

# THE FRIEND OF CHINA

## AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

VOL. VII. No. 43.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, MAY 27th, 1848.

PRICE \$12 per annum.

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

For ENGLAND, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY Also, en route to the above.  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, GALLE—MALTA, SUEZ, ALEX—COLOMBO, COCHIN, CALCUTTA, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, GOA, YANAMPOLE.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steam Ship BRAGANZA will leave this for the above places on Saturday the 24th of June.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, and Spectators until 4 p. m., of the 23rd.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and Passages apply at the P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Hongkong.

J. A. OLDING, Agent.

Hongkong, 25th May 1848.

NOTICE.  
UNTIL further Notice the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS from CHINA will discontinue running to HONGKONG, and proceed as formerly to POINT DE GALLE only.

J. A. OLDING, Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office  
Hongkong, 25th May, 1848.

NOTICE.  
THE P. & O. S. N. COMPANY'S, will from this date undertake the conveyance of Specie from China, and the Straits, to Southampton, under the conditions specified in their customary Bill of Lading, at 2 1/2 per cent for Silver Bullion, and 3 per cent for Gold.

J. A. OLDING, Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office  
Victoria, 13th May, 1848.

FOR SALE.  
BRINE LOT No. 12, situated on the Queen's Road, Victoria, with the buildings thereon, at present in possession of the

allotment of Land, and Buildings at known as the NIXON'S PROPERTY. Plans, and all particulars, apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

London, 2nd February, 1848.

TO LET.  
SPACIOUS Godowns and dwelling house, built of Granite and lately occupied by Messrs. HOOD, RILEY & Co. The property is situated near the centre of the Town, (Victoria, Hongkong) and has a water frontage. Apply on the Premises.

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 Aberdeen Street. Apply to

BUSH & Co.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1847.

PROPERTY IN SHANGHAI.  
FOR SALE.—The allotment of Land with spacious Godowns and Dwelling House erected thereon, at present in possession of the Undersigned; for further particulars apply to Messrs RAWLEY, DUKE & Co., Hongkong; or

PLATT, BARGREAVES & Co.

Shanghai.  
4th March, 1848.

FOR SALE.  
A BUILDING Allotment on the Queen's Road. Apply at this office.  
Office "Friend of China,"  
28th May, 1848.

ORIENTAL BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the HALF YEAR ending 1st March last, at the Rate of Nine per Cent per Annum, will be paid to the Holders of INDIA SHARES of this Bank, on and after the 20th instant.

By order of the Directors,

CHARLES J. F. STUART,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1848.

NOTICE.  
THE Office of Secretary to the Canton BUREAU CHAMBER of COMMERCE being now vacant, Candidates for the same will please address their applications with testimonials to the Chairman, DAVID JARDINE, Esq., on or before the 5th June next.

Canton, 15th May, 1848.

NOTICE.  
THE Business hitherto conducted in China under the Firm of VAN DERBURG ROBINSON & Co. is this day dissolved.  
Messrs REYNOLDS & Co. are authorized to sign for the liquidation.  
Canton, 1st February, 1848.

NOTICE.  
THE Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, as Merchants carrying on Business in London under the Firm of MAGNIAC, JARDINE & Co., in this day dissolved as the Underigned, JOHN ALAN SMITH and THOMAS CHARLES SMITH, who retire therefrom. Dated this 21st December, 1847.

HOLLINGWORTH MAGNIAC JOHN ABEL SMITH. THOMAS CHARLES SMITH. WILLIAM FRASER.

In consequence of the retirement of Mr JOHN ABEL SMITH and Mr THOMAS CHARLES SMITH, from the Co-partnership of MAGNIAC, JARDINE & Co., a new House has been formed under the Firm of MATHESON & Co., for transacting the business heretofore carried on by that Firm. This House will consist of Messrs. ALEXANDER MATHESON, ANDREW JARDINE, HOLLINGWORTH MAGNIAC, WILLIAM FRASER, and HUGH MACKAY MATHESON.  
3 Lombard Street, London, 1st March, 1848.

NOTICE.  
MR. AUGUSTUS THORNE, is authorized to sign our Firm by Procuration.  
HENDERSON, WATSON & Co.  
Canton, 6th May, 1848.

NOTICE.  
MR. MARTIN WILHELMY, is authorized to sign our Firm by Procuration.  
ROUSTEAD & Co.  
Canton, 20th May, 1848.

NOTICE.  
MR. FREDERICK H. BLOOM is authorized to sign our Firm in China by Procuration.  
BURD LANGE & Co.  
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1848.

NOTICE.  
THE Partnership heretofore existing under the style of TIENS, BOURNE & Co., expired this day 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

NOTICE.  
MR. SPENCER COMPTON is authorized to sign our Firm by Procuration.  
CHA SP. COMPTON & Co.  
Hongkong, 28th February, 1848.

NOTICE.  
MR. JAMES WITHINGTON, is authorized to sign our firm in CHINA by procuration.  
REISS & Co.  
Canton, 24th March, 1848.

NOTICE.  
MR. N. L. INGOLS is authorized to sign forms by Procuration from this date.  
DRINKER & Co.  
Hongkong, May 1st, 1848.

NOTICE.  
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Style of DRINKER, HEYL & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.  
S. DRINKER is authorized to settle all Accounts of the Firm.  
SANDWICH 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 re-shipped on account of parties absent.  
SANDWICH DRINKER.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 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.

NOTICE.  
SHOULD this meet the eyes of A. R. JONES, a native of Calcutta, who came to China about four years ago, he is requested to write his Mother who is much distressed at not hearing from him.

FOR SALE.  
BREATHING COPPER. Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, 7th May, 1847.

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

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 Pint. Tobacco.

White Lead and Paints, of all descriptions. Paint Oil and Brushes. A general assortment of Naval Stores. 4150. LIQUORS: Superior Brandy, Dark and Pale, of the following Brands, in Wood and Bottle.—O'grad, Dupuy & Co.'s J. J. Dupuy & Co.; Alex. Seignette; Jas. Hennessy; Dufray, Bellamy & Co. Common French Brandy, in 1 dozen Cases; Manila Rum.

Wines.—Scott, Penfold & Co.'s Madeira; Harie & Nephew's superior Pale Sherry. Geo. W. Story, Duff, Gordon & Co., 1825. Pure Dry Liqueur. Old London Dock & Osborne's Table Port. Chateau—Chateau Leveille, and St. Julien. Champagne, of superior quality. Jos. Lang & Co.'s Steinberg Cabinet Hook. Cherry Brandy, in Wood.

AND A General Assortment of Hardware suitable for the South Sea Islands. DRINKER & Co.  
Hongkong, 21st April, 1848.

NOTICE.  
PARTIES keeping a Book for let 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, which can be had on application at the Ice House. DRINKER & Co.  
Hongkong, 25th April, 1848.

FOR SALE.  
DOWRA, HUMPHREYS & Co., Ship Chandlery, Wagon and Spirit Merchants, Auctioneers, and General Storekeepers, have just received per Queen, Invoices of Superior French Boots; Dark and Pale Brandy; Superior Sherry; Stationery of all descriptions; Percussion Muskets; Carbinos and Pistols; Tar, Canvas and Rope; Dunbar's Beer and Porter; Cheese; Home; Paint Brushes; Horse Brushes, and Wash Leathers.

All selected Invoices of all description of Ship Chandlery; Hanging Lamps; Iron and Tin Ware. Hongkong, 5th May, 1848.

GRAM.  
JUST landed a few Bags of fine Bengal Gram and Java Coffee. FRANKLYN & MILNE.  
Victoria, 5th May, 1848.

FOR SALE.  
PULTON Market Beef, in 1 Barrels; Columbia Beef, in 1 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.

Very Superior Hock, of different Brands; Sicilian, Claret, and other Light Wines, at moderate prices. SMITH & BRIMELOW.  
No. 1 & 2 Wooman's Buildings, Victoria, 22nd April, 1848.

SMITH & BRIMELOW have received a large Supply of Dutch and American Butter, in 15 lb. Kegs, of superior quality, and which they can highly recommend. No. 1 & 2 Wooman's Buildings, Victoria, 22nd April, 1848.

FOR SALE.  
DRINKER Columbia River Beef in Casks, and Columbia River Salmon, as follows:  
4150. Paint Oil in Demijohns. SMITH & BRIMELOW.  
No. 1 Wooman's Buildings, Victoria, 22nd February, 1848.

ROCK and SELTZER WATER  
BY a late import the undersigned has 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.

RAWLEY, DUUS & Co.  
Victoria, 4th April, 1848.

FOR SALE.  
SALT Provisions, Flour, Rum, Arrack, and Brandy in Wood; Whisky, Cognac, and all kinds of Wines in Bottle. RAWLEY, DUUS & Co.  
4th November 1846.

FOR SALE.  
ROMAN Cement, and Window Glass of all sizes. R Apply to RAWLEY, DUUS & Co.  
Victoria, 3rd August, 1847.

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 C. MARKWICKS, Queen's Road.—Port Wine, in Cases of 3 dozen each. 81 Etappe, in cases of 3 dozen each. Chateau Margaux, in cases of 3 dozen each. Sauternes, in cases of 3 dozen each. Sparkling Champagne, in cases of 3 dozen each. Noyau, in cases of 2 dozen each. Geneva, in cases of 1 dozen each, from Hemery, Brothers & Co., London.

ALSO. Marzette's Pale Ale, in Casks of 3 dozen each; PRICES MODERATE. And some very elegant Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Services, of the newest fashion. Fancy Water Jugs, with and without Metal Tops, of various patterns. HONGKONG, 5th May, 1847.

ADVERTISEMENTS.  
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 \$24.  
Victoria, 3rd March, 1848.

PUBLIC AUCTION.  
MR. DUDELL is instructed to sell by Public Auction, on Monday the 29th instant, at noon, on the premises situated at the junction of Pottinger Street with Hollywood Road, near Magistrate's Office.—The remaining portion of the Household Effects of a Gentleman about to leave the Colony, comprising Rosewood and Mahogany Dining and side Tables; Japan Chairs; Rosewood and Italian Sofa; an eight day Ambler Clock; Fender and Fire Irons; Plated Candlesticks; Cruets; Glass and Crockery ware; Office Desk; an elegant Iron Bedstead; Lamps; Looking Glasses, &c., &c., &c.  
Victoria, 26th May, 1848.

NOTICE.  
FERRIERY corner of Wellington and Wyndham Street, Victoria.  
MR. DUDELL begs to inform the community of Hongkong, that he has engaged an English Horse Shoer, and will open a Ferrery in all its branches on the above premises on the 1st of May next, and is confident that the moderate charge of \$14 per Horse together with attention and despatch, will procure him a share of public Patronage.  
Victoria, 26th April, 1848.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY, - POTTINGER STREET. SODA WATER and LEMONADE of Superior Quality. MASON, at HINNAM'S, China Shopkeeper, Victoria, 11th June, 1847.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Queen's Road, Victoria. SODA WATER, ABRATED LEMONADE, SELTZER WATER, direct from HAMBURG.

ACHOOE, - General No. 3, Pottinger St. Hongkong, 6th November, 1847.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. A YOUNG MAN with a good Education, &c. &c. Apply at the Victoria Dispensary, 17th April, 1848.

Table with columns: LASTEST DATES, BRIDGE, BALAWA, Singapore, Malacca, Hongkong, and dates from March 8 to April 4.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, MAY 27th, 1848.

NOTICE.—Dines Service will for the present be discontinued in the building adjoining the Post Office and opposite to the Clock-Office, on Sundays at 4 past 6 A. M., 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.; and on Thursdays at 7 P. M.

VINCENT STANTON, Colonial Chaplain.

NOTICE.—FRESHETMAN 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 Daily Services will be 11 A. M., and 1 past 6 P. M. Victoria, 27th December, 1847.

The unheated state of Europe engages public attention to the exclusion of other matters of national importance. The Canton murders appear, as yet, to have made little sensation in Great Britain, except among those more immediately connected with the east. Under existing circumstances, perhaps it would be unreasonable to expect that Her Majesty's ministers would give much of their attention to China; but we do not believe the late atrocity will ultimately be overlooked or allowed to go unpunished; and in the meantime, it is gratifying to observe that the Merchants of London and Liverpool have done their duty in laying their sentiments before parliament. We have been favoured, with copies of two petitions to the House of Commons; and considering the intelligent and influential class whose feelings they embody, it is to be expected they will have due weight with the advisers of the Crown, as well as with the representatives of the people.

The Petition of the undersigned Bankers, Merchants, and others, resident in Liverpool. Humbly sheweth, That your Petitioners do lean with deep alarm and regret the barbarous murder of six Englishmen by the Chinese, in the immediate vicinity of Canton.

That the circumstances, as far as have been ascertained, prove the dreadful act to have been committed by the permission, if not at the order, of the village authorities, while the viceroys of the province, although residing within about four miles of the place, either omitted at the murder of else had not the power to control the people.

That this want of power or inclination to protect English subjects proves that we have erographically placed confidence in the promises made by the Chinese government, and shows the urgent necessity of Her Majesty's Government adopting some immediate measures for the future security of British subjects resident in Canton.

We therefore humbly but most earnestly pray your honorable House to cause an early and special inquiry to be made into the circumstances attending these murders, particularly with reference to the absence at the time of the outrage of every proper and precautionary protection which should have been the duty of Her Majesty's representative to provide for the British residents in Canton, and also with a view to the prevention of such painful events, according to the principles attending the exercise of our trade, a recurrence of which may be obtained by a preventive force being permanently stationed by Her Majesty's Government at or off Canton.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray &c. RAYSON, J. G. GILBERTSON & Co. GEORGE A. MURDOCH, J. W. NORZON.

The Petition of the undersigned Merchants, Bankers, and others resident in London.

Humbly sheweth, That your Petitioners have learned with feelings of the deepest sorrow that six of our countrymen have been murdered in China within a short space of time, and that the viceregal government, and the evidence obtained before us unfavourably to our conclusion that this awful murder was committed by the deliberate act of the Chinese called together by public soundings of their gongs, and induced by torture to borrowing in the feelings to be developed, and inflicted upon these unfortunate victims not as individuals, but as Englishmen.

That, notwithstanding an apparent or real energy on the part of the Chinese authorities, nothing effectual was done by them to recover these Englishmen from the hands of the villagers who had no opportunity of being rescued. That the Chinese authorities could be in no doubt where all this took place, it was not until the fourth and fifth day that the bodies were recovered—being brought from that scene of desecration and indignity, gentlemen were not murdered for, perhaps three, days after capture.

That it seems from all this evidence that the Chinese government either has not the power or the will to give prompt and efficient protection to foreigners, and therefore that further intercession is absolutely necessary for the lives and property of Her Majesty's subjects, on the part of Her Majesty's Government. That this outrage having, as in former occasions, occurred when no British protecting force was at or off Canton.

We therefore pray your honorable House will adopt such immediate measures for the permanent protection of the lives of Her Majesty's subjects and their property in Canton as may appear to your honorable House adequate for that purpose, the course, which, in this respect, has lamentably failed.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c. JAMES BYTTS, ANDREW AINSWORTH, Wm. NORZON.

(From the Overland Friend of China, No. 24.)

Notwithstanding the arrival of Mr Stirling the Attorney General two months ago, Mr Campbell continues to sit on the bench as acting Chief Justice, and until Judge Hulme returns he will keep his seat unless Mr Bonham takes the responsibility of dismissing him; however, as the Chief Justice is expected in June and the court does not open before July, if Mr Campbell has not the grace to resign in favour of his Senior, Mr Stirling, it may not be worth while displacing him; but should circumstances prevent Mr Hulme's return so soon as expected, it is to be hoped that His Excellency will not hesitate in placing a qualified person on the bench. We premise some description of a late Session of the Supreme Court, by stating that

acting Chief Justice Campbell has never held any other than acting appointments. When the state of Mr Attorney General Stirling's health required a visit to Europe, Mr Campbell was nominated by Sir John Davis to perform the duties for half the salary. In the prosecution of Judge Hulme, Mr Campbell figured as a prosecutor; and when the Judge was suspended by the award of Sir John Davis, Major Caine and Mr A. R. Johnston (the two last being the principal witnesses against him) Mr Campbell was elevated to the bench. So far this appeared unavoidable; but when Mr Stirling returned to the colony, (a man with 18 years experience at the bar), it was presumed that the Junior of 4 years experience would have the good sense to abdicate in his favour, resuming his former acting appointment of Attorney General. This he refused to do, and unfortunately the governor did not dismiss him at once. It is alleged that certain cases in which Sir John Davis was interested were to be disposed of before his nominee retired from his exalted office; and of these cases one was heard on the 20th ultimo.

This was an action, or actions, brought by Messrs d'Assis and Pacheco (two Macao gentlemen) against Mr Hillier the Chief Magistrate of Hongkong. The merits of the case may be told in a few words.

Early in 1846 a Macao opium broker committed some frauds—or alleged frauds in Canton;—he was prosecuted before the courts at Macao and thrown into prison; an attempt was made to connect d'Assis and Pacheco, also a Mr de Mello with these transactions, and the two first named gentlemen having reason to doubt the rectitude of the Macao courts, came to Hongkong for protection. We may mention here that they have since been fully and honorably acquitted. Hearing that there were in Hongkong, the Macao governor applied for them by letter addressed to Sir John Davis.

To His Excellency Sir JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, BARONET, Governor of Hongkong. Sir,—Your Chief Justice forwarded to me the enclosed confidential communication, requesting me to ask of your Excellency the delivery of Francisco d'Assis Fernandez, Cyrillano Antonio Pacheco, and Alexandrino Antonio de Mello, indicted in this Court for the crime of robbery, and who, it is generally stated, are at present living at Hongkong.

I hasten to communicate to your Excellency this requisition, and trust that your Excellency will kindly comply with it, should it not go against the regulations of your government for similar cases. I have the honour to be, sir, your Excellency's most obedient servant.

JOAQUIM MARIA FERREIRA DO AMARAL, Governor of Macao.

Macao, 22nd August, 1846.

Confidential. MACAO, 17th August, 1846.

MOST EXCELLENT AND MOST EXCELLENT SIR,—Francisco d'Assis Fernandez, Cyrillano Antonio Pacheco, and Alexandrino Antonio de Mello, being indicted in this Court as partners in the crime of robbery committed by Joao Antonio Margal various were issued against them when they ran away from Macao, and it is generally reported that they are at present residing at Hongkong or Canton. I have therefore to request that your Excellency will be pleased to order the delivery of these fugitives. I have the honor to be, sir, your Excellency's most obedient servant.

The Chief Justice, JOAQUIM ANTONIO DE MELLO DE CARNEIRO.

To His Excellency SENHOR JOAQUIM MARIA FERREIRA DO AMARAL, Governor of this Province.

The result of this application was the arrest of the two strangers who had sought the protection of our flag, under the following warrant:—

THAT as in Her Majesty's name to require you, John Collins, or other Police Constable, to arrest and take into your custody and bring before me, Francisco d'Assis Fernandez, Cyrillano Antonio Pacheco, and Alexandrino Antonio de Mello, charged with robbery; and for so doing, this shall be your lawful warrant.

C. B. HILLIER, Chief Police Magistrate, Hongkong, 25th August, 1846.

After being kept for a night among the criminals in the common Jail, d'Assis and Pacheco were brought before Mr Hillier next forenoon. The Magistrate was told that as the alleged robbery had been committed in the territory of Portugal he had no jurisdiction in the matter; and that as there existed no convention between England and Portugal for the mutual surrender of criminals, he could not comply with the wishes of the Macao Governor. This was sufficiently clear; but Sir John Davis had determined to give them up, the weak Magistrate had not courage to discharge them. They were kept prisoners during the day, but being refused; and in the evening were put on board a government vessel and sent to Macao, Sir John Davis having previously given Mr Hillier a written guarantee to relieve him of the consequences.

For this illegal act d'Assis, and Pacheco, so soon as the Supreme Court at Goa had declared them free of guilt in the opium transaction, raised actions against Mr Hillier before the Supreme Court of Hongkong. The Plaintiffs are men of much respectability, the first having been for years a Judge in Macao, and the damages were laid at a heavy sum.

Mr Campbell had acted as Mr Hillier's legal adviser in the matter; and for this, and other reasons, it was not deemed prudent to have the case heard before him. It was determined, however, that it should be disposed of at once, and although the Defendant's Counsel had previously offered that the Plaintiffs should pay \$8,000 into court as a security for Mr Hillier's expenses, such was the anxiety to have it heard before there was another opportunity on the 20th April, the Plaintiffs not having paid one farthing into court in security of costs. This introduction will enable our readers to understand the following editorial taken from the bi-weekly Friend of China, of May 27th.—It is unnecessary to reprint the article here; it will be found by referring to No. 36.

THE CHINESE JUNK.—The following letter, addressed to the editor of the Globe, appeared in that paper on Friday:—

Jersey, March 15, 1848.

Sir,—I beg to inform you of the arrival here, today, of a 12 o'clock, of a Chinese junk, supposed to be the one which having been captured in New York a short time since, having been sent to her latitude, in a strong wind, was cast ashore by the rocks of the Mingqua, to the south-west of this island, on the French coast, by a cutter, bound to France, which nobly 'bout ship, and piloted her in the Jersey Roads. As soon as it became known there was a Chinese junk in the Roads, all the eight givers seemed on the quiet; and thousands thronged the piers and hundreds of cutters, which commenced running round her, at 2a. per hour, to catch a sight of the celestial harque, the Chinese portion of the crew politely venged at the different crews rounded. She seems a vessel of every large dimension, peculiar construction, and very showy, having three masts, and her stern very high out of the water, on which is painted the figure of an enormous bird, in very showy colours. Gallies run round one half of her, into which are hoisted her small boats, also of every light and novel construction. In her bow she has two very large masts. She was visited immediately on her arrival by the Custom House officers, and it is reported to have on board some costly presents for her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. Application has been made to the Governor of the island, to allow the Cuckoo Government steamer to tow her to England.—I am Sir, yours respectfully,

JAMES FRANCAARD.

MALACCA.—From Malacca we have advices to the 20th instant, but must postpone their consideration until our next. The following we give immediate promtency.

Comparative Statement of the Sale of the Excise Farms for the years 1847-48 and 1848-49.

Table with columns: Opium per Month, Spirit, Serec, Toddy and Bang, Malacca Struckie, Pawn Brokerage, and Annual Increase.

Annual Increase \$ 10,212

Malacca, 16th April, 1848.

PIRATES.—We hear that a Cochinese schooner with arrived here yesterday was attacked by two piratical boats off Johore, manned by Malays. The latter called upon the people in the schooner to surrender, which they did; the Malays removed the whole of the cargo, consisting of Rice and Salted Fish, and departed. The attack took place on the 19th.

We also hear that a Biamese Junk was attacked also and taken by some Lurche Junks, and the contents taken out, consisting of 5,000 dollars in cash, and merchandise of about 50,000 dollars value.—Straits Times, April 26.

(From the Calcutta Star, April 7.)

The commercial mischances since last month are those of the great house of Carr, Tagore and Co., and Messrs P. J. Barkis and Co. Messrs Aylmer and Co. have also kept their affairs under inspection, but it is understood this measure refers only to the settlement of a particular item of their accounts—those with Messrs Esthoven and C. We give the proceedings at the meeting of Messrs Carr, Tagore's creditors. Sympathy, as may readily be imagined, is largely extended to the sons of Dwaraknath Tagore, and the European friends of their father will give him aid. Some time may be formed of the transactions of this house when it is known that at the time Dwaraknath left India on his last trip, his liabilities were a crore of rupees, and yet Dwaraknath valued his share in it at two fifths of that sum. Calcutta was for some time aware that the house had put its affairs into liquidation, two of the partners Messrs Gordon and Stuart founding a new firm in succession. The great decrease of property and unexpected calls have however interrupted the process of gradual winding up, and the partners were driven to the assistance they have embraced. The formal suspension has been chiefly noticed from the agitation to which it has given rise among the shareholders of several Joint Stock Companies of which Messrs Carr, Tagore and Co. were prime movers. By the original deed of partnership of more than one of these, they were bound to accept that firm as perpetual secretaries; it is now mooted that under formal suspension, the associations are free to choose their officers when they please. One of the River Steam Tug Companies is prominently in the public eye in this matter.

The Union Bank continues to be the principal topic of agitation among the public, now that the consequences of its insolvency are beginning to be fully appreciated. After a protracted legal argument, the Supreme Court has decided that the proprietors of the Bank are liable for the Post-Bills, and therefore the faint hope that they would be freed from the immense amount of debt under which they are extinguished. The creditors are now armed with every legal power, and their Committee is also, in possession of the names of every body who is liable, under the deed, as a partner in the bank. On the other hand, it is asserted that many influential debtors to the Bank have availed themselves of the receipt granted them by the negotiations into which they entered, the Executive Committee to make away with their most valuable property by preferential settlements; a course in which they have been initiated, if not indeed inflamed by wealthy native proprietors of the Bank, who schedules are said to be ready in anticipation of proceedings against them by the creditors. One of these gentlemen, commonly ranked with the Rothschilds, and Baring's, is reported to have proved very clearly that the rumours of his holding shares in the Bank during the late run, and his complicity in the preservation of temporary credit at a ruinous and

critique of property. The character of this assertion may be understood, when it is described as the total failure of a bank, leaving a residue of debts estimated at 40 lakhs! Another million or two passes himself ready to divide the balance of his account among the creditors; but fears they will not readily accept it, being a debt and not a credit of five lakhs! Among the influential members of the European community however the blow will fall distressingly; nor do we see that it can be averted. The calls of the Executive Committee for contributions amounting to some extent, have not been responded to in any degree that would justify the creditors in awaiting a gradual liquidation, and the measures we have described as taken by wealthy natives diminishes the probability that more vivacity will be exhibited in consequence of the Supreme Court decision. We refer to other columns for the latest proceedings.

Government has announced that £700,000 will be raised on the hypothecation of goods during the ensuing year, advances being made to three-fourths of the value and the rate of exchange being fixed for the present at 1s. 10d. A large body of merchants had memorialized Lord Dalhousie upon the subject, but before, but the only answer was that the Government would be obliged to transmit the memorial to Leadenhall Street. We republish it as a plain, business like, and able document which will have its effect during the discussions that must take place at home upon the subject. Another Act has issued from the Legislative mind to correct an oversight in the statute lately passed abolishing discriminatory duties between foreign and British bottoms. It excludes the Company's free ports in the Straits, in Jannasirim and in Arracan from the operation of that statute, because it is difficult to prevent in such ports, the trans-shipment of foreign produce into coasting craft and their exportation import thence into the presidencies without payment of any duty.

MR JAMES STEPHEN.

(From the Morning Herald.)

The retirement of Mr James Stephen from the Colonial Office is an event too serious and significant not to be chronicled in something more than a mere paragraph. For thirty years or upwards this serene, sanctimonious, and most subtle of men—without noise or display—by the mere exercise of unbounded craft—huge dissembling—a large stock of Italian diplomacy—the profoundest reserve—silence, solemnity, astuteness, and intellectual power—has given to the government a greater number of human beings—and of more distinguished races—than either the Czar of Russia, or the Emperor of Austria.

In every clime where the British flag floats, and the British influence was felt, the name of Mr Stephen was known, if not respected. In Europe, his influence extended from Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands to the little rock of Heligoland, and America his influence was known in Canada, New Scotland, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland. In the West Indies, his influence was felt from Jamaica and Barbadoes to St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago. In Asia he was dreaded and feared at Ceylon, Hongkong and Aden. In Australia his name was found to be all powerful at Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Holland, and New Zealand; and in Africa he was potent, not merely at the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, but at Sierra Leone, the Isles of France, and Gambia. Thus, east, west, north, and south was his name and his influence, so often distinguished, felt. Though only a subordinate official, and second in the West Indies, he was to vicariously over the constituted head of the department in which he served. Whether the Colonial Minister was a Bathurst or a Ripon, a Glenelg or a Stanley, a Russell or a Clarendon, or a Gladstone, he reigned supreme—on often larval of misrule and mismanagement. That a man long versed in the routine of office, and used to habits of business, should have assumed an ascendancy over men as Bathurst and Ripon, the dreary Glenelg, and the more brilliant Russell, and the more energetic and Puerile Gladstone, is not wonderful; but that he should have wrestled with and brought round to his views men of powerful and masculine minds, such as Stanley and Russell, is a subject at first blush of wonder, if not of astonishment.

When, however, it is remembered that Mr Stephen had served three apprenticeships in the Colonial Office—that, by his diligence and application, he had made himself master of the history, laws, constitution, natural resources, agriculture, commerce, population, facts, usages, customs, banking, commercial, legal, and penitentiary systems of every dependency of the British Crown, the secret of his immense power, and his abuse of it, will not appear so very extraordinary.

The manners of the Under Secretary were, to his superiors, grave, conciliatory, and deferential. Imperfurbable and collected, he heard from the heads of departments, without changing a muscle, sentiments and opinions, and without a word of dissent. He resolved in his own mind what to say, and then, to those most opposed, on their entrance to the office, to his opinions, the exponents and advocates of them at the close of their career. This certainly was, in a sense, the triumph of a species of ability and information, and a great amount of tact, management, and cunning; but it was a triumph scarcely ever attained by an open, an honest, or a direct course. If there were two paths by which Mr Stephen might arrive at his end, he would, from preference, choose the narrow, the circuitous, and the winding; and eschew the broad, open highway, where, though his steps might be free, yet his motions could be certainly tracked and perseveringly followed. A purist Whig in politics, he was in practice a thorough Protestant Jesuit, dealing always in secrecy and reserve, and often using expressions, like a high head of the office (Gladstone), in a non-committal manner. Though ever and anon he opened out to his superiors upon some abstract of information on the religious condition of the colonies, geography, climate, position, and production of many of our possessions, still there were always reticence and reserves in the least recesses of his mind, so that you were never sure either of your mind or of his matter. Though he told you the truth, he did not tell you the whole truth, and his learned reserves were often more fatal to sound government and

honest impartial administration than the most famous and palpable light his superiors were open to these objections, his official intercourse with the public and individuals was open to graver rebuke and denunciation. He was shy, he was supercilious, he was disingenuous, and when challenged with just and worthy of a *Thurstone* or a *Mansour*. There was, too, a patronising look and manner about the officialism, a sanctimonious singularity, all the more disagreeable in that it was masked over with an *amant*, "most misplaced in a public Government office."

Mr Stephen was man of immense official information, of considerable scholastic attainments, and no mean powers of analysis and composition, and was freely accorded; but that he was wise or a good public servant we entirely deny. Of a frigid temperament and a cold heart, he was not often misled by passion; and his judgment was generally, and, indeed, unjustly, cool; and his temper, imbecile, constitutionally, mistreated, and came to a public business, and had no saving faith in him or human virtue of any kind. This cardinal and constitutional vice grew within him as he increased in years, and it lay at the root of nearly all his worst errors and vices as a public man. To genius or brilliancy, Mr Stephen had no pretensions. The best things he ever did were the result of long and patient labour, and in this sense many of his articles in the *Edinburgh Review* may be justly cited with no common praise. He was not a man of the world or society, but of a private corner, and herein also was a private source of many of his errors as a public servant. If a candidate for a colonial judgeship or governorship were not of his clique, or known or patronised by them, his pretensions underwent a more rigid scrutiny and a more hypercritical examination. A great humanity-monger in the gross, Mr Stephen was often unjust and unkind in particular instances, whether with regard to commercial, literary, or political matters, and for actions of them, or to private individuals; and for this reason there is scarcely a person connected with the colonies who will not rejoice at his removal from a position in which his injustice, hostility, insincerity, double-dealing, superciliousness, and jealousy were often so apparent.

Mr Stephen realised the Italian's conception of a *pluie sterile*, but he never was distinguished by the *volto scuro*. In smouldering and dissembling, he was not a man of the world or society, but of a private corner, and herein also was a private source of many of his errors as a public servant. If a candidate for a colonial judgeship or governorship were not of his clique, or known or patronised by them, his pretensions underwent a more rigid scrutiny and a more hypercritical examination. A great humanity-monger in the gross, Mr Stephen was often unjust and unkind in particular instances, whether with regard to commercial, literary, or political matters, and for actions of them, or to private individuals; and for this reason there is scarcely a person connected with the colonies who will not rejoice at his removal from a position in which his injustice, hostility, insincerity, double-dealing, superciliousness, and jealousy were often so apparent.

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A long time must of course elapse before Mr Merivale is to so great a degree master of commercial, financial, ecclesiastical, legal, and constitutional facts, connected with the colonies, as Mr James Bull, and the aid of Mr Meyer, the librarian, he will, we have no doubt, be so far in a position to get through business somewhat satisfactorily.

The labour of such an office is, however, too great for any one man. We could wish to see the duties divided, and differently distributed. In that case it would be well to choose a retired merchant or naval officer for the details relating to trade and navigation, leaving the questions of colonial law, administration of justice, constitutions, &c., to a well-read and competent lawyer like Mr Herman Merivale.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CANTON MARKET REPORT.

(23rd May, 1848.)

EXPORTS.

The firmness exhibited on the part of foreigners has continued and has had the effect of inspiring the Chinese with confidence in the leading British fabrics; an advance has been established on White and Grey Long Cloths, and at this date we can quote them 15 to 20 cents higher than last month for medium goods, and about 10 cents for the finer kinds. White Long Cloths are getting into demand for the Northern Plains, many of which are now loading.

The stocks of most descriptions of British manufactures have become materially reduced and as it will be some time before further supplies to any extent can arrive, we look forward to a firm market and a further advance in prices. The market for Raw Cotton is still in a very depressed state and accounts for the inactivity in Cotton Yarn the sales of which have been few and at prices not beyond those of last month. Woolens of suitable quality promise well.

Raw Cotton.—Stocks are heavy at the rate of the month amount to 18,000 bales at prices barely equal to those of last month.

Cotton Yarn.—The dealers are mostly supplied with old cheap purchases; there is a disposition to purchase at moderate rates, but holders require full prices in consequence of the small quantities on the way out.

Cotton Cloths.—All suitable fabrics are much in request; the stocks in Chinese hands are fast decreasing and the falling off in the Exports from England induces holders to demand paying rates for those still on hand, which are now not much beyond 4 for what were 4 or 5 months ago; the sales of Grey amount to 40,000 pieces and of Whites to 16,000 pieces at our quotations, in addition to very considerable quantities of American Drills, &c. 50 to 60 red Grey Goods are worth \$2 25 to \$3 and 60 to 66 red white \$3 to \$3.30. Finer Goods are not so much in request and consequently are proportionally cheaper—the non arrival of the *John Ogden* has also the effect of keeping prices firm.

Printed Cottons do not participate to any great extent in the improved state of the market for plain goods.

Long Yells.—The sales have been 2,400 pieces at rather improved prices—the stocks of Black, Purple, and Dark Blue, are rather heavy and quotations for these are low in consequence.

Spanish Serges.—Have advanced about 6 cents per yard and a greater improvement is looked for shortly—the sales have been 2,500 pieces.

Cambrics.—Have improved, good assortments of Norwich make are worth \$2 22; but the stocks are too heavy to admit of any present hope of good business in them—the market has long been overdone with these goods. Dutch are almost unobtainable.

Lanterns.—Sell well; broad are in request; the stocks are very moderate. Common and inferior Woolens are not wanted.

Merrills.—Iron is selling at our quotations and is likely to be steady till the imports increase; a fall is not certain.

Lead.—Is in demand and stocks moderate.

The Plates.—Are scarce at high rates and still rising.

Starrs Prodder.—Is generally in good demand at our quotations.

Opium.—The market has been animated during the month and all kinds have met eager buyers, the low stocks of *Patna* at one time caused some anxiety to those who had sold without stock to forego gains; *Patna* was running for a day to \$5 15; the arrival of the *Mor* with 3,200 chests however reduced it to \$4 50, since when it has gradually advanced to \$4 90; but the arrival of the *Red Rover* and *Audax*, may possibly cause it again to recede. The stock will be about 3,000 chests on the arrival of these vessels, while the stock is pretty well supplied. *Malacca* is kept up very firmly, the pirates on the West Coast have prevented a demand for that market, but heavy quantities must soon be required and with the small stock on hand no advance is not probable; the large *Junks* for the northwest will also want a considerable quantity for which they must soon appear in the market, present prices might be looked on as perfectly safe were it not for the much lower rates ruling for the Bengal Drug.

The quantity of Turkey on hand is very small; mostly field by natives, \$5 10 is quoted but, a higher price will be realized if *Malacca* continues at present rates.

Salt Petre.—Is very dull and price low; this article is now always sold deliverable at Hongkong.

CANTON RAW-COTTON AND COTTON-YARN REPORT for the Month ending 20th May, 1848.

COTTON	Imported	Delivered	Stock	Stock last period
Hambay, ....	1,350	1,700	25,350	17,800
Bengal, ....	2,000	2,420	11,020	8,643
Madras, ....	None	1,998	9,708	3,478
American, ....	None	248	207	1,267
Shanghai, ....	None	48	None	22
	10,730	18,770	59,224	37,382
Cotton Yarn Bales	253	72	3,177	2,047
Ditto Half			2,317	

N. B. This Report has no reference to the Sales by Importers during the Month; the Imports show the quantity cleared 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.

Principal European and American Imports at the Port of Canton, for the Month ending 20th May, 1848.

Woolens	Pieces
Broad Cloth, Spanish Stripes, ...	222
Cotton Goods:	
White Shirtings, ...	1,000
Grey 3/4 and American Sheerings, ...	16,500
American Drills, ...	6,000
Velvets, ...	None
SerVICES:	
Iron, ...	642
Steel, ...	302
Sandal-wood, ...	1,340
Black Pepper, ...	1,239
Black Pepper, ...	1,120
Green Peas, ...	145
Rattans, ...	388
Sharkfin, ...	925
Patience, ...	101
Cow Horns, ...	39
Cow Hides, ...	112
Opium, ...	101
Cutch, ...	164
Majors of Pearl Shells, ...	55
Pumice Stone, ...	28

EXPORTS.

Notwithstanding the gloomy expectations received by the late mails of the unsatisfactory state of the Home Market, purchases of Tea have continued throughout the month at about the prices advised in our April Report, and five vessels have been despatched for England during the past month. The *Heulah*, *Monzie*, and *Robley* for London; and the *Jane Prouse*, and *Dickey Sam* for Liverpool; while three—the *Acton*, *Isabella Watson* and *Mary Bannatine*, have the greater portion of their cargo on board and will sail very shortly. A portion of the late shipments of Tea are understood to be on Chinese account, and while this system is continued it is impossible to form a correct estimate of the probable amount of a season's exports, or to attempt to regulate the same by the demand from home. The cargoes of the vessels above enumerated will probably bring our export up to 43 millions; but we do not hear that there is any immediate prospect of further shipment either on Chinese or Foreign account. On the 30th of next month the season terminates, and should the estimate of 43 millions not be exceeded, a falling off of 54 millions will be observed compared with last year. Good and Fine Teas both black and green, have nearly all disappeared and stocks of most kinds are lighter than is usual at this season of the year. The arrangements for new Canton Teas are being made on the most limited scale, as the Teamen have been severe losers by the prices ruling for months past. Through the Broker we hear that the new Consigns will be generally about a month later to market than was the last season, the spring having been a backward one, and the Growers having long refused to settle at the low prices offered. A further delay will probably take place on their arrival here, from the Foreign merchants being unprepared to meet even these reduced rates; and it may reasonably be expected that the check that occasioned will operate to the relief of the Home market, especially as regards the finer descriptions of Consign.

Consign, 20 & 22 chops have been taken at 14 a 16 1/2 taels; and 5 chops of last season at 11 to 13; about one half for America. 20,000 a 30,000 chests of the commoner descriptions remain in the market.

Souchong, 9 chops have been sold at 16 a 20 taels; about half for the continental markets, 2,000 a 3,000 chests are still on hand. 15 a 18 taels demanded.

Flanery Pekoe; 900 sold at 20 a 22 taels; about 1,000 a 1,500 chests in the market.

Scented Orange Pekoe and Scented Ceper. The stock is not large; a few sales have been made during the month—the former at 18 a 23 taels, and the latter at 14 a 18 taels.

Plain Or. Pekoe, Oolong and Plain Ceper. In these there have been no transactions; very few remain on hand and it is said that the ensuing year's supply will be short.

GREEN TEAS.—*Twankey*, 1,000 chests remain; 11 a 14 taels demanded.

*Hyson Skin*, price nominally 14 a 18 taels.

*Hyson*, 1,500 chests common to good sold at 24 a 35 taels; 2,000 a 3,000 chests remain nearly all common at 22 a 32 taels, a few good at 35 a 45 taels.

*Young Hyson*, 2,500 chests sold at 22 a 30 taels, 3,000 remain; 22 a 35 taels demanded. No fine in the market.

*Imperial & Gunpowder*, 1,000 chests sold at 18 a 25 taels for coarse common to fair. Canton 10 a 12 taels. About 1,000 chests left on the market at 24 a 40 taels. Canton made 15 a 20 taels. No fine in the market.

EXCHANGE.—Has fallen to 4s. on England; and before the mail leaves a loss rate is expected; the Oriental Bank is not operating, and the quantity of private paper is very small, so that remittances are most difficult to arrange.

East India Company's accepted Bills have sold at 210 Rupees per 100 Dollars.

Tonnage.—Three Ships are now loading at Whampoa (with Tea) at £1; but several more cannot get an offer.

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(PRICES CURRENT.)

IMPORTS.—DUTY PAID.	
Ale (best brands) ...	0 0 to 0 0 per Hhd
Amber, large ...	12 0 to 0 0 per catty
Batel Nu (new) ...	2 70 to 3 00 per picul
Canvas—Eng. and ...	9 0 to 0 0 per bolt
Seotch ...	25s 0 to 25 0 per picul
Copper sheathing ...	45 0 to 50 0 per catty
do ...	0 0 to 0 0 per catty
do ...	0 0 to 0 0 per catty
Cordage European ...	8 0 to 9 0 do.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PORT OF CANTON.

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

EXPORT OF TEA AND RAW SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY 1847 TO 20th MAY 1848.

Date	Ships	Destination	Consign	Ceper	Scented Ceper	Souchong	Sorts	Flanery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Or. Pekoe	Total Black	Twankey	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Exports	Silk
Total from 1st July 1847 to 20th Apr 1848			36,101,069	100,670,907,911	620,206	377,261	136,705	283,215	2,220,556	38,808,398	512,002	116	761,090	1,744,554	419,948	1,788,380	174,180	43,983,556	19,771
Apr 30 Alligator		London	84,469																
May 5 Jane Prowse		Liverpool	144,930		3,340	16,530	256			30,840	64,459			82,790	16,820	3,017	3,517	87,976	1,006
7 Beulah		London	290,420		25,237	16,650	2,300	19,419		71,179	374,190			84,419	11,600	37,803	263,228	637,438	
14 Venezia		London	164,004		35,458			6,093		14,541	223,496	40,581		48,106	29,856	4,239	140,562	307,294	630,780
30 Dickey Sam		Liverpool	252,900							152,900	78,668			6,532	79,933	16,235	188,994	341,869	
20 Rokeye		London	124,810		18,099					6,922	149,331	80,115		142,128	62,091	16,170	46,519	347,023	499,354
Total from 1st July 1847 to date			35,068,492	100,670,974,944	671,486	379,822	182,217	283,215	3,947,028	39,987,724	711,336	116	1,080,057	1,988,733	514,300	2,150,816	350,359	46,778,148	20,863
Total from 1st July 1846 to 31st May 1847			88,747,288	117,021,589,543	1,420,321	264,985	673,461	503,598	1,634,300	18,845,303	1,295,302	80,364	1,897,562	2,278,932	506,885	2,007,138	64,937	51,493,680	16,102
Total from 1st July 1845 to 31st May 1846			86,955,877	1,690,099	1,828,912	28,812	923,901	683,517	3,608,590	18,518,535	3,280,217	147,086	1,699,448	3,024,178	1,034,808	2,372,905	1,467,476	54,984,542	
To London—From 1st July 1847 to date			22,769,398	86,670,708,149	867,938	337,043	182,317	186,116	870,468	25,727,071	11,125		949,619	1,708,076	436,805	1,894,935	661,324	41,320,749	4,603
To Liverpool—From 1st July 1847 to date			24,742,326	47,749,455,512	1,202,283	241,245	601,286	980,483	1,111,801	29,297,718	1,07,611	20,860	1,147,505	1,924,664	569,383	1,770,081	6,324,703	35,727,476	1,156
To OCEAN PORTS—From 1st July 1847 to date			9,754,943	218,197	68,547	42,779		68,796	416,999	10,483,684	100,205	116	49,238	21,947	72,996	242,523	681,920	11,824,984	6,170
From 1st July 1846 to 31st May 1847			10,644,825	70,172,170,077	112,228	23,720	64,748	112,182	818,498	12,013,445	154,131	9,474	245,155	452,689	92,018	243,155	197,512	18,210,067	7,007
To OCEAN PORTS—From 1st July 1847 to date			3,544,166	13,900	49,600			11,300	68,188	6,676,149			37,300	61,815	4,700	13,900	97,715	3,789,804	
From 1st July 1846 to 31st May 1847			3,287,900	28,554	5,717			23,016	10,973	10,310	1,897,938	25,500	8,196	7,883	1,496	2,075	49,292	3,938,456	
From Canton 1st July to date			25,400,806	100,570,874,946	605,045	970,967	150,995	283,215	1,840,110	29,230,154	457,790		949,787	1,988,733	514,300	2,150,816	347,741	47,171,885	11,038
From Shanghai 1st July to date			10,643,376		44,441	8,000	11,612			10,608,299	174,462	116	35,851	96,389	51,167	192,438	565,595	11,688,894	18,710

\* From Shanghai. † Including 826 bales per Swinhorn, transhipped at Whampoa.

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

Date	Ship	Destination	Congou and Souchong	Pouchong	Oulong	Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Total Black	Twankey and Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial
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Table of market prices for various goods including opium, sugar, and other commodities. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

MONS OF COLLECTING... The following account... The mode of proceeding... they invariably begin...

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.
May, 24, Rob Roy, Francis, from Calcutta 12th April and Singapore 3th May, 24, Guardian, Vickerman, from Bristol, and Newport 21st December.

DEPARTURES.
May, 23, Grecian, Langford, Whampoa, 25, Andaz, Sullivan, Cumingmoon, 25, Alithor (Am.), Dorr, Whampoa.

FROM HONGKONG.
23, Grecian, Langford, Whampoa, 25, Andaz, Sullivan, Cumingmoon, 25, Alithor (Am.), Dorr, Whampoa.

FROM WHAMPOA.
17, Prince Albert, Thompson, Bombay.
PARSANGERS.
Per P. & O. Co's Str. Pekin, For Southampton—Messrs D. Cameron, and W. Davidson.

SHIPPING IN CHINA.

Table of shipping schedules for vessels of war, listing ship names, destinations, and dates.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Table of merchant vessels, listing ship names, destinations, and dates.

Table of shipping schedules, listing ship names, destinations, and dates.

VESSLS LOADING.

Table of vessels loading, listing ship names, destinations, and dates.

VESSLS EXPECTED.

Table of vessels expected, listing ship names, destinations, and dates.

Table of market prices for various goods including opium, sugar, and other commodities.

EXPORTS.—ON BOARD.
Alum (Hongkong) \$ 0 to 0 Oper picul, 10, 11 50 Oper picul.

PRICES OF BULLION.
Spanish Silver, 8.5 a 9.0 premium, Spanish Dollars, Ferdinand, par.

EXCHANGE.
ON ENGLAND.—Private bills—6 Ms 4s, ON INDIA.—Company's accepted bills on Calcutta 210 Rupees per 100 Sp. dr.

MARKETS.
(From the Sydney Morning Herald, March 4.) Business during the week has been exceedingly dull...

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

SHIPPING ARTICLES, according to the report of (Victoria 7 & 8) for sale at this Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
ARRIVALS.
May, 24, Rob Roy, Francis, from Calcutta 12th April and Singapore 3th May, 24, Guardian, Vickerman, from Bristol, and Newport 21st December.