

THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

VOL. VII. No. 14.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, 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 sent to the Office for seven days after the date of payment. For particulars regarding RIGHTS and PASSAGE, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Hongkong.

FOR ENGLAND, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, CEYLON AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steam Ship LADY MARY WOOD, will leave this for the above places on Monday the 28th February at 2 P. M. Cargo will be received on board until Noon, and Passengers until 4 P. M. on the 27th. For particulars regarding RIGHTS and PASSAGE, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Hongkong. J. A. OLDING, Agent. Hongkong, 8th February, 1848.

NOTICE. THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamers from Hongkong will in future proceed throughout to BOMBAY, touching at hereof at SINGAPORE, PENANG, and GALLA, also at COLOMBO, COCHIN, CALCUTTA, GOA, and YANCOOLA. 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 FREIGHT OR CHARTER. NOW READY FOR SEA. THE British Brig LINNET, 140 Tons Register, in excellent order. For particulars apply at the Auction Room, GEO. DUDELL. Victoria, 10th January, 1848.

TO BE LET. FURNISHED, or otherwise from 1st March next, the HOUSE in Queen's Road, presently occupied by Colonel CAMPBELL, 96th Regiment. Apply next door to the premises. Victoria, 4th February, 1848.

FOR SALE. MARINE LOT No. 12, situated on the Queen's Road, Victoria, with the Buildings thereon, at present in possession of the undersigned. Also, the allotment of Land, and Buildings at Shanghai, known as the NIE-KEE Property. For Plans, and full particulars, apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Canton, 2nd February, 1848.

TO BE LET. THE House and Shop, lately occupied by Messrs MAORAY 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 TUCK, HIRSHY & 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.

TO LET. THE Building on the Queen's Road, known as THE Keying House. Also a Bungalow in Aberdeen Street. Apply to BUSH & Co. Hongkong, 21st January, 1847.

ODOWNS TO LET, and Goods Stored on moderate terms by BURD, LANGE & Co. Hongkong, 28th October, 1847.

TO LET. FOUR Rooms in the upper part of a House situate in Wellington Terrace, D'Agular Street. Apply to D. LAPRAIK. Victoria, 10th January, 1848.

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. 6th November, 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 Two per Cent made on all Premiums accumulated. LINDSAY & Co. Agents. 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. Apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. Canton, 16th June, 1847.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA. THE Undersigned having been 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. 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. I 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 Pro. R OSWALD & Co. H. LIND. Victoria, 16th August, 1847.

NOTICE. THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr WILLIAM S. WETMORE in our Firm, ceased on the 30th ultimo, and we have this day admitted Mr GEORGE HENRY LAMSON as a Partner therein. Our Firm now consists of SAMUEL WETMORE 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 POWELL SAUL will sign the same there, by Procuration. WETMORE & Co. Canton, 1st July, 1847.

NOTICE. WE have this day admitted Mr DUNCAN JAMES KAY and Mr KIRKMAN FINLAY as Partners in our Firm, which will in future be carried on under the Style of THOMSON, FINLAY & Co. Liverpool, 1st July, 1847.

NOTICE. THE Interest and responsibility of Mr DUNCAN JAMES KAY in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last. TURNER & Co. Victoria, Hongkong, 20th January, 1848.

NOTICE. I JUST beg 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.)

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. VERY superior Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Claret, in bottle. ALSO, Madeira, in pipes and hogheads, from the House of SCOTT LAUREL & Co. Madeira. Apply at godowns of BELL & Co. Hongkong, 3rd February, 1848.

FOR SALE. THE following Wines:— 1. Port, 2. Sherry, 3. Madeira, 4. Claret, 5. Champagne, 6. Brandy, 7. Cognac, 8. Gin, 9. Rum, 10. Whisky, 11. Seltzer Water, 12. Soda Water, 13. Lemonade, 14. Beer, 15. Ale, 16. Stout, 17. Coffee, 18. Tea, 19. Sugar, 20. Spice, 21. Oil, 22. Vinegar, 23. Mustard, 24. Salt, 25. Pepper, 26. Cloves, 27. Nutmeg, 28. Cardamom, 29. Vanilla, 30. Saffron, 31. Indigo, 32. Gamboge, 33. Turmeric, 34. Madder, 35. Annatto, 36. Safran, 37. Cloves, 38. Nutmeg, 39. Cardamom, 40. Vanilla, 41. Saffron, 42. Indigo, 43. Gamboge, 44. Turmeric, 45. Madder, 46. Annatto, 47. Safran, 48. Cloves, 49. Nutmeg, 50. Cardamom, 51. Vanilla, 52. Saffron, 53. Indigo, 54. Gamboge, 55. Turmeric, 56. Madder, 57. Annatto, 58. Safran, 59. Cloves, 60. Nutmeg, 61. Cardamom, 62. Vanilla, 63. Saffron, 64. Indigo, 65. Gamboge, 66. Turmeric, 67. Madder, 68. Annatto, 69. Safran, 70. Cloves, 71. Nutmeg, 72. Cardamom, 73. Vanilla, 74. Saffron, 75. Indigo, 76. Gamboge, 77. Turmeric, 78. Madder, 79. Annatto, 80. Safran, 81. Cloves, 82. Nutmeg, 83. Cardamom, 84. Vanilla, 85. Saffron, 86. Indigo, 87. Gamboge, 88. Turmeric, 89. Madder, 90. Annatto, 91. Safran, 92. Cloves, 93. Nutmeg, 94. Cardamom, 95. Vanilla, 96. Saffron, 97. Indigo, 98. Gamboge, 99. Turmeric, 100. Madder, 101. Annatto, 102. Safran, 103. Cloves, 104. Nutmeg, 105. Cardamom, 106. Vanilla, 107. Saffron, 108. Indigo, 109. Gamboge, 110. Turmeric, 111. Madder, 112. Annatto, 113. Safran, 114. Cloves, 115. Nutmeg, 116. Cardamom, 117. Vanilla, 118. Saffron, 119. Indigo, 120. Gamboge, 121. Turmeric, 122. Madder, 123. Annatto, 124. Safran, 125. Cloves, 126. Nutmeg, 127. Cardamom, 128. Vanilla, 129. Saffron, 130. Indigo, 131. Gamboge, 132. Turmeric, 133. Madder, 134. Annatto, 135. Safran, 136. Cloves, 137. Nutmeg, 138. Cardamom, 139. Vanilla, 140. Saffron, 141. Indigo, 142. Gamboge, 143. Turmeric, 144. Madder, 145. Annatto, 146. Safran, 147. Cloves, 148. Nutmeg, 149. Cardamom, 150. Vanilla, 151. Saffron, 152. Indigo, 153. Gamboge, 154. Turmeric, 155. Madder, 156. Annatto, 157. Safran, 158. Cloves, 159. Nutmeg, 160. Cardamom, 161. Vanilla, 162. Saffron, 163. Indigo, 164. Gamboge, 165. Turmeric, 166. Madder, 167. Annatto, 168. Safran, 169. Cloves, 170. Nutmeg, 171. Cardamom, 172. Vanilla, 173. Saffron, 174. Indigo, 175. Gamboge, 176. Turmeric, 177. Madder, 178. Annatto, 179. Safran, 180. Cloves, 181. Nutmeg, 182. Cardamom, 183. Vanilla, 184. Saffron, 185. Indigo, 186. Gamboge, 187. Turmeric, 188. Madder, 189. Annatto, 190. Safran, 191. Cloves, 192. Nutmeg, 193. Cardamom, 194. Vanilla, 195. Saffron, 196. Indigo, 197. Gamboge, 198. Turmeric, 199. Madder, 200. Annatto, 201. Safran, 202. Cloves, 203. Nutmeg, 204. Cardamom, 205. Vanilla, 206. Saffron, 207. Indigo, 208. Gamboge, 209. Turmeric, 210. Madder, 211. Annatto, 212. Safran, 213. Cloves, 214. Nutmeg, 215. Cardamom, 216. Vanilla, 217. Saffron, 218. Indigo, 219. Gamboge, 220. Turmeric, 221. Madder, 222. Annatto, 223. Safran, 224. Cloves, 225. Nutmeg, 226. Cardamom, 227. Vanilla, 228. Saffron, 229. Indigo, 230. Gamboge, 231. Turmeric, 232. Madder, 233. Annatto, 234. Safran, 235. Cloves, 236. Nutmeg, 237. Cardamom, 238. Vanilla, 239. Saffron, 240. Indigo, 241. Gamboge, 242. Turmeric, 243. Madder, 244. Annatto, 245. Safran, 246. Cloves, 247. Nutmeg, 248. Cardamom, 249. Vanilla, 250. Saffron, 251. Indigo, 252. Gamboge, 253. Turmeric, 254. Madder, 255. Annatto, 256. Safran, 257. Cloves, 258. Nutmeg, 259. Cardamom, 260. Vanilla, 261. Saffron, 262. Indigo, 263. Gamboge, 264. Turmeric, 265. Madder, 266. Annatto, 267. Safran, 268. Cloves, 269. Nutmeg, 270. Cardamom, 271. Vanilla, 272. Saffron, 273. Indigo, 274. Gamboge, 275. Turmeric, 276. Madder, 277. Annatto, 278. Safran, 279. Cloves, 280. Nutmeg, 281. Cardamom, 282. Vanilla, 283. Saffron, 284. Indigo, 285. Gamboge, 286. Turmeric, 287. Madder, 288. Annatto, 289. Safran, 290. Cloves, 291. Nutmeg, 292. Cardamom, 293. Vanilla, 294. Saffron, 295. Indigo, 296. Gamboge, 297. Turmeric, 298. Madder, 299. Annatto, 300. Safran, 301. Cloves, 302. Nutmeg, 303. Cardamom, 304. Vanilla, 305. Saffron, 306. Indigo, 307. Gamboge, 308. Turmeric, 309. Madder, 310. Annatto, 311. Safran, 312. Cloves, 313. Nutmeg, 314. Cardamom, 315. Vanilla, 316. Saffron, 317. Indigo, 318. Gamboge, 319. Turmeric, 320. Madder, 321. Annatto, 322. Safran, 323. Cloves, 324. Nutmeg, 325. Cardamom, 326. Vanilla, 327. Saffron, 328. Indigo, 329. Gamboge, 330. Turmeric, 331. Madder, 332. Annatto, 333. Safran, 334. Cloves, 335. Nutmeg, 336. Cardamom, 337. Vanilla, 338. Saffron, 339. Indigo, 340. Gamboge, 341. Turmeric, 342. Madder, 343. Annatto, 344. Safran, 345. Cloves, 346. Nutmeg, 347. Cardamom, 348. Vanilla, 349. Saffron, 350. Indigo, 351. Gamboge, 352. Turmeric, 353. Madder, 354. Annatto, 355. Safran, 356. Cloves, 357. Nutmeg, 358. Cardamom, 359. Vanilla, 360. Saffron, 361. Indigo, 362. Gamboge, 363. Turmeric, 364. Madder, 365. Annatto, 366. Safran, 367. Cloves, 368. Nutmeg, 369. Cardamom, 370. Vanilla, 371. Saffron, 372. Indigo, 373. Gamboge, 374. Turmeric, 375. Madder, 376. Annatto, 377. Safran, 378. Cloves, 379. Nutmeg, 380. Cardamom, 381. Vanilla, 382. Saffron, 383. Indigo, 384. Gamboge, 385. Turmeric, 386. Madder, 387. Annatto, 388. Safran, 389. Cloves, 390. Nutmeg, 391. Cardamom, 392. Vanilla, 393. Saffron, 394. Indigo, 395. Gamboge, 396. Turmeric, 397. Madder, 398. Annatto, 399. Safran, 400. Cloves, 401. Nutmeg, 402. Cardamom, 403. Vanilla, 404. Saffron, 405. Indigo, 406. Gamboge, 407. Turmeric, 408. Madder, 409. Annatto, 410. Safran, 411. Cloves, 412. Nutmeg, 413. Cardamom, 414. Vanilla, 415. Saffron, 416. Indigo, 417. Gamboge, 418. Turmeric, 419. Madder, 420. Annatto, 421. Safran, 422. Cloves, 423. Nutmeg, 424. Cardamom, 425. Vanilla, 426. Saffron, 427. Indigo, 428. Gamboge, 429. Turmeric, 430. Madder, 431. Annatto, 432. Safran, 433. Cloves, 434. Nutmeg, 435. Cardamom, 436. Vanilla, 437. Saffron, 438. Indigo, 439. Gamboge, 440. Turmeric, 441. Madder, 442. Annatto, 443. Safran, 444. Cloves, 445. Nutmeg, 446. Cardamom, 447. Vanilla, 448. Saffron, 449. Indigo, 450. Gamboge, 451. Turmeric, 452. Madder, 453. Annatto, 454. Safran, 455. Cloves, 456. Nutmeg, 457. Cardamom, 458. Vanilla, 459. Saffron, 460. Indigo, 461. Gamboge, 462. Turmeric, 463. Madder, 464. Annatto, 465. Safran, 466. Cloves, 467. Nutmeg, 468. Cardamom, 469. Vanilla, 470. Saffron, 471. Indigo, 472. Gamboge, 473. Turmeric, 474. Madder, 475. Annatto, 476. Safran, 477. Cloves, 478. Nutmeg, 479. Cardamom, 480. Vanilla, 481. Saffron, 482. Indigo, 483. Gamboge, 484. Turmeric, 485. Madder, 486. Annatto, 487. Safran, 488. Cloves, 489. Nutmeg, 490. Cardamom, 491. Vanilla, 492. Saffron, 493. Indigo, 494. Gamboge, 495. Turmeric, 496. Madder, 497. Annatto, 498. Safran, 499. Cloves, 500. Nutmeg, 501. Cardamom, 502. Vanilla, 503. Saffron, 504. Indigo, 505. Gamboge, 506. Turmeric, 507. Madder, 508. Annatto, 509. Safran, 510. Cloves, 511. Nutmeg, 512. Cardamom, 513. Vanilla, 514. Saffron, 515. Indigo, 516. Gamboge, 517. Turmeric, 518. Madder, 519. Annatto, 520. Safran, 521. Cloves, 522. Nutmeg, 523. Cardamom, 524. Vanilla, 525. Saffron, 526. Indigo, 527. Gamboge, 528. Turmeric, 529. Madder, 530. Annatto, 531. Safran, 532. Cloves, 533. Nutmeg, 534. Cardamom, 535. Vanilla, 536. Saffron, 537. Indigo, 538. Gamboge, 539. Turmeric, 540. Madder, 541. Annatto, 542. Safran, 543. Cloves, 544. Nutmeg, 545. Cardamom, 546. Vanilla, 547. Saffron, 548. Indigo, 549. Gamboge, 550. Turmeric, 551. Madder, 552. Annatto, 553. Safran, 554. Cloves, 555. Nutmeg, 556. Cardamom, 557. Vanilla, 558. Saffron, 559. Indigo, 560. Gamboge, 561. Turmeric, 562. Madder, 563. Annatto, 564. Safran, 565. Cloves, 566. Nutmeg, 567. Cardamom, 568. Vanilla, 569. Saffron, 570. Indigo, 571. Gamboge, 572. Turmeric, 573. Madder, 574. Annatto, 575. Safran, 576. Cloves, 577. Nutmeg, 578. Cardamom, 579. Vanilla, 580. Saffron, 581. Indigo, 582. Gamboge, 583. Turmeric, 584. Madder, 585. Annatto, 586. Safran, 587. Cloves, 588. Nutmeg, 589. Cardamom, 590. Vanilla, 591. Saffron, 592. Indigo, 593. Gamboge, 594. Turmeric, 595. Madder, 596. Annatto, 597. Safran, 598. Cloves, 599. Nutmeg, 600. Cardamom, 601. Vanilla, 602. Saffron, 603. Indigo, 604. Gamboge, 605. Turmeric, 606. Madder, 607. Annatto, 608. Safran, 609. Cloves, 610. Nutmeg, 611. Cardamom, 612. Vanilla, 613. Saffron, 614. Indigo, 615. Gamboge, 616. Turmeric, 617. Madder, 618. Annatto, 619. Safran, 620. Cloves, 621. Nutmeg, 622. Cardamom, 623. Vanilla, 624. Saffron, 625. Indigo, 626. Gamboge, 627. Turmeric, 628. Madder, 629. Annatto, 630. Safran, 631. Cloves, 632. Nutmeg, 633. Cardamom, 634. Vanilla, 635. Saffron, 636. Indigo, 637. Gamboge, 638. Turmeric, 639. Madder, 640. Annatto, 641. Safran, 642. Cloves, 643. Nutmeg, 644. Cardamom, 645. Vanilla, 646. Saffron, 647. Indigo, 648. Gamboge, 649. Turmeric, 650. Madder, 651. Annatto, 652. Safran, 653. Cloves, 654. Nutmeg, 655. Cardamom, 656. Vanilla, 657. 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Indigo, 802. Gamboge, 803. Turmeric, 804. Madder, 805. Annatto, 806. Safran, 807. Cloves, 808. Nutmeg, 809. Cardamom, 810. Vanilla, 811. Saffron, 812. Indigo, 813. Gamboge, 814. Turmeric, 815. Madder, 816. Annatto, 817. Safran, 818. Cloves, 819. Nutmeg, 820. Cardamom, 821. Vanilla, 822. Saffron, 823. Indigo, 824. Gamboge, 825. Turmeric, 826. Madder, 827. Annatto, 828. Safran, 829. Cloves, 830. Nutmeg, 831. Cardamom, 832. Vanilla, 833. Saffron, 834. Indigo, 835. Gamboge, 836. Turmeric, 837. Madder, 838. Annatto, 839. Safran, 840. Cloves, 841. Nutmeg, 842. Cardamom, 843. Vanilla, 844. Saffron, 845. Indigo, 846. Gamboge, 847. Turmeric, 848. Madder, 849. Annatto, 850. Safran, 851. Cloves, 852. Nutmeg, 853. Cardamom, 854. Vanilla, 855. Saffron, 856. Indigo, 857. Gamboge, 858. Turmeric, 859. Madder, 860. Annatto, 861. Safran, 862. Cloves, 863. Nutmeg, 864. Cardamom, 865. Vanilla, 866. Saffron, 867. Indigo, 868. Gamboge, 869. Turmeric, 870. Madder, 871. Annatto, 872. Safran, 873. Cloves, 874. Nutmeg, 875. Cardamom, 876. Vanilla, 877. Saffron, 878. Indigo, 879. Gamboge, 880. Turmeric, 881. Madder, 882. Annatto, 883. Safran, 884. Cloves, 885. Nutmeg, 886. Cardamom, 887. Vanilla, 888. Saffron, 889. Indigo, 890. Gamboge, 891. Turmeric, 892. Madder, 893. Annatto, 894. Safran, 895. Cloves, 896. Nutmeg, 897. Cardamom, 898. Vanilla, 899. Saffron, 900. Indigo, 901. Gamboge, 902. Turmeric, 903. Madder, 904. Annatto, 905. Safran, 906. Cloves, 907. Nutmeg, 908. Cardamom, 909. Vanilla, 910. Saffron, 911. Indigo, 912. Gamboge, 913. Turmeric, 914. Madder, 915. Annatto, 916. Safran, 917. Cloves, 918. Nutmeg, 919. Cardamom, 920. Vanilla, 921. Saffron, 922. Indigo, 923. Gamboge, 924. Turmeric, 925. Madder, 926. Annatto, 927. Safran, 928. Cloves, 929. Nutmeg, 930. Cardamom, 931. Vanilla, 932. Saffron, 933. Indigo, 934. Gamboge, 935. Turmeric, 936. Madder, 937. Annatto, 938. Safran, 939. Cloves, 940. Nutmeg, 941. Cardamom, 942. Vanilla, 943. Saffron, 944. Indigo, 945. Gamboge, 946. Turmeric, 947. Madder, 948. Annatto, 949. Safran, 950. Cloves, 951. Nutmeg, 952. Cardamom, 953. Vanilla, 954. Saffron, 955. Indigo, 956. Gamboge, 957. Turmeric, 958. Madder, 959. Annatto, 960. Safran, 961. Cloves, 962. Nutmeg, 963. Cardamom, 964. Vanilla, 965. Saffron, 966. Indigo, 967. Gamboge, 968. Turmeric, 969. Madder, 970. Annatto, 971. Safran, 972. Cloves, 973. Nutmeg, 974. Cardamom, 975. Vanilla, 976. Saffron, 977. Indigo, 978. Gamboge, 979. Turmeric, 980. Madder, 981. Annatto, 982. Safran, 983. Cloves, 984. Nutmeg, 985. Cardamom, 986. Vanilla, 987. Saffron, 988. Indigo, 989. Gamboge, 990. Turmeric, 991. Madder, 992. Annatto, 993. Safran, 994. Cloves, 995. Nutmeg, 996. Cardamom, 997. Vanilla, 998. Saffron, 999. Indigo, 1000. Gamboge, 1001. Turmeric, 1002. Madder, 1003. Annatto, 1004. Safran, 1005. Cloves, 1006. Nutmeg, 1007. Cardamom, 1008. Vanilla, 1009. Saffron, 1010. Indigo, 1011. Gamboge, 1012. Turmeric, 1013. Madder, 1014. Annatto, 1015. Safran, 1016. Cloves, 1017. Nutmeg, 1018. Cardamom, 1019. Vanilla, 1020. Saffron, 1021. Indigo, 1022. Gamboge, 1023. Turmeric, 1024. Madder, 1025. Annatto, 1026. Safran, 1027. Cloves, 1028. Nutmeg, 1029. Cardamom, 1030. Vanilla, 1031. Saffron, 1032. Indigo, 1033. Gamboge, 1034. Turmeric, 1035. Madder, 1036. Annatto, 1037. Safran, 1038. Cloves, 1039. Nutmeg, 1040. Cardamom, 1041. Vanilla, 1042. Saffron, 1043. Indigo, 1044. Gamboge, 1045. Turmeric, 1046. Madder, 1047. Annatto, 1048. Safran, 1049. Cloves, 1050. Nutmeg, 1051. Cardamom, 1052. Vanilla, 1053. Saffron, 1054. Indigo, 1055. Gamboge, 1056. Turmeric, 1057. Madder, 1058. Annatto, 1059. Safran, 1060. Cloves, 1061. Nutmeg, 1062. Cardamom, 1063. Vanilla, 1064. Saffron, 1065. Indigo, 1066. Gamboge, 1067. Turmeric, 1068. Madder, 1069. Annatto, 1070. Safran, 1071. Cloves, 1072. Nutmeg, 1073. Cardamom, 1074. Vanilla, 1075. Saffron, 1076. Indigo, 1077. Gamboge, 1078. Turmeric, 1079. Madder, 1080. Annatto, 1081. Safran, 1082. Cloves, 1083. Nutmeg, 1084. Cardamom, 1085. Vanilla, 1086. Saffron, 1087. Indigo, 1088. Gamboge, 1089. Turmeric, 1090. Madder, 1091. Annatto, 1092. Safran, 1093. Cloves, 1094. Nutmeg, 1095. Cardamom, 1096. Vanilla, 1097. Saffron, 1098. Indigo, 1099. Gamboge, 1100. Turmeric, 1101. Madder, 1102. Annatto, 1103. Safran, 1104. Cloves, 1105. Nutmeg, 1106. Cardamom, 1107. Vanilla, 1108. Saffron, 1109. Indigo, 1110. Gamboge, 1111. Turmeric, 1112. Madder, 1113. Annatto, 1114. Safran, 1115. Cloves, 1116. Nutmeg, 1117. Cardamom, 1118. Vanilla, 1119. Saffron, 1120. Indigo, 1121. Gamboge, 1122. Turmeric, 1123. Madder, 1124. Annatto, 1125. Safran, 1126. Cloves, 1127. Nutmeg, 1128. Cardamom, 1129. Vanilla, 1130. Saffron, 1131. Indigo, 1132. Gamboge, 1133. Turmeric, 1134. Madder, 1135. Annatto, 1136. Safran, 1137. Cloves, 1138. Nutmeg, 1139. Cardamom, 1140. Vanilla, 1141. Saffron, 1142. Indigo, 1143. Gamboge, 1144. Turmeric, 1145. Madder, 1146. Annatto, 1147. Safran, 1148. Cloves, 1149. Nutmeg, 1150. Cardamom, 115

(By the Editor of the FRIEND OF CHINA.)

Reading.—The China Mail has again involved the undersigned and feeling of the public by a laboured article on the subject of the Wung-chun she atrocity, the precise object of which, but for the line of argument professedly adopted in that journal, so obscure as its reasons and so weak its deductions, it would be altogether impossible to discover.

I will not weary the patience of your readers by entering upon the discussion of points which can only be determined by means of surgical knowledge and experience, and which neither I nor the Editor of the China Mail understand.

It suffices that common sense teaches me that some at least of my lamented friends, could not have been killed in a chance affray; but as Sir John Davis declared, "I must have been murdered in cold blood;" since I know that their bodies which bore many wounds, any one of which must have caused instant death, bore others upon which extensive inflammation had supervened; that the arms of some exhibited around the wrists, elbows and shoulders the marks of the cords with which they had been plained; and their backs and faces of the raitans with which they had been beaten.

If any one can suppose that extensive inflammation can take place after death, or that any men would lie up and beg dead bodies; and, that being done, that exhortation and inflammation of the senseless flesh would ensue, he may say:—such a man may:—about the views of the China Mail; those who do not wish strictly with the horror and disgust which I feel from the miserable sophistry of the murderers' epologist.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

A MAN.

NOTICE

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

LATEST DATES.

Table with columns for location (England, United States, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras) and dates for Sydney, Newcastle, Singapore, Manilla, Shanghai.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1849

NOTICE.—Dining Service will for the present be conducted in the building adjoining the Post-Office and opposite to the Club House, on Saturdays at 11 A.M., 3 P.M., and 7 P.M., and on Tuesdays at 6 P.M.

VINCENT STANTON, Colonial Chaplain.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. This congregation, conducted for the present by the Rev. W. C. Burns, will meet every Sabbath, in the Bungalow immediately behind the Club House.

SHANGHAI.

Our dates are the 4th Instant covering a continuation of the Fekin Gazette. We also annex a paper posted on the walls, which it was only allowed to remain a short time. It is supposed to be the production of the Canton men who have flocked up since the port was opened. They live upon the foreign trade, but are remarkable (as at Canton) for their insolence. They do not associate much with the people of the north, and until their number very much increases they will have little power. Should they ever get to be a large body, they will no doubt attempt to over-awe foreigners after the southern fashion, but a great protection is in the quiet disposition of the Shanghai men, and the reserve with which they receive the Canton people.

We give a short extract from our Correspondent's letter.—

Numerous letters were brought up by the Tarrawing for the Canton Chinese, when the news came by that vessel of the Hwang-chuee atrocity. The purpose of these letters was, as gathered by the northerners, that they had slain six of the English devils in Canton, to strike terror into the rest, and as the latter were expected to revenge them, they called upon their relations in the north to return home.

Several seizures of the talking braves have lately been made by the police; but situated locally as foreigners are, and disliked as the Canton people are by the natives, no apprehension whatever is entertained of any intention on their part to make an open attack.

It is a matter of regret that the services of these people cannot be dispensed with. A knowledge of the language is the great want, but one not readily overcome by Europeans. Ultimately the people of the north will acquire sufficient English for the ordinary purposes of trade, or as servants; but to young Europeans anxious to advance themselves, we could earnestly advise a study of Chinese. There cannot fail to be occasional openings in the diplomatic service which will require an extensive knowledge of the language, and such an acquirement can only be appreciated when we consider how few foreigners are acquainted with it at all, and they are mostly engaged in other pursuits.

At Canton the native holidays have passed over quietly. Most foreigners took the opportunity of visiting Hongkong or Macao; and the Hongkong races also held out inducements to those who take an interest in the turf.

The regulations regarding the policemen and modifications are laughed at; and few will care to avail of them. It certainly is a bungling piece of business, and will not add to the diplomatic reputation of the Envoy. The British residents, and all other foreign residents, may complain that their interests have been neglected, and that they have been put to a great deal of unnecessary expence. In our issue of the 16th ultimo, there is an extract of a despatch from Mr Macgregor to Sir John Davis in which the passage occurs.—

"I have the honour of submitting to Your Excellency in the inclosed paper, from 1 to 4 my correspondence with the Imperial Commissioner upon the subject of protection to be afforded British subjects on their excursions, by local authorities, in accordance with the instructions contained in your despatch of the 1st January." When Sir Davis wrote Mr Macgregor on the 1st of January, he had changed his tone and his views. In December he charged Keying with duplicity, and the authorities with exciting the people to murder foreigners. The terms then demanded, Sir John Davis said would satisfy every one. Whatever they were it is certain that they were refused, and on the 1st January, the Consul is instructed to take twenty policemen as a guard, it being agreed that foreigners are not to go near the villages. Here rests another difficulty; the roads all lead through the villages, and it is almost impossible to get into the country without entering one, unless, indeed, people wade through rice fields, or the lakes in mud and water. Sir John Davis's original demand will be known when the papers are ordered to be printed by the house of commons; that they were something more than twenty policemen is certain; at present, and for years, by regulation, fifty men are always supposed to be at the Consoo house for the protection of foreigners; thoughtless a species of fiction in which the Chinese excel. Were their services required, they might be drummed up in a couple of days from the various places where they are following their agricultural pursuits. The policemen after a time will also disappear; this is a matter of very little consequence, as a new treaty will be made at no distant day, had Sir John Davis demanded a guard of some hundred men, the demand would, have been nominally complied with. The enigma is what can have brought about the sudden change.

On the 20th December, he was in Canton breathing fire, and language not quite dignified. On the 1st of January he had returned to Hongkong and penned his final instructions to the Consul. Another point we would refer to; if Sir John Davis had changed his hostile views on the 1st of January, why issue the Consular circular on the 5th referring to the probability of the Consulate being withdrawn? When this was written, he knew that the Consular flag would not be struck; he had made up his mind to the regulations which are quite as contemptible as the new agreement of April, not a vestige of which remains. We would wish to have explanation on this point. The Community were put to much expence, alarm and inconvenience, for no earthly purpose. It was afterwards explained that the circular merely intended "a rule the application of which depended upon a contingency." Had Sir John Davis really believed that there was a probability of the flag being struck, then the circular was proper, but on the contrary, as he knew that such a step would not be taken, we cannot but look on the circular as unjustifiable.

On the evening of the 11th there was a large fire within the city of Canton, but by midnight it was got under. It is said to have been nearly as large as that of 30th November last.

PROCLAMATION.

We have heard that if the mind of man is not strongly imbued with filial piety, it is because his feelings have become dead. Now the people of our province are subjects of the celestial dynasty, and there are none of them that do not rely for food and raiment upon the gifts of the celestial dynasty. Of late, however, it appears that the Englishmen have been acting violently in every place, trampling the laws of our Emperor, and insulting the inhabitants of our province, the people of Shanghai and Ningpo are weak and feeble; and they tolerate their oppressors, holding them in constant dread. But one people would not presume to give mutual offence, and they are afraid of us, we swear that we will not go any excesses in this. But the wretched natives of our province are called out, we will battle with them (the English) in every place, whether Shanghai or Ningpo.

The people of all these places are alike the children of the celestial dynasty, and if they do not unite with us to fight and slay the gain will certainly come to be confounded with the people (good and bad alike) served.

Let all then joyfully follow us, and perchance realize the sacred object of this notice and command.

12th moon, 1st day.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRESS GAZETTE.

January 9, 1849.—The Imperial command was given assent to a memorial from one of the Canton, praying for the examination by the Board of Punishments of the conduct of the head cashier of the Treasury of Shantung province, which it is feared will be unable to meet a charge of default due, through his remissness in restraining the employees.

The Imperial command was received appointing Shichow the Naval Commander of Lung-kiang-tso and Soochow districts.

Ling-kiang, Tarar General in Szechuen province, memorializing at some length respecting the superior and inferior Lamas of Ching-tai, a district on the frontier of this province, having become inspired with an awe and dread of the Christian power, and returned back the lands they had occupied. They have given a voluntary bond, agreeing to obey the commands of the Government, and to receive the protection of their officers. The country is quiet, and the post communications open. It appears that these Lamas had been driven to the mountains, and were obliged to resort to a post of the Government troops, Liang-shan and Keshan, Governor of Sze chuen, in obedience to Imperial orders sent a foreign

ambassadors among them to make rigorous enquiry according to the statutes, which brought the Lamas to their senses, and made them confess their guilt. A protest having been afforded for their misconduct through a Chinese officer residing at the British Legation, and a number of officers employed in reducing them are sent for rewards to all of which the Imperial assent is given.

Ching-tso-chen, Governor of Kwang-sue province, memorializing for the restoration of the Magistrate for the restoration of the stations of certain district Magistrates of which they had been deprived for laxness in remitting the taxes, and for further enquiry into the conduct of another.

The Imperial will has been given ordering Keying to enquire into and settle the above cases.

January 9.—The Imperial command was received directing the Treasurer of Shantung province to come to the capital to wait the Imperial will regarding his conduct (as defunct), and appointing a new Treasurer, and also a Treasurer pro-tem, and a Judicial Commissioner for Honan province.

The Imperial command was received assenting to the memorial of Liang-shan, Viceroy of Kwang-nan, recommending the dismissal from office of the Naval Commander of Soochow and Lungkiang-foo districts, because although cases of piracy have been occurring, his conduct (as defunct) has not evinced a want of shame through his inaction, and a presumption in returning to his office on pretence of sickness.

The Imperial will has been received appointing an Assistant Minister of the Sacrificial Court, and a Colonel of the troops at Nanyang in Kwangtung province.

Yihaban again memorializes announcing several occurrences in which he obtained victory over the rebels, in the Yunnan provinces. They were in myriads, and as before, he divided his troops into three battalions and surrounded them, when very furious fighting ensued, but the mortal spirit of his troops being roused, he obtained three victories in one day, making several hundred prisoners, while the slain of the rebels were (as usual) innumerable. All this too, was owing to his reliance upon the overflowing happiness of His Imperial Majesty, whose sacred glance having been cast upon the memorial, the vermillion pencil records that such "bravery is most joyful and con-soling to us, and fills our mind with extreme delight," and our will presently be known regarding it.

January 10.—Wan-shing, a member of the Military Board, having memorialized regarding certain district Magistrates in Honan province, who in managing the relief for the people suffering from famine, have allowed their police to commit disorders by making up false lists, &c, which they have received without the least scrutiny; and in giving tickets for relief they have caused mistake and confusion. The Imperial will has therefore ordered their conduct to be rigorously investigated.

The Imperial command was received regarding a memorial from Yu ching, General of the Mongol troops in Chahar, on the state of things there, and for the establishment of annual examinations of the troops. The Board and Colonial Office have decided that hereafter a General and Lieut-General will be turns proceed to the stated examinations taking with them a light escort of cavalry and footmen. Excepting this, the local commanders are to manage the duty, and on the occasions when these officers proceed to Mongolia they will assemble both wings and review each brigade, bestowing rewards, or degrading. This Mongol troop are naturally skilled in shooting with the bow and back-sword, but the various other military arts they must also be instructed in, and the general will order the local commanders to exercise them at all times, and there may not be the name without the reality of it. The old and the unskilled are to be dismissed.

The Imperial command, was received ordering one of the Imperial keys to remain in myriads, and as before, he divided his troops into three battalions and surrounded them, when very furious fighting ensued, but the mortal spirit of his troops being roused, he obtained three victories in one day, making several hundred prisoners, while the slain of the rebels were (as usual) innumerable.

The Imperial command was received assenting to an application from Shen-ao province by Yang-ssau-ling, Governor of that province.

The Imperial command was received assenting to a memorial from Gu-shing-shan, Governor of Honan province, respecting the retirement of several military officers in the Manchou brigades in that province who although upwards of sixty years old were robust and active.

Officers were presented by the Board of Works, Board of Offices, Artillery Brigade, &c, &c. A number more are considered to be having waited to return thanks for appointment, &c, &c.

The Board of Office presented a list (in six volumes) of the officers in employment this month.

Ching-teen and several other members of the General Council were called into the Imperial presence.

To-morrow morning at a quarter to seven o'clock the Emperor will transact business at the Yu-men.

To-morrow on transacting business after his repast (valde) breakfast the Emperor will pay his respects to the Empress Dowager.

An officer willed to pay his respects to the Emperor on his return from examining the Works at the Eastern Imperial Mausoleum. Other officers requested instructions before proceeding to examine the Works at the East and West Imperial Mausoleums.

The Imperial will directed offerings to be made on the "altar of Heaven" by the fourth royal brother, and several of the Kings.

Four documents were sent in by the Board of Punishments and received the Imperial assent.

THE FASTEST BRIGADE IN THE WORLD.—

We respectfully recommend the following extract of a letter from the Vernon, 60 gun frigate, flagship of Rear Admiral Ingfield, c. s. dated Hongkong, Sept. 29, 1847, to the most attentive perusal of Mr. Euno and Sir James Graham. It will be remembered that Sir Vernon is the ship—the experiment talked-upon which Sir William Symonds was to win or lose his reputation. He won it notwithstanding the Vernon was so frequently beaten by the Barham, and notwithstanding that most distinguished officer, Sir George Cockburn, sent her home from the West Indies, as "unfit for service as a man-of-war," and he retained office through the influence of his patron Sir James Graham, notwithstanding the serious list of defects which were always exhibited against her after the abortive cruise as detailed by Mr. Home in the last parliament. We think, however, now that we are enabled to arrive at something like the truth respecting the performances of this wonderful specimen of "disobedient" naval architecture now that there is an opposition frigate building under the auspices

of the surveyor of our dear friend and honorable chief draughtman at Somerset House, Sir William's reputation will fall to a considerable discount. There is nothing like a friend for letting a man down—especially if the unfortunate can be made the scapegoat for his protegee's past blunders and questionable dealings. We saw not month for Bombay, where we should be docked. They fancy the baroness on her bottom impede her progress. We shall see when we arrive at Bombay, if that is not the case, who is a full degree to the builder. I assure you that every merchant ship we meet is superior to us in sailing, and some of the Chinese junks. Four to five knots on a wind, and seven knots going free, is the most we can ever get out of her, under the most favourable circumstances. She is a perfect haystack—the expence is immense. Between Monte Video and Hongkong, a period of less than eight months, she destroyed more than two thousand fathoms of rope. The sooner she takes her morning at Rotterdam the better."—Standard, Nov. 24.

RUCIDE OF COUNT BRESSON; AND ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE BY COUNT MORTIER.

(From the Glasgow Citizen, November 13.)

The Journal des Debats announces the first of these frightful events in the following terms:—"Count Bresson, Ambassador from the Court of France to the King of the Two Sicilies, has died at Naples. He was found in his bed at 6 o'clock in the morning of the 2nd instant bathed in his blood, with a large wound in his throat, supposed to have been inflicted with a razor.

"Count Bresson," says our (Times) correspondent, "had his formal audience of the King of Naples to present his credentials as Ambassador of France, the day before yesterday (Sunday, 31st ultimo); he was graciously received, and retired apparently pleased. Next day he paid a number of visits, and in the evening went to the Opera without evincing through the day or evening the slightest symptom of insanity or excitement. On reaching home, however, he was observed to be agitated. His excitement increased, and he continued walking about his apartment until 4 o'clock, when all at once, the fall of a heavy body was heard. The Countess Bresson ran into his room, and found him lying in a pool of blood, which flowed from a frightful wound in the throat, effected by a razor, which was found close to him. Instant alarm was given, and almost immediately the surgeon of the British Legation arrived, but the Count was already dead."

"Count Mortier, Ambassador from the Government of France to the Court of Turin," says the Debats, "been struck with insanity. On Sunday morning last, after having shut himself up with his two children in a room of the apartment he occupied, he wrote two letters, couched in similar terms, one addressed to his wife, and the other to a friend, in which he expressed them that a few minutes he and his two children would have ceased to live. The prefect of police was informed of the matter, he hastened to the hotel, where he was shortly afterwards joined by the Chanceller. The Count had barricaded himself in his chamber, armed with a razor, which he brandished over the heads of his children. The Chanceller spoke to him in a friendly tone of voice. The Count replied by incoherent speeches of hate and blood, and then, addressing his son, whom he held on his knee, told the child that he must die. The unhappy child, who is eleven years of age, exclaimed that he did not wish to live, and struggled, weeping all the while. Then, addressing himself to his daughter, a child of 6 years of age, the Count asked her if she would follow him and die with him? The poor child replied that she would die with her father. The persons who heard, outside the door, what was passing within, were paralysed with terror. A word or a movement might precipitate the arm which was directed by insanity. This painful scene lasted nearly three hours. The Countess Mortier, the Chanceller Pasquier, and M. Delessert, the Prefect of Police, remained standing at the door in a state of inexhaustible terror. At length, after a long and cruel hours of entreaties, silence, expectation, and negotiation, access was obtained into the apartment by a door which had been some time closed, and which was opened without noise. The Chanceller and the Prefect of Police entered, and succeeded in extricating the trembling children from their agony, and restored them to their mother. Count Mortier still, however, held the razor in his hand, and nothing could induce him to surrender it. He complained angrily of the persecution of which he said he was the object, and declared that he would complain to the Keeper of the Seals. M. Delessert suggested to him to write a letter to the Keeper of the Seals, which he undertook to deliver to him, with the intention of inducing him to lay aside his razor, and which in would have been dangerous to endeavour to take by force. The Count consented to write the letter, but on condition that the Prefect of Police should remain at a distance, and further end of the chamber. The Keeper of the Seals, who had been apprised of the matter, was going forward, replied instantly to Count Mortier, and requested that he would go to his mother and explain the matters of which he had to complain. The Count then consented to go out. On the staircase he closed the razor and placed it in his pocket, and in the court-yard of the hotel he was seized in presence of the Chanceller, and immediately lodged in a lunatic asylum."

CAPTURING ELEPHANTS IN OBYLON.

A particular spot of the island is selected where the kral is to be erected, and a large party of soldiers and gentlemen, generally accompanied by the presence of the Governor, is invariably formed to witness this interesting proceeding. A large trap of ground is inclosed in a circle by natural rocks (it is possible to get them so situated), or by high poles, driven to a great depth into the ground in the intermediate spaces are then filled up by branches interwoven together so closely that it is impossible to pass through them. A perforation is then made at one point, formed on the principle of that in

SHANGHAI.

STATISTICS OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI.
PUBLISHED BY THE SHANGHAI BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

IMPORTS 1st, TO 31st JANUARY, 1848.

ARTICLES	Tonning-ton	Francis Barclay	Ann	(Am.) Coquette	Baboo	Carib	Louisa Sarah	(Am.) Dart	Euphrates	Total British	Total Foreign	Total Imports
Cottons. White Shirtings pieces	9,810	23,610		44,900			34,810		13,810	91,540	44,900	136,440
Grey do. "	700	1,440		7,560			4,250		18,772	25,182	7,560	32,742
White do. "									906	906		906
Eng. Grey Drills "	60								2,377	2,417		2,417
Am. do. do. "									3,592	3,592		3,592
Fancy Cottons "									200	200	5,700	5,700
Dyed do. "									482	482		482
Printed do. "		1,000					780		2,390	4,170		4,170
Do. Hdkfs. dozens	6,000			1,840			600		6,800	1,840		8,440
Cotton Velvets pieces									567	567		567
Cotton Yarn piculs									90	90		90
Woolens. Cloths "	225	144		793		40	516		928	798		1,726
Fancy do. "							103		90	90		90
Long Ella "							1,500		240	1,740		1,740
Camlets "							343		320	663	290	943
Sundries. Nail Road Iron piculs									1,850	1,850		1,850
Lead "				1,501							1,501	1,501
Glass & glassware boxes	43	500			300					903		903
Sandal-wood piculs	160	350		221						731		731
Rattans "		98								301		301
Gloves "										49		49
Elephant's teeth "										5		5
Raw Sugar (Co) "			5,800							5,800		5,800
Flint Stones "										185		185
Rabit Skins cases					136							136

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Destination.	Congou.	Boehing.	Horta	Hong M. & Poo chong.	Pekoe.	Tawakang.	Hyon.	Hyon-Hin	Young Hyon	Compendar.	Imperial.	Total Black.	Total Green.	Total Pounds.
Nov. 1843 to 30 July 1844													1,027,049	129,296	1,156,345
1844-1845		8,027,907	610,826	8,840,97	104	53,470	927,034	279,265	492,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	8,725,388	734,650	9,459,958
1845-1846		8,957,080	351,348	11,045,96	566	151,441	1,615,441	153,348	147,155	923,987	295,420	143,654	9,577,824	916,316	12,494,140

TO GREAT BRITAIN SINCE 1st JULY 1847.

Month.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value.	Tea.	Opium.	Other.	Total.
July to 31 Dec. (net)	21	7,270,194	5,289	11,622	63,925	22,400	161
J. J. Gar.	Liverpool	436,131	17,584				
F. Barclay	do.	276,420					900
Total	23	7,982,745	17,584	5,289	11,622	63,925	22,400

TO HONGKONG AND CANTON SINCE 1st JULY 1847.

Month.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value.	Tea.	Opium.	Other.	Total.
July to 31 Dec.	16	360,478	141,803		14,200	156,081	52,663
Jan. Tor- rington	Hongkong						4,506
Jan. Mezpepa	do.						28,983
Jan. Dart	Canton	53,500					11,351
Jan. Caquette	do.						20,997
Total	20	414,044	141,803		14,200	156,081	74,759

TO AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Destination.	Tonnage.	Value.
Sep. Orwell	Sydney	34,007	96,965
Total		34,007	96,965

TO THE UNITED STATES.

Month.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value.
July to 31 January	4	108,061	311,575
Total export to date		8,533,857	277,962

EXPORTS OF RAW SILK AND SUNDRIES, 1st TO 31st JANUARY, 1848.

Vessels.	Destination.	Tonnes Bales.	Paysan Bales.	Sorts Bales.	Total Bales.	Silk P. Goods Cases.	Namsons Pieces.	Raw Cotton Bales.
Torrington	Hongkong	77	194		271	76	11,000	
Jeremiah Garnett	Liverpool	1,012	150		1,162			
M. zappa	Hongkong			56	56			
Francis Barclay	Liverpool	154	30		184			
Coquette	Canton							120
Exports 1st July to 31st Dec.		1,243	374	56	1,673	76	11,000	120
Total Export to date.		11,233	2,638	41	14,292	386	34,040	1,305

Shanghai, British Chamber of Commerce, 31st January, 1848.

JAMES MACDONALD, Secretary.

MANIFESTS OF VESSELS CLEARED FOR CHINA.

DUMFRIES, LIVERPOOL FOR SHANGHAI, sailed 10th November, 1847:—

Shippers.	Plains.	Quantities.	Val. in Sig.
Rathbone, Brothers & Co. HKB	250 bales	500,000 yds.	6,250
Do. do.	50 "	100,000 "	1,250
G. Armstrong	Heart MAC 10 cases	20,000 "	300
Sykes, Schwabe & Co. DN CHCBS	160 "	320,000 "	4,900
Do. do. CFBGS	63 bales	126,000 "	1,600
Do. do. CHCBS	12 boxes	25,000 "	400
R. J. Farbridge & Co. Cross CHHC	10 cases	19,000 "	260
Sykes, Schwabe & Co. Heart 4 DBM	30 "	160,000 "	2,150
Do. do. D'4 GHCBS	11 "	22,000 "	290
Do. do.	73 bales	146,000 "	1,700
Do. do. Diamond GSB	8 "	16,000 "	200
Do. do. do. GHCBS	8 "	16,000 "	200
Do. do. do. GSB	110 "	220,000 "	2,500
Do. do. do. JX	40 "	76,000 "	1,000
Do. do. do. A	69 "	138,000 "	2,000
Do. do. Heart DBM	42 "	84,000 "	1,000
Cunningham & Co. A	10 cases		
Do. do. S	10 "		
Do. do. T	4 "	143,000 "	2,010
Do. do. H	11 "		
Do. do.	35 bales		
Sykes, Schwabe & Co. Heart MBM	50 cases	120,000 "	1,500
R. J. Farbridge & Co. AFG	6 "	7,200 "	195

COLOURED AND DYED COTTONS.

Shippers.	Plains.	Quantities.	Val. in Sig.
Sykes, Schwabe & Co. Diamond BB	7 cases	2,670 yds.	140
Do. do. BB	1 "	35 "	20
S. & T. Ashton	RA	9,000 "	800
Sykes, Schwabe & Co. Diamond BB	12 "	2,500 "	140
R. J. Farbridge & Co. Diamond JS	20 "	11,320 "	488

PRINTED COTTONS.

Shippers.	Plains.	Quantities.	Val. in Sig.
R. J. Farbridge & Co. Heart HHO	47 cases	61,360 yds.	1,250

WORSTED STUFFS.

Shippers.	Plains.	Quantities.	Val. in Sig.
J. Aikin, Son & Co. Heart MCM	75 trusses	1,500 pes.	2,800
Sykes, Schwabe & Co. do. CHHS	20 bales	200 "	500

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shippers.	Plains.	Quantities.	Val. in Sig.
S. Mead	Directed	1 case a mattress	5
Do. do.		1 " bedding and blankets	8
Do. do.		1 " 5 doz. jama and jallie	8
T. W. Lockett	TRE	2 boxes 4 g. Madeira wine	8

J. Mathews & Co.	Diamond B	30 brls. jars	33
Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	SS	1 case } hardware	10
Do. do.	BR	4 hrs. 24 tons coals	4
Rawson & Co.	Diamond R	52 cases 11 b. bottled beer	62
S. Shulock	W & B	9 cases 51 g. Span. wine	
Do. do.	do.	23 " 188 " Port "	
Do. do.	do.	50 " 10 b 3 f bottled beer	61
Do. do.	do.	1 qr. case 29 g. brandy	
Do. do.	DOE	1 " 25 "	
Do. do.	HWK	2 " 41 " Geneva	
Do. do.	SS	18 cases Span. wine 108 g.	
B. Joseph & Co.	AL	2 hds. 1,000 pcs earthware	20
T. Morris	MB & Co.	1 case 7 g. Port wine	
Do. do.	do.	2 cases 12 " Span. "	
Do. do.	do.	1 case 4 " Mar. "	
T. Urnson	do.	1 box apparel	100
Do. do.	do.	1 " 2 hats	2
Morewood, Bros. & Co.	WB & Co.	6 dozens 1 b 3 f. 8 bottled beer	12
H. Gunter	WCA	1 box cont. 14 g. preserves	11
R. J. Farbridge	HWS	2 boxes books	80
Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	SS 3	1 case 4 cart. hardware	5
Barnet, Joseph & Co.	Diamond L	1 case 2 " cheese	6
Do. do.	do.	3 brls. 2 " hams	10
Do. do.	do.	1 case 5 " hardware	10
Do. do.	do.	8 iron scales 5 cwt.	9
Do. do.	do.	5 bales, 6 cwt. sheet iron	10
Morewood, Bros. & Co.	WB & Co.	Diamond BOB	
W. H. Baylis	do.	56 cases } 90 cwt. pickles	500
Do. do.	do.	13 jars } and preserves	
Do. do.	do.	10 cases } 50 cwt.	
Do. do.	do.	12 jars } marine	650
Do. do.	do.	1 case & 4 hds. "	
Do. do.	do.	2 boxes "	
Do. do.	do.	3 " 60 doz pairs boots	500
Do. do.	do.	2 cwt. cotton hosiery	30
Do. do.	do.	6 awells 6 cwt.	10
Do. do.	do.	2 boxes 2 cwt. woolen hosiery	30
Do. do.	do.	2 cwt. cotton hosiery	15
Do. do.	do.	40 doz. cloth caps	87
Do. do.	do.	1 box 4 g. Port wine	
W. & J. Lockett	I	1 case 100 lbs. books	10
J. McDowell	do.	1 case 7 cwt. pickles	10
Morewood, Bros. & Co.	WB & Co.	do.	
Do. do.	do.	do.	
Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	SS	1 case 2 cwt. hardware	
Do. do.	do.	1 box 2 cwt. hardware	
Barnet, Joseph & Co.	Diamond AZS	1 case 2 cwt. hardware	
Rathbone, Bros. & Co.	Square R & W & S	1 case 2 cwt. hardware	
Do. do.	do.	1 case 2 cwt. hardware	

wire rat-age, very easy to enter, but the reverse to get out of. When all these arrangements are completed, the party ascend the neighbouring trees, where platforms are erected, furnished with chairs, from whence the spectators can view the whole proceedings unmolested. A well-trained elephant is then conducted by its keeper into the kraal, and, on a given signal, it commences a series of the most painful moanings and screechings imaginable; presently our tross elephant from the kraal, and holds a wild, this makes the decay double his lamentations, and the victim, perceiving the spot from whence the wailings proceed, at last discovers the aperture, and the next moment he is in the trap. One by one at first, but eventually in a string, the animals emerge from the jungle, and follow each other like a flock of sheep into the kraal. As soon as this is full, the miserable traitor desists from his yellings, and, then a number of natives, accustomed to the work, and furnished with coils of strong cord, enter amongst the captives, and the legs ropes, and three brutes together whilst, in a supreme state of alarm, they remain huddled in a heap, and apparently looking to each other for some luminous explanation as to where on earth they have got to. It never enters their heads to break down the kraal, which they might very easily accomplish. The party located in the trees sometimes take their guns to get a shot at the animals before they enter the kraal, but this is no legitimate sport. When each animal has been bound with cords in his next neighbour, other trained elephants are conducted to the scene of action, and one of these is entrusted with the tutelage of two or three of the recently captured ones, whom he immediately leads off into captivity, captive; should they show any obstinacy or disinclination to accompany their new tutor, he inflicts such a belabouring on the miscreants with his proboscis, as soon makes them run for mercy. This same method is also adopted to teach them the use of the prop, by which means he gets a double dose of correction administered, and a most amusing sight is it to witness him teaching their young ones to work at the hands of one of their own species. After having been properly trained, the cost of an elephant is, on the average, about £30. The Ceylon elephant is considerably smaller than its African brother, nine or ten feet being the extreme height of the former.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

CELESTIAL MOUNTAINKANS.

At a corner of a street, we perceived a man talking angrily to a little boy of about 14 years of age who appeared, by the rapidity of his utterance, and various gestures, to be making some retort, which increased the rage of the man; who, becoming red in the face, and exhibiting all the symptoms of excessive passion, finally struck the boy with such force as to knock him down; then, kneeling upon his arms, to prevent his moving, he produced a knife, and drew it swiftly across the boy's throat, notwithstanding the most violent struggles to prevent it. The blood now flowed plentifully over the poor child's neck; and, with the most frightful expression of fiendish passion, the man walked off. Upon our expressing no small surprise that such a diabolical murder should be committed in a public street in broad daylight, and yet the murderer be allowed to go unpunished, our guide very coolly replied, that we should see what would happen presently. Our imagination, of course, pictured to itself a mandarin suddenly appearing, and ordering the murderer to be strangled, or some such summary proceeding; but what was our surprise, when we beheld the very man who had committed the deed come quietly back; and, after lifting the boy's hand, and letting it fall listlessly down again, as if with the intention of seeing if he really had killed him, at length takes him by the arm, and raises him up; when, to our great astonishment, the lad opened his eyes, and showed us that the whole affair had been nothing but a trick, for the successful performance of which he proceeded to collect the small coins which were being showered in from all sides. After having been once seen, this trick has nothing so very wonderful about it, as the boy is, of course, a confederate; and the whole mystery of the throat-cutting lies in the knife, which is so contrived, that the handle contains a quantity of blood, which, by a very slight contrivance, is discharged on to the boy's neck, at the same moment that the blade draws across it; but still the whole is a most admirable piece of acting, especially on the part of the boy when dying; and, in order to excite the public sympathy to the highest possible point, a lad is generally selected, whose appearance is the most interesting, and most likely to create the strongest feeling of compassion.—*Hulton's Five Years in the East.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

DRAKE begs most respectfully to intimate, that he will be most happy to devote two hours daily, viz. 12 to 2, to instruct Your Grace in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., &c.

Terms, Six Dollars per Month.

Colonial Church, 15th February, 1848.

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale at the Stores of the Undersigned,—York Hams and Berkshire Cheese, in first rate condition.

ALSO,

HAMS & CHEESE. JUST landed and for sale at moderate prices...

FRANKLYN & MILNE, Auctioneers. Victoria, 15th February, 1848.

PUBLIC AUCTION AT FRANKLYN & MILNE'S Sale Rooms, on Thursday next...

FRANKLYN & MILNE, Auctioneers. Victoria, 15th February, 1848.

PUBLIC AUCTION AT FRANKLYN & MILNE'S Sale Rooms, on Saturday next...

FRANKLYN & MILNE, Auctioneers. Victoria, 15th February, 1848.

PUBLIC AUCTION MESSRS SMITH & BRIMELOW will sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 17th inst...

FOR SALE A Case of Surgical Instruments (maker DARAN). Apply to M. CLERJON.

SHIP CHANDLERS STORES. And supplies of every description required for Ships use...

SALES Made and Repaired. JUST RECEIVED. A large Assortment of Canvas, Bleached and Unbleached.

CHARLES BUCKTON, Shipping and Commission Agent. Queen's Road, Victoria, 25th Jan., 1848.

FOR SALE. THE Undersigned has just received from London an Invoice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress...

MR R. RUTHERFORD has just received an Invoice of Stores from HERRN DAVIS & Co. consisting of Cheese; Hams; Pickles; Sauces; Mustard; Fatle Currant; Bloom raisins; Vinegar; Anchovy and Horling Paste; Horse radish; Red Herrings; Pickled or Tongues; Leadenhall Beef &c., &c.

MR C. MACKWICK, Auctioneer &c., begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Auction and Commission Rooms, to next door Messrs STROZZA and Co. Queen's Road.

SHIPPING ARTICLES, according to the recent act (Victoria 7 & 8) for sale at this office Office "Friend of China," Victoria, 10th October, 1845.

LINGUIST'S REPORTS and NAVY BILLS for sale at this Office. Office Friend of China, 28th Dec., 1844.

BILLS OF LADING FOR THE OVERLAND ROUTE. FOR sale at this office, four forms of Bills of Lading for goods or specie shipped by the P. & O. Company's Steam packets...

FOR SALE.—At the office of this paper, Commodore's cheque books. Ships Articles, with an abstract of the merchant's act endorsed on the back. Powers of Attorney, after forms by Chitty. Charterparties, after forms by Chitty. Bills of Lading. Chinese Tariff of imports, and exports, for sailing houses.

WRECK OF THE "QUEEN VICTORIA"—From the account which we have received of this accident, we learn that the collision took place between 4 and 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning...

On being left to herself the steamer became quite logg'd, in which state she remained till about eight o'clock, when the Anzac (Cork steamer) came to her assistance...

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. AT HONGKONG. Feb. 11, Torrington, D'Arcy, from Whampoa. 12, Sarah L. McNally, from Singapore 2nd January and Canton. 13, Amalia Louisa, Okham, from Shanghai 6th February. 14, H. M. Barque Royalist, Commander Gordon, from Singapore 3rd Jan. 15, H. M. S. Melampus, Captain Campbell, from Singapore 2nd January. 16, Dart (Am.), Porter, from Whampoa. 17, Gem, from. 18, Antonia, Thompson, from.

DEPARTURES. FROM HONGKONG. Feb. 13, Alligator, Cook, Shanghai. 14, N. S. de Luz, Jesus, Singapore and Penang. FROM MACAO. Feb. 1, Frances Barclay, Mathews, Liverpool. FROM SIANGHAI. Feb. 1, Frances Barclay, Mathews, Liverpool.

CALCUTTA SHIPPING. Arrivals.—December 8, Antelope (Am.) from Macao 21st Oct. and Kelpie, Sime, Hongkong 29th Oct., Earl of Balcarras, Hogg, Hongkong 22nd November. PENANG SHIPPING. Arrival.—January 8, Greyhound, Hutchinson, from Whampoa 12th Jany. Departures.—January 7, Clarendon (Am.), Easterbrook, Singapore and China; 11, Greyhound, Hutchinson, Madras.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING. Arrivals.—January 16, Minerva, Coleman, from Hongkong 6th Jany.; 17, Kiembien (Dutch), Pereira, Amoy 2nd do.; Friends, Elvin, Amoy 5th do.; King Henry, Vanderhorst, Amoy 5th do. Departures.—January 15, Esaurin, Shire, Calcutta; 18, John (Swedish), Osterberg, Calcutta.

SHIPPING IN CHINA.

Table with columns: Ship, Tons, Masters, Consignees. Includes vessels like H. M. Ship Melampus, Brig Dimalda, Brig Columbus, etc.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Table with columns: Ships, At, Tons, Masters, Consignees. Lists various merchant vessels and their destinations.

Table with columns: Ships, At, Tons, Masters, Consignees. Lists shipping arrivals and departures from various ports like Hongkong, Whampoa, Canton, etc.

VESSLS LOADING.

Table with columns: FOR LONDON, NEW YORK, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BATAVIA, JAYA, STRAITS, SINGAPORE, SYDNEY, AMOY. Lists loading schedules for various destinations.

VESSLS EXPECTED.

Table with columns: FROM LONDON, FROM LIVERPOOL, FROM PORTSMOUTH, FROM PLYMOUTH, FROM SHIELDS, FROM PANDEVO, FROM LONDONDEBRY, FROM ROTTERDAM, FROM CALCUTTA, FROM CANTON, FROM SINGAPORE. Lists expected arrivals from various ports.