THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

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[illegible] F 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 Prices 14 Dollars, 8½ Dollars, and 5 Dollars, for the periods of Twelve, Six, and Three Months respectively: Single Numbers, to Subscribers 25 cents each; to Non-Subscribers, 1 Rupee. Parties sailing or [illegible] to the Office for papers are requested to *pay cash*.

[TER]MS OF ADVERTISING,—Ten lines and under, 1 Dollar; additional, 10 cents ℔ line. Repetitions one-third of the first insertion. Ships,—First insertion, 2 Dollars; subsequent insertions 45 cents. Advertisements to have written on the face of them, the number of times they are required to appear, otherwise they will be published until countermanded. In all instances, those who are not Subscribers, require [to pa]y in advance.

FOR
[illegible] CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY,
Also, *en route* to the above,
[illegible] PENANG, GALLE—MALTA, SUEZ, ADEN [illegible], COCHIN, CALICUT, CANNANORE, [M]ANGALORE, GOA, VINGORLA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steam Ship POTTINGER, will leave this for the above places on Monday the 24th of April.
[illegible] will be received on board until Noon, and [illegible] P. M., of the 23rd.

[illegible] CLASS GENERAL PASSAGE.

[illegible]e,	$ 14[illegible]
[illegible]	168
[illegible]	298
[illegible]	365
[illegible] and Bombay,	451
[illegible]	643
[illegible] (Transit through Egypt included)	768
[Eng]land, do. do. do.	792

[illegible] particulars regarding FREIGHT and [a]pply at the P. & O. S. N. Company's [Office, Ho]ngkong.

J. A. OLDING, *Agent.*

[Hongkong,] 20th March, 1848.

NOTICE.

[THE P. &] O. S. N. COMPANY's, will from this [date under]take the conveyance of Specie from [illegible] the Straits, to Southampton, under the [illegible] specified in their customary Bill of [illegible] at 2½ per cent.

J. A. OLDING,—*Agent.*

[P. & O.] S. N. Company's Office
[Vic]toria, 21st December, 1847.

FOR SALE.

[M]ARINE LOT No. 12, situated on the Queen's Road, Victoria, with the [illegible] thereon, at present in possession of the [Undersigned.]

Also the allotment of Land, and Buildings at [Sh]anghai, known as the NIE-KEE Property.

[For] Plans and full particulars, apply to,

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Canton, 2[illegible] February, 1848.

TO LET.

SPACIOUS Godowns and dwelling house, built [of] Gr[anite] and lately occupied by Messrs Thos. Ri[pley] & Co. The property is situated near the cen[tre] of the Town, (Victoria, Hongkong) and has a water frontage. Apply on the Premises, to,

SYME, MUIR & Co.
or to THOMAS RIPLEY & Co.,
Shanghai.

TO LET.

[THE] Building on the Queen's Road, known as [the] Keying House. Also a Bungalow in [illegible] Street. Apply to,

BUSH & Co.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1847.

PROPERTY IN SHANGHAI.

F[OR] SALE.—The allotment of Land with spacious Godowns and Dwelling House erected [illegible], at present in possession of the Undersigned. [For] further particulars apply to Messrs RAWLE, D[UUS &] Co. Hongkong; or,

[T]AIT, HARGREAVES & Co.,
Shanghai.

[illegible] 1848.

NOTICE.

[W]e this day admitted Mr DUNCAN JAMES [KAY] and Mr KIRKMAN FINLAY as Partners [in our Fi]rm which will in future be carried on [under the St]yle of THOMSON, FINLAY & Co.

FINLAY & Co.

[illegible] 1st July, 1847.

NOTICE.

[MR SPEN]CER COMPTON is authorised to [sign our] Firm by Procuration.

CHA SP. COMPTON & Co.

[illegible] 28th February, 1848.

NOTICE.

[THE Copar]tnership heretofore existing under the [Style] of [illegible], BOURNE & Co., expired this [by] limitation; the affairs of the house will be [wound] up by ROBERT P. DE SILVER.

ROBERT P. DE SILVER.
H. F. BOURNE.
Surviving Partners

[illegible] September, 1847.

NOTICE.

[CH]ARLES MELVILLE DONALDSON [is admitt]ed a Partner in our Business, his Interest and responsibility having commenced on the [illegible] 1848.
[Business] will be carried on under the name [illegible] & Co.

P. M. RICHARDS.
C. M. DONALDSON.

[illegible] Mr RICHARD RAW[illegible] [illegible] to be in our company from the [illegible] 1848.

RICHARDS & Co.

[illegible] February, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr DUNCAN JAMES KAY in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last.

TURNER & Co.

Victoria, Hongkong, 26th January, 1848.

NOTICE.

MR JAMES WITHINGTON, is authorized to sign our firm in CHINA by procuration.

REISS & Co.

Canton, 24th March, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Style of DRINKER, HEYL & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

S. DRINKER is authorised to settle all Accounts of the Firm.

SANDWITH DRINKER.
WILLIAM S. HEYL.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will continue the AGENCY and GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the Style of DRINKER, & Co., at the place of Business lately occupied by DRINKER, HEYL & Co.

Goods taken on Storage at reasonable charges, landed and trans-shipped on account of parties absent.

SANDWITH DRINKER.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL claims against the Estate of JOHN POPE, Esq, deceased, must be sent in to the undersigned before the 25th day of May, 1848; otherwise they will not be included in the scheme of division.

All persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to,

CHAS. ST GEO. CLEVERLY,
Attorney for the Administratix.

Victoria, 17th January, 1848.

THE HONGKONG AND CANTON STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

PERSONS desirous of holding SHARES in the Company are requested to apply without delay either to Mr CAMPBELL in Hongkong, or to Mr D. JARDINE in Canton.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1848.

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.

SHEATHING COPPER. Apply to,

GIBB, LIVINGTON & Co.

Honghong, 7th May, 1847.

FOR SALE.

BANCA TIN. Apply to,

OLYPHANT & Co,
Canton.

14th August, 1847.

FRANKLYN & MILNE,
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, AND BROKERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS &c.

GOODS Bought or Exchanged, Sold by Public or Private Sale; also Landed, and Stored in dry and secure Godowns. General business transacted for Parties absent.

ON SALE.

Every description of Ship and Cabin Stores; Salt Provisions; fine American Flour; Navy Bread; Europe and Manila Cordage; Gunpowder, coarse and fine; Guns, large and small; Shot, of sizes; Chain Cables; Anchors; Canvass; Paints, Oils, &c.; Pine Spars, from 60 to 70 feet; and other Articles:

Every description of Wines, and Spirits; Pale East India Ale; Brandy in wood, &c.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1848.

FINE JAVA COFFEE, for Sale.
Apply to,

FRANKLYN & MILNE.

Victoria, 21st March, 1848.

FINE FRESH SELTZER WATER, for sale by,

FRANKLYN & MILNE.

Victoria, 7th April, 1848.

MESSRS FRANKLYN & MILNE have just received an invoice of White and fancy Drills suitable for Gentlemen's Coats and Trousers.

Victoria, 14th April, 1848.

TO THE LADIES OF HONGKONG.

HOLMES & BIGHAM [illegible]

NOTICE,

PARTIES keeping a Book for ICE at the Ice House, and taking it through the Season, will be supplied from this date, at the Rate of 3 Cents per lb. The price to those taking it irregularly will be 4 Cents per lb.

The ICE will be delivered in quantities over 25 lbs. from 4 to 8 A. M. In less amount during all hours of the day.

A few Refrigerators or Boxes adapted for preserving ICE left, which can be had on application at the Ice House.

DRINKER & Co.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1848.

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN Mess Beef and Pork, just landed.
Pickled Tongues, in half Barrels.
Fresh American Flour, of the "Gallego," "Richmond City Mill," and "Haxall" Brands.
Kennedy's Boston Water Crackers, in Tins.
Superior American Butter.
American Navy and Pilot Bread
600 New bright Barrel Muskets, with Bayonets and Fixtures complete.
Winchester's Yellow Soap.
Sperm Candles 4s, 5s, and 6s.
Manila and Europe Rope, of assorted Sizes.
Manila Segars, of New Brands, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
Java and Manila Coffee.
Platform and Counter Scales.
Writing and Copying Ink, in Quarts and Pints.
Tobacco.
White Lead and Paints, of all descriptions.
Paint Oil and Brushes.
A general assortment of Naval Stores.

ALSO,

LIQUORS: Superior Brandy, Dark and Pale, of the following Brands, in Wood and Bottle:—Otard, Dupuy & Co.; J. J Dupuy & Co.; Alex. Seignette; Jas. Hennessy; Dulary, Bellamy & Co.
Common French Brandy, in 1 dozen Cases; Manila Rum.
WINES.—Scott, Penfold & Co.'s Madeira; Hurie & Nephews' superior Pale Sherry.
Geo. IV. Sherry, Duff, Gordon & Co., 1825.
Pure Dry Lisbon.
Old London Dock & Osborne's Table Port.
Clarets—Chateau Leoville, and St Julions.
Champagne, of superior quality.
Jos. Lang & Co.'s Steinberger Cabinet Hock.
Cherry Brandy, in Wood.

AND

A General Assortment of Hardware suitable for the South Sea Islands.

DRINKER & Co.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1848.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Refrigerators or boxes adapted for preserving ICE, landed ex *Hamilton*, by,

DRINKER & Co

Victoria, 22nd April, 1848.

SHIP CHANDLERS STORES.

And supplies of every description required for Ships use, on sale by the undersigned.

SAILS Made and Repaired.

JUST RECEIVED.

A large Assortment of Canvas, Bleached and Unbleached.

ALSO.

Real Edinburgh Ale, East India Pale Ale, &c. &c.

Good dry STORAGE with water frontage.

CHARLES BUCKTON,
Shipping and Commission Agent,

Queen's Road, Victoria, 25th Jan., 1848.

JUST landed and for sale at the Commission and Sale Room of the Undersigned.—A few Loa Cheese, and Butter; also an Invoice of French Boots and Shoes, and a few Pieces of Balzerine for Ladies Dresses at moderate prices.

A. L. DE ENCARNAÇÃO

Hongkong, 7th April, 1848.

CHEAP BREAD AND DINNER ROLLS.

15 LARGE LOAVES for One Dollar, delivered all over Hongkong every morning, at,

J. INESS, *Bakery*,
Queen's Road.

Victoria, 14th April, 1848.

THE following is a list of a few Articles just landed and in beautiful condition,—

Ox Tongues.	Pickles, in ½ gallon Jars, very fine.
Salt Salmon.	Mustard, in ½ lb. Bottles for small families.
Mutton Hams.	Assorted Pastes.
York do.	White Wine Vinegar.
Cumberland Bacon.	Sperm Candles.
Preserved Meats, in 1, 2, 3, and 4 lbs. tins.	Prepared Groats.
Preserved Fish, in do.	Curry Powder, and Chutney (quite fresh).
Jars of Prunes.	Red Herrings, &c., &c.
Sauces of every description.	

ALSO.

Bottled.	Sherry,
Ale,	Port, and
Porter,	[illegible]

[illegible]

COCOA NUT OIL, in Casks of about four Picul each, for sale by,

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, 4th April, 1848.

FINE MANILA COFFEE, for sale by,

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, 4th April, 1848.

HOOK AND SELTZER WATER.

BY a late arrival the undersigned have received from Germany a consignment of Hock (1822) in 1 and 4 dozen Cases. Also, Seltzer water in Baskets of 2 dozen pint-stone bottles. Prices moderate.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, 4th April, 1848.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, Chain Cables, and Hawse Pipes of all sizes, An Invoice of Manila, Europe, and Patent Rope.

ALSO

Coffee, and Government Cigars.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

4th November 1846.

FOR SALE.

SALT Provisions, Flour, Rum, Arrack, and Brandy in Wood; Whisky, Cognac, and all kinds of Wines in Bottle.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

4th November 1846.

FOR SALE.

ROMAN Cement, and Window Glass of all sizes. Apply to,

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, 3rd August, 1847.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE at Mr RUTHERFURD'S—

THE HONGKONG ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1848;
with PLAN of and INDEX to the TOWN of VICTORIA, &c.

Price $2½.

Victoria, 3rd March, 1848.

ANNUALS, &c.

JUST Received an Invoice of ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, Annuals, &c., for 1848.

ROBERT RUTHERFURD,
Queen's Road.

Victoria, 14th March, 1848.

FOR SALE at the AUCTION MART, Queen's Road, (Good bad and indifferent) Carriages, Horses, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Gig and Hand Whips, Spurs, Horse Cloths and Clothing, Circingalls, Bitts, Girths, Stirrup Leathers, Martingales Chamois Leather, and all other Horse accoutrements.

Victoria, 14th April, 1848.

FOR SALE.

PRIME Columbia River Beef in Casks, and Columbia River Salmon, ex *Toulon*.

ALSO,

Paint Oil in Demi-johns.

SMITH & BRIMELOW.
No. 1, Woosnam's Buildings,

Victoria, 22nd February, 1848.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

TERMS, Six Dollars per Month.

Colonial Church, 15th February, 1848.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOUND AT ADEN, in July last, a parcel containing BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES. The Owner is requested to apply to the Post-master at Aden, stating all particulars regarding them.

Aden, 6th January, 1848.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A YOUNG MAN qualified to dispense Medicines. Apply at the VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

17th April, 1848.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
[illegible]

SODA WATER AND LEMONADE of superior Quality.

[illegible]

Victoria, [illegible]

[illegible]
Queen's Road, [illegible]

LATEST DATES.

England	Feb.	26	Sydney	Feb.	11
United States	Feb.	10	Batavia	April	1
Calcutta	March	10	Singapore	April	13
Bombay	March	19	Manila	April	5
Madras	March	15	Shanghai	April	14

THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26TH, 1848.

A MEETING of the Subscribers to the Fund for building, ST JOHN'S CHURCH will be held in the residence of W. Dent, Esq., at 5 P. M. of *Thursday*, 27th instant, to elect Trustees for the year 1848-9.

VINCENT STANTON,
Colonial Chaplain.

Victoria, 14th April, 1848.

NOTICE.—*Divine Service* will for the present be conducted in the building adjoining the Post-Office and opposite to the Club House,—on *Sundays* at ½ past 6 A. M., 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; and on *Thursdays* at 7 P. M.

VINCENT STANTON,
Victoria, 24th April, 1848. 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.

The hours of *Divine Service* will be 11 A. M., and ½ past 5 P. M.

Victoria, 27th December, 1847.

THE following report of the London tea marke on the 26th February, brought to Marseilles by express, was received at Singapore too late for the extra of the *Straits Times*, but the publisher forwarded a proof copy which, however, he states had not been corrected:—

TEA—Market rather dull, Congou, midd, 9d to 9½d good 10¼d to 10¾d. Souchong—good 4s 1d to 4s 1½d Hyson—common, 1s 4d to 1½d, fair 1s 8½d. Young Hyson, Canton made 9d to 1s 0½d, good and fine 1s 8½d to 1s 4½d. Imperial—common 1s 2d to 1s 3d. Canton made 10d to 10½d, Gunpowder—common to good 1s 9d to 2s 6¼d, and Canton made 1s 1d to 1s 6d per lb. Common sound Congous are 8d to 8¼d, good common 9d to 9¼d, mid 10d to 11d, good mid and good 1½to 1s 2¼d, fine 1s 4d to 1s 9d. Scented Orange Pekoes 1s to 1s 3d for mid and fine. Plain Orange Pekoes 7d to 9d. Souchongs are 9d to 10d for common. 1s 1d to 1s 6d for mid and good, and fine 1s 6d to 2s 4d. Old Twankay 5d to 6½d, common and fair 8d to 9d. Fine to Hyson kind 10d to 1s 1½d. Common Hyson 11d to 1s 6d, good 1s 7d to 2s 0d, and fine 2s 2d to 3s 8d. Common Young Hyson, 11d to 1s 6d, Hyson 9d to 1s, good and fine 1s 2d to 2s 9d. Common Canton made Imperial 11½d to 1s, mid and good 1s 3d to 1s 10d, fine 2s 3d to 3s 3d Common Canton Gunpowder 1stto 1s 2d, mid and good 1s 6d to 2s 11d, and fine 3s to 4s 6d.

WE publish a few extracts from a letter received from Mr Francis Balkwill, brother to the unfortunate Gentleman of that name who was murdered at Hwang-chu kee. We perfectly concur in the opinion, that had the thirty volunteers been allowed to go up the river on Monday, four of the victims would have been saved; but this they dared not do in the face of an official prohibition. They knew that Sir John Davis only wanted an apology for inflicting upon them the penalties of his Consular ordinances; and whether they had succeeded in rescuing their countrymen or not, they would have been charged with a violation of treaty, and probably been deported. Only those who have marked the career of the late Plenipotentiary can appreciate the disposition of a man who during four years was never known to utter a generous sentiment, or perform a generous action. There is not one redeeming feature in his character, and had his countrymen carried out their intention in opposition to Consular authority, their self devotion would have been brought forward in support of the official slanders communicated to the Foreign Secretary,—

"LIVERPOOL, *February 23rd*, 1848.

"I wish I could convey to the residents at Canton, my obligations for the kindness manifested to the unfortunate gentlemen who so inhumanly perished. On reading the accounts in the *Times*, which were copied from your paper, I could not help wishing that the thirty who went up the river on the *Monday at noon* had gone straight to the village, for had they done so, I believe the lives of four at least, including my poor brother, would have been saved. There are bounds to temerity as well as to official coldness—yet I can hardly think that had they gone forward they would have been deemed rash; more especially as it appears Dr Marjoribanks actually offered to go alone with that miserable magistrate he discovered in the Canton river.

"In a letter written by my unfortunate brother only about a week before his murder he spoke of the removal of the *Pluto*, and of the general policy of Sir John Davis in strong terms of condemnation. On the head of this official primarily, on the heads of other officials secondarily, rests the blood of these young men.

"I do hope that Lord Palmerston will teach the governors of distant provinces to respect his instructions. But what can compensate to the various families of the departed for the loss they have sustained? The decapitation of four miserable Chinese is nothing, and requiring life for life ceased on the advent of Christianity.

"I feel a desire to convey my thanks, as well as the thanks of my friends, to the residents at Canton for the part they have taken, but I have no means of doing so unless you make extracts from this note."

H. M. STEAM-FRIGATE *Fury*, Captain Willcox, will be despatched for Bombay in a day or two. Her engines require some repairs; but her departure is probably accelerated by a freight of about 1,000,000 dollars which the merchants are anxious to have conveyed to Bombay. As the P. & O Company have, for a time, discontinued running a vessel between Bombay and Galle this large sum would have been forwarded by sailing vessels had the services of the *Fury* not been available, and at this season the passage would have taken two months; the Steamer will probably make it in less than one, thus saving one month's interest, not to mention advantages gained by having the money put in active operation.

OUR files of English papers are not later than the 24th of February. The Editor of the *Straits Times* was fortunate in obtaining London papers to the 26th and Paris papers to the 29th of February; extracts from which we have already supplied our subscribers in the *Straits Times* extra of the 13th Instant.

In the *Malta Times* of 29th February, there is some later intelligence from Italy which we have extracted. We also call attention to an article from the *London Times* of 22nd February written immediately after hearing of the Canton murders. The sentiments of that influential Journal are almost identical with those of the great majority of Englishmen in China, and by next mail we fully expect to hear that such are the sentiments of the people of England. In answer to a question from Dr. Bowring, Lord Palmerston said that the British representative in China would take measures to "prevent the recurrence of a similar event." His Lordship had not heard of the twenty policemen and modifications which is the only measure "to prevent the recurrence of a similar event" which we have heard of.

As usual, the Whigs have got the country into debt; and the state of finances with the probability of a European war, have for the present sealed the fate of the tea duties. It is evident that there will be no reduction, but merchants fortunately have been shipping with caution The export of the year will be from five to six millions of pounds less than in 1846-7.

The Duke of Wellington appears to have the gift of prophesy; his prediction of a grand convulsion in Europe was sneered at by Mr Cobden and others, He might reply,

'Tis the sun-set of life gives me mystical lore,
And coming events cast their shadows before,

but His Grace will claim no more than an acknowledgement of the soundness of a judgment unimpaired with the burden of 78 years.

THE *Pekin Gazette* of the 21st March notices the death of the King of Cochin China, and the arrival in the Kwang-see province of an Ambassador from his successor. The Ambassador has been permitted to proceed to the Imperial City, where the appointment of a successor to the late King will be ratified "according to the established regulations."

WHEN Chief Justice Hulme was suspended we said it was a public calamity, and our words have proved but too true.

Without going minutely into the reasons for the iniquitous decision of an iniquitous tribunal, it will suffice to say, that two cases were pending before the Supreme Court in which Sir John Davis had a pecuniary interest; we refer to the suits against Mr Hillier, the Chief Magistrate, raised by two gentlemen of Macao. Mr Hillier surrendered these gentlemen to the Macao Governor in opposition to a well known British law, but he did so on receiving a written order from Sir John Davis; the consequences may not legally affect the ex Governor, but in honour he is bound to relieve the submissive Magistrate who sacrificed the independence of the bench at his command. Upon another case then pending was staked the reputation of the Colonial Secretary (*one of the three who voted for the suspension of the Judge*, AND ALSO ONE OF THREE WHO GAVE EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM.) This case (the Queen against Tarrant) had been postponed upon a frivolous pretence, the public prosecutor promising to bring it to trial next court.

Mr Campbell, then acting for Mr Attorney-General Stirling, was for the time the legal adviser of the Government; and his sentiments with regard to these cases it is to be presumed were well known to the members of the Executive Council. Judge Hulme was suspended and Mr Campbell received the appointment pending Her Majesty's pleasure, although the Attorney General, who as a matter of course would take the bench, was expected from England in a month or two. The Attorney-General, a Barrister of 18 years standing, has arrived, but Mr Campbell, a Barrister of 1844, and therefore not legally qualified for a seat on the bench will not resign.

But to return to the cases mentioned; the Attorneys for the Macao gentlemen have not considered it advisable to bring on their actions until another Judge has been appointed; and the prosecution of Mr Tarrant has been abandoned, on the plea that as Mr Campbell had been prosecutor he could not be Judge, though he has sat as Judge in several other cases where he was employed as Council.

The civil Jurisdiction of the court is virtually in abeyance, and when Sir John Davis appointed Mr Campbell he might have locked the door of the Court House and taken the key to England with him. In 1847 the suits raised before the court collectively amounted to $200,000: in 1848, so far as it has gone, 700$ has been sued for. Here we have cause and effect—people lack confidence in the Judge, and there is for the time no court of civil law.

The Criminal Court still moves on, and we will briefly refer to the Sessions held on the 15th, a report of which appeared in our issue of the 19th.

"Wang-kwai-heep was accused of robbery *with* violence upon Chung-apung, on the highway from Shuk-pai-wan to Victoria." The proof was clear; but strange to say he was sentenced to 15 years transportation. The Attorney-General informed His Lordship that highway robbery accompanied with violence was a capital offence and sentence of death ought to have been recorded, as the crime did not admit of the sentence of transportation. This man would have escaped had there not been another indictment upon which he was again tried for highway robbery accompanied with cutting, stabbing and wounding. The latter part of the charge was not proved, and he was sentenced to 15 years transportation.

The fourth case was that of some Chinese charged with robbing a junk beyond the limits of the harbour. This was a piracy, and as the criminals were foreigners and the crime was not committed in a British port, under the established laws of nations they could only be tried before an Admiralty court. The Attorney-General remarked "that during his absence it had been the practice of the Court to try persons charged with robberies committed in the Cap-sing-moon passage(that is beyond the boundaries of the harbour)under a local ordinance,and he wished to put it to the discretion of the court whether the case could go on." "The acting Chief Justice said it had been done to prevent trouble and save the summoning a Grand Jury, but that there were doubts in this case which was postponed to the Admiralty Jurisdiction."

We could point out other absurdities, but these will prove that the suspension of Chief Justice Hulme has been a public calamity.

THE CANTON MURDERS.

(From the Times.)

The intelligence from China must surely startle some of those who think that our military and naval establishments may be indefinitely reduced, and that troops and ships may be altogether dispensed with. We need not go into the details of the horrible butchery which we yesterday reported. It will be quite sufficient to observe that the lives of six Englishmen were sacrificed for the want of a handful of soldiers. We have recently terminated a successful war with the most populous empire of the world, under circumstances which must necessarily have left at least an average legacy of discontent and exasperation. On the shores of a country notoriously hostile to foreigners, and under the walls of a city swarming with a turbulent and menancing mob, we maintain a settlement of factories, communicating with the seat of British power on a small island just off the coast. Now, taking into consideration the relations of the two countries, the avowed disposition of the Chinese people, the apparent policy of the Chinese Government, and the magnitude of the interests thus hazardously staked, we think it will be granted that, if any settlements or possessions of this empire should have claimed an unusual share of protection, it would be Hongkong and Canton. Yet a few hundred isolated Englishmen, representing a branch of commerce which furnishes one-tenth of the Imperial revenue, are actually left at the latter settlement, in the midst of a savage population, without such a garrison at command as would suffice to rescue their countrymen from the hands of a village mob. What, ever may be the inaccuracy of the details hitherto known, it is established beyond any kind of doubt that had a single steamer been stationed off the factories at Whampoa, the outrage would never have been ventured on; and that had only half a company of soldiers been at hand on the Monday morning to escort the authorities to the insurgent village in search of the captives, four at least of the unfortunate victims might have been recovered from the hands of their murderers.

It is in vain to disguise the fact that the circumstances of this atrocity do undoubtedly confirm the view of affairs taken by the British residents in opposition to the conclusions, however conscientious, of Sir John Davis and the celebrated reply of Lord Palmerston to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. It is perfectly clear, on the one hand, that the populace of the city and suburbs are animated by a spirit of deadly hostility against the foreigners, and that the Government, on the other hands, lacks either the power or the will to control their passions. No evidence has been brought to show that the victims of this deliberate barbarity, in the exercise of a right which was specially secured to them by treaty, had offended the natives by any involuntary trespass or annoyance; while, on the contrary, a succession of previous insults and aggressions on the part of the populace had but too clearly evinced the temper in which foreigners would be handled on any such occasion as here unhappily presented itself. It was on a day of peace, and after attending divine service, that our six unhappy countrymen strolled a mile or two from their factories. Except a brace or two of pistols which had been accidentally taken, they were unarmed. The particulars of the attack are distinctly and credibly related, and it is worthy of remark that the evidence of the boatmen as to the sounds of tumult in the village coincides exactly, though undesignedly, with the inference to be drawn from the published manifestoes of these resolute assassins. A placard, issuing from the confederated villages in which the scene of the murder is included, directs that when the "Chinese traitors"—*i. e.*, persons acting according to the treaty—shall guide the "foreign devils" to the villages, the gongs shall communicate the alarm to the adjoining townships, whereupon the "organized braves" shall divide themselves into two parties, one of which shall cut off the retreat of the foreigners, and the other kill them. The gongs were duly heard by the boatmen shortly after our countrymen had entered the village, the people were seen to assemble to intercept the retreat of the fugitives, and to capture them; while further undeniable testimony, corroborated by the examination of the bodies, shows that they were kept at least two days in confinement, tortured, and at last murdered in cold blood. As for the Chinese authorities, though they were cognisant of the outrage within a few hours after its occurence, and though a force was despatched towards the spot while the victims were still alive, yet the soldiers remained passive at a short distance from the village without any attempt at interference—whether from motives of cowardice or of malice is little worth inquiry.

With regard to the reparation due to this country, it is obvious that even if the demand of life for life satisfied the conditions of international as completely as of Mosaic law, the constitution of Chinese society would entirely preclude any application of the precept. It will have been seen from the graphic details of the executions which we published yesterday, that it is extremely doubtful whether even the meagre retribution presently insisted on by the British Plenipotentiary carried with it any portion of that penalty, terror, or admonition which such examples are designed to convey. The local practice of accepting substitutes in cases of capital punishment, and the strange facility with which such extraordinary compacts are arranged, utterly neutralize the ordinary operation and examples of law. Our private letters inform us that at this particular period the price of these vicarious sacrifices has fallen from incidental circumstances to one-fourth of its usual amount, and it is not impossible that, as far as our demands have gone at present, the Chinese Government has actually commuted the compensation due for this barbarous atrocity to a money payment of about fifty pounds sterling, and that without exacting the smallest retribution from the actual criminals, or insuring the slightest security for future peace. But the truth is that appalling as this outrage appears even in its ordinary point of view, it demands yet more imperative conduct from its incidental significance. It is an incontestable proof of all that the Bri[tish] authorities have been so reluctant to believe. It demo[ns]trates the unbridled insolence of the local population, the impotence or subtlety of the Supreme Governm[ent]. What were before allegations are now facts. The C[ourt] of Pekin either cannot, or will not, abide by the rea[son]able stipulations of the treaties it has signed. It has s[uc]ceeded in practically closing against us the city of Can[ton] which it covenanted to open. It permits our residents to be barbarously murdered while exercising a right which [was] specially guaranteed It connives at associations and [re]solutions of the populace for violating in concert the v[ery] laws it has sworn to maintain, and thus leaves us the alter[]native either of deserting our own countrymen or of pro[]viding them with that efficient protection which it refu[ses] to supply. There will be no security for our factories [till] the populace of Canton have been impressed with the sa[me] sense of our power which is felt at the Imperial Co[urt]. Our demonstrations have hitherto been directed aga[inst] the wrong quarter, and the city which has invaria[bly] caused the mischief has contrived to escape the pena[lty]. Fortunately we are not without the means of making th[e] wilful barbarians pay the costs of their own chastiseme[nt] but, in calculating the possible duties of our navy in the [en]suing year, it will be but common prudence to include [the] paramount necessity of a guard ship at Canton and the pro[]bable demand for a force in the China sea.

THE TWO SICILIES.

(From the Malta Times, February 29.)

We are sorry to find by letters from Naples to the 24[th] instant, that the affairs of Sicily still wear a most gloom[y] aspect in regard to a reconciliation with the Neapolit[an] Government, and that even faint hopes of a speedy settl[e]ment are far distant. In Sicily, particularly at Messin[a] war, excitement, and desperation are at their height; a[t] Palermo anarchy and confusion prevail. In Naples on the 24th King Ferdinand in great form, in the presence of his Ministers and a large concourse of the people, took the Oath of the new Constitution at the Church opposite the Palace, under the firing of the forts, which was responded to by the English line of battle ships in the bay, the tri-colour flag of green, white, and red flying over the fortifications.—In the evening the City of Naples was brilliantly illuminated, and the inhabitants were expressing their satisfaction by great rejoicings. Admiral Sir W. Parker had arrived some days before in the *Hibernia* together with the *Trafalgar* and *Superb*, and Steamers *Bulldog* and *Porcupine* but it was said the fleet would leave again, in a few days for Palermo. Lord Minto had left Naples for Rome, report says, in consequence of his Majesty declining all interference on his part in the affairs of Sicily. The King is disposed to grant much to the Sicilians; but they are more desirous than ever of separating from the Neapolitan Government. The question with Sicily, says our correspondent is not yet settled, and it *may* prove a stumbling block to the whole affair. The poor Neapolitan soldiers are most *undeservedly* criticized in this matter—without f[ood] and ammunition what could they do against a whole population who never shewed themselves in open field, but picked off the poor wretches from behind walls, houses &c., &c., wherever they could, and owing to the total absence of medical men rendering even a piece of lint, many that were wounded and might have been saved, died from mortification. It was a most hasty and ill-conducted expedition. The Neapolitans still hold the Citadel of Messina, but the people, over whom those who have given the arms have now no control, commenced an attack upon it on Tuesday last. It might in six hours destroy the City having 800 pieces of cannon, but the Commander had fire only when fired at, and on Tuesday he merely returned gun for gun. They insist upon all the Neapolitans quitting Sicily, and governing themselves, and I have no doubt the King will consent, but it will be a complete state of anarchy for the mountaineers who have come down to fight their battles, will insist upon greater rewards than can be given to them, and already murder, pillage, and destruction of property are carried on to a frightful extent in Palermo. In Naples not a drop of blood has been shed—the most perfect order is maintained by the National guard 30,000 strong—last night full 20,000 people must have been congregated before the palace in the Toledo, and Largo di Castello—not a policeman nor gensdarmes was there, and yet not the slightest accident occurred, nor was there a drunken man to be seen, which was the greatest wonder to many of our admiring countrymen!

H. M. Steamer *Locust* came into port on Sunday afternoon from Naples,—we are informed by her that she touched at Messina on Saturday last at meridian, and that the Citadel had just commenced firing upon the town, having been well supplied with fresh troops, provisions and ammunition from Naples. The town's people had returned the fire, which continued until dark, a short time before which, the *Locust* left—all the houses in front of the Marina at Messina had been deserted, they being much exposed to the fire of the Cidadel A shot had struck the stern of one of the Neapolitan Government Steamers which had carried away all her after part above water. The *tricolor* flag was hoisted upon the Citadel, and the *white one*, was floating over the town.

H. M. Frigatse *Thetis* and *Gladiator* were at anchor outside, as also The U. S. Frigate *Princeton*.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Overland Friend of China, April 25.)

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(13th April, 1848.)

IMPORTS.

THE market has been but slightly effected by the threatened rupture; and the satisfactory adjustment of difficulties has had a favourable influence on trade. The decided steps taken by the British Consul has given [redacted] Native merchants, the most [redacted] afraid that the C[redacted] blishing a Cohon[redacted] in reality to se[redacted] An attempt wa[redacted] goods under pre[redacted] the liabilities of [redacted] monopolists; th[redacted] Alcock, but so[redacted] been apprehens[redacted] would be establi[redacted] the port. Rec[redacted] the Consul has[redacted] tions not provi[redacted] quence they e[redacted] more confiden[redacted]

COTTON G[redacted]ent, at an advance of from 15 to 20 cents on Gre[y] and 10 cents on Bleached shirtings. A sale of 500 pieces Chintz (approved patterns) is also reported at $3.50.

WOOLLENS.—Are not enquired after; the stock at Soo-chow being still excessive, and until they are reduced few sales will be made by Importers.

In *Metals* we report the sale of 1,500 piculs of Nail rod Iron at from $3.50 to $3.60.

—*Quotations*,—

COTTON GOODS,—

Grey Shirtings, 6 a 6¼ Catties	$2.60 a	$2.65	Cat[ty]
6½ a 6¾ „	2.65 a	2.70	„
7 a 7½ „	2.75 a	2.90	„
White Shirting—com: to good	2.90 a	3.10	„
Chintz, 28 Yds. + 30 In:, Tiger Skin, ...	2.90 a	3.10	„
New and approved pat:,	3.50		
Turkey Red,	6.— a	6.10	„
H'dk'fs—30 In: sq., Navy Blue,	.90 a	1.—	„
Turkey Red & Tiger Sk.,	1.20 a	1.25	„

WOOLLENS,—

Spanish Stripes,	$—.90 a $1.15	
Lady Cloth,	1.20 a 1.25	
Medium "	1.40 a 2.—	
Long Ells. Scarlet,	10.50	No sales.
Black and Purple,	5.80	
Ash and Brown,	5.50	
Green and Yellow,	7.—	
Camlets,—Dutch assorted,	24 to $24.50	
Ditto all dark Blue,	26 to 27.—	
English assorted 55 Yds. + 31 In:	18 to 20	
Do. do. 58 do. × 33 do.	22 to 23	

METALS,—

Iron, Nail Rod,	3.50 to $3 60
Lead,	6.30 to 6.50

OPIUM.—The quotations at Woosung on the evening of the 13th were,—Patna $540 nominal, and Malwa $560. *Malwa* has been in considerable demand, and being held by few parties they have been enabled to maintain prices. The stock does not comprise more than 180 chests, of which 25 are good, 55 fair quality, and 100 very inferior. The *Ariel's* cargo of new Malwa was not liked at first, the brokers giving a better price for old of the best quality, but the prejudice has been got over, and the cargo nearly all sold at fair prices. Of *Patna* there is not a single Chest in first hands. There is the *appearance* of a demand for Patna, but the first arrival from the south will bring down quotations.

ARRIVALS,

		Malwa.	Patna.
March 15,	*Amelia,*	80 Chests.	40 Chests.
18,	*Denia,*	70 "	50 "
24,	*Torrington,*	111 "	200 "
26,	*Ariel,*	320 "	—
29,	*Omega,*	88 "	15 "
April 4,	*Anglona,*	42 "	14 "
	Total	661 Chests.	319 Chests

EXPORTS.

The purchase of produce for shipment to Great Britain is limited by small stocks of suitable qualities.

TEA.—One chop of common Congou has been taken at 10 taels *cash*. There have been no arrivals during the month, and the unsold stock is only 8,500 packages of Congou. In Green Teas 2,000 packages,—mostly common Twankay at from 10 to 11 taels,—have been purchased for the American market. Export to Great Britain from 1st July to date, including the cargoes of *Euphrates* and *North Star*, 11,083,980 lbs.

SILK.—The *Euphrates* and *North Star* have carried away 2,179 Bales, making the direct export to England from Shanghai 17,811 Bales. The shipment to all parts is 19,665 Bales against 17,100 in 1847. About 800 bales will be put in the *Alligator* now loading for London,; and if favourable advices are received by the February mail, a further quantity of 500 may go forward. Prices are rather easier, and show a moderate profit on last English quotations.

FREIGHTS.—To London.—Tea £5 10s.; Silk £6 10s. Loading *Alligator* and *Chieftain*.

CANTON MARKET REPORT.

(23rd *April*, 1848.)

IMPORTS.

THE activity exhibited in this market during the last month has not been sustained through the present, the demand has for a time subsided and though Foreign Merchants remain firm previous rates have not been maintained, and the sales of the month have been but trifling. Notwithstanding, a good opinion of this market is generally maintained as stocks of all kind are rapidly diminishing and the arrivals for some time will be exceedingly light.

LONG CLOTHS, particularly of the Medium description, are in moderate demand, and prices are tolerably sustained.

COTTON YARN continues firm and the prices of last month are supported; the higher Nos. in fair demand.

RAW COTTON.—Commands no attention; the stock is heavy and last month's prices could hardly be obtained.

WOOLLENS.—Remain steady; some descriptions in good demand. *Long Ells* are saleable at previous rates. *Spanish Stripes* hardly so good.

IN METALS, there is no alteration of importance the stocks of *Iron* are small and command full prices. *Lead*, continues firm. *Tin Plates* are in rather improved demand.

We can quote no improvement in SANDAL WOOD; the stock remains heavy.

—*Quotations*,—

Betel Nut	$ 3.90 a $ 4.00
Rattans	2.70 a 3.90
Cochineal	$250.00
COTTON, Bombay	Tls. 7 a 7
" Madras	7 a 7.2
" Bengal	6 9 a 7.1

COTTON YARN, Nos. 16 a 24	$26 00 a $27 00	
28 a 32	32 00 a 33.00	
Mule 38 a 42	37.00	
Water Twist 18 a 32	30 00	
SHIRTINGS, White	2.80 a	3.20
Grey	2 55 a	3.00
Iron, Bar	3.01 a	3.09
Nail Rod	4.00 a	4.70
Hoop	3.90 a	4.60
Lead	6.30 a	6.85
Steel	5 20 a	6.10
Tin Plates	8 00	
Opium, Patna	465.00	
Malwa	585.00	
Pepper	6.50	
Quicksilver	125.00	
Rice, Cargo	1.20 a	1.25
Fine White	1.30 a	1.45
Sandal Wood, Malabar	13.00 a	14.00
S. S. Islands	8.00 a	9.30
Saltpetre	5.90 a	6 90
Camlets, English	21 a	22
Dutch	21½ a	24

WOOLLENS,

	Spanish Stripes.	Long Ells.
Scarlet	1 40	11.50
Green	1.30	9.66
Purple	1.18	8.10
Dark Blue	1.10	6.50
Black	.97	6.50
Brown	.93	7.45
Ash	.65	6.10
Yellow	.79	7.60
Medium Cloths		$1.50 a $1.80
Superfine		2.00 a 2.10

CANTON RAW-COTTON *and* COTTON-YARN *Report for the Month ending 20th April*, 1848.

COTTON	Imported	Delivered	Stock	Stock same period 1847	1846
Bombay......Bale	4,611	10,33[illegible]	41,[illegible]25	48,177	37,540
Bengal....... "	3,538	3,355	11,345	5,557	3,[illegible]10
Madras....... "	None	1,861	11,786	4,251	6,733
American...... "	None	54	455	1,567	2,061
Shanghai...... "	None	None	2,652	591	
	8,149	15,698	67,563	[illegible]	49,547
Cotton Yarn.. "		683	2,[illegible]	2,732	558
Ditto Half Bales		40	2,317		

N. B. This Report has no reference to the *Sales* by Importers during the Month; the *Imports* show the quantities entered at the custom-house and actually landed; the *Deliveries*, the quantities delivered from the Pack-houses to Boats taking the Cotton, &c., to the interior; and the *stock* is what remains in the Pack-houses, sold and not sold.

SHANGHAI.

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[STATISTICS OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI, PUBLISHED BY THE SHANGHAI BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.]

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EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAI.

	Congou.	Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Muey & Pouchong.	Pekoe.	Twankay.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Total Black.	Total Green.	Total Pounds.
Nov. 1843 to 30 June 1844												1,027,049	129,296	1,156,345
1844——1845												3 036,803	763,824	3 800,627
1845——1846	8,027,807	610,826	6,849	27,104	53,479	927,634	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	8,725 338	3,734,650	12,450,988
1846——1847	8,957,800	361,348	11,045	98,566	151,441	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295 420	149,654	9,577,824	2,916,316	12,494,140
TO THE UNITED KINGDOM SINCE 1st JULY 1847.														
1 July to 29 Feb. in 26 vessels	9,408,301	44,441	8,571	5,280	11,622	173,471	30,606	116	92,338	173,877	51,648	9,473,224	522 056	9,995,280
Mar. Saghalien, Liverpool	405,585						2,190			1,456		405,585	3,546	409,131
" Euphrates, London	322 820						2 910			2,396	1,130	322,820	6,436	329,256
" North Star, do.	233,213						2,800		5,000	16,500	3,800	322,213	28,100	350,313
Total in 29 vessels	16,458,919	44,441	3,571	5,289	11,622	173,471	38,506	116	97 338	194,129	56,578	10 523,812	560,188	11 083,980
TO HONGKONG AND CANTON.														
1 July to 29 Feb in 22 vessels	615,918	172,803			31,320	177,271	80,060	585,457	497,626	75,073	49,780	820,041	1,465,672	2,285,308
Mar. W. Wilson Amoy, and Canton						3,716		805	7,365	1,157	970		14,022	14,022
S.E.Rynn Hkg. & Ctn.				2,400		1,847	6,664	872				2,400	9,382	11,783
Total in 24 vessels	615,918	172,803		2,400	31,320	182,834	86,724	587,135	504,991	76,230	50,759	822,441	1,488,672	2,311,113
TO AUSTRALIA. (DIRECT)														
Sep. Orwell Sydney	34,007							96,865				34,007	96,865	130,872
TO THE UNITED STATES. (DIRECT)														
1 July to 31 Mar. in 4 vessels	108,061	118,575				104,267	122,866	246,009	755,559	170,036	15,414	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787
TOTAL EXPORT to date	11,216,905	335,819	3,571	7,689	42 942	460,572	248,096	930,124	1,357,888	440,895	222,751	11,606 926	3,550,826	15,266,752

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

VESSELS	Destination	Tsatlee Bales	Taysaam Bales	Sorts Bales	Total Bales	Silk P. Goods Cases	Nankeens Pieces	Raw Cotton Piculs	Gypsum Piculs	Wool Bales
Jane Prowse	Hongkong & Canton							346		
William Wilson	Amoy and do.							250		
Sir Edward Ryan	Hongkong and do.		9		9		2,000		1,050	50
Amelia	do. do.		42		42					
Euphrates	London	575	810	46	1,431		5,000			
North Star	do.	320	358	70	748	3	6,000	50		
		895	1,219	116	2,230	3	13,000	646	1,050	50
Exported 1 July to 29 Feb.		13,182	3,655	514	17,351	528	45,040	3,105	820	
Total Export to date		14,077	4,874	630	19,581	531	58,040	3,751	1,870	50

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PORT OF CANTON.

[PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTIONS OF THE CANTON BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.]

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EXPORT OF TEA AND RAW SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date	Ships	Destination	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Or. Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk
Total from 1st July 1847 to 20th Mar. 1848			33,589,788	100,570	907,911	620,206	375,661	136,705	283,215	1,198,983	37,212,839	325,872	116	596 380	1,627,129	351,565	1,383,914	4,284 976	41,497,815	17,592
Mar. 20	Euphrates	London	322,820								322,820			2,910		1,130	2,396	6,43[illegible]	* 239,256	1,431
31	North Star	London	322,213								322,213			2,800	5,000	3,800	16 500	28,10[illegible]	* 350 513	748
April 4	Thomas Henry	London	252,176							2,540	254,716	172,230		1,000			9,700	182,930	437,646	
10	Marquis of Bute	London	58,000				1,300			2,200	56,500	13,900		150,000	107,400	43,300	293,400	608,000	664,500	
19	Wm. Gillies	Ireland	460,166							5,683	465,849				915			915	466,764	
		Liverpool	161,806				500			11,150	173,456			8,000	4,080	18 254	32 470	62,803	236,259	
Total from 1st July 1847 to date in 83 Ships			35,161,969	100,570	907,911	620,206	377,261	136,705	283,215	1,220,556	38,808,393	512,002	116	761,090	1,744,524	418,048	1,738,380	5,174.160	43 982 553	19,771
Total from 1st July 1846 to 30th April 1847 in 93 Ships			37,280,125	57 964	480,873	1,202,518	254,501	591,608	443,708	1,425,159	41,685,956	1,094,507	26,404	973,081	1,691,780	582,242	1,716,474	6,0[illegible]4,488	47,770,444	17,811
Total from 1st July 1845 to 30th April 1846 in 88 Ships			32,469,741	1,622,998		1,708,185	931,568	651,628	2,468,626		39,748,994	2,517,214	14288[illegible]	1,279565	2 741 431	915 518	2,112,495	9,707,491	49,457,147	
TO LONDON—From 1st July 1847 to date			22,159,790	86,670	644,454	593,189	334,748	136,705	186,116	774,814	24,896,486	490,485		890 084	1,583,080	360,593	1,536,012	4,860,2[illegible]	29,[illegible]	11,422
From 1st July 1846 to 30th April 1847.			28,744,017	10,849	334,542	1,037,230	230,781	535,005	345,652	1,015,351	27,253,429	943,835	16,930	768,900	1,417,512	498,441	1 517,129	5,162,747	32,416,176	10,929
TO LIVERPOOL—From 1st July 1847 to date			9,458,013		214,857	47,017	42,513		85,799	387,559	10,235,758	21,517	116	33,706	109,629	52,755	188,468	[illegible]	[illegible]949	6,170
From 1st July 1846 to 30th April 1847.			10,175,871	47,115	138,177	159,571	23,720	49,148	87,082	302,498	11,883,182	127,172	9,474	201,085	266,883	85,717	205,458	[illegible]	[illegible]971	6,382
TO OUT PORTS—From 1st July 1847 to date			3,544,166	13,900	48,600				11,300	58,183	3,676,149			37,300	51,815	4 700	13,900	87,715	3,763,864	
From 1st July 1846 to 30th April 1847			3,737,830		28,654	5,717		23,016	10,978	107,310	3,897,938	25,500		3,196	7,315	1,496	2,075	49.522	3,938,460	
From Canton 1st July 1847 to date			24,703,052	100,570	907,911	575,765	368,401	125,083	283,215	1,220,556	28,285,553	338,550		722,536	1,648,141	363 891	1,548,964	1,622,082	32 906,635	1,732
From Shanghai do. do.			10,458,917			44,441	8,860	11,622			10,523,840	173,152	116	88,554	96,383	54,157	189.416	552,078	11,075 918	†18039

* From Shanghai. † Including 326 bales per Swithamley, transhipped at Whampoa.

STATEMENT OF EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1st JULY 1847 TO 20th APRIL 1848.

Date	Ship	Destination	Congou and Souchong	Pouchong	Oulong	Caper	Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay and Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Export
Total from 1st July to 20th March 1848			2,485,061	309,927	492,329	23,984	3,554	45,176	3,350,031	8,295,293	812,584	7,393,570	739,350	937,988	13,178,795	16,5[illegible] 826
March 28	Joshua Bates	New York	54,058	29,439	11,788		250		95,485	182,643	19,050	148,629	52,539	36,565	390,126	485,611
April 7	Cincinnati	do			4,168				4,168	88,198	19,519	144,125	44,955	35,059	281,956	286,124
10	Valparaiso	do	22,774	26,081					48,795	90 621	14,750	257,146	63,057	23,058	418,642	479,137
Total from 1st July 1847 to date			2,561,893	365,387	508,285	23,954	3,804	45,176	3,508,479	8,556 765	866,503	7,943 470	899,011	1,032,780	14,209,51[illegible]	17,807 098
Total at same period 1846–47			2,778,979	420,567	362 934		120,398	173,350	4,126,228	2,292,329	641,560	7,640,823	825,941	1,159,301	12,5[illegible]	16,686272

STATEMENT OF THE EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE FROM 1st JULY 1847 TO 20th APRIL 1848.

Date	Ship.	Port	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total
								19,400	3,600		[illegible]		5,70[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 10	D. Trouin	Havre	4,200	6,000	2,400			164,980	37,553	12,576	40,146		17,900	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	N. Clozard	do.	47,567	76,448	10,898	6,800	22,515	194,780	32,830		17,640	4,500	20,040	17,900	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	Jave	Bourdeaux	22,960	105,700	38,570	16,922	7,500	389,100			[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 14	G. V. der Bosch	Rotterdam	389,100					103,385	56,971	9,000	[illegible]	16,796	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	K. P. von Preussen	Hamburg	96,082	4,173	1,230			94,000	2,400	7,800	8,100	6,800	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	Malvina	do.	61,780	2,300	17,700	1,050	12,100	661,900		19,500	25,800		700	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 10	Laurens Koster	Rotterdam	404,700	166,600	90,600											
Total from 1st July 1847 to date			1,028,299	372,281	160,898	25,652	42,115	1,627,495	124,054	43,284	117,87[illegible]	25,235	61,698	50,5[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Principal European and American Imports at the Port of Canton, for the month Ending the 20th April, 1848.

	Pieces.
Woollens:	
Broad Cloth, Spanish Stripes, ...	150
Camblets, ...	20
Cotton Goods:	
White Shirtings, ...	8,261
Grey ditto and American Sheetings,	15,140
American Drills, ...	7,310
Dyed Cottons, ...	120
Velvets, ...	None
Sundries.	
Pig Lead, ...	None
Skins, Land Otter, ...	None
Iron, ...	1,635
Sandal-wood, ...	1,572
Sharkfins, ...	307
Fishmaws, ...	31
Gypsum, ...	1,000

EXPORTS.

Tea.—Our quotations for Tea will show but little alteration in the prices of last month. The Teamen are evincing rather more anxiety to do business; but are still reluctant to meet the reduction in prices so imperatively demanded by the present position of the trade. The sales of the month consist of 10,000 to 11,000 chests Congou at 12 to 18 taels. 11,000 chests Scented Orange Pekoe at 20 to 24 taels; about 1000 boxes Scented Capers 14 to 17 taels; and 500 to 600 chests Common Souchong at 16 to 17 taels. The sales of Green Teas have been, Twankay 2500 chests, Hyson Skin 2000 to 3000, Hyson 2800, Young Hyson 4000, Gunpowder and Imperial 1600. The unwillingness of the Chinese to give way in their demands has operated as a check on further transactions.

Three ships have been despatched from Whampoa during the past month. The *Thomas Henry* and *Marquis of Bute* for London, and the *William Gillies* for Ireland and Liverpool; the united cargoes of the three amounting to nearly two millions of pounds, about one third Canton and the commoner descriptions of Greens. We have also the cargoes of two ships from Shanghai (*Euphrates* and *North Star* both for London) amounting to ½ millions lbs. more, bringing the export to the United Kingdom for the present season up to about 44 millions against 48 millions at the same period last year, making a deficiency of 4 millions; and it is expected that the Export up to July, 1848, will exhibit a much more material decrease on that of the previous season. Of the vessels now at Whampoa only three are actually loading, and that very slowly.

—Quotations,—

Congou about 60 chops of common to blackish leaf description remaining; prices asked 12 to 19 taels.

Souchong.—About 4000 chests common remains at 15 to 18 taels; no fine.

Scented Orange Pekoe, 19 to 26 taels. *Scented Caper* 15 to 29 taels.

Flowery Pekoe.—But few remaining, prices 18 to 35.

Oolong; none in the market.

Green Teas.—*Twankay* 8,000 packages remaining at 12 to 14 taels.

Hyson Skin; 3000 packages remaining at 10 to 18 taels.

Hyson.—4000 remains principally common held at 22 to 30 taels; a few finer 36 to 45.

Young Hyson about 5000 remaining at 18 to 30 taels; few fine 36 to 40; Canton kinds 10 to 12.

Imperial and *Gunpowder* stock decreasing, 22 to 35 taels for common to good; fine none; Canton kinds 16 to 20.

Freights.—To the United Kingdom nominally £4; but it is doubtful whether 50 tons could be secured at that rate.

Exchange.—On England, Bills at 6 months sight from 4s. 1d. to 4s. 2d.

(From the Monthly Times, February 24.)

Since the departure of the last mail events of immense importance have transpired in connexion with the monetary condition of the country. The Budget has been brought forward, an increase in taxation has been propounded, and a reduction has been made in the interest payable upon the Unfunded Debt. Withal, however, the Public Securities have maintained their prices, notwithstanding several slight fluctuations. This is attributable rather to the mass of money in the bank lying idle and useless, as far as the purposes of trade and commerce are concerned, than to any actual increase in the prosperity of the country. The bullion at present in the cellars of that establishment, by the returns of Friday last, would seem to be almost equal in amount with that of the year 1846. when money might have been had for the asking. In 1846 it amounted to 15,078,133*l*.; at this moment it amounts to 14,204,724*l*., being a difference of only 873,399*l*. But what is the difference in the state of the country? Taking the single trade of cotton-spinning and calico-weaving as an example, it appears from the remarks of Lord John Russell, on laying the financial statement of the affairs of the country before parliament, that there are nearly 10,000 men unemployed, comparing the one period with the other; while every post brings intelligence of mills stopped, and business suspended in all the manufacturing districts of the country. Here is a blank prospect for the future. In the meanwhile "little tradesmen" are going down in every direction, like nine pins; and in their fall they drag along with them the masses. Employers are everywhere reducing the wages of their workmen in the great branches of national industry, and all over the length and breadth of the land there is spreading a spirit of discontent and an irritated state of feeling. It is action and re-action. The position of affairs in France and Italy rather aggravate than diminish the uneasy feeling alluded to among the people of this country. Those who watch the signs of the times—and none watch them more keenly than merchants and men in business—see that "small black cloud no bigger than the hand" in the political horizon, which to the weather-wise in Governmental science indicates a coming storm; therefore, they suspend, after the manner of their craft from time immemorial, all large operations; and if they operate at all, it is only to close pending transactions with their correspondent in foreign countries. That a popular outbreak menaces France, is obvious to the least skilled in politics; it has already occurred in Italy; and Germany is beginning to feel the throes of awakening strife—if the movements of Austria afford a clue to the impulses of that people. Therefore, to a certain extent, the manufacturers of England have no orders from those countries; which, as a necessary consequence, paralyses trade and commerce. Add to this the want of internal confidence among men in business, [illegible] by the cautious character of the discounts [illegible] by the Bank, and a clue is obtained to the [illegible] of the monetary world in England at [illegible] a nation [illegible] with gold, while trade [illegible] commerce starves through [illegible]. Thus is the circle completed.

There [illegible] large commercial failures, but none [illegible] importance to the East India trade. A small West India house or two have succumbed to the times. But the state of the sugar colonies is at this moment so depressed, that nothing—not even the bankruptcy of all the inhabitants—would be surprising under the peculiar circumstances of their deplorable case.

The accounts from the United States are by no means favourable; except so far as they induce in some degree to a hope that there is some greater chance of a termination of the Mexican war. This hope, however, is not sufficiently well founded on facts, to enable us to rest much upon it. It is a most important question as affecting the future state of the American money market, and, indirectly, of our own. As it is, at the sailing of the packet, money was scarce; the Treasury felt great difficulty in respect to the means to carry on the war, and numerous suggestions were offered to facilitate the raising of money. The truth is if a large sum must be sent from the United States to Mexico. It can only be abstracted from some of the present uses to which it is applied, and the country to that extent inconvenienced. The Cambria brings only 10,000*l*. in specie, and the rate of exchange having fallen to 109½ to 110, it was considered that no further shipments of bullion would take place. We are disposed to expect that before long, what with the low rate of interest here, the high rates in the United States, the increased shipments of cotton and other produce to Europe, we shall witness a considerable fall in the exchanges, so as effectively to put an end to any further shipments of bullion from them.

The accounts from France represent a great want of confidence in monetary affairs The suspension of the Commercial Bank of Havre, conducted under the firm of Messrs Dubois and Co., has created the greatest consternation in that city. The following is from the *Journal du Havre.*

"An event, as unfortunate as unexpected, has just spread consternation throughout this place. Yesterday a report was suddenly circulated that the Commercial Bank of Havre, conducted by M. C Dubois, was compelled to suspend payment, and it is easy to judge of the consternation occasioned by the embarrassments of an establishment, the whole course of whose business had inspired the confidence which insured a multiplicity of deposits and the security of families. Alarm, consequently, spread rapidly throughout all classes, and although common sense, upon reflection, tended to re-assure the public, it is still desirable to give more positive reasons for securing tranquillity upon the subject."

It is a joint stock bank, with a subscribed capital of 6,000,000f. (240,000*l*.) of which 4,500,000f. (180,000*l*.) are paid up, the shareholders being liable for a further call of 1,500,000f. (60,000*l*.) The total liabilities are stated at 12,000,000f. (480.000*l*.), but no statement has yet been given of the assets.

The continental accounts show no improvement. In France confidence is much shaken, both from political excitement and commercial embarrassment: and in Germany the consequences of recent failures begin to be more extensively felt.

The most that can be said with regard to business generally is, that there is a slow but gradual return of confidence, arising partly from the greater ease and cheapness of money—partly from a conviction that the houses which have thus far withstood the pressure of the last eight months must be in a sound state, and therefore that no further failures of importance are now to be looked for—and partly from a belief that prices of most commodities have seen the lowest point. These causes give both greater confidence and ability to the merchants to hold their goods, and to the dealers to purchase. But as to the actual state of consumption and general trade, we are unable as yet to recognise any improvement. In the manufacturing districts, especially in Lancashire, the whole operations of trade are materially disconcerted by a scarcity of the raw material, and a greater uncertainty as to the extent of future supplies. The latest accounts from New York show still a large reduction upon the receipts at the various ports, even compared with the small and inadequate crop of last year; and of those, receipts a smaller proportion than usual has come to this country.

BOMBAY.

(From the Bombay Times, March 18.)

THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Friday Evening, 17th March, 1848.—We have no change to notice in our market since the date of our last report, as, being on the eve of the Hooli holidays, business during the last few days has been quiet. As mentioned in our report of the 14th instant, we anticipate a revival so soon as the festival is over

EXPORTS.

Cotton Wool.—We have no new feature to notice in this staple. The following transactions have come to our knowledge:—

500 bales new	Broach	at	Rs.	86	per candy.
450 ditto	ditto	at		86	ditto
100 ditto	ditto	at		86	ditto
500 ditto do.	Dhollera	at		76	ditto
200 ditto	ditto	at		76	ditto
150 ditto	ditto	at		76	ditto

Opium.—This article remains firm at our last quotation of Rs 910 to Rs, 925. The number of chest shipped per *Pottinger* exceeds what we had anticipated, being 600 chests.

Freights.—The scarcity of vessels mentioned in our last, still exists, and rates consequently continue to rule high. We have heard of one vessel not yet ready to receive cargo being taken up for Liverpool at £4-17-6 per ton; but this rate is refused by loading ships for London. We have heard of further engagements at £4-15, but not to any great extent. To China the rate continues firm at Rs. 19, and we understand this has been obtained free of the usual brokerage.

Exchanges.—Remain nominally as quoted in our last report. The Government notification to the effect that upon all goods hypothecated to the East India Company advances to the extent of *three fourths* of the value instead of *three fifths*, will tend to diminish the supply of bills with shipping documents.

Money Market—We have no change to notice since our last, and prices of Bank stocks, &c., as will be seen from our quotations, remain unchanged.

SINGAPORE.

(From the Overland Sing. Free Press, April 1.)

REPORT ON THE MARKET.

Singapore 1st April, 1848.

The *Lady Sale* from London is the only arrival during the past month.

The cause which so sensibly affected our Market in February still exists, and is aggravated by a severe scarcity of money. Our dealers are in consequence considerably behind hand with their payments and sellers refuse to incur fresh liabilities by encreasing the amount of credit. It is seldom that a month passes in which the transactions we have to report are so trifling; the causes mentioned however fully explain the inactivity under which the Market is labouring. The reduction in value that will be noticed in some of our Current Articles of import may be traced to the quantity of Goods held on account of parties in England who have been obliged to yield to the pressure of the times, and whose Goods are now pressed on the Market and being realized at the best rates offered.

Early in the month produce became scarce and the vessels then loading were detained in consequence: it is again however more plentiful.

Exchanges.—On *England.* Good Private Bills are scarce; those in the place have been taken to the extend of £5,000 at 4s 3½d. The Oriental Bank is drawing, same sight, at 4s 2½d. 30 days sight Bills at 4s 0½d *a* 4s 1½d Navy Bills have been sold to some extent at 4s.

On *Calcutta.*—In partial demand. Sale of Company's Paper to some extent at 222.

On *Bombay.*—Sales at 226.

On *China.*—At par but not in demandt

Tonnage.—Very abundant. The *Lady Sale, John Fleming, Sir G. Seymour,* and *Royal Albert* are offered for freight or charter. The *Palmyra* is still on the berth for London great difficulty being met with in filling her up. Rates of freight continue nominally the same.

EASTERN ARTICLES.

Alum.—No sales have been reported during the month.

Betelnut.—None in the Market offered for sale.

Bee's Wax.—In some demand for Java traders and sales made of several small lots at $31 *a* 32 per picul. Quality a little inferior.

China Camphor.—Supplies amount to about 3,500 piculs. No sales have been reported and holders still ask higher prices than are likely to be obtained.

Cassia.—Inquired for but none offered for sale.

Coffee.—There is some inquiry for good quality, the only sales however reported are a lot of *Tringanu* at $5¾ and of *Bally* at $5.40 *a* 5½ per picul.

Ebony.—Some inquiry exists but no sales have been reported.

Mother o'Pearl Shells.—Sale of a lot of 400 piculs at $13¾ per picul.

Mace and Nutmegs.—No demand for the former; the latter in some inquiry.

Opium.—The 4th Sale in Calcutta averaged for *Patna* Coy's Rs 811 and *Benares* Coy's Rs 778 per chest. The arrival of the *Water Witch* with 350 chests reduced prices to $375 at which there has been a brisk demand and stocks now comprise but a few chests—an advance is therefore asked. The low price of the drug has increased the Export and consumption very materially as shown by the Native-boats which in former years took only 10 a 20 chests now taking nearly triple the quantity. *Patna* $410, at which rate a few chests have been sold. *Turkey*—nominal at $420.

Oil, Cocoanut.—Has been in good demand during the Month, the only sales however reported consists of 500 piculs at 5.70 per picul.

Pepper, black.—Has been in good inquiry and several lots sold at $3.50 *a* 3.60. *White Rio* at 5¼ and *Singapore* at $5¾ per picul.

Rice.—Abundant. Large sales of *Arracan, Siam, Cochin-china* and *Bengal.* The first at $36 *a* 42. 2nd at $60. 3rd at $43 *a* 45 per coyan and last at $1 70 per bag. There is every appearance of the article continuing cheap during the year.

Sugar.—Very large imports from *Siam* and *Cochin-china*; fully 10,000 piculs have been placed during the Month, the greater portion in barter for Goods, at $4.75. For cash really No. 1 quality might be had at $4.40 *a* 4.50 per picul, at which a few hundred piculs have been bought. Also sales of 2,000 piculs *Java* at $4 25 per picul

Segars Manila.—Sales have been rather limited at $9 per mil for No. 3 and $8 per mil for No. 4s.

Sapan Wood.—Several lots have been sold at $1¾ for *Strait* and $1¼ per picul for *Root.*

Sandal Wood.—In very little demand, large imports, the greater part of which is being shipped to China. A sale reported of 500 pls. at $3¾ p. pcl.

Tea.—About 4,000 chests were lately placed in barter for Opium, but we should think at least 40,000 chests are still unrealised—prices nominal.

Tin.—Declining but $17½ per picul is still demanded for Malacca quality.

NOTICE.

Ferriery *coroner of Wellington and Wyndham Street, Victoria.*

MR. DUDDELL begs to inform the community of Hongkong, that he has engaged an English Horse Shoer, and will open a Ferriery in all its branches on the above premises on the 1st of May next; and is confident that the moderate charge of $1½ per Horse together with attention and despatch, will procure him a share of public Patronage.

Victoria, 26th April, 1848.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT, TO BE SOLD

THE Lease, License, Good will, Fixtures, Household Furniture, Stock in trade, &c., &c., of that old Established house. The Bee Hive Tavern, either together or in parcels.

For particulars apply to the undersigned at the Auction Mart, Queen's Road,

G. DUDDELL.

N. B. The above house is doing a good business and offers an excellent opportunity for a small Capitalist.

JUST RECEIVED ex *Dos Hermanos,* an assortment of Manila Steam laid Cordage from ½ in. to 2 inch.

SMITH & BRIMELOW.

April 20th, 1848.

FOR SALE.

FULTON Market Beef, in ½ Barrels; Columbia River Salmon, in ½ and ¼ Casks; Columbia Beef, in ½ Barrels, all suitable for families. Fresh Sardines, in Oil and Butter; Bologna Sausages; Vegetables in Tins, such as Asparagus, Kidney Beans, Green Peas, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Very Superior Hock, of different Brands; Sicilian, Claret, and other Light Wines, at moderate prices.

SMITH & BRIMELOW,

No. 1 & 2 Woosnam's Buildings,

Victoria, 22nd April, 1848.

SMITH & BRIMELOW have received a large supply of Dutch and American Butter, in 15 lbs. Kegs, of superior quality, and which they can highly recommend.

No 1 & 2 Woosnam's Buildings,

Victoria, 22nd April, 1848

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

—o—

ARRIVALS.

Apr. AT HONGKONG.

22, P. & O. Co.'s Str. *Pottinger,* Cooper, from Bombay 19th March, Penang 10th April, and Singapore 14th April.

25, *Nimrod,* Espmasse, from Kai Para 28th February, and New Zealand.

PASSENGERS.

Per P. & O. Co.'s Str. *Pottinger,*—Captain Johnstone, R.N.; Messrs Kerr, Jackson, Booker, Bovell, Riaza, Bowra, Balland, and Robson.

Report per P. & O. Co.'s Str. "Pottinger."—The *Ripon* was detained six days between England and Malta by heavy gales. Reports a Revolution in France, after the mail of the 24th had left Marseilles, reached Alexandria *via* Italy, with dates from France up to the 29th February.

DEPARTURES.

Apr. FROM HONGKONG.

21, *Winscales,* Sproul, Manila and Sydney.

23, *Corsair* (steamer), Soames, Canton.

24, *Ariel,* Burt, Cumsingmoon.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—*January* 25, William Prowse, Thompson, from Whampoa 18th Aug., Liverpool. *February* 5, Sibella, Coleman, Hongkong 28th July, the Downs; 6, Emma, Hartley, Whampoa 21st Sept., Liverpool; 7, Bahamian, Hawkins, do. 24th do., Liverpool; Matilda, McDowell, do. 24th do., Liverpool; Belhaven, Gilkison, Shanghai 18th Aug., Downs; Mohawk, Morrison, Hongkong 27th Sept., Downs; Isabella, Kerr, Whampoa 18th May, and Cape of Good Hope, Liverpool; 8, Hugh Walker, Cameron, Whampoa 7th Oct., Downs; 12, Ratcliffe, Gilbert, do. 11th Sept., do.; 15, Patna, Mann, do. 23rd Oct., Liverpool; 16, Eliza, Patterson, Hongkong 27th Aug., Downs; Frances Burn, French, Shanghai 11th Sept., Gravesend.

Departures.—*January* 26, Sunda, Brown, Clyde, Hongkong. *February* 9, Emma Eugenia, Culverwell, London, China; 11, Nautilus, Munday, Liverpool, Shanghai; 17, Mary Sparks, Bushby, Portsmouth, Hongkong; 20, John Laird, Case, Downs, do.; Ferozepore, Masterton, do., do.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—*December* 22, Litherland, Fee, from Shanghai 1st Oct.; 27, Caroline, Williams, Hongkong 14th Sept. *January* 9, John Witt, Donovan, do. 15th Oct.; Forfarshire, Watson, Shanghai 10th Nov.; 10, Achilles, Thomson, do. 26th Sept.; 13, Tartar, Harvey, Hongkong 1st November.

On the 12th December, in Lat. 15° S. Long. [illegible] E. the *Tartar,* experienced a severe hurricane, in which she lost her quarter-boats, fore-sail and main top-gallant sail blown from the yards, larboard bulwarks carried away and deck swept.

Departures.—*December* 23, Litherland, Fee, Cork. *January* 13, Forfarshire, Watson, London; John Witt, Donovan, Clyde; 17, Achilles, Thomson, do.; 19, Caroline, Williams, do.

BOMBAY SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—*February* 19, William, Salmon, from Hongkong 5th Dec.; 24, Trafalgar, Richardson, Whampoa 30th do. *March* 2, Asia, Roskell, Macao 10th Jan.; 3, Sir Herbert Compton, Brown, Hongkong 24th January.

Departures.—*February* 28, Diana, Gibson, China. *March* 1, Nymph, Landers, Shanghai; 11, Grecian, Langford, China.

MADRAS SHIPPING.

Arrival.—*March* 12, Alibi, Rhodes, from Hongkong 16th January.

BATAVIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—*March* 7, Adrianus en Jacobus (Dutch), Emmerick, from Macao 18th Feb.; 21, Tremelga (Port.), Carvalho, do. 26th do.

PENANG SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—*March* 14, Norman Morrison, Reynolds, from Singapore and China; 18, Nossa Senhora da Luz (Port.), Macao 14th Feb.; 29, Cowasjee Family, Durham, Macao and Singapore.

Departures.—*March* 23, Veloz (Sp.), Cortina, Singapore and China; 24, Norman Morrison, Reynolds, Madras; 31, Cowasjee Family, Durham, Calcutta.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—*March* 12, Lanrick, White, from Hongkong 27th Feb.; 19, William Jardine, Doutty, do 4th March; 20, Prince Albert, Thompson, Bombay 9th Feb.; 21, Water Witch, Forgan, Calcutta 4th March; Sylph, Macdonald, do. 3rd do.; Cowasjee Family, Durham, Macao 2nd do.; 22, Red Rover, Oliver, Hongkong 3rd do.; 23, Duke of Cornwall, Whitehead, do. 6th do.; 24, Frolic (Am.), Faucon, Cumsingmoon 12th do.; 25, Joseph Somes, Thompson, Macao 6th do.; 28, Good Success, Hunt, Hongkong 12th do. *April* 1, Anna Robertson, Munro, do. 14th do.; John Fleming, Hamlin, Whampoa 11th do.; 2, Marquis of Hastings (Port.), Macao 21st do.; 3, Royal Albert, Scanlan, Hongkong 23rd do.; 4, Zenobia (Am.), Kenny, Cardiff 27th Nov.; 5, Shepherdess, Simpson, Hongkong 17th March; 9, Nymph, Landers, Bombay 1st do.

Departures.—*March* 13, Lanrick, White, Bombay; 21, Sylph, Macdonald, China; 23, Water Witch, Forgan, do.; Red Rover, Oliver, Calcutta; Cowasjee Family, Durham, do.; 25, Frolic (Am.), Faucon, Bombay; 27, Joseph Somes, Thompson, do.; 29, Prince Albert, Thompson, China; 30, Good Succes, Hunt, Bombay. *April* 3, Duke of Cornwall, Whitehead, do.; 5, Veloz (Sp.), Cortina, Amoy; 6, Marquis of Hastings (Port.), Silva, Penang; Royal Albert, Scanlan, Point de Galle; Anna Robertson, Munro, Madras; 8, Nymph, Landers, Shanghai.

VESSEL PASSED ANJER.

March 5, Baboo, Barker, Shanghai 10th February, for London.

Spoken.—December 22, John O'Gaunt, McDonald, from Liverpool to China, Lat. 7° N., Long. 23° W.;—January 7, Dumfries, from Liverpool [illegible] days, to China, in Lat. 35·31 S., Long. 4·49 E.;—7, The Rebecca and Jane (arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, 15th Jan., from Guernsey) spoke the Flora McDonald, [illegible] Hongkong, to Leith.

Captain Faucon, of the brig *Frolic,* reports having passed on the [illegible] instant, in Lat. 7 28 N. and Long. 130 40 E. the brig *Pantaloon* from Singapore [illegible] to China.

Captain Landers of the *Nymph* reports having spoken on [illegible] in Lat. [illegible] N. and Long. 93° E., the American brig *Frolic* bound to Bombay [illegible].

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