Superstition, too, which has carried more enlightened nations greater lengths before now, is supposed to have caused the later crime; the wish for a favourable omen, the belief that a first bold successful stroke, even upon defenceless people, would bring good luck for the rest of the campaign, at the Bay, by Makutu, would certainly appear to have been prompted by mere appetite of blood in the savage who committed it; even that, however, was unaccompanied by such circumstances of additional atrocity, as, in this case, we have too much reason to fear.

We felt some hesitation in giving details of this catastrophe, as they are at present common, for two reasons. In the first place, we are unwilling to pamper that craving for excitement which has been fast upon us, that visited our minds, which first found its way into our records of crime and misery, and the second place, we are not unmindful of the reverse required in speaking of a matter, which, there is every reason to hope, will yet come before a jury.

On after thought, however, we have considered it more advisable at once to prevent those garbled and exaggerated statements to which mere oral relation must always give rise, by presenting, without note or comment, an account of so much as has been already accurately ascertained, as well as to escape the accusation, which would certainly be thrown in our way, that we had endeavored to hush up an occurrence which has done away with one, at least, of our claims of advantage over the other New Zealand settlements.

It appears that on Saturday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, the attention of a quartermaster of H. M. Ship Dido, was attracted by a light in Lieut. Snow's house. The circumstance being unusual at that time of night, he was induced to keep his eye upon it, until he suddenly saw flames break out. He immediately called the sailor and mentioned it to Lieut. Gough, the officer on duty watch, who reported it to Captain Maxwell. Orders were instantly given to lower the cutter, and to render all assistance possible; in less than twenty minutes, the boat's crew were on the spot, but owing to the house being constructed of raupo, the roof had already fallen in. It should be here mentioned, that two canoes were observed to steal out from underneath the shore, seen, though hardly noticed by the crew of the cutter, who had no suspicion at the time of foul play, but which were watched from the ship. They parted company, one of the crew of the cutter, as if for the Orokai, the other being in a short time lost sight of behind the north head. Lieut. Gough, supposing at first that the family had escaped, proceeded to the house of a person of the name of Oliver, who was in charge of the cattle that were upon the run, and to that of Duder, the signal man, but hearing no tidings of them, concluded that they must be buried underneath the ruins, where his men were already engaged in extinguishing the flames.

The spot where he might expect to find the sufferers, in being unable to find them, he ordered the ashes to be shovelled away from thence, with great care, and after a little while, the foot of the man appeared. Near him lay the child, (the other daughter had fortunately been left behind in Auckland under the care of Mrs Cooper), and the body of Mrs Snow herself, but all three apparently across the bed. They were much burned, particularly about the lower extremities, but still capable to be identified. On examination of the property, it became only too clear that all was not right. The wounds observed on the man, as could not have been inflicted by the fall of the rafters, and although a great portion of the clothes had been consumed, it was evident that the man was partially dressed. An armed party was immediately sent from the Dido, to secure some canoes, which were lying in a small adjacent bay, with the Natives, twenty-two in number, to whom they belonged. They were found asleep, but were their extraordinary subservient liberation—which we believe that even the Governor himself would not have had power to order—and that in presence of a magistrate, we offer no comment. It suffices to say that a clergyman who knew them, pledged his words for their separation on the day of the inquest, and that he was afterwards as good as his word, having proffered them all. Still such interference was not the less unwarrantable.

There can be no doubt but that natives were perpetrators of the foul deed. Our native police pronounced the wounds to be Maori handiwork at once. But the mutilation of the bodies, from all three of which large pieces of flesh had been cut out with knives, and the part from whence they were cut is conclusive evidence. What was done with that fish, we leave our readers to suppose. We hope most earnestly that we may be still shown to have been mistaken; but, for the present, our conviction is firm.

If now remains to be ascertained whether political grievances, or motives of private revenge, have given cause to this frightful act. No one can tell, as yet; we are ourselves inclined, perhaps because we wish it, to lay it upon the latter agency. The deceased gentleman, was known to have had two enemies with natives; one, with a party that insisted upon lighting a fire near the powder magazine, from which he had been driven away, and another, with one who insisted to take a boat of speed by force from his house. This was a most ejected, shock he felt. Snow, and threatened, in the language that passes current between the two races, to make a "pekaia" of him. "But," if the matter be political, this act, according to Maori custom, is a declaration of war. And, if it should so prove to be, it is Lord Grey, with his bad instructions that we have to thank. To our knowledge, that prison has been working and were flying in the country, from the boat that it was first put out; and we confess, that we should have been upon any sudden outbreak, which

might have proved a more dash in the peace, than less unseasoned, than upon that settled disposition of purpose, and deep seated feeling about the subject that is now manifested by the natives on this side. There is yet much to be seen here, perhaps, a lesson to be learned besides.

OVERLAND MAIL—INDIA.

(From the Bristol Mercury, Oct. 23.) By the Indian mail we have intelligence of the following dates.—From Calcutta to the Theobald Bay to the 2nd of August, and Hongkong to the 24th of June.

Mr. Cabul, Dost Mahomed perseveres in his desire of keeping up amicable relations with the British, but the jealousy of the Afghans, and not less of his sons, compels him to wear two faces to one hood. The strong arm of administration is evidently passed away with Mahomed Ullah, and what authority the Ameer does possess, in keeping the peace, is clearly derived from a visionary respect and the jealousies of opposing factions, not from real power. The Punjab is factly newsless.

In Hyderabad the resident is said to have directed to call upon the Nizam to arrange for the payment of his debts to the company. The Nizam is not known; but very few things promise favor for a radical change of our unsatisfactory relations with this sovereign. In Rajpootana our small war with Doongur Singh is likely to be brought to an early conclusion. In Goosoor, where an early small war is going on, so varied are the reports of its progress—the clashing stories usually giving each other the broadest contradiction—that it is almost impossible to glean the truth.

The steamer Nemesis, with Mr Brooke on board, had a severe action on the 30th of May with a party of pirates off Labuan. The pirates were completely routed, several of their prahus having been driven on shore and burned. Mr Brooke is on his way to England, bringing with him a treaty which he had concluded with the Sultan of Borneo.

The Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief of India remained at Simla during the rainy season, which is said to be longer this year than during the other years; as the Hindus count 13 months in 1847.

The import market at Calcutta has been moved by a severe action on the 30th of May with a party of pirates off Labuan. The pirates were completely routed, several of their prahus having been driven on shore and burned. Mr Brooke is on his way to England, bringing with him a treaty which he had concluded with the Sultan of Borneo.

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imperatively call on the Emperor of China to abrogate that fiscal machinery by which a commercial cordon is drawn along the coast of his dominions, to the absolute exclusion of British goods from the interior. It is in fact a mere mockery to permit our merchandise to be landed on the coast, if a set of duties practically prohibitive arrests it at the very first step attempted to be made towards distributing it among the population. Again, at Canton and throughout the southern provinces, either the authority of the imperial government is paramount, or it is not. If it be paramount, the emperor is guilty of a breach of treaty in permitting the populace to obstruct our movements, to confine our merchants almost as prisoners within their own factories, and to render it an affair of extreme danger even to take a simple walk in the country. If on the other hand, the emperor has no authority in the south, we must, in self-defence, adopt the policy of Sir John Davis, and enter into arrangements with the leaders of the rabble. Such state of things, however, cannot go on indefinitely. We must very soon come to an understanding with the Chinese government, either through the means of more effectual diplomacy, or through others which are more intelligible in the east."

**OUR RELATIONS WITH THE CHINESE EMPIRE.**  
(From the Sunday Times, October 3)

TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.  
Fellow Countrymen.—It is no doubt, the duty of all public writers to withdraw themselves as far as possible from the domains of prejudice, and to beware they do not advocate and give currency to erroneous opinions. But there are various classes of prejudice, and error hovers on all sides. The common tendency of mankind is to covet rate them, and to be in the wrong in the same proportion as the rest of the world. Persons, therefore, and philosophical are often betrayed into the opposite extreme, of depreciating our own merits, while they absurdly exaggerate those of our enemies.

This falling has been observable in certain journals ever since the current of political events led us to bestow any consideration on China. Thinking it vulgar, I presume, to dwell on the extent of our own power, or to vaunt the character of our civilisation, they have habitually assumed themselves, with drawing extravagant claims to cover rate them, and to be in the wrong in the same proportion as the rest of the world. Persons, therefore, and philosophical are often betrayed into the opposite extreme, of depreciating our own merits, while they absurdly exaggerate those of our enemies.

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present state of ignorance, may desire I will not undertake to say. It is one result of their civilisation to keep them in a state of the most unaccountable ignorance of the manners and character of other nations. Possibly, therefore, they dread us, as the Mussulman persons of Asia or Africa dread the efrets and the ghoults of their mythology. But wherever experience has revealed to John Chinaman the genuine feelings and propensities of John Bull, the worthy flourisher of chop-sticks and deers'-meat, he is found to prefer us, by far, to the barbarians as we are, to the coarse and cruel Tartars by whom his country has been oppressed for the last two centuries.

For this reason, if for no other, I differ from the apologist of the Mandarins, and desire most earnestly to behold the British flag waving in token of supremacy over the whole extent of the empire, from the Great Wall to the Canton waters. The conquest would neither be costly nor difficult, and, when achieved, its fruits would be much easier of preservation than those we have gathered in Hindostan. With respect to the inhabitants themselves, the advantages they must derive from such an event are beyond all calculation. They are not a people inclined, by habit and education, to set a high value on military glory; neither are they possessed of a spiritual creed which might induce them to look for rewards of patriotism beyond the precincts of this present life. On the contrary, they are an industrious, shrewd, calculating people, who, for convenience and pleasure, have adopted the doctrines of the Epicureans, which teach the propriety of every man looking after himself and his own interests. With respect to the inhabitants themselves, the advantages they must derive from such an event are beyond all calculation. They are not a people inclined, by habit and education, to set a high value on military glory; neither are they possessed of a spiritual creed which might induce them to look for rewards of patriotism beyond the precincts of this present life. On the contrary, they are an industrious, shrewd, calculating people, who, for convenience and pleasure, have adopted the doctrines of the Epicureans, which teach the propriety of every man looking after himself and his own interests.

The hostilities with China, therefore, to which we may confidently look forward, need not over-whelm us with alarm. Our civilisation is sure to prevail, and without much difficulty, over the warriors of the Flowery Land, who understand much better how to negotiate than fight. That they surpass us in the art of treaty making, or rather of treaty breaking, I am quite ready to admit. They promise everything and anything under the influence of fear; but when the force which they regard with apprehension has been removed to a sufficient distance they begin to calculate on the numerous chances there are against its being soon brought back again, and in continually begin to disregard their promises, and to treat their former conquerors with insolence. This may or may not be a mark of our sense, but it is not ours. Every worthless rascal would do the same—that is to say, is arising to power, and to the last degree slavish in its absence.

At the same time, I am far from counselling you to regard the Chinese with contempt. The skilful manufacturers of suchung and bohea are not to be despised. They fulfil their mission in this world, which is to grow tea, smoke opium, and write, like Lord Ellenborough, bombastic proclamations, which would be ridiculed on our stage, if our wits could look at the matter with that liberality, which is the only holding up their distasteful objects of scorn, I look upon them with a sort of affectionate admiration, as things which will some day enable us to get a firm hold of them, when they turn their backs on the appearance of John Bull on their shores. National contempt is quite unphilosophical, but neither philosophy nor policy would condemn the subjugation and kind treatment of the Epicureans of the Flowery Land, whose civilisation teaches them to comprehend very clearly the moral distinction between them and us. They consider themselves to consist in making money, drinking tea, and playing and selling their pigstails; while we have made up our minds to search for it in the imperial arts of conquest and government, in swaying the destinies of the world, in converting empires into provinces, and impressing on the civilisation of mankind a lofty and spiritual character. These are the things which make us happy, not the wearing of a nightgown or a mandarin's button, or teaching our children, by way of education, to pronounce Ching-Choo, and worship the Emperor.

I repeat, nevertheless, that John Chinaman is a very respectable individual. In general it may be said for him that he knows on which side his bread is buttered. In his own theory of national greatness, however, he does not lay much stress on the fact that his junks do not visit Liverpool, while we every day make the painful pilgrimage to Canton, in search of green tea and Sycee silver. In the first place his civilisation might allow him to mistake his way and find himself guessing and calculating at New-York while he fancied himself at Wapping. He every day gives abundant proof that he would come, if he could, by freshening our goods, and making us, by locating himself where ever else he can, under the protection of our flag. John Chinaman, in fact, is a great master of the science of what's what, and would laugh heartily at his eulogists on this side of the globe if he heard them giving him credit for not coming to Liverpool. No one can have associated with the Chinese without convincing himself that they are an enterprising people, but not by any means addicted to war; their government, however, is an oppressive and tyrannical one, and the rabble who elected in their several parts are insolent and ill-treated as any of the several parts within the four winds. War, therefore, is highly probable between Great Britain and China, as it is very clear that intercourse cannot be carried on much longer on the present footing. We must take China or consent to be driven out of it; there is really no medium, though the process may be a long one, nor, looking at the interests of civilisation, can I at all regret this prospect, which opens as many advantages to China as to Great Britain.

GRAVELLA BROOKS.

**THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND THE CRISIS.**  
(From the Morning Post.)

In the present season of monetary difficulty a great deal of public complaint is made against the Bank of England. In so far as regards the rapidity of the changes in the plans of the Bank, there is

perhaps some ground for this complaint. In other respects the complaints are groundless. They arise from the habits of past times, when the Bank really could give assistance. That power on the part of the Bank it became the policy of the Government—according to Sir R. Peel's views of policy—to take away. It is not now the fault of the Bank that it cannot give the required assistance to the public; it is the fault of the Government and the laws. The Bank would, no doubt, for its own sake, give the required assistance, if it were not deterred from doing so by Peel's policy, embodied in the restrictive law of 1844. Persons who criticise the conduct of the Bank should take the returns in their hands, and observe what the circumstances of that establishment really are. According to the last return, published on Saturday, they owed to the Government for deposits £2,447,351. They owed to the public generally, as depositors, £7,431,042. In order to meet the demands which may at any hour be made upon them for restraint of the means thus deposited, they held of bank-notes £4,112,239, and of gold and silver coin, £301,833. It is worthy of remark that the Bank's practice reduces their funds below this sum, when their liabilities to depositors are so considerable. Many persons are too apt to forget that the eight millions of bullion which are still in the issue department, are millions over which the Bank has no control. The directors cannot touch a sovereign of those eight millions, except they give bank-notes in exchange for what they take. But bank-notes they have none to spare. The power of the Bank to accommodate the public depends at present upon the receipt of the reserve of money, which is too low to be fairly considered as a fund. As bills are paid, they may discount fresh bills in their place, but they have no store of money with which to accommodate the public. They are restricted from increasing their issues to meet the exigency of the times. In this respect the present monetary difficulty is the severest, and the most hopeless, that the English mercantile world has suffered since the Bank became a great establishment. When discussing the question of the new constitution of the Bank under the law of 1844, as compared with the old one, Lord Ashburton remarked that "this is a question between limitation by rule or by discretion, and a limitation by rule suits only a state of things as invariable as the rule itself. It would be foolish, and even mischievous to incommode indifference, or to speak lightly of any suspension, even for an hour, of the cash payments of a great bank; it would be, to say the least of it, a great public scandal, to be guarded against by every prudent measure: absolute security against such a catastrophe is hardly attainable in the case of a bank issue. The Act of 1844 certainly does not give it, for the whole treasure left by that Act at the disposal of the Bank is not more than £1,000,000, and in five minutes by the private depositors; and it is worthy of remark that with us, under the former uncontrolled management of twenty-four directors, such a disgrace has never happened, excepting in 1877, when the suspension was forced upon the Bank by the large foreign payments of the Minister; and these operations were reluctantly consented to by the directors from a belief that the safety of the country from a foreign enemy depended on them." Our politicians, like Sir R. Peel and Sir C. Wood, have wholly overlooked the fact that the additional five millions of state of things as invariable as the rule itself. "The limitation, which was hard, because inoperative, while the balance of commerce looked the Bank with gold, and left it nine millions of notes in its till to accommodate all who wanted money, is perfectly ruinous when applied to an opposite state of things, when the Bank has only four millions, and therefore cannot accommodate those who want money. To remedy the existing evil of the monetary condition of the kingdom, and to bring it all right again, one bold method will alone be sufficient. It is perfectly feasible, and requires only the exercise of a prudent courage. Either let the Government issue money to the extent of five millions, or by an order in council give authority to the Bank to add five millions to its issues against securities. This would again give the Bank nine millions in its till, as it had before the drain of gold to pay for foreign corn began, and with that sum it could give all the accommodation which is required, without issuing a single pound, except against a good security for the additional five millions which the law allows to be issued, independently of the stock of bullion. Writing at the time when the bullion in the issue department of the Bank had come down to ten millions, Lord Ashburton said, "Let us shortly examine the unfortunate symptoms which we now witness; when, with a sound state of trade, and ten millions of specie in the Bank, our monetary distress is greater than when in 1825 the coffers of the Bank were empty, and a large portion of merchants ruined by mad speculation. The treasure of the Bank had stood well above ten times at £15,000,000 in round numbers; the amount of the treasure was considerable, a burden to them, imposing a useless waste of interest." It was a subject of complaint, and for a long time the directors would have been much obliged to any body who would have taken four or five millions off their hands. This was the case when the monthly payments on account of railway calls were as great as they are now. At that time the Bank gladly lent money on discount at three per cent. It is true that persons of experience in the mercantile world said that this was a speculative and bold policy, and that the Bank, as a governing and guiding monetary establishment, ought not to have given monetary accommodation on such easy terms. What was the answer? Why, it was, that whatever the Bank might have done, it was no longer a governing and guiding establishment. Sir R. Peel and Sir C. Wood had both proclaimed that all responsibility of that kind on the part of the Bank was put an end to by the law of 1844. They had both proclaimed that from that time they came into other private banking establishments, and should look merely to the profits it could make upon the money in its till. The power of manufacturing money at discretion was taken away, and with the discretionary power, the responsibility was taken away. But still that responsibility rested somewhere—it thenceforward rested with the law and with the political Government, and it is

terly disgraceful to the Government that it now shrinks from its just responsibility—that it provides no assistance in cases of distress, when the Bank gives, and did give, till then, what was changed, but with miserable cowardice, looks on with arms folded, while ruin advances with gigantic strides.

JUST received ex Arroya, Invoices of Manila Cordage, from 2 inches to 4 inches; Manila Coffee and Gin in Cask. For sale by DRINKER, HEYLS & Co. Victoria, 4th January, 1849.

JUST LANDED SUPERIOR Family Beef # Kegs; and Gu. nuine Campbellton Whiskey. HOLLMES & BIGTAM. Victoria, 4th January, 1849.

FRANKLYN & MILNE, AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, QUEEN'S ROAD. GOODS Sold by private sale, or Public Auction. Stored in dry and secure godowns, landed, or shipped, and general business transacted for Parties absent. ON SALE. Shaw and Maxwell's and other Sherry. Do. do. do. Fine Dark and Pale Cognac. Pale East India Ale. Champagne, Hock and Madeira. Seltzer Water.

Java Coffee; Salt Provisions in barrels; large and small Guns; Muskets; Musket and Cannon Gunpowders; Chain Cables and Anchors; Canvas and Rope; Pine Spars, and other articles. Hongkong, January 4th, 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION. THIS day at Messrs FRANKLYN & MILNE'S godowns, at 11 A. M. for the benefit of the Concerned, 100 Bales of Salted, and other Articles more or less damaged by Sea water. FRANKLYN & MILNE, Auctioneers. Victoria, 5th January, 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION. ON Friday, 7th instant, at the Auction Mart, Queen's Road, for the benefit of the Concerned, at 11 A. M. 26 Bales white Shirtings, more or less damaged by Sea water. TERMS OF SALE as per bills. FRANKLYN & MILNE, Auctioneers. Victoria, 4th January, 1843.

PUBLIC AUCTION. ON Tuesday next 11th instant, at 11 A. M. At the Auction Mart, Queen's Road, for the benefit of the Concerned, 25 Bales White Shirtings. More or less damaged by sea water. TERMS OF SALE as per bills. FRANKLYN & MILNE, Auctioneers. Victoria, 4th January, 1843.

HONGKONG RACE MEETING; 1848. FIRST DAY. TUESDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY, 1848.

The Wong-see-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 Pleiostipitiary'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 save 7 lbs. extra. Entrance \$10 each. Second Horse to save 5 lbs. extra.

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 Water Stakes. One mile and a half. Entrance \$5 each with \$30 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 Pleiostipitiary's Cup to carry 7 lbs. extra. Second Horse to save his Stake.

SECOND DAY. WEDNESDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY, 1848.

The Pony Water 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 Pleiostipitiary's Cup to carry 7 lbs. extra. Entrance \$5 each.

The Victoria Plate, value \$50, 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 Scary 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 Gateway Stakes, for all Horses under 14 hands 3 inches. Arabs excepted. One mile and a half. Entrance \$5 each with \$50 added from the Fund. Weight 10 stone.

