

THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

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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 for 14 Dollars, 5 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 calling or sending to the Office for papers 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 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 pay in advance.

FOR ENGLAND, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY Also, on route to the above. SINGAPORE, PENANG, GALLE—MATA, SOER, AMEN—COLOMBO, CEYLON, CALCUTTA, KARAKORUM, MADRASS, GOA, VINDOUBA.



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 Passengers until 4 P. M. of the 23rd. For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE 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, 26th May, 1848.

NOTICE THE P. & O. S. N. COMPANY'S, will from this day undertake the conveyance of Specie from China and the Straits, to Southampton, under the conditions specified in their customary Bill of Lading, at 2 per cent for Silver Bullion, and 3 per cent for Gold. J. A. OLDING, Agent. P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Victoria, 18th May, 1848.

NOTICE THE "CORSAIR," Steamer, will start punctually at 3 o'clock P. M., to day, for HONGKONG, returning on Monday to HONGKONG, as before. ACEWEN & Co.—Agents. Canton, 24th June, 1848.

FOR BATAVIA. THE Hamburg Barq ELIZABETH, Capt. T. H. JANSEN, will be despatched for the above Port from Macao on 10th Inst. For freight apply to, BOUSTEAD & Co.—Canton, or BUSH & Co.—Hongkong. Canton, 2nd June, 1848.

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

TO LET. THE HOUSE in Gough Street at present in the occupation of the Undersigned. JOHN CARR. Victoria, 9th June, 1848.

TO LET. THE BUNGALOW situated immediately behind the Malacca College, at present occupied by Captain Youke. Apply to, LINDSAY & Co. Victoria, 29th May, 1848.

TO LET. THE HOUSE on the Queen's Road, adjoining the Oriental Bank. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to, BELL & Co. Victoria, 20th May, 1848.

TO LET. SPACIOUS Gardens and dwelling house, built of Granite and lately occupied by Messrs THOS. RILEY & Co. The property is situated near the centre of the Town, (Victoria, Hongkong), and has a water frontage. Apply on the Premises, to, SYME, MUIR & Co. or to THOMAS RILEY & Co., Shanghai.

TO LET. THIS 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 Gardens and Dwelling House erected thereon, at present in possession of the Undersigned; for further particulars apply to Messrs BUSH, DUSS & Co., (Hongkong) or PLATT, HARGREAVES & Co., Shanghai. 4th March, 1848.

FOR SALE. A BUILDING Allotment on the Queen's Road. Apply at this office. Office "Friend of China," 26th May, 1848.

COMMISSARIAT HONGKONG, 6th June, 1848. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will dispose of Bills on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days' sight, in exchange for British money, Mexican and South American Dollars, and Rupees, to the extent required for the public Service, on the terms most favourable to Government that may be proposed. SEALED TENDERS for this purpose will be received at this Office until Monday the 10th instant at noon. The Tenders to be marked on the outside "Tender for Bills." F. S. CARPENTER, D. A. C. G.

NOTICE. IS hereby given that the Copartnership for some time past existing between the undersigned as ATTORNEYS SOLICITORS and PROCURORS under the Firm of "COLEY & GASKELL," was this day dissolved by mutual consent. MR. GASKELL will discharge and settle all debts due to and owing by the said Copartnership concern, and by whom the Business will in future be carried on at the premises in Queen's Road. Dated at Victoria, Hongkong, the 29th day of May, 1848. [Signed] RICHARD COLEY. WILLIAM GASKELL.

NOTICE. With reference to the Advertisement of 8th February last, I beg to inform that Mr C. M. DONALDSON has no interest in my business, though he continues in my employment. P. F. RICHARDS. Shanghai, 24th May, 1848.

NOTICE. THE Business hitherto conducted in China under the Firm of VANDERBURG ROSSWINKEL & Co. is this day dissolved. Messrs REYNVAAN & Co. are authorized to sign for the liquidation. Canton, 1st February, 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. BOUSTEAD & Co. Canton, 20th May, 1848.

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

NOTICE. THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of THOS. BROWN & 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. Canton, 1st September, 1847.

NOTICE. THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Undersigned, under the Style of DRINKER, HEYL & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. DRINKER is authorized to settle all Accounts of the Firm. SANDWITH DRINKER. WILLIAM S. HEYL. Hongkong, 1st April, 1848.

NOTICE. THE Undersigned will continue the Agency of and GENERAL COMMISSIONER BEANS, under the Style of DRINKER, HEYL & Co., at the place of Business lately occupied by DRINKER, HEYL & Co. Goods taken on Storage at reasonable charges, landed and transhipped on account of parties absent. SANDWITH DRINKER. WILLIAM S. HEYL. Hongkong, 1st April, 1848.

NOTICE. SHOULD this meet the eye of A. R. JONES, a native of Columbia, 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. SHEATHING COPPER. Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, 7th May, 1847.

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

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

JUST LANDED. CHEESES; fresh Pine Apple Jelly; and Indian Arrowroot, in tins of 10 lbs, and in bulk. ALASO, Fine new Hay. FRANKLYN & MILNE. Victoria, 30th May, 1848.

JUST RECEIVED PER "JOHN O'GAUNT." A assorted Invoice of Gentlemen's patent Leather Summer Walking shoes; Brown Windsor soap; Nail and Tooth Brushes; White Powder; English made silk Umbrellas, &c., &c. A choice lot of small Cumberland Hams in first rate condition, and a few dozens of real Devonshire Cyder. HOLMES & BIGHAM. Queen's Road, 7th June, 1848.

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 \$2 1/2. Victoria, 3rd March, 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. ALASO. Real Edinburgh Ale, East India Pale Ale, &c. &c. Good dry STORAX with water frontage. CHARLES BUCKTON, Shipping and Commission Agent, Queen's Road, Victoria, 25th Jan., 1848.

PUBLIC AUCTION. SMITH & BRIMELOW will sell by Public Auction, on Tuesday next the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. precisely, at their Sale Rooms: 100 Barrels of Salt. A quantity of Macassar Oil; A few Barrels of superior Flour; Mackerel and Salmon in 1/2 and 3/4 Kits. TERMS of SALE.—Cash before delivery. Victoria, 9th June, 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 Wooman's Buildings. Victoria, 22nd April, 1848.

FOR SALE. PRIME Columbia River Beef in Casks, and Columbia River Salmon, ex Taitan. ALASO. Paint Oil in Demijohns. SMITH & BRIMELOW. No. 1, Wooman's Buildings, Victoria, 22nd February, 1848.

RESPECTABLE BOARD AND LODGING. GENTLEMEN and other parties of respectable rank seeking the comforts of a Home may meet with superior accommodation, conducted in a respectable manner; terms according to the Bed-room selected. For cards of address apply to, Messrs SMITH & BRIMELOW, or Mr R. RUTHERFURD, Queen's Road, Gough Street, 3rd June, 1848.

NOTICE. FAREWELL dinner of Wellington and Wyndham Street, Victoria. MR. BUDDELL begs to inform the community of Hongkong, that he has succeeded in English House Beer, and will open a branch in all the branches on the above premises on the 1st of May next, and is desirous that the respective shares of all old House together with additional new shares, will be presented him before 31st February, 1848. Victoria, 9th April, 1848.

HOCK and SELTZER WATER. BY a late arrival 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. RAWLE, DUUS & Co. Victoria, 4th April, 1848.

FOR SALE. SALT Provisions, Flour, Rum, Arrack, and all 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.

CLARET, &c., &c. A small Invoice of good Claret, Ditto of Loaf Sugar, Ditto American Butter in Kegs, For sale by, RAWLE, DUUS Co. June 6th, 1848.

FOR SALE. WORKS by the REV. Dr MEDRUSZ. "AN Inquiry into the proper mode of rendering the word God in translating the Sacred Scriptures into the Chinese Language," - 50 Cts. "A Dissertation on the Theology of the Chinese," \$1 00. London Mission House, Victoria, 6th June, 1848.

NOTICE. ICE will not be delivered from the Ice House in less quantities than 5 lbs. Parties who take less than 100 lbs. per Month, will be charged at the rate of 4 Cents per lb. DRINKER & Co. Victoria, June 2nd, 1848.

FOR SALE. A NEW English House Water Closet complete with force Pump. Price moderate. Apply to, C. MARKWICK, Auctioneer. Victoria, 1st June, 1848.

FOR SALE. A FEW Toilet Shower BATHS; apply to, C. MARKWICK, Auctioneer. Queen's Road, 8th June, 1848.

NOTICE. C. MARKWICK has received instructions from Mr G. PERRINS, Executor to the Estate of the late H. JONES, to sell by Public Auction on Friday next 16th Inst., at noon, on the premises known as the Public House "Fortuna of War" situated on the Queen's Road, the whole of the stock in Trade, Fixtures, Furniture &c.; also the Goodwill and License. Terms of Sale.—As per Handbill.

PUBLIC AUCTION. C. MARKWICK will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday next, 13th June, at 11 o'clock, to close an Invoice.—A quantity of A. ROWLAND & Son's celebrated Perfumery, consisting of—Lavender Water and other scents; Jamaica and Marrow Pomatum; Dillseed and Cold Cream; Almond and Nipper Shaving Soap; Lip-salve, Toilet Balls, &c., &c. Also a quantity of Yardley & Sturham's celebrated and much esteemed Honey Soap. ALASO. A few pairs of new Blankets, and a variety of other Articles as per Handbill. Victoria, 9th June, 1848.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY. POTTERS STRAY. SODA WATER and LEMONADE of Superior Quality. MACAO, at HINNAM'S, China Shopkeepers, Victoria, 10th June, 1847.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Queen's Road, FINEIRA. SODA WATER. ABRATED WINE. SALTZER WATER, &c., &c. HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Queen's Road, FINEIRA.

ACHOO!—A new and improved method of curing the complaint of Achoo! will be presented to the public at the Victoria Dispensary, 10th June, 1847.

(To the Editor of the FRIEND OF CHINA.)
HONGKONG, 26th June, 1848.

My Editor.—Perhaps others, as well as myself, have remarked a paragraph in the *Oriental China Mail* of the 24th May; or rather a P.S. to an article which appeared in that Journal of the 14th. It is no more than a plain, honest statement, and the Editors of the *Mail*, on the transit question, have taken the liberty of amending it. It would appear that Mr. Bonham disapproves of the proceedings of Mr. A. Rook in the *Tai-poo* affair, and that His Excellency is desirous of letting this be known through the medium of the "official organ." Such may be the case (though I have my doubts), but if His Excellency has made the *Mail* the organ of his views, it were well that this were understood at once.

I copy the postscript at length, but you are at liberty to strike out such parts as are irrelevant—that is all except the sentence in Italics.

"On the 14th was issued, the Hoppo had refused an application for a grand chop, or clearance, considering themselves justified in this retarding for our withholding their custom duties. The subsequent raising of the order, to recede the Notice of our refusal, had been, and can easily believe, represented as a triumph by the Chinese, few of whom will acquaint themselves with the real circumstances. The consequences may be felt in some future day; but we cannot suppose our just rights, or the power to enforce them, are perilled through the prompt manner in which the Plenipotentiary has rectified the Chinese blunder. We may still however, had some course been followed, or the same publicly been given, to His Excellency's views of the recent proceedings of the Consul at Shanghai, the present necessity would probably never have arisen."

Your obt. servt.

AN ENQUIRER.

This may be merely the writer's opinion: it has been understood that Mr. Alcock's vigorous measures were approved of. Mr. Alcock is not referred to by name, but there is a standing order of the Consuls to stop paying duties when such a course appears advisable, and in consequence of the above mentioned circumstances, this may be a sufficient cause for the precipitate act of the official Consul.—Editors F. & C.

DEATHS.

At Whampoa, on the 23d instant, Mr JOHN MACLEAN, late of Sydney, in S. Wales.
At Victoria, on the 4th instant, Mr FRIDERICK FUNCK, late Storekeeper.
At Victoria, on the 4th instant, Mr HENRY WARREN, late master of the *Printer*.

NOTICE

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

LATEST DATES.

England	March 24	Sydney	March 28
United States	March 1	Batavia	April 28
Canton	April 10	Singapore	May 10
Bombay	April 17	Manila	May 6
Madras	April 18	Shanghai	May 24

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 16th, 1848.

NOTICE.—Dine Service will for the present be conducted in the building adjoining the Post-Office and opposite to the Club-House, on Saturdays at 6 o'clock, AM, 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.; and on Thursdays at 7 P.M.

VINCENT STATION.

Victoria, 24th April, 1848. Colonial Chaplain.
NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. This congregation, conducted for the present by the Rev. W. C. ROSS, will meet every SABBATH, in the Bungalow immediately behind the Club House.
The hours of Divine Service will be 11 A.M., and 8 o'clock P.M.
Victoria, 27th December, 1847.

The annual Chinese festival of the Dragon-boats was held last Monday. At Canton there was the usual display of long canoe-looking boats with flags, and the crew were dressed in white. We hear that a placard was posted advising the people to attack the *Chiamer Pluto* at her anchorage in the Macao passage; but if this was ever seriously intended, the wild enterprise was abandoned. In the afternoon one of the boats turned over and fifty-five men were drowned.

A COUPLE of weeks ago Mr Elmalié was on the river near the infamous village of Hwangy chue-kee taking the only exercise now permitted to foreigners; a number of Chinese congregated on the bank, avowing that if he landed they would cut his head off. Mr Elmalié wished to proceed, but his boatmen became alarmed (one of them burst into tears) assuring him that there was an intention to cut off their retreat; under these circumstances he was obliged to return. Foreigners are now confined to the factories, and the river in the immediate vicinity; no one is rash enough to land on the banks, as it is evident that the villagers are prepared to repeat the atrocities of December.

On the 3rd instant a European died at Whampoa; the body was taken on shore for interment on Dame's Island, when the Chinese assembled in large numbers armed with hoes and other agricultural implements with the intention of attacking the party who had landed to bury their deceased comrade. Before the violence of the mob they were compelled to retreat, leaving the coffin on the ground, where it lay until the following day, when some Coolies were hired to dig a hole and cover it up.

This is a sad commentary upon the 5th article of the "new agreement," which provides for the location of a burying ground at Whampoa.

The *China Mail* has a long article explanatory of the Notification regarding the illegal acts of vessels employed in granting convoy to Chinese trading junks, which will make room for on Wednesday.

The present is a favourable opportunity for impressing upon the Chinese the manifest advantage of freighting European vessels for the coasting trade; and no better way can be devised for the introduction of such vessels as carriers than first employing them for defence. The general adoption of a convoy will give the Chinese a confidence in European shipping, and probably pave the way for an extensive freighting trade between the ports open to Foreign commerce. It appears, however, that to check irregularities, legislation is necessary, and we trust that such rules will be enacted as will prevent the British flag being granted to those who may make it a cover for depredation and plunder. The present regulations for the registration of boats are worse than useless; by driving small trading vessels from the port, they have materially injured the native dealers, and in no way are they preventive of piracy and crime, while it is notorious that by complying with them the flag has been raised by disreputable Chinese. The total abolition of these regulations, and an ordinance providing for duly registered vessels being licensed as convoy appear to be called for, and will, we think, improve the trade of the port and be beneficial to British shipping.

WOOSUNG.

(Quotations of Opium on the 24th May, 1848.)
Malwa @ 850 - - - - - Stock small
Patna @ 680 to 600 - - - - - Stock small with a rising market.

SHANGHAI

CONNECTED WITH the following Notification we are informed by a friend in Shanghai, that some time ago the French Consul, the English Consul, and Captain Pitman of H. M. *Beig Children*, visited the hills distant 46 miles from the city, having received special permission from the Magistrates; they were absent a day and a half. After their return, a second party was formed and an excursion made as far as Sou-chow; the time occupied was three days and a half. A third party was absent a week; and at the date of our correspondent's note (21st May) a fourth party was reported to have gone to visit Hang-chow. With the exception of the three officials who visited the hills, none of these excursions were sanctioned by the authorities, and it is a matter of regret that the boundary should have been crossed at a time when it is most desirable that we should not in any degree encroach upon the established regulations.

The gentlemen who visited Sou-chow were fortunate in not being maltreated; the news of their arrival spread like wildfire, and thousands were congregating to look at them; they hastened from the town, taking the precaution of returning by another path. Sou-chow is so infested with robbers that at times the respectable inhabitants dare not leave their Houses at night, and had it been for plunder alone, they would have attacked the foreigners had an opportunity offered, or their departure been delayed.

NOTIFICATION

No. 21. BRITISH CONSUL'S OFFICE, SHANGHAI, 23rd May, 1848.

It is reported that more than one party of Foreigners among whom were British subjects have recently made excursions in direct and flagrant violation of the fourth article of the supplementary treaty. Such proceedings on the part of British subjects were not otherwise as inimical as they are now, and can only tend to place H. M. Government in a false position with the Chinese authorities and deprive the former of the protection claimed for them on the faith of treaties. It is for the British to set the example of scrupulous respect for those treaties, under which they claim advantages often repugnant to the Chinese. If H. M. Government and their authorities in this country, cannot secure this result and keep within lawful limits and control one or two hundred individuals, the Chinese local authorities may well plead reasonable excuse, when they fail in the same duty with millions under their jurisdiction.

It cannot be concealed that acts such as those reported, are an open reproach to H. M. Government and it is a subject of deep regret to the Consul that any just cause of complaint should be afforded to the Chinese authorities or people, more especially at the present moment when the rigid enforcement of British subjects' rights at this port is still fresh in their memory, nothing could be better calculated to weaken their respect for British honor and nationality, or more effectually serve to diminish the security which is based upon good faith. H. M. Consul must hold such bootless infractions the more indefensible, that the tendency of affairs at this port is gradually to enlarge the limits and remove restrictions by legitimate means, these have indeed been already relaxed by authority on several occasions upon good and sufficient reason shown, as exceptional cases.

Whatever may be the advantages anticipated from a freer access into the interior, they are not to be won by acts proving to both Governments that British subjects are not to be restrained by any regard to the obligations of Treaties, or the authority of their own Sovereign, nor can any argument more unwarrantable be advanced to prove the impolicy of the one Government granting, or the other claiming, larger privileges, than facts showing the deliberate and habitual abuse of those already conceded. H. M. Consul would appeal to the good sense and good feeling of the British community generally to prevent the recurrence of acts so mischievous in

their tendency, and objectionable in every sense, but it is his duty also publicly to notify to all British subjects that he will take the most effective means to exonerate H. M.'s Government from all suspicion of tacitly sanctioning or conniving at similar violations of the provisions of the treaty and spare no exertion to ensure the conviction of any parties who may be found wilfully offending.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

To the British Community.

In the early part of the week we were induced to visit Canton in order to obtain information regarding the Cassia monopoly, as it appears highly desirable that the real circumstances be made public so that the duplicity of the Chinese authorities be fully understood, and the necessary measures taken to prevent a return to the old co-hong system, the abolishing of which has been considered one of the greatest advantages secured to commerce by the Treaty of Nanking.

On the 23rd of April last Mr Wardley contracted with the Chinese merchant Sunshing for 1,500 piculs of Cassia; on the 5th of May, Sunshing intimated that the Cassia could not be brought to Canton in consequence of some obstructions at the Custom houses in the interior. The circumstances were communicated to Mr Elmalié, H. B. M.'s officiating Consul, with a request that he would apply to the Hoppo to grant his permit for the said Cassia to be brought down to Canton upon the payment of the legal transit dues authorized to be levied thereon. The result of Mr Elmalié's application to the Imperial Commissioner is shown in his letter to Mr Wardley on the 16th of May:—

(No. 13.) BRITISH CONSUL'S OFFICE, VICTORIA, 16th May, 1848.

Sir.—In reply to your letter of this date requesting information as to what has been done respecting the 1,500 piculs of Cassia purchased by yourself from a native merchant, I have to state that, immediately your communication of the 5th instant was received, I lost no time in communicating with the Imperial Commissioner on the subject and remonstrated in strong terms against the continuance of the measures which have depressed all the benefits of the purchasing Cassia without being subject to heavy and illegal imposts.

The Imperial Commissioner replied to my despatch on the 8th instant to the effect "you may forthwith notify to the British merchant Wardley, that if he is in need of Cassia he has full liberty to purchase it at his pleasure and convenience from the regular (licensed) merchants, the Shuntao and other firms." You will see from the above extract the course pointed out for your attaining the assa; I need hardly state however, that I have protested against the existence of the "Hong Association" in question, and in the meantime have referred the matter for the information of His Excellency Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., &c.—I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
ADAM W. ELMALIÉ.

W. H. WARDLEY, Esq.,—Canton.

It will be observed from the Hoppo's despatch that the monopoly is not denied; the British merchant being informed "that if he is in need of Cassia he has full liberty to purchase it at his pleasure and convenience from the regular (licensed) merchants, the Shuntao and other firms." The existence of a monopoly in contravention of the 5th article of the Treaty of Nanking is thus established by the evidence of the Imperial Commissioner. We will now shew the nature of the monopoly.

Previous to the treaty, and during the existence of the co-hong, a person named Tsay-wei shuen supplied the Canton market with Cassia; this man held the exclusive privilege until 1845 (two years after all monopolies had been formally abolished by treaty) when a new system was introduced, and sanctioned, extraordinary as it may appear, by Sir John Davis—at least it is so stated in the official paper. The assertion that Tsay-wei shuen gave up, or was deprived of the monopoly in 1845, was a deception intended to mislead the foreign merchants and "grill" H. M.'s Superintendent of trade. Under these called new system, Tsay-wei shuen and others, in all thirty men, associated themselves in a Hong, or company, known as the Singtao Hong. This company employ as Agent Sou-qua's old Purser Hing-qua, and from him alone can the foreign merchants purchase Cassia. There is thus no competition whatever; and the monopoly is as oppressive and exclusive as if it was held by one individual; in point of fact there are not thirty monopolists, but one company connected with which there are thirty partners.

The monopolists do not pay for a yearly license; for each individual lot, a chop is taken out at the Hoppo's office, and of course the monopolists take care not to glut the market, the supply being limited to demand at highly remunerative prices. To support this system, the foreign trader is burdened with the following illegal exactions in the shape of fees and bribes to the Hoppo and his subordinates at the Canton and inland Custom houses and stations.

Hoppe's permit—per picul	Meos.	6	0	0
Subordinate Officers, "	"	2	0	0
Government officers at Whoochen, "	"	1	0	0
" at Shouking, "	"	2	0	0
" at Fushan, "	"	0	6	3
TOTAL of illegal charges, "	"	10	6	3
Legal transit dues, "	"	0	6	7
Tariff duty, "	"	1	3	0
TOTAL legal duties and fines, and illegal exactions, "	"	12	6	0

A list of the merchants of China having supplied British merchants with the Cassia, and the names of the Chinese agents, called by the name of brokers, who have been licensed by the British authorities to sell the Cassia, and to receive the duties, and to be allowed to sell the Cassia in future in all ports where British subjects may be allowed to trade, is given in the enclosed list, with whatever process they may require.

The foreign merchant has thus to pay an export duty of 20 per cent upon Cassia, legally and illegally imposed; but if the profit of the monopolist is taken into account the amount is much larger—in all not less than one-third of the price paid for it on board.

On Wednesday we published the Proclamation of March 1845 for the regulation of Transit Duties, translated by Mr Meadows Interpreter to the British Consulate at Canton. It will be observed that the Cassia permit has to be exhibited at five stations: At the first it is *issued* and the quantity bought filled in; at the second duty is paid "in accordance with the regulations;" at the third duty is again paid "in accordance with the regulations;" at the fourth, "the Sze-heen Customs station, the permit must be stamped according to Custom;" at the fifth a "local duty is paid." It would thus appear, that at the first and fourth the legal forms are complied with and the Imperial or legal duty paid, for though the duty is not mentioned, the fourth is called a Customs station, a term not applicable to either of the others, but it is probable that the first is also a Customs station, as it is there the quantity transported is entered in the permit. The three stations at which duties are paid "in accordance with the regulations" are the three we have already referred to as stations where illegal exactions are contributed in support of the system of extortion introduced by the Governor-General of the Kwangtung province and the Superintendent of the Canton Customs. The grand "squeeze" is at Canton; the five being probably shared by the two high Officers who established the new system.

From the great reduction to the consumers in the price of Cinnamon, the export of Cassia from Canton has fallen off considerably. In 1845, 1846, and 1847 respectively, the value of the shipments on British account are, £171,230—£125,682—and £85,432. If the illegal exactions and additional duties consequent upon the licensing system is taken at 25 per cent, British merchants have been plundered during these years of £42,807—£31,430—and £16,358; probably to a much greater extent as Chinese merchants assert that Cassia in the interior does not cost more than from \$5 to \$6 a picul, foreigners having to pay the monopolists from \$10 to \$12, inclusive of the tariff duty and Imperial transit duty which are about \$1, or 8 mace per picul.

It is to be hoped that this matter will not be allowed to slumber; and that the British Plenipotentiary will endeavor to correct the evil denounced by his predecessor. That the Chinese officials at Canton and Shanghai are anxious to return to the old co-hong system in all its amplitude of bribery, fraud, and extortion, is a truth which has gradually forced itself upon the conviction of the most intelligent of our mercantile acquaintances, and we are glad to see that the Consul Officers at the two grand emporiums are resolved to oppose this pernicious system. They will require to be ever on their guard, as Chinese chicanery has a plausible covering, and sophistry at times bears the appearance of truth. Cassia is but a small monopoly, and if unopposed, it will extend to every article of export, and the 25th of imports will also be limited to a few licensed buyers. The British residents in China repose a generous confidence in the Superintendent of trade, and aided by the Consul's establishment, he will no doubt protect commerce from the serious dangers to which it is exposed.

The *Friend of China* labours to prove that the Chinese have infringed the provisions of the Treaty regarding Transit Duties. To us it seems very clear that there is no provision whatever in the Treaty for regulating such duties on native produce; but as it is of consequence that mistakes on this head should not exist, we again reprint the agreement come to by the Plenipotentiaries on the subject, the meaning of which we have endeavoured to bring out by the use of capitals and italics, although in the simplest, quite it is too plain to be mistaken, by those at least who have no interest in the matter beyond seeing that the arrangement is enforced. — *China Mail*, June 8.

We take the following paragraphs from a Sandwich Island paper of the 1st April:—

"By the arrival of the ship *Blizard*, Captain Heath, from Masterson, we have received later dates from Mexico, the United States, and Europe.
"Mexico.—News has been received from Mexico a few days later than our last dates. The preliminaries of a treaty of peace had been signed by Commissioners at Queretaro and sent by express to Washington. The boundary prescribed by the treaty is

On passing the chief office of the Pigeon District, you must get the permit ready, reporting the exact quantity bought, and having it recorded therein. In making the impression with the official seal, the left upper corner will be left out (the impression of the corner solely out being received on another paper).
On arriving at the Wood-chow-fu station, in making the impression of the stamp, after the duties having been paid according to the regulations, the right upper corner will be left out.
On arriving at the Shao-ching-fu station, you must again pay duties in accordance with the regulations, and the left lower corner of the stamp will be left out.
On arriving at the Sze-heen Customs station the permit must be stamped according to Custom when you will be allowed to proceed.
On passing the Sze-heen station, after the local duty is paid, the permit will also be stamped, the right lower corner being left out.
On leaving your goods transported at this city, you must report to the Grand Cassia-house their weight as pronounced, in what packages they are to be stored, whether they are to be sold to the barbarian merchants, or are for sale at home, and what duty you require cancelled.
It is to be observed that the above regulations as it appeared in our issue of the 1st inst. — Editors F. & C.

...of the river... the officers' wives who carried their baggage... the long fibres which grow downwards from the branches of the large tree...

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AFRICAN BRIGADE.—I proposed to swim my horse and self across, but this was opposed by the cabobos, on account of the rapidity of the stream. Besides, how were the officers' wives who carried their baggage...

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Table of arrivals from various ports including Hong Kong, Amoy, and Swatow. Includes ship names like 'Cossack', 'Humboldt', and 'Dunbar'.

DEPARTURES.

Table of departures to various ports including Hong Kong, Amoy, and Swatow. Includes ship names like 'Mazepa', 'Constar', and 'Nimrod'.

SHIPPING IN CHINA.

Table of shipping in China, listing vessels of war and merchant vessels with their destinations and dates.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Large table of merchant vessels, listing ship names, destinations, and dates. Includes entries for 'Amelia', 'Ariel', 'Canton', etc.

Main shipping intelligence table with columns for Ship, At, Time, Masters, and Consignees. Includes entries for 'Clarkson', 'Sardner', 'Woodberry', etc.

VESSELS LOADING.

Table of vessels loading, listing ship names, destinations, and dates. Includes entries for 'London', 'Liverpool', 'Sydney', etc.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Table of vessels expected, listing ship names, destinations, and dates. Includes entries for 'Zemidar', 'Humayoon', 'Emma Eugenia', etc.

PUBLIC AUCTION. FRANKLYN & MILNE'S Sale Rooms on Monday next 12th inst. at 11 A.M.

FRANKLYN & MILNE. Auctioneers. BILLS OF LADING FOR THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

APPENDIX VII.

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR,

H. B. M.'s Consul, Canton.

Canton, 8th December, 1847.

SIR.—We beg leave respectfully to report having on Sunday last, the 5th of December, proceeded in a long boat on an excursion about four miles up the river, landing between three and four o'clock a short distance below the village which we understand to be Wang-chu-kee. Shortly after crossing some paddy fields, we heard an uproar in the direction of that village; when the boatmen accompanying the party became greatly alarmed and ran to the boat; the crowd around also became violent in noise and gesture, and commenced running along the ridges towards the village to the eastward. Upon seeing this, we immediately made for the direction of the boat, to prevent our being intercepted; the noise then subsided, and the people appearing to have dispersed, we were joined by the fourth of our party, who had hitherto remained in the boat, and diverged towards some rising ground about midway between the two villages, where we remained for an hour and a half or so, until it was growing dusk; a few of the people having watched us the whole time.

On retiring to the boat and skirting the village, the crowd had increased and shouted "Pan-wei-whi!" As we passed them however these demonstrations of ill-feeling ceased, but so soon as our backs were turned, they again became vociferous, and continued their exclamations until we were on board.

We beg farther to mention that about five o'clock, we distinctly heard one report of fire-arms, apparently in a southerly direction, which was remarked upon at the time.

In conclusion we respectfully suggest that our boatmen should undergo an examination through an interpreter, to ascertain the cause of their great alarm without apparent reason, further than the noise and remarks of the villagers, as we are of opinion that they may possibly throw some further light upon the late fatal and melancholy event.—We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,

R. ROTHWELL,
J. M. WAIGER.

T. THORNE,
W. H. WARDLEY.

APPENDIX VIII.

I, Kung-a-long, a long-boatman, on the 6th of December, 1847, rowed four foreigners to a landing-place near the village of Lo-tsun. I, together with two of the other boatmen, followed three of the foreigners, who went on shore to shoot birds near to the village of Wong-chu-kee. I heard there an uproar in the village of Wong-chu-kee, and some of the Lo-tsun people told me that the Wong-chu-kee people were pursuing foreigners, and that they had already taken several, therefore (they said) you had better cause the foreigners with you to get back to their boat as soon as possible and return home; otherwise our villagers must immediately seize you. If the Wong-chu-kee people see you, they will likewise come and lay hands on you. When they had finished speaking, some ten or more people commenced driving us away; we therefore walked quickly back to our boat.

When I was on shore getting a bird which the foreigners had shot, the Lo-tsun people said to me, "We have already advised you many times to go away; you ought therefore immediately to carry the foreigners home, as we fear that when the Wong-chu-kee people have eaten their dinner, they will come here, and if they see you, our villagers will be obliged to assist them in taking you. December 15, 1847.

The above evidence taken in our presence at No. 5 Imperial Hong, Canton.

W. H. WARDLEY,
J. A. T. MEADOWS,

True translation,

JOHN A. T. MEADOWS,
Public Translator.

APPENDIX IX.

F. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., M. B. M.'s Consul, Canton.

British Chamber of Commerce,
Canton, 5th August, 1847.

SIR.—I have to apologize for not having sooner acknowledged the receipt of your letters of 16th and 21st ultimo, the first acquainting me, for the information of the commercial community, that the farm of Shih-wei-tang had been placed at the disposal of British Residents by the Governor General of the Province; and the latter stating, that the proprietor of the Kwang le Hong intended treating with other parties for the two compartments offered to British Residents, if not availed of within ten days.

The contents of these letters were immediately made known to the British community, and they have since been laid before the Committee of this Chamber, who consider the farm of Shih-wei-tang at too great a distance from the Foreign Factories to be availed of, either for commercial purposes, or for needful daily exercise, and it is for these purposes that additional space is required.

You are no doubt aware that the offer to let or sell this farm to Foreigners has called forth an opposition on the part of the Elders and Gentry of that neighbourhood, hardly inferior to that of the Honan people on a late occasion: the walls of the principal thoroughfares are covered with abusive placards, directed against the grasping English barbarians; and this is permitted in the face of the recent notification by the Chinese authorities, prohibiting any further depopulation after depuration has been completed. It is not only the owner of the ground; public meetings are being held every afternoon, at one of which it is understood it was resolved that certain buildings on the property which Foreigners had been in the habit of occasionally visiting, should be forcibly demolished if not immediately taken down, of which notice was given to the owner, who has been obliged to have the objectionable buildings removed, in deference of the will of the Gentry thus expressed: people from Fu shan and the

surrounding villages continue flocking to the spot; foreigners have been refused permission to land, and very considerable excitement still prevails. This stir is only what was to be expected, and while the people are allowed to dictate to their government, similar demonstrations, attended with the same results, must follow all attempts to obtain ground, or any other concessions in favour of foreigners, and after four months negotiation on this subject, remain precisely where they were before, merely permitted to rent packhouses and hongs in various localities, widely separated from each other. When this Committee had the honour of first bringing to your notice the great insecurity attending the management of business here, from the want of warehouse room connected with the dwellings of the merchants, they distinctly stated, that foreigners were at perfect liberty to rent packhouses where they pleased; but such buildings affording no accommodation for dwellings, property stored in them would still be left in the hands of the Chinese, and which of course would not remedy the evil complained of. The Hongs have also been equally available to foreigners since the opening of the trade in 1813, without the intervention of Government; but if otherwise suitable, the enormous rent demanded place them beyond the reach of most of the merchants; they are, besides, little better than open sheds, built on low ground, barely level with the river at high spring tides, and liable to be flooded at certain periods of the year: they are not separate or detached, but closely wedged together, with a dense mass of buildings in their rear, occupied chiefly by carpenters and other mechanics, and consequently much exposed to the risk of fire, against which risk property stored in them cannot be insured in China. If the ground upon which they stand were entirely cleared of buildings, or if any other vacant space conveniently situated could be obtained, it would be much more valuable to foreigners than these Hongs, as two or at most three years' rent, together with the outlay which would be required to make the best of them habitable for Europeans, would be ample for the erection of insurable buildings, sufficiently spacious perhaps for the requirements of the largest foreign establishment in the place. But if such ground cannot be obtained, and if it is not deemed expedient to carry out a general measure in the manner contemplated by the Article IV of the New Agreement, it is much to be regretted that the merchants be again obliged to make the best arrangements they can under the circumstances. The first alarm occasioned by the explosion of the Hongs, some months ago, and the excitement since kept up by the demonstrations, have done incalculable injury to the trade, by deterring the position of Foreigners in the least desirable manner; and it is highly desirable that this ferment should now be speedily allayed.

Since the 15th inst. I have had the honour of receiving from your Excellency, regarding the Hongs referred to, a copy of a despatch, which shall be immediately submitted to the British Community.—I have, &c.

DAVID JARDINE,—Chairman.

APPENDIX X.

To His Excellency
Sir JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, Bart., &c., &c.

Canton, 18th April, 1847.

SIR.—The undersigned British subjects bear with alarm that it is the intention of your Excellency to remove immediately the whole of the military and naval forces from Canton.

We respectfully represent to your Excellency our opinion that recent proceedings cannot fail to have excited such a feeling amongst the Chinese populace, as to render the temporary presence of a portion of the troops absolutely essential for our safety; and we therefore earnestly solicit your Excellency to afford us that protection which we cannot hope for from the Chinese authorities, avowedly unable to control the populace.—We have, &c.

(Signed by Seventy-six British Residents.)

REPLY OF VISCOUNT PALMERSTON TO THE
MEMORIAL FROM CANTON.

FOREIGN OFFICE, 24th Feb., 1848.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt, through Sir John Davis, of the Memorial which you addressed to His Lordship on the 20th of December, respecting the lamentable calamity which had there recently occurred in the neighbourhood of Canton, and which involved the death of six British subjects by the hands of the Chinese inhabitants of some of the villages situate near that Capital.

Viscount Palmerston directs me to state to you in reply, that he deeply laments the melancholy event to which your Memorial relates; but that he does not see how that event could have been prevented by the presence of a Steam-vessel opposite the Factories.

As the communications between Sir John Davis and the Chinese Government on this matter were still going on at the date of the last advices received from China, Viscount Palmerston can say nothing to you in reply to that part of your Memorial which relates to the future; but His Lordship cannot refrain from expressing his regret that when, as it seems by your communication, the British residents were fully aware that they incurred considerable danger of insult and attack by entering Chinese villages, the leading members of the mercantile body did not use their natural influence with the young men attached to their establishments to induce them to desist at least for a time, from excursions which were known to be attended with so much risk.—I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

H. U. ADDINGTON.—*Idem*.

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