



(From the China Mail, 5 Jan'y)

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the Rents due on Crown Lands for the Half Year ending on the 25th instant, must be paid into the Colonial Treasury within twenty-one Days from that date, and that legal proceedings will be instituted, immediately after the expiration of the current month, for the recovery of all Arrears of such Rent due for previous periods then outstanding.

Colonial Treasury, Victoria, Hongkong, 20th December, 1847.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

DURING THE YEAR 1847.

Table with columns for REVENUE and EXPENDITURE, listing various items like Taxes, Police Assessment, Civil and Revenue Establishments, etc., with corresponding monetary values.

Victoria, Hongkong, 1st January, 1848.

W. T. MERCEUR, Colonial Treasurer.

(To the Editor of the FRIEND OF CHINA)

MACAO, 8th January, 1848.

Sir,—On the 5th instant, I left Macao for Hongkong in a Macao pilot boat, and when off Lantao, near Sakochow island, at 2 A.M., I was attacked by three large Chi-na boats, they fired a large and two small guns, which we returned with muskets having about 12 in the boat, and kept up a sharp firing for about 15 to 20 minutes, until the powder and ball were expended with the exception of one round; we then pulled back again for Macao, the three boats chasing us; passed in between the islands of Chung-chow-ye and Nov-tow-moon. One of them followed us through this passage at the distance of about 30 yards, the others tried to intercept us by passing round the west side of Chung-chow-ye. When coming up to Sankochow island they were very close to us, fortunately having a fast pulling boat we got to the west side of Sankochow before them when they gave up the chase at 6 A.M. 4 hours hard pulling to escape them. Arrived on board the Asia at 7 A.M. (Macao Roads) and put 12 muskets more into the boat and a fresh supply of powder, and all, and one of the ship officer's; again attempted the passage but did not see any thing of the boats. The Chinamen in the pilot boat behaved exceedingly well.—Dear Sir, your's truly,

JOHN ROSKELL, Commander Asia.

NOTICE.

New Advertisements will be received until 4 O' clock, on the next previous to publication, viz: Tuesdays and Fridays

LATEST DATES.

Table listing dates for various locations: England Oct. 25, Sydney Oct. 20, United States Oct. 5, Batavia Nov. 27, Calcutta Nov. 8, Singapore Dec. 8, Bombay Nov. 18, Madras Dec. 18, Malacca Nov. 19, Shanghai Dec. 18.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27th, 1848.

NOTICE.—The hour of Divine Service in the COLONIAL CHURCH, on Sundays at 11 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M.; and on Tuesdays at 9 P.M.

VINCENT STANTON, Colonial Chaplain.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. This congregation, conducted for the present by the Rev. W. C. BROWN, will meet every Sabbath, in the Bungalow immediately behind the Custom House, at 11 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M. The hours of Divine Service will be 11 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M. Victoria, 27th December, 1847

A FIGHTING from Canton to Macao was taken by pirates a few days ago. A European passenger was robbed of his luggage, and narrowly escaped death. It was the evident intention of the pirates to have murdered him, but fortunately among them was an old servant who pleaded earnestly for his former master's life, and it was spared. People removing from Canton will require to exercise much caution as to their mode of conveyance; but as the Corsair is available for both Macao and Hongkong, we trust that life will not again be placed in jeopardy.

CANTON.—By the Corsair we have letters dated the 9th. Business is nearly at a stand still, the Consular circular of the 5th having created great apprehension among the Chinese dealers. The general impression among foreigners is that they will be compelled to leave the factories soon, and many are removing their books, papers, and portable articles to Macao or Hongkong. The Ladies have all left, or are about to do so immediately. Our correspondents share our opinion, that Sir John Davis intends striking a decided blow, and that giving Keying to the 20th was a mere ruse, time being required to collect our forces. People have made up their minds to the inconvenience and loss that must be sustained by a hostile move; they entertain the opinion that it is possible for that Canton must pass through a fiery ordeal; that the brave be thoroughly humbled. The blow is expected to be a severe one, as the crime was heavy, and however much war and bloodshed is to be deprecated in the abstract, it has become inevitable. The cause is righteous, and any shirking from the contest would be unworthy the great nation whose broad arms protect her children in every clime. We have already seen with what indignation the British government heard of the bearing administered to two humble seamen, and the ship Mary Bonaparte, and there can be no doubt that the late atrocities will rouse a general feeling of horror among the people of England—from the Sovereign to the peasant. In the meantime Sir John Davis keeps his intentions to himself, but we would

express a hope that on this trying occasion he will display wisdom and firmness—qualities for which heretofore he has not been remarkable.

The Medea from Singapore is looked for daily, and in the event of the Admiral's having received the despatches by the Sylph, from hence 18th ultimo, he may send on the Vernon's marines. The Braganza will be due in a week, and if any troops can be spared from the straits it is probable they will be in her. In Hongkong every preparation has been made for the embarkation of troops, artillery, &c., and whatever may be done ultimately, there can be no question of present warlike appearances.

We have much pleasure in inserting the following communication:—

It is proposed to present a piece of Plate to the Honorable the Chief Justice Hulme bearing the inscription of the address already presented to his Honour on the late occasion of his association, that it may be handed down to his posterity as a memorial, and proof of the opinion he was held in by those to whom he ever distributed evinced justice in defence of all influence and power—as also of the general opinion of the charges brought against him (the subscription to be limited from one to five dollars).—Hongkong Register, January 11.

THE CHINESE PORTER SHANGHAI.—Our government has given the post of Consul at Shanghai in China, to Caleb Ho, Esq. of Lyndale, in this state, a gentleman who, to the usual qualifications for the office, joins the attainments and tastes of a scholar. His appointment has diverted his attention from the study of Persian and the reading of Hafiz, to the acquisition of the Chinese language, and before he lands at Shanghai he will be able to hold a correspondence with the Chinese authorities, and perhaps make them a speech in their own tongue.

The port of Shanghai is the northernmost, and therefore the healthiest of all the Chinese ports open to foreign trade. It is situated in 32 degrees north latitude, at the mouth of the great river Yang-tse-kee, a name signifying Child of the Ocean, with a current two thousand miles in length. It flows through the richest and central portion of the empire, and about a hundred miles above Shanghai it passes the ancient town of Nankin, a population of about 1,000,000. Nankin is older than Peking, and was the capital of the empire before the Tartar conquest. At Nankin the emperor still passes the summer months, and his place stands on the banks of the river a little above the city.

Shanghai is also the most populous of the Chinese ports with which foreigners are permitted to trade. Within the walls are 500,000 inhabitants, in the suburbs are 200,000. The population of Canton is only about half that number. It is situated immediately on the ocean, while Canton is reached by passing up a river. On the banks of the Yang-tse-kee, and around Shanghai, lies the region in which green tea is produced. Teas are cheaper at this port than at Canton; they are brought immediately down the river, and the producers have no canal transit duty to pay as of that port. This circumstance and the commodiousness of the harbour, and the healthiness of its climate, are probably the reasons why the English trade with this place has increased so rapidly. It is now quite equal to the English trade with Canton.

Shanghai commands the extensive Japanese commerce which passes through that city up the Yang-tse-kee to Nankin, and thence through the great inland city of the empire. So large is the trade of the port, that seven thousand junks have been seen lying before it at once, waiting for their cargoes. If the trade with Japan is ever acquired to the extent of the early Japanese merchants, amounting to about two hundred, who reside at Shanghai, and they conduct the commerce of their country, and maintain their own schools, and preserve a separate existence from the Chinese.

The river Yang-tse-kee is the Mississippi of China; its banks, in the language of the country, are called the Paradise of China. The French missionaries remarked long ago, that a great resemblance existed between the climate of the Chinese coast and that of North America; but at Shanghai the winters appear to be colder, and the summers warmer than in the same latitude in the West Indies. The correctness of this may be questioned; but here it is a matter of no importance.—Editor P. of C.

amerititude in the United States. At Shanghai the snow falls in winter to the depth of two or three inches, and ice, the product of the winter frosts, is preserved for use through the summer. Any of the vegetable productions of the region around Shanghai would probably be hardy enough for this latitude. A general like Mr. Lyon, who takes an interest in the study of natural history, might be able, in his power to render no slight service to the agriculture of this country by introducing among us some of the more important vegetable productions of northern China.—N. Y. Evening Post.

(From the Malta Mail.)

We have the following from an eye witness:—Yesterday, the 23rd instant, the Maltese merchant, Joseph Scicluna & Sons, in virtue of the judgment of her Majesty's Commercial Court, issued out process of distraintment against the household furniture of his Royal Highness the Prince of Capua.

Some of our readers may be aware that the house Scicluna had some transactions in what with the Sicilian Consul here, when a short time back his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies caused a purchase to be made for the Court, dressed in black, and accompanied by a number of attendants, three police sergeants, and a carpenter, in case the door should have to be forced, proceeded to the residence of his Royal Highness, and demanded admittance. After a verification of his authority, the door was opened to him, and he was admitted with three attendants.

The porter conducted the Marshal to the presence of his Royal Highness, who was dressed in the full uniform of a Neapolitan General, and wearing his cocked hat with white plumes on his head. Some individuals whom the Prince had called in at the moment were also there. The Marshal (J. B. Attward) was struck with awe, bowed, and expressed his sense of the unpleasantness of the duty he had to perform, which he also did several times afterwards. The Prince replied, with dignity, "You have no excuses to make—your duty is to perform your duty—you are giving execution to the law, the first duty of every one is to obey the law of the country he lives in. If you find me in this costume it is not to awe you, but to give to this indignity offered by a consul to his Sovereign, in the person of his brother, all the eclat it deserves. It is from the consul that this act proceeds, and not from the Sciclunas, to whom I have offered all the means of arrangement I possessed, who are only his tools. The consul does not wish this affair to be arranged. It is sought by a man, who sometimes drives me to acts or expressions, which may cause me again to incur the displeasure of my royal brother, of whose fraternal affection for me I have had the reiterated expression so recently. But they will not succeed, for my acts will be constantly guided by a sense of what is due to my royal brother, and of what is legal and just. The insult is to this uniform," added the Prince, touching the embroidered collar of his uniform.

[I order to elucidate a part of these words, we are enabled to state, by way of parenthesis, that hardly had his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies been recently pleased, in consequence of representations of the depressed state of the Prince's finances, an annuity of some pecuniary aid to be furnished to him, through the Consul, to meet his immediate expenses, than by some unguarded agency it was made public throughout the city. The Prince, thinking it would be a high mark of respect towards his Majesty to avail himself of this relief, in coming to some arrangement with Scicluna, and remove the indecorous necessity of being shut up, and receiving people over a wall, from fear of arrest, entered into treaty with him, and while the terms were being discussed, sent his advocate, Mr. Griffiths, to the Consul to ask how far the aid would go. But the Consul set his face against the matter altogether, saying that it would be construed by his Majesty as a deliberate running counter to the will of his Majesty, and would finally the representation of the Prince's limited finances. The Prince, being resolved, at every cost, not to displease his Majesty, gave up the idea of the projected arrangement. Not two days passed, and a sequestrator was laid in the consul's hands (i. e. on the 21st inst.) On the 22d, a warrant of impediment of departure; on the 23d this distress issued.]

We return to our narrative. The Prince resumed as if I were living in luxury, a step like this might not appear uncalculated for. But now, gentlemen, walk in, the whole of you and behind the furniture, the wardrobe, the plate, the kitchen, and larder of the Prince and the Princess of Capua. His Royal Highness, attended by her Royal Highness the Princess, then ordered that every one present be shown through the rooms, while the Marshal of the court explored them. It was a heart-rending scene—a heart-sickening sight. A Prince of royal blood, with his Princess and two august children, deprived of the accommodations and comforts enjoyed by his Majesty, and reduced to a degree of dignity throughout which moved every one. The Marshal of the court was singularly moved. The house was stripped to the very window curtains. Even the Princess's toilette case was taken, and the Prince's toilette. When the Marshal came to the forks and spoons, he could hardly credit that they were of German silver. The articles were taken down and removed. The royal personages and their august children remained with bare walls. All this done, and the possession of articles which we do not believe will fetch £50 clear, with the exception of a carriage. Many of the articles were in the door way of the court doorway. The Prince was firm throughout, that his royal brother would not sanction such proceedings, but would immediately put a stop to such publicly men persecution, were he informed of it, and would indicate the honour of his royal house, and would be offered to it. Every Consul, said he, is bound to offer to it. Every Consul, power, to prevent acts of indignity from being offered to the royal personages of his nation, wherever they may be, instead of procuring their commission.

COMMISSARY OFFICE.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1848.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office, until the 15th day of February next, at noon, from such Persons as may be willing to contract to supply the under-mentioned Articles, in such quantities and at such prices as may be required to be sent to the Hon. Secretary of the Colonies, in the Island of Hongkong, for Twelve Months, commencing the 1st day of April, 1848, and ending on the 31st day of March, 1849; viz:—

- Bread, at per lb.
Fowls, at per lb.
Biscuit, do.
Mutton, do.
Fresh Beef, do.
Port Wine, at per doz.
Rice, do.
Vinegar, do.
Peas, do.
Fire Wood, at per lb.
Leaches, No. for a cent.
Flour, at per lb.
Lined Meal, do.
Mustard, do.
Beer, at per doz.
Port Barley, do.
Rime Juice, do.
Soap, do.
Oil, at per lb.
Vegetables, do.
Candles (Sperm), do.
Sago, do.
Dholl, do.
Sugar, 1st quality, do.
Chillies, do.
Arrow Root, do.
Pepper (Whole), do.
Sherry Wine, at per doz.
Salt, do.
Milk, at per tub.
Garlic, do.
Cotton Wick, at per lb.
Onions, do.
Eggs, No. for a cent.
Tobacco (Indian), do.

Further particulars including the form and conditions of the Contract required to be entered into, may be known on application at this Office.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH, Assistant Commissary General.

HONGKONG RACE MEETING, 1848.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 1st FEBRUARY, 1848.

The Wang-wei ching Stakes, for all Ponies under 18 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 Pimontoria'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 Welter 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. Arbs excepted. Two miles. Entrance \$10 each with \$100 added from the Fund. Weight 10 stone 7 lbs. The Winner of the Pimontoria's Cup to carry 7 lbs. extra. Second Horse to save his Stake.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY, 1848.

The Pony Welter 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 for Arabs, 11 stone for Sydney Horses. The Winner of the Pimontoria's Cup to carry 7 lbs. extra. Entrance \$5 each.

The Victoria Plate, value \$80, 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 C. H. way Stakes, for all Horses under 14 hands 2 inches. Arbs 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 \$50, for all Horses. One mile and a half. Four Hurdles 4 feet high, and Two Hurdles 4 feet 6 inches high. Weights for inches as per scale. Entrance \$5 each.

The Pony Hurdle Race, for all Ponies. One mile and a half. Four Hurdles 8 feet high, and Two Hurdles 8 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 \$100 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 Native's Purse, value \$20, for all Ponies. Indian and Chinese Riders. One mile. Catch weights.

The Hongkong Steeple Chase, for all Ponies. Catch weights. Ground to be named by the Stewards one hour before the time of starting. Entrance \$1 each with \$30 added from the Fund.

**RULES AND REGULATIONS.**  
Entrances to be declared on or before 15th January, 1848.  
Races to commence punctually at 2 o'clock p. m.  
The first Saddling Bell to be rung at 1/4 past 1 p. m. A quarter of an hour allowed before each race.  
Upon each saddling bell being rung all Horses to run for the next Race immediately to rendezvous on the course opposite the Grand Stand to draw for their respective places; and not to go down to the Starting Point until led by the Steward appointed to start them.

After each race, the Horses passing the Winning Post to return to the Judge's Stand and the Rider declared to be first to be weighed. Any Jockey dismounting before his turn, or before being called upon to be weighed loses his claim to be placed as the Winner.  
All disputes as to Entrances and Qualification of Horses to be declared in writing before the next Race commences, or no right of appeal allowed.  
No Horses 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.			
Horses	St. lbs.	Ponies	St. lbs.
13 hands 3 in.	10 7	12 hands 0 in.	7 0
14 " 0 "	11 0	12 " 1 "	7 7
14 " 1 "	11 7	12 " 2 "	8 0
14 " 2 " and upwards	12 0	12 " 3 "	8 7
		13 " 0 "	9 0
		13 " 1 "	9 7
		13 " 2 "	10 0
		13 " 3 "	10 7
		14 " 0 "	11 0

Sydney and Cape, Horses Extra.

**STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PORT OF CANTON. PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTIONS OF THE CANTON BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**

(Concluded from No. 3.)

**EXPORT OF SUNDRIES TO THE UNITED STATES FROM CANTON AND SHANGHAI FROM 1st JULY 1847 TO DATE.**

ARTICLES	1st July to 30th Oct.	1st Nov. to 30th Dec.	Jan. to 30th Feb.	March to 30th April.	May to 30th June.	July to 30th Aug.	Sept. to 30th Oct.	Nov. to 30th Dec.	1847 Total	1848 Total	1849 Total	1850 Total	1851 Total	1852 Total	1853 Total	1854 Total	1855 Total	1856 Total	1857 Total	1858 Total	1859 Total	1860 Total																																			
Pongees	37,190	15,623	1,651	5,475	1,000	1,650	2,000	113	600	575	1,225	22,320	22,320	3,850	150	22,320	22,320	7,314	2,797	0.055	2,574	30	52	364	392	342	40	20	1,690	707	128	43	458	207	3,406	56	1,502	180	2,939	2,338	12,208	5,830	99	497	1,717	58	105	17	16	100	69	200	30	100	60	200	600

Tin Plates	500 boxes
Flint	80 tons
Wine	126 pkgs.
<i>Robey from Liverpool.</i>	
Longsails	25 bales
Coarse Woollens	10 "
Iron	2,500 buls.
Cotton Yarn	200 bales
Woollens	43 "
Colored cottons	5 "
Bombazines	1 boxes
Chinac	12 "
<i>Culter from Bombay, 27th Nov.</i>	
Cotton	1,503 bales
Sharkfins & fishmaws	637 "
Garden horns	4 "
Gum	65 "
Sandalwood	1,239 pkgs.
<i>Mor from Bombay, 29th Nov.</i>	
Cotton	100 bales
<i>Messies from Bombay, 27 Nov.</i>	
Cotton	1,734 bales
	34 hf. do.
Wine	56 cases
Merchandise	3 "
<i>Ardszer from Bombay 5th Dec.</i>	
Cotton	12 "
Sandies	416 bales
Cochineal	8 pkgs.
Corseians	25 cases
	3 "
<i>Easwign from Calcutta, 30 Nov.</i>	
Cotton	808 bales
	1 hf. do.
Frankincense	66 cases
Merchandise	17 caaks
<i>Sylph from Calcutta.</i>	
Cotton	348 bales
	90 hf. do.
<i>Shepherdess from Shanghai.</i>	
Tea	6,795 pkgs.
Stores	6 "
<i>Beulah from Sydney.</i>	
Sandalwood	790 piculs
Eboay	30 "
<i>Tiania from Shanghai.</i>	
Silk	65 bales
Tea	899 pkgs.
<i>From Hongkong.</i>	
Cotton	562 bales
Cochineal	3 boxes
<i>Sir E. Ryan from Shanghai.</i>	
Cotton	630 bales
Woollens	20 "
Gypsum	1,000 piculs
Silk	25 bales
<i>Torrington from Shanghai, 25th November.</i>	
Raw Silk	76 boxes
Silk piece Goods	70 "
Merchandise	11 "
Tea	1,441 "
<i>Small Craft from Hongkong from 20th Nov. to 20th Dec.</i>	
Colored Shirtings	499 pieces
Grey Shirtings	4,935 "
Yarn	56 bales
Cargils, Dutch	80 "
Camlets, English	12 "
Glassware	8 pkgs.
Cochineal	16 "
<i>North Star from Chippocoolm.</i>	
Cotton	1,182 bales

**EXPORTS.**

<i>Eliza Moore to London.</i>	Glass	21	Musk	30	Sundries	2	
Preserves	6 pkgs.	Nankin Silk	25	China-ware	3	China-ware	2
Wiry-ware	1 "	Refuse Silk	88	Silk pieces Goods	36	Glass Beads	14
Musk	1 "	Silk	18	Preserves	75	Porcelain Fans	4
Sundries	1 "	Leather Trunks	33	Sugar Candy	3,021	Woodware	25
Pictures	1 "	Joss Sticks	4	Refuse Silk	210	Lacqueredware	23
Grass Cloths	1 "	Chessmats	2	Seals	1	Soy	17
Silk piece Goods	11 "	Silk & Cotton Mixture	10	Sugar	6,505	Preserves	20
Bamboo-ware	2 "	Copper leaf	2	Bamboo-ware	34	Vermillion	10
Lacquered-ware	10 "	Vermillion	5	Woodware	48	Paper	15
Partridge Canes	21,500	China root	3	Alum	2,000	<i>Sylph to Calcutta.</i>	
Silk	36 bales	China-ware	2	Flowers	4	Copperware	1 pkgs.
China-ware	7 "	Caps	2	Images	4	Preserves	20
<i>Andromache to London.</i>		Paper flowers	1	Crackers	46	Chinac	35
Partridge Canes	15,000	Crackers	30	Silk Fans	1	Kittisols	135
<i>Argyra to Bombay, 10th Dec.</i>		Copper Cask	13	Glassware	3	Copper Leaf	8
Alum	1,821 bags	Prussian Blue	10	Copper	3	Glass Beads	11
Bamboo-ware	2 pkgs.	Paper flowers	4	Star Aniseed	1	Tea	86
Bliss bands	85 "	Stoneware	39	Arsenic	29	Silk & Cotton Mixture	3
Brass Leaf	7 "	Arsenic	10	Tea	30	Lacqueredware	2
China-ware	7 "	Earthenware	6	Crackers	7	Silk piece Goods	4
Copper-ware	6 "	Silk umbrellas	16	Silk Fans	1	Paper	30
Crackers	150 "	<i>Teak to Calcutta.</i>		Lacqueredware	26 pkgs.	Quicksilver	25 "
Drums	8 "	Lacqueredware	26 pkgs.	Paper fans	4	Vermillion	55 "
Fans	3 "	Glass beads	105	Paper fans	4	Tin Leaf	13
Glass-ware	3 "	Stoneware	4	Glass beads	105	<i>Greyhound to Madras 10th Dec.</i>	
Kittisols	285 "	China-ware	4	Stoneware	4	Alum	380 bags
Lacquered-ware	4 "	Silk piece goods	35	China-ware	30	Star Aniseed	1 boxes
Mating	2 "	Tea	389	Tea	3	Arsenic	29
Rhubarb	22 "	Earthenware	7	Bamboo-ware	30 pkgs.	Caper Cutlery	16 "
Canton Silk	2 "	Kittisols	16	Brass Leaf	15 boxes	Casia	68 "
Refuse Silk	105 "	Woodware	43	Boneware	1	China Oil	2 "
Pongees	105 "	Vermillion	195	Camphor	1	Chinac	41 "
Silk & Cotton Mixture	12 "	Arsenic	30	Caper Cutlery	16 "	Chinac	790 "
White Sugar	1,000	Hartol	10	Caper Cutlery	16 "	Copperware	8 "
Sugar Candy	945	Bamboo-ware	3	Chinac	16 "	Corals	184 "
Tea	546	White Sugar	1	Chinac	16 "	Crackers	184 "
Trunks	3 "	Preserves	155	Chinac	16 "	Fans	14 "
Caps	2 "	Crackers	53	Chinac	16 "	Galangal	8 "
Rustian blue	2 "	Grass Cloth	2	Chinac	16 "	Glassware	130 "
Silk Umbrellas	2 "	Pictures	6	Chinac	16 "	Glass	42 "
<i>Charles Forbes to Bombay, 14th December.</i>		Silk & Cotton Mixture	3	Chinac	16 "	Grass Cloth	2 "
Sugar	5,506 pkgs.	Copper Cash	175	Chinac	16 "	Hartol	23 boxes
Sugar Candy	2,207	Paper Flowers	2	Chinac	16 "	Joss Stick	1
Tea	48 "	Paper	135	Chinac	16 "	Lacqueredware	15 "
Bamboo-ware	68 "	Brassware	4	Chinac	16 "	Marble Slabs	1
Sugar fans	29 "	Images	3	Chinac	16 "	Mating	20 "
Brass-ware	44 "	Quicksilver	120	Chinac	16 "	Pictures	6 "
Crackers	2 "	Brass Leaf	50	Chinac	16 "	Paper	68 "
Silk fans	7 "	Bamboo-ware	57	Chinac	16 "	Preserves	857 "
Lacquered-ware	27 "	Sundries	7	Chinac	16 "	Refuse Silk	4 bales
Grass Cloth	801 "	Musk	10	Chinac	16 "	Pongees	56 boxes
Bliss bands	185 "	Ivoryware	2	Chinac	16 "	Silk & Cotton Mixture	2 "
Umbrellas	50 "	Trunks	1	Chinac	16 "	Tea	2 "
Rhubarb fans	5 "	Lace	1	Chinac	16 "	Copper Cash	184 "
Wiry-ware	2 "	Caper Cutlery	40	Chinac	16 "	Vermillion	8 boxes
Silk piece Goods	20 "	Gum	4	Chinac	16 "	<i>Imports.</i>	
Umbrellas	5 "	<i>Easwign to Calcutta.</i>		Chinac	16 "	White Shirtings	497 pieces
Copper-ware	5 "	Flower Seeds	1 pkgs.	Chinac	16 "	Colored Shirtings	2,022 "
Kittisols	800 "	Paper flowers	1	Chinac	16 "	Printed Shirtings	1,593 "
Preserves	87 "	Silk piece Goods	1	Chinac	16 "	Woolens	2 "
Crackers	10 "	Casia	800	Chinac	16 "	Loose Tea	4,300 "
Grass Cloth	4 "	Tea	36	Chinac	16 "	Glassware	500 "
		Glass Cloth	2	Chinac	16 "	Sandies	106 boxes
		Crackers	4	Chinac	16 "	Merchandise	106 boxes
		Bamboo-ware	4	Chinac	16 "		
		Earthenware	7	Chinac	16 "		
		China Ink	1	Chinac	16 "		
		Ivoryware	1	Chinac	16 "		

Preserves	40 boxes	<i>Opresy to Sydney.</i>
Tiania to Melbourne 16th Dec.	China-ware	3 boxes
Grass Cloth	1 "	
Mattings	18 "	
Rattanware	6 pkgs.	
Sugar Yellow	336 piculs	
Sugar Brown	1,176 "	
Trunks	1 sett	
<i>Josephine to Sydney.</i>		
Sugar	320 pkgs.	
Tea	600 "	
<i>Nicholas Cizard to Havre.</i>		
Nankens	151 cases	
Cassia	1,138 "	
Mating	105 rolls	
Partridge Canes	16,000	
Refuse Silk	23 bales	
China Hemp	9 cases	
China Paper	25 "	
Lacqueredware	78 "	
China-ware	13 pkgs.	
Presenta	13 pkgs.	
<i>Torrington to Shanghai.</i>		
Putehuck	101 pkgs.	
Sandalwood	2 piculs	
Books	3 pkgs.	
Grey Shirtings	3,000 pieces	
Buttons	10 boxes	
<i>Small craft to Hongkong from 20th Nov. to 20th December.</i>		
Silk pieces Goods	111 boxes	
Grey Shirtings	1,200 pieces	
Putehuck	50 bales	
Kittisols	13 pkgs.	
Iron	50 piculs.	
Tea	1,140 "	
Cotton Yarn	100 bales	
China-ware	1 pkgs.	
Lacqueredware	10 "	
Buttons	3 "	
Cassia	70 piculs	
Nankens	2 pkgs.	
Grass Cloth	1 "	
Vermillion	1 "	
Gamboge	3 "	
Rattanware	4 "	
Preserves	173 "	
Earthenware	10 "	
Crackers	2 "	
Sundries	4 "	

White Shirtings	497 pieces
Colored Shirtings	2,022 "
Printed Shirtings	1,593 "
Woolens	2 "
Loose Tea	4,300 "
Glassware	500 "
Sandies	106 boxes
Merchandise	106 boxes
<i>Mary Beaufort from London.</i>	
Grey Shirtings	73 bales
Woolens	2 "

CANTON BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. For the Month ending December 31st 1860.

