

(From the China Mail, February 24.)

No. IV.—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Imported into the Port of CANTON, in 176 British Vessels of 78,763 Tons, and 73 Hongkong Lorches of 4,285 Tons, from the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1847, viz.:

NO. IN TARIFF	DEMONINATION OF ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.	FROM WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES.	ESTIMATED VALUE IN SPANISH \$.
I. BRITISH MANUFACTURES AND STAPLE ARTICLES.				
1.—Manufactures of Wool.				
47	Broad Cloth, Spanish Stripes Habak and Medium Cloth.	Change 140,328		\$ 7,744 05
	" 40 7/8			5,742
	Narrow Woollens, not described	360,166		491,275
	Long Ells	135,524		286,176
	Camlets	19,348		30,264
	Bombazines	3,614		4,005
	Blankets	1,084		3,416
	Woollens, not enumerated.	22,006		32,650
2.—Manufactures of Cotton.				
	Long Cloth, white	Pieces 123,477		\$ 75,467
	Do. grey and twilled	" 440,871		1,210,250
	Cambrics and Muslins	" 194		333
	Chinzies and Prints	" 9,114		23,853
	Handkerchiefs	Doz. 14,248		35,220
	Gingham, Pulloes, Dyed Cotton		London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Singapore, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Victoria, Hongkong	25,113
	Valves, Watereens, Silk and Cotton Mixtures, Woolen Cotton Mixtures, and all kinds of Fancy goods.	Value \$ 25,118		
14	Cotton Yarn and Thread	Piculs 27,745		630,756
3.—Miscellaneous articles, raw and Manufactured.				
	Clocks and Watches, including Telescopes, Writing Desks, and Dressing Cases, Hardware, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Perfumery, &c.	Value \$ 10,256		10,256
10	Flints	Piculs 3,902		1,622
50	Glass and Glassware	Value \$ 5,580		5,580
30	Iron in Bars, Rods, Hoops, &c.	Piculs 6,005		25,634
	Lead, plate	" 780		4,657
	Tin plates	Boxes 601		4,543
40	Smalts	Piculs 111		1,224
45	Wine, Beer, and Spiritus	Value \$ 12,825		12,824
II. PRODUCTS OF INDIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.				
3	Beetelnut	Piculs 2,174		8,154
4	Bicho de Mar	" 657		23,904
5	Cloves	" 361		7,408
12	Cotton, viz. Bombay, Bengal, Madras, Miscellaneous.	Piculs 470,571		4,685,572
15	Cochineal	Catties 12,810		32,654
17	Elephants' teeth	" 12,786		15,681
18	Fishaws	Piculs 1,238		56,475
24	Gum Olibanum, not further described.	Value \$ 3,770		3,922
25	Florns, Buffalo and Bullock	Piculs 210		5,238
29	Mother of Pearl shells	" 144		738
33	Tin in Blocks	" 39		692
32	Pepper	" 5,255		32,664
33	Putechuck	" 1,520		9,932
34	Retanas	" 7,433		26,718
35	Rice and Pulse	" 5,916		11,572
36	Rosa Maloes	Catties 4,249		3,967
38	Sharks fins	Piculs 4,998		119,345
39	Skins and Furs, viz. Ox hides, Land-otter, Hare, Rabbit, Beaver, and Raccoon Skins	No. 14,573		28,982
41	Soap	Piculs 155		1,492
40	Wood, Sandal, not Sim	" 19,197		193,226
	" Sim	" 630		2,075
III. MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS AND ARTICLES NOT IN THE TARIFF.				
Including Alum, Amber, Asafetida, Blue Stone, Conch, Coral rough and Coral beads, Copperware, Culbear, Cornelian Stones and Beads, Catch, Earthenware, Furniture, Oil Essential, Pumice Stone, Phisic, Sea otter Tails, Sea horse Teeth, Snuff, Stationery, Timber, Tortoise shell, Wood ware				
				165,360
Total of Imports in British Ships				\$ 9,925,700
At the Exchange of 4s. 4d. per Dollar				£ 2,085,581

NO. IN TARIFF	DEMONINATION OF ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES.	TO WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES.	ESTIMATED VALUE IN SPANISH \$.
I. RAW PRODUCE.				
1	Alum	Piculs 10,800		10,768
2	Aniseed Star	" 366	Bombay, Calcutta, Madras	3,574
	Arawic	" 459		5,426
10	Canees	" 225	London, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Australia, Sandwich Islands, Montreal	2,045
11	Castor Cutchery	" 315		65,432
12	Cassia Lignea	" 5,020		2,366
13	China Root	" 287		9,622
28	Hartal or Orpiment	" 787	Bombay, Calcutta, Madras	49,226
	Quinckiver	" 399		49,641
45	Rhubarb	" 4,022	London, Bombay, Australia	1,405,712
46	Silk, raw, organzine, coarses of refuse	" 459	London, Liverpool, Bombay	234,206
	" 3,670			307,732
52	Sugar, raw	" 90,428	Bombay, Australia and Sandwich Islands	452,140
58	Tea	" 336,406	Gr. Britian, India, Australia, Sandwich Is., Montreal	11,844,222
II. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.				
4	Bangles, or Glass Arnieles	Boxes 198	London, Bombay, Calcutta	14,516,192
5	Bamboo ware	Piculs 62		1,010
6	Bass leaf	Boxes 590		28,560
8	Bone and Horn ware	Catties 576	London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Australia, Sandwich Islands, Montreal	656
14	China ware	Piculs 1,362		34,650
16	Copper, Tin, and Pewter ware	" 430		21,650
18	Crackers and Fireworks	" 1,200		6,454
20	Fans of all sorts	Catties 4,662		6,982
21	Furniture	Piculs 12	Australia	3,981
24	Glass and Glass ware	" 359	Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Sydney, and Hobart Town	7,012
25	Glass Beads	Boxes 1,754		35,430
27	Gross Cloth	Catties 2,799		8,507
29	Iron, Mother of Pearl, Sandal Wood, and Tortoise-shell ware	" 1,589	London, Liverpool, Leith, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, Australia, Sandwich Islands, and Montreal	23,522
30	Kityalos	Boxes 2,116		19,730
31	Lacquered ware	Piculs 383	Do.	20,460
33	Mats and Matting	" 3,271		16,738
34	Nankeens and Cotton Cloth	" 337	London, Liverpool, Sand- wich Islands	1,710
2	Oil of Aniseed	" 12	Bombay, Calcutta	8,127
12	" Castin	" 13	Bombay, Madras	84,860
41	Paper of all sorts	" 3,992	London, Liverpool, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Australia, Sandwich Islands	25,571
43	Preserves	Boxes 6,065	London, Liverpool, British India, Australia, Sandwich Islands, Siam, Montreal	305,584
44	Rattan ware	Piculs 298	London, Australia, &c.	1,560
46	Silk Thread and Ribbands	Catties 46	Bombay, Australia, Sand- wich Islands	210,967
47	Silk and Cotton Mixtures	" 51,053	Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, Siam, Sandwich Islands	7,859
50	Soy	Piculs 180		80,722
53	Sugar Candy	" 26,468		
59	Trunks of Leather and Wood	Nests 358		
61	Vermilion	Boxes 1,500		
III. MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS AND ARTICLES NOT IN THE TARIFF.				
Including Camphor, Cubes, Chinese Copper Coin, Crockery, Dyestuffs, Ready-made Clothes, Artificial Flowers, Caps, Cloth Calicoes, Incomes, Sticks, China Indigo, Glass, Gumboge, Honey, China Ink, Lanterns, Marble Slabs, Mirrors, Musk, Oil Paintings, Pictures on Rice Paper, Pearla facitious, Shoes, Tinfoil, Gunmeric, Silk Umbrellas, and Wood ware				
Total of Exports in British Ships				\$ 15,721,940
At the Exchange of 4s. 4d. per Dollar				£ 3,406,440

REMARKS.—The preceding Returns have been compiled from the entries in the Books kept in this Office, and the Customs specified for those that have paid duty. The Weights and Measures used are those in use at Canton. 1 Catty is equal to 14 Pound Avoirdupois, and 100 Catties correspond with 134lbs in England. 1 Chang is four English yards nearly. The Value given has in many instances been computed upon the average prices of the year in the Canton Market, and where this has been found impracticable, an approximate estimate has been substituted. The reduction of the Spanish Dollars into Sterling has been made at the average Exchange of the year, 4s. 4d. per Dollar.

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR, — Her Majesty's Consul.

Canton, 31st December, 1847.

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

LATEST DATES.			
England	Dec. 24	Sydney	Jan. 12
United States	Dec. 1	Batavia	Feb. 1
Calcutta	Jan. 20	Singapore	Feb. 9
Bombay	Jan. 18	Manila	Feb. 26
Madras	Jan. 25	Singapore	Feb. 26

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.
VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8th, 1848.

NOTICE.—Disease Service will for the present be discontinued in the building adjoining the Post-Office and opposite to the Club-House, on Sundays at 11 A. M., 4 P. M., and 1 past 6 P. M.; and on Tuesdays at 11 P. M.
VINCENT STAMTON,
Victoria, 1st Feb., 1848.
Colonial Chaplain.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. This congregation, conducted for the present by the Rev. W. C. Burns, will meet every Sabbath, in the Bangalow immediately behind the Old House.
The hours of Disease Service will be 11 A. M., and 1 past 6 P. M.
Victoria, 27th December, 1847

The Register, with very questionable taste, continues to discuss a matter upon which he had better have said nothing as he is not in a position to give an opinion.—We allude to the refusal of the Agents for the local office to insure the *Amoy Packet*, and the consequent refusal of the Agents for other offices to take a risk on that vessel, they being tied down by positive orders to follow the example of the local office in this particular. On the 20th of February, the Register denied that the Indian Offices are guided by the local office, and the denial was fortified by the allegation that "the numerous and most respectable firms who act as Agents in China for different Insurance Offices would not make themselves subservient to any one." The person who

talks thus must know little of the strict line of duty laid down to these Agents; they have no choice in the matter; their instructions are explicit, and of this fact the Editor of the Register could easily have satisfied himself had he wished to do so. Yesterday the Register takes up a new line of defence; the respectability of the Agents is now an ample refutation of the charges of Messrs Murrow & Co.; but this is at best a weak argument, and one that may not satisfy a large portion of this community. Before taking up the subject, the Editor should have been in a position to disprove the charge, which he has not done, further than by assertions, and a very simple avowal that the local offices insure the *Lorcha Ann* to Amoy! Messrs Murrow & Co. will reply,—"true Mr Editor, but the owners of the *Ann* are not rivals to your friends in the Amoy market,—and we are." The Register, on Tuesday week, denied with indignation the existence of a coalition to monopolize the markets on the coast; yesterday he tacitly admits the fact, but we will quote,—"The attempt to establish a monopoly by underselling other parties resorting to the same port is a very different affair (different from refusing to insure a rival's vessel.—E. F. of G.) The goods being their own, they have a right to dispose of them at what prices they can obtain or think proper without thereby doing any thing morally wrong." Admit the monopoly, and the refusal to insure demands the explanation which has been withheld. Such an explanation may be in every respect satisfactory to all parties, and it is therefore the more to be regretted that it has not been freely given.
At present we do not intend entering fully upon the nature of Insurances in China. The

question is one involving important interests, and requires minute investigation, and mature consideration. The Chamber of Commerce at Canton appears the proper place for an enquiry; and we hope the duty will be spared the local press, by the public spirit of some of the members of the Chamber. If abuses have crept into the Insurance Offices, it were better that they were quietly removed; or of this cannot be done, that the public be protected by the introduction of a system of underwriting similar to that followed at Lloyd's; but as we have said, the subject requires a careful investigation, and this duty devolves upon the Chamber of Commerce. Messrs Murrow & Co.'s letter has drawn public attention to the matter, which is the first step towards the removal of an evil, or of its non-existence being demonstrated.

Our Contemporary of the Friend of China has taken a different view of the communication from Messrs Murrow & Co. inserted in our last number, from what we then expressed. We had no wish to raise the two great firms above the level of their fellow men. In believing with our Contemporary that they are highly respectable and their integrity unimpeachable, we considered that a charge ought not lightly to be brought against them, which if true would be completely at variance with such a character. The attempt to establish a monopoly by underselling other parties resorting to the same port is a very different affair. The goods being their own, they have a right to dispose of them at what prices they can obtain or think proper without thereby doing any thing morally wrong. In their transactions connected with insurance the case is widely different. Bidders acting for the local offices, of which they are principal shareholders, each of the firms acts as agents for several other Insurance Companies; and instead of doing the best they can for the interests of their constituents, they used the power lent to them to promote their own private purposes, they would be underselling the high character our Contemporary gives them, and which we still think ought to have saved them from such an imputation.—*Hongkong Register, March 7.*

We have been favoured with the following Abstract of the Dutch trade with China for the last twenty-two years; during that long period the Consular duties were faithfully and zealously performed by Mr M. J. Sennan Basel. We hear that Mr Sennan Basel has been succeeded in his Consular appointment by R. Brown, Esq., Secretary to the Factors of the Netherlands trading Society at Batavia.

EXTRACT OF THE REGISTER, KEPT AT THE NETHERLANDS CONSULATE AT CANTON, REGARDING THE TRADE UNDER DUTCH COLORS, AT CANTON AND MACAO.

Year.	Tonnage last Year.	Value Imports.	Value Exports.
1823	16,212	\$ 1,110,050	\$ 1,091,710
1824	12,986	" 659,000	" 600,000
1827	15,715	" 720,540	" 945,000
1828	17,979	" 841,928	" 210,000
1829	13,965	" 477,076	" 450,000
1830	720	" 242,600	" 20,000
1831	16,290	" 318,800	" 31,000
1832	3083	" 467,128	" 183,665
1833	20,777	" 224,000	" 70,000
1834	410	" 165,250	" 70,000
1835	600	" 147,700	" 79,500
1836	4793	" 628,530	" 620,000
1837	11,164	" 708,000	" 418,000
1838	669	" 156,600	" 202,000
1839	613	" 240,000	" 170,000
1840	853	" 185,000	" 160,000
1841	170	" 27,000	" 23,000
1842	—	" No statement in the Register	" —
1843	923	" 168,000	" 90,000
1844	3841	" 1,180,744.76	" 1,023,744.76
1845	3075	" 978,074	" 601,113.6
1846	3483	" 1,350,800	" 1,002,382.5
1847	3497	" 1,470,400	" 740,571

Compiled from the Registers and Manifests retained at the Consulate Canton, in China, Feb., 1848.
M. J. SENNAN BASEL,
The Netherl. Consul.

The following exposure requires no comment but is another proof of the spirit which he controlled the government paper in its reckless career for the last twelve months.

"In the *China Mail* of 10th February, the Editor gives a list of Queries, submitted to H. M. Visser Consul at Canton, with that Gentleman's replies regarding the *Jaqueta* at Canton. The list is repeated in the *Overland Mail* of 27th February. For reasons best known to himself he thought proper in both issues to omit three of the Queries with the replies, which we now submit that the public may have the whole matter of the cases before them."

Query.—In all our enquiries had Mr. Murrow & Co. any facilities for surreptitiously recording the names of the insured, and affixing himself to the papers so recently given to the local office?
Answer.—It is not consistent to have surreptitiously the names and bodily personages of Mr. Murrow & Co. in the papers which he has so much been seen in from the evening of Wednesday last till one o'clock A.M. of Saturday the 10th. The surgical notes of

gentlemen, were read in each case to the Jurists; questions were asked and answers given, upon which the verdicts were returned.

It is to be remembered that in the four first inquests which were held in one day, Thursday, notes were not taken, neither were there any facilities for doing so.

Query.—Does Mr. Mole's name occur in the record of the proceedings in any of the inquests whose Mr. Crompton acted as foreman, and which record was signed by him?

Answer.—Mr. Mole's name does not appear in the record of any of the inquests whose Mr. Crompton acted as foreman.

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only 3,000 troops to oppose them, and promotions and rewards are bestowed upon them.

Treasury Defalcations.—Certain parties responsible for this or for the release on payment of six months for being completed.

The Unsubdued Tribes of Mountaineers.—These tribes of the mountains (as the Chinese call them) occupying the high ranges between Kwang-sei and Ho-nan, have according to a memorial made to the Emperor, Government of Ho-nan province, been making incursions into the mountainous districts, burning and plundering.

Catching Robbers.—The officers who distinguished themselves by apprehending robbers having hitherto been recommended to the Emperor for promotion and reward in various ways, the Board of Officers, and the Board of Revenue, are directed to investigate and resolve upon one mode for all, and to report the same.

Officers.—A list of the Civil and Military Officers sent into the provinces during the 14th month accompanies this Gazette.

The Hongkong Telegraph and Courier.—We have no mention of continuing the thread of the controversy with the Delhi Gazette, subject of the illustration of Malwa opium, and the culture of the drug in the Empire of China itself, where both importation and growth are generally prohibited.

The Gazette continues.—A work Government is obliged to compile at the expense of the Emperor, is now in progress, and will be published in the course of the year.

Our object was to show, that Opium smuggling existed in China, which was supposed to be not notorious to the fact to be doubted by any one—but that it existed in defiance of their very "death-ban," and that it was increasing in extent.

We can only say, in reply to this, that Opium Smuggling is carried on very openly; and that the opposition to it—kept up for years—has been a perfect farce.

We deeply regret to have to record another Court Martial on an officer of Her Majesty's Army, for drunkenness and other serious offences.

Head Quarters, Simla, 4th December, 1847. No. 4th.—In continuation of a General Court Martial notice of the 23rd inst. on Wednesday the 3rd day of November 1847 Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John Augustus Macdonald, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, was tried on the following charges:

1st. In having been in a state of intoxication at the mess-room of the Regiment between the hours of two and three o'clock on the 23rd inst.

2nd. Charge.—For having, in his statement made before a Court of Enquiry held at Dinapore, on the 6th of September 1847, falsely asserted that Lieutenant Smith and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, were intoxicated at the time and place stated in the first charge.

3rd. Charge.—The Court, having minutely weighed and considered the evidence, found in support of the prosecution, together with that adduced in support of the defence, that the prisoner Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Macdonald, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, was guilty of the first instance of the first charge.

4th. Charge.—The Court, having minutely weighed and considered the evidence, found in support of the prosecution, together with that adduced in support of the defence, that the prisoner Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Macdonald, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, was guilty of the second instance of the first charge.

5th. Charge.—The Court, having minutely weighed and considered the evidence, found in support of the prosecution, together with that adduced in support of the defence, that the prisoner Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Macdonald, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, was guilty of the third instance of the first charge.

6th. Charge.—The Court, having minutely weighed and considered the evidence, found in support of the prosecution, together with that adduced in support of the defence, that the prisoner Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Macdonald, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, was guilty of the fourth instance of the first charge.

7th. Charge.—The Court, having minutely weighed and considered the evidence, found in support of the prosecution, together with that adduced in support of the defence, that the prisoner Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Macdonald, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, was guilty of the fifth instance of the first charge.

8th. Charge.—The Court, having minutely weighed and considered the evidence, found in support of the prosecution, together with that adduced in support of the defence, that the prisoner Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Macdonald, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, was guilty of the sixth instance of the first charge.

9th. Charge.—The Court, having minutely weighed and considered the evidence, found in support of the prosecution, together with that adduced in support of the defence, that the prisoner Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Macdonald, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, was guilty of the seventh instance of the first charge.

10th. Charge.—The Court, having minutely weighed and considered the evidence, found in support of the prosecution, together with that adduced in support of the defence, that the prisoner Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Macdonald, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, was guilty of the eighth instance of the first charge.

11th. Charge.—The Court, having minutely weighed and considered the evidence, found in support of the prosecution, together with that adduced in support of the defence, that the prisoner Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Macdonald, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, was guilty of the ninth instance of the first charge.

12th. Charge.—The Court, having minutely weighed and considered the evidence, found in support of the prosecution, together with that adduced in support of the defence, that the prisoner Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Macdonald, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, was guilty of the tenth instance of the first charge.

13th. Charge.—The Court, having minutely weighed and considered the evidence, found in support of the prosecution, together with that adduced in support of the defence, that the prisoner Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Macdonald, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, was guilty of the eleventh instance of the first charge.

14th. Charge.—The Court, having minutely weighed and considered the evidence, found in support of the prosecution, together with that adduced in support of the defence, that the prisoner Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Macdonald, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, was guilty of the twelfth instance of the first charge.

15th. Charge.—The Court, having minutely weighed and considered the evidence, found in support of the prosecution, together with that adduced in support of the defence, that the prisoner Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Macdonald, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, was guilty of the thirteenth instance of the first charge.

16th. Charge.—The Court, having minutely weighed and considered the evidence, found in support of the prosecution, together with that adduced in support of the defence, that the prisoner Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Macdonald, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, was guilty of the fourteenth instance of the first charge.

17th. Charge.—The Court, having minutely weighed and considered the evidence, found in support of the prosecution, together with that adduced in support of the defence, that the prisoner Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Macdonald, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, was guilty of the fifteenth instance of the first charge.

18th. Charge.—The Court, having minutely weighed and considered the evidence, found in support of the prosecution, together with that adduced in support of the defence, that the prisoner Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Macdonald, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, was guilty of the sixteenth instance of the first charge.

19th. Charge.—The Court, having minutely weighed and considered the evidence, found in support of the prosecution, together with that adduced in support of the defence, that the prisoner Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Macdonald, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, was guilty of the seventeenth instance of the first charge.

20th. Charge.—The Court, having minutely weighed and considered the evidence, found in support of the prosecution, together with that adduced in support of the defence, that the prisoner Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Macdonald, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, was guilty of the eighteenth instance of the first charge.

21st. Charge.—The Court, having minutely weighed and considered the evidence, found in support of the prosecution, together with that adduced in support of the defence, that the prisoner Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Macdonald, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, was guilty of the nineteenth instance of the first charge.

22nd. Charge.—The Court, having minutely weighed and considered the evidence, found in support of the prosecution, together with that adduced in support of the defence, that the prisoner Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Macdonald, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, was guilty of the twentieth instance of the first charge.

23rd. Charge.—The Court, having minutely weighed and considered the evidence, found in support of the prosecution, together with that adduced in support of the defence, that the prisoner Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Macdonald, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, was guilty of the twenty-first instance of the first charge.

24th. Charge.—The Court, having minutely weighed and considered the evidence, found in support of the prosecution, together with that adduced in support of the defence, that the prisoner Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Macdonald, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, was guilty of the twenty-second instance of the first charge.

25th. Charge.—The Court, having minutely weighed and considered the evidence, found in support of the prosecution, together with that adduced in support of the defence, that the prisoner Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Macdonald, of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, was guilty of the twenty-third instance of the first charge.

180 Cape Mounted Riflemen under Captain Hogg, 200 of Captain Hogg's Levy, and 100 Boraers, to move towards the scene of the late massacre—an order which was so promptly obeyed that the whole force reached a point a few miles from the General's Camp the same night. Here they were joined by 200 73d; a troop of 7th Dragon Guard under Sir Harry Darrell—and some Kat River Boraers—the whole under the guidance of Lieut. Bisset.

The General, Sir George Berkeley, with his Staff, joined just before day light. This force was shortly afterwards divided—100 men of the 73d under Major Price, moving across the right shoulder of the mountain, while 100 men of the 73d under Captain Brown, with 150 of Hogg's Levy, and 100 Kat River Levy ascended its left shoulder. In the mean time Colonel Somerset, with the Boraers, worked to the extreme right, endeavouring to effect the passage of the river below the head, but which was found to be impracticable, and the General ascended the face of the mountain, taking up his position on the summit, so as to command a fine and distinct view of all the operations below. From this elevation—many hundreds of cattle and Kafirs were seen—the latter having taken up a most favourable position in a large bed of the river forming a Peninsula, only accessible by a narrow rocky ridge, to reach which it was necessary to climb down some shivering rocks, and ascend as precipitous as to be quite unfeasible for horses.

At this point it was seen that the enemy was determined to make a stand; on which the General ordered Lieutenant Macdonald with a party of Cape Corps to move up the face of the mountain, and if possible, force the position. This detachment was the first that reached the point, and was soon joined by Captains Hogg's Levy, and Owen's Boraers, followed by two companies of the 73d, under Captain Brown, who came up in flank, skirmishing up, and held the pass while the Provisionals and Cape Corps were moving the Provisionals, and skirmishing with the enemy. The Kafirs showed great determination, but could resist the impetuosity of our troops, who rushed fearlessly over every difficulty, and drove the enemy before them wherever seen. The results of the engagement were 23 Kafirs killed, and 100 of our men, and one troop horse. Upwards of 200 head of cattle, and several guns, were captured from the Kafirs, and all the horses belonging to the deceased officers. One was taken in the fight (Captain Baker's) the other came into the Camp badly wounded in the head. The Kafirs succeeded in swimming a large drove of oxen across the Kye. The gallantry and activity of Colonel Somerset throughout this affair were conspicuous. Directing, under the General, the whole of the operations below the mountain, he displayed the most perfect acquaintance with the habits of the enemy, and the nature of the country, and was to be seen at every point where danger presented itself, or direction was needed, and ably and zealously he was supported by every officer and man engaged in one of the severest field days ever experienced since the commencement of the present contest. Previous to the engagement the men had marched, between 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and daybreak on Monday, upwards of 30 miles, and that not along well beaten roads, but across a most difficult and uninviting country. The general, who viewed the whole of the operations from the summit of the mountain, expressed, we are informed, his high admiration of the indomitable spirit of our troops, and the precision and beauty with which every movement was executed.

—This.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MANILA. (From the New Weekly General Price Current, Weekly 19.)

REMARKS ON THE MARKET.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Cloth.—We have been informed that all the sales that we have lately made from the cargo of the *Formosa*, &c., have been at reduced prices, that the demand in general has been very moderate, and money very scarce.

Sugar.—We do not hear of any transactions in current quality and prices likely to go below the last contracts for that quality, Borneo sundries in some demand for Sydney.

Coffee.—We hear that some has been offered at 83 per picul.

Hemp.—Continues in great request and eagerly bought as it arrives. The last purchases in the river have been at 85 1/2 per picul unwatered.

Indigo.—Nothing doing in the article.

Rice.—No demand except for the neighbouring villages.

Sapanwood.—Looking down and the demand slackening.

Sugars.—We have had two auctions this month, the last yesterday. There were no bidders above the Government fixed prices, and only a few were sold at those rates.

Exchange on Batavia.—We have been informed that 80s. Bills have been negotiated at 4 7/8 for the present mail, to sell on the 9th for Singapore and that they are freely offered at that rate.

Tonnage.—One or two English vessels wanted for England, and likely to obtain 2500 for freight.

CHINA AND HONGKONG, HONGKONG, 1848.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will deposit of Bills on the Local Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and on the Governor-General of India, at 30 days sight, to the extent that may be required for the public service, on the terms now generally in use for this purpose, with the usual discount, on the 15th inst. at 10 o'clock, on Monday, the 9th inst.

F. B. CARPENTER, D. A. C. G.

