

THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.


VOL. VII. No. 79.

VICTORIA SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1848.

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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 sending to the Office for papers are requested to pay cash.
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FOR ENGLAND, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY
Also, en route to the above,
SINGAPORE, PENANG, GALLE—MADRAS, SUEZ, ADEEN
—COLOMBO, COCHIN, CALCUTTA, CANNANORE,
MANDALORE, GOA, VINDOBRA.


THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steam Ship ACHILLEUS, will leave this for the above places on Friday the 29th of September. Cargo will be received on board until Noon, and Passengers until 4 P. M. of the 29th. For further particulars respecting Freight and Passages apply at the P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Hongkong.

J. A. OLDING, Agent.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1848.

NOTICE.
THE P. & O. S. N. STEAMERS, will in future proceed through to BOMBAY, and be prepared to receive CARGO and PASSENGERS for that place as heretofore.

J. A. OLDING, Agent.
P. & O. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 15th September, 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 3 per cent for Gold and Silver Bullion.

J. A. OLDING, Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Company's Office
Victoria, 18th September, 1848.

NOTICE.
THE rates of freight on Treasure to the Straits and India per P. & O. Company's Steamers will in future be the same for Gold as Silver.

Victoria, Sept. 15th, 1848.

THE Steamer CORSAIR, will leave for Macao on Saturday the 30th instant at 2 o'clock P. M., returning Monday following.

MACLEWEN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1848.

FOR LONDON
TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF OCTOBER.
THE last sailing Teak Built Ship LARKINS, 700 Tons, CHARLES GORDON, Commander, has superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Messrs DENT & Co. Hongkong, 4th September, 1848.

FOR AMOY
TO SAIL ON THE 1ST OCTOBER.
THE last sailing Barque LONDON, J. WILLIAMSON, Commander. For Freight and Passage. Apply to Messrs BURD, LANGE & Co. Victoria, 22nd September, 1848.

TO LET
A HOUSE on the North side of Gough Street. Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, 12th September, 1848.

TO LET
A Verandah HOUSE in Shelley Street, (near the Magistrey) containing Dining and Drawing Rooms, two Bed Rooms, with Bath-rooms attached. Out-Houses Stable, and Garden. Rent \$25 per Month. Apply to Messrs BOWRA, HUMPHREYS & Co. Hongkong, 5th September, 1848.

DESIRABLE OPENING FOR AN HOTEL KEEPER, PROPERTY FOR SALE IN SHANGHAI.

THE Allotment of Land with Dwelling House and Out-houses, known as the Victoria Hotel, together with the Good-will of the Business, in consequence of the retirement of the present Proprietor.

THE PROPERTY is well situated in the centre of the Foreign Ground, and the present premises have only just been completed and are in every respect adapted for an HOTEL, having been built expressly for that purpose. The House contains 32 Apartments with large Hall, verandah on two sides, and an extensive range of Out-houses containing 20 Rooms.

The present Proprietor will exhibit his Books, showing the returns of the House, since its first opening in June 1846, and give every facility to a purchaser to enable him to carry on the business.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the Hongkong Herald, where plans &c. may be seen. Shanghai, 30th June, 1848.

N. B.—In the absence of an immediate sale of the Property the business of the Hotel will in the meantime be conducted as usual.

Private Apartments with or without board can be had by the week or month—or Apartments unfurnished.

(Signed) P. F. RICHARDS.

TO LET.
COMMODOUS and secure GODOWNS in a central part of the town. Apply at this Office, Office "Friend of China," Victoria, 4th August, 1848.

TO LET.
SPACIOUS Godowns and dwelling house, built of Granite and lately occupied by Messrs THOS. RIPLEY & 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 RIPLEY & Co. Shanghai.

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

HINDOSTAN INSURANCE COMPANY
AND
TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE PHENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, having been appointed to adjust all outstanding risks of the above mentioned Offices, holders of Policies therein will please communicate with the Undersigned.

MURROW & Co., Agents Phenix Mar. Insurance Coy. Canton, 18th September, 1848.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.

THE Undersigned are authorised to grant POLICIES for the above named Office, payable in CANTON, SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, and LONDON.

SYME, MUIR & Co. Hongkong, 15th July, 1848.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the WESTERN INDIA INSURANCE SOCIETY, are prepared to grant POLICIES, payable in London, Liverpool, Calcutta, Bombay, and China.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. Canton, 24th August, 1848.

NOTICE.
THE Partnership heretofore existing at Hongkong between JAMES WHITE and RICHARD OSWALD under the style of RICHARD OSWALD & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the interest and responsibility of the said RICHARD OSWALD in the firm of JAMES WHITE & Co. of this place ceased on the 30th of June last.

JAMES WHITE. Shanghai, 9th Sept., 1848.

NOTICE.
MR. MARTIN WILHELMY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

BOUSTEAD & Co. Canton, 20th May, 1848.

NOTICE.
THE Firm of HESSE & Co. China, was dissolved from the 30th of June last.

Outstanding accounts will be settled by AUGT. CARTER. Hongkong 1st July, 1848.

NOTICE.
THE Business heretofore conducted in China under the Firm of VAN DERBURG ROBINSON & Co. is this day dissolved.

Messrs REYNVAAN & Co. are authorized to sign for the liquidation. Canton, 1st February, 1848.

FOR SALE.
BANCA TIN. Apply to OLYPHANT & Co. Canton.

14th August, 1847.

FOR SALE.
FINE OLD MADEIRA in Hogheads. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. Canton, 21st July, 1848.

FOR SALE.
A CANTON Built Boat, with standing house, well fitted with Teak Veneering, Cushions, and pulley four oars, and capable of carrying six persons, light and fast. A most comfortable Boat for a Lady. Apply to C. MARKWICK. Hongkong, 5th September, 1848.

JUST RECEIVED.
AN assortment of Ladies White and Colored Muslin Gowns. HOLMES & BISHOPP. Victoria, 28th August, 1848.

FOR SALE.
TEAK Plank, Sheathing, and Flooring Boards, just landed at wharf. DRINKER & Co. Hongkong, 14th Sept. 1848.

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

FOR SALE.
SUPERIOR Champagne at \$12 per Dozen
Hock, 1829, 7
" Claret, 5
" Cognac, 4
Seltzer Water, per Basket, each } 3
25 Pint Stone Bottles, }
RAWLE, DUUS & Co. Victoria, 7th July, 1848.

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

FOR SALE.
YELLOW Pine Spars, 60 to 70 feet by 17 to 18 Inches. Sheathing Copper 24 to 26 ounces, and Nail. Apply to RAWLE, DUUS & Co. Victoria, 5th September, 1848.

FOR SALE.
A TEAK Built CUTTER, 25 feet 6 inches by 6 feet beam, with Mast, Sails, and Oars complete. Apply to RAWLE, DUUS & Co. Victoria, 8th September, 1848.

NOTICE.
THE consignees of 4-49 Barrels of BEER, ex John Laird from London, it requested to take delivery of the same. Apply to RAWLE, DUUS & Co. Victoria, 16th September, 1848.

JUST RECEIVED PER "MOHAWK"
CHAIN Cables, from 1 1/2 to 1 inch; Top-sail sheet Chain, from 1/2 to 1/4; Common Anchors, from 20 Cents to 2 Cents, and a few of Porter's patent Anchors, all the above with Proof Certificates. An Invoice of superior London-made Blocks also, a few small York Hams and Cheese of the very best quality. Almanacks for 1849, and Marryat's Signal Books. BOWRA, HUMPHREYS & Co. Victoria, 15th August, 1848.

MESSRS SMITH & BRIMELOW, have just received a quantity of 7 inch 6 1/2 in, 6 1/4 in, 6 in, 5 1/2 in, 5 in, and 4 inch Europe Rope, which they offer for sale.

Also.
An excellent assortment of Navy Canvas, Sewing and Roping Twine, &c., & No. 1 & 2 Woosnam's Buildings. Victoria, 12th Sept., 1848.

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

No 1 & 2 Woosnam's Buildings, Victoria, 22nd April, 1848.

FOR SALE.
PRIME Columbia River Beef in Casks, and Columbia River Salmon, ex Toulon. Also, Paint Oil in Demi-johns. SMITH & BRIMELOW. No. 1, Woosnam's Buildings, Victoria, 22nd February, 1848.

FOR SALE.
AN excellent assortment of Carpeting and Hearth Rugs to match, just received ex Helen Stewart. SMITH & BRIMELOW. No. 1, Woosnam's Buildings, 15th August, 1848.

JENESS being aware of the great inconvenience families are subject to in not being able at all times to procure articles of every day consumption of a good and wholesome character the passage by way of the Cape being so very tedious and long. I have having taken things into consideration have arranged with the well known house of THOS. HARRINGTON & Co. to ship every month by the overland mail certain quantities of Cheeses, Glosters, and Beckley Cheeses.

Also,
Hams, Jams, and Jellies.

J. Jeness has now received her second Shipment which turn out in beautiful condition, and she hopes families in want of such articles will be the same as heretofore so soon as they being made for the Expenses of Overland carriage.

I need not mention by every opportunity fresh supplies to her store will be forwarded to every thing available for parties whose object is economy and comfort.

Victoria, 16th Sept. 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. CHARLES BUCKTON, Shipping and Commission Agent, Queen's Road, Victoria, 25th Jan., 1845.

J. ROGERS & Co., Ship Chandlers of Manila, DEGREE leave to inform Overseas and Captains of DEGREE Whaleships, that the Government of Manila has abolished the TONNAGE DUES and GROSS TONNAGE DUTIES heretofore existing on Whalers touching at that Port for refreshment. This regulation will commence from the 1st of January, 1849; and will afford Whaling Captains the means of supplying their vessels with all kinds of Stores at the most moderate rate. Manila, 12th July, 1848.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber begs to inform the Merchants and Ship Masters in China, that he continues to furnish American Spars from 75 feet long, 23 inches at the deck, and any size under, at the same rates as those charged during the last twelve months.

Also.
Iron work made of refined Iron and warranted. Rigging Chain of all sizes. Iron Sheaves do do. Lignumvine Sheave and Blocks of sizes, made to order. Most hoops, Jib-banks Lead, Oars, Pitch, Tar, &c., &c. GEORGE FRAZER. Hongkong, 15th September, 1848.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY, QUEEN'S ROAD.

SODA WATER and LEMONADE of Superior Quality. MACAO, at BINNANS, China Shipkeeper, Victoria, 11th June, 1848.

A CARD
DR. BALL, Surgeon-Dentist, begs leave to inform the community of Hongkong, that he will remain for a limited time in Victoria, where he may be consulted in regard to his profession. Teeth cleaned, filled, and extracted; Mineral Teeth inserted; and particular attention given to the regulation of Children's Teeth. Please address to the Care of DRINKER & Co. B. L. BALL, M.D. Hongkong September 1st, 1848.

WANTED to borrow the above sum for TWO YEARS on valuable LAND and BARRACKS SECURITY, situated in one of the best localities within the TOWN OF VICTORIA, for which a Liberal Rate of Interest will be paid. For further particulars apply to MR GASKELL, Solicitor, Victoria.

DR. REMI, CHRONOMETER and WATCH-MAKER, begs to inform the Public, that he has removed his Establishment from Macao to Shanghai, and he has the pleasure of addressing his best thanks to the Community of Macao, Canton, and Hongkong for the patronage he has received. He hopes, by his exertions, to deserve in his new situation the same support from the public. He is well supplied with a variety of Goods. Shanghai, 15th July, 1848.

NOTICE.
JOAQUIM CALDEIR begs to intimate to the Community and Community of Victoria that he has opened a Tailor's Shop, at the west end of Stanley Street. Supplying Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children's Clothes of the modern fashion, at a moderate price, and on the shortest notice. Victoria, 30th September, 1848.

THE Reverend Mother A. PORCADE, respectfully informs the Public that she intends opening a daily School for Young Ladies.

It is to the parents of the young people that the particular address herself, desiring them that no pains shall be spared to give their Daughters a sound and good education, both religious and classic.

Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History will be taught, as well as the English and French languages; also plain and fancy Needle Work of every description.

Great attention will be paid to the general welfare of the Children.

The terms will be agreed upon with the parents according to the usual mode of such schools.

The school will be opened on the morning of the 11th, and will terminate on the 1st of October, 1848, at the same place, and at the same price, as the former year.

Victoria, 23rd September, 1848.

(From the China Mail, September 28.)

Diplomatic Department

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Extract of a letter from Vice-Commodore Robertson to Rutherford Alcock, Esquire, British Consul at Shanghai, regarding the restoration of Land-marks to the anchorage of Woosung, which had been swept away during the late Typhoon, and furnishing Directions for the guidance of Ship Masters entering the Woosung River, is published for general information.

Two Joss Poles, 54 feet high, 54 feet, the barklets on them 30 feet from the ground; the Battery on which these Poles are erected being about 16 feet above the level of the river: There is an old Tree between them.

These Poles in triangle at low water mark fifty feet in height; a board painted red with a white ball in the centre, ten feet square, being fixed between; at 31 feet from the ground.

The directions for entering the Woosung River are as follows:—In sighting the Line of Battery and Joss Poles at Paoshan, a white washed mark, in the water with a single Pole and small board will be seen. Keep Paoshan at a small conical-shaped roof of a Temple, very low, and but little seen above the trees to the right of these marks, until the Board on the triangle just noticed is in a line with the two Joss Poles, when they may be steered for.

In the event of a working breeze, the Board in line with the Northernmost Joss Pole will clear the N.W. end of the Shoal on the East side, and the board in line with the Southernmost Joss Pole will clear the Eastern edge of the bank on the West side, of the Channel, giving 12 and 16 feet of low water.

By Order,

A. R. JOHNSTON, Victoria, Hongkong, 27th September, 1848.

LATEST DATES. England July 31 Sydney July 5; United States August 28; California August 28; Bombay August 13; Madras August 13; Shanghai Sept. 30.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1848.

NOTICE.—Drine Service will for the present be conducted in the building adjoining the Post-Office and opposite to the Club House, on Sundays at 11 past 6 A. M., 11 A. M. and 6 P. M., and on Thursdays at 2 P. M.

VINCENT STANTON, Colonial Chaplain.

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

The hours of Divine Service will be 11 A. M., and 3 past 6 P. M. Victoria, 27th December, 1842.

GRAND JURORS.

From "Archbold's Pleading and Evidence in Criminal Cases" we have extracted a passage regarding the proceedings before grand jurors, which we are inclined to think is new to our portion of the Jurors in this colony. In Scotland justice is not encumbered with two Juries, and many intelligent Scotchmen in the Colonies are for a time at a loss to make out precisely the duties they are called upon to perform when an indictment is brought in for their consideration.

Table with columns: VESSELS NAME, FLAG & RIO, WHERE ANCHORED, and DAMAGES SUSTAINED &c, &c. Lists various ships like Hermes, Charles Wigram, Helen Stewart, etc.

ject may not be unprofitable to some, and possibly new to others.

After the indictment has been taken to the grand jury room, it will come under the consideration of the grand jury in its turn. The witnesses are then called in, in the order in which their names are indorsed on the indictment, and examined by the grand jury; and if the offence should appear to a majority of the jury (consisting of twelve at least) to have been sufficiently proved, the clerk of the grand jury will indorse on the indictment, "A true bill;" but if the majority should be of opinion that the offence has not been sufficiently proved, the words, "No true bill," are in that case indorsed on the indictment.

In strict legal parlance, an indictment is not so called, until it has been found "a true bill" by the grand jury; before that, it is named a bill merely.

The grand jury may require the same evidence, written and oral, as may be necessary to support the indictment at the trial. They are not, however, usually very strict as to the documentary evidence; they often admit copies where the originals are available; and sometimes even evidence by parol of a matter which should be proved by written evidence. But as they may insist on the same strictness of proof as must be observed at the trial, it is prudent in all cases to be provided, at the time the bill is prepared, with the same evidence with which you intend afterwards to support the indictment. It must be observed, however, that it is no objection that witnesses are called and examined at the trial, whose names are not on the back of the indictment; and that, in strictness, it is not necessary for the prosecutor to call every witness whose name is on the back of the indictment, although it is usual to do so, in order that the defendant may have the benefit of cross-examination.

If witnesses will not come forward voluntarily to give evidence before the grand jury, you may sue out a subpoena or subpoena duces tecum, either at the crown office in London, or with the clerk of the arraigns in the country, for the assizes, or at the crown office, or with the clerk of the peace, for the sessions, and serve each of them with a copy, or subpoena fieri, as it is termed. Or, if the witness be in prison, he may be brought up by a *bench corpus ad testificandum*, to be sued out by the *bencher* hereinafter mentioned, under the title *Benchd.*

The grand jurors of the sessions of the peace must be qualified according to the stat. 6 G. 4, c. 50, s. 1; but grand jurors at the assizes require no qualification by estate. They need not be freeholders; R. & F. 177; and even an Irish peer, who is a member of the House of Commons, is liable to serve upon the grand jury as the assizes as a commoner. 11. 117. They must, however, be of the King's free people, returned by sheriff, or bailiffs of franchises, and of whose none shall be outlawed, or fled to sanctuary for treason or felony, otherwise the indictment shall be void; 11 Hen. 4, c. 9; and if any one be outlawed, the indictment is void, though twenty others be upon the indictment. 2 Hale, 202; Com. Dig. Indictment, (A) in addition to this personal qualification of grand jurors at the assizes, the indictment was formerly declared to be void, if any of the grand jury were returned at the nomination of any; but that part of the stat. 11 H. 4, c. 9, is now repealed. 6 G. 4, c. 50, s. 62.

This bill also must be found by a majority of the jury, and that majority must consist of twelve at least; 2 Hale, 151. For which reason it is, that the number of persons on the grand jury cannot exceed twenty-three nor be less than twelve. 2 Bur. 1008; R. v. March, 5 Ad. 471; 241. This said that the grand jury cannot find *billâ verum* as to part, and *ignominiam* as to the other part, of an indictment; for they ought to find the whole or nothing; 2 Hawk. c. 25, s. 2; K. v. Ford, 1 Kio. 99; R. v. Sefton, 1 Sid. 414. Thus, if upon an indictment for libel, they find *quod* the words *billâ vera*, and *ignominiam* *ignominiam*, the finding is void; 1 Lea. 257. But this has reference only to the same count in the indictment; for it is clear that they may find *billâ vera* as to one count, and *ignominiam* as to another; R. v. Feldhouse, Coop. 325. They cannot, however, find the bill conditionally; as, for instance, "sic messagium sit in possessione dominii regis, tunc *billâ vera*." R. v. Cromwell, Yelo. 15. Upon an indictment against A. & B. they cannot find *billâ vera* as to A., and as to B. manslaughter only; R. v. Carew, 1 Ro. Rep. 407; for if it were murder in A., it could not be merely manslaughter in B. But they might find *billâ vera* as to A., and *ignominiam* as to B.; see R. v. Chantley, Cro. Car. 44; or they might find one or both of them guilty of manslaughter, although, in such a case, it is more usual for the grand jury to return the indictment to the court, with a desire that it may be altered to a bill for manslaughter, and when so altered, (which may readily be done), to find a true bill generally. Upon an indictment for murder, however, the jury cannot find *billâ vera* as to *defendant*; R. v. Fowler, 2 Rol. Rep. 52; for the offence charged is a felony, the offence found is not. See G. 4, c. 31, s. 10.

Indictments found at the sessions, and transmitted by the justices to the assizes, must be tried at the assizes, although they be not removed by certiorari. R. v. Wetherell, R. & F. 381.

Although the grand jury have been formerly discharged, yet if they have not left the precincts, they are not separated, they may be recalled and charged with other bills. Reg. v. Holloway, 9 C. & P. 43.

It may be necessary to mention, that if a bill be thrown out, although it cannot again be preferred to the same grand jury, during the same assizes or sessions, it may be preferred and found at the next sessions or assizes, if no time be limited for preferring it, or if the time have not elapsed.

(From the Overland Friend of China, Sept. 28)

On the evening of the 31st August and morning of the 1st instant, this island and its vicinity was visited with a storm of unusual violence, by which there was considerable loss of life and property. The glass began to fall on the morning of the 31st giving some intimation of an approaching gale; at 9 A. M. it stood at 29° 55, at noon 29° 46, at 2 P. M. 29° 36, and at a quarter past 11 it had fallen to 29° 11. The thermometer was steady at 81°. In the course of the afternoon the Assistant Harbour Master boarded the ships in the harbour that they might prepare for bad weather, and the established vessels were hoisted at the Harbour Master's office. The Chinese boatsmen prudently removed to the north shore where there is better anchorage and some protection afforded by the land; the example was not followed by four or five trading junks of considerable value.

The storm commenced a little after sunset blowing strongly from the North; by 10 o'clock it had risen to N.E. with increased strength; between 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of the 1st, it was at its height with furious gusts from E.N.E.; at 2 A. M. the barometer had fallen to 29° 54 which was its lowest point during the storm; the wind gradually shifted to the southward and at 8 A. M. it was S.E. by S, the barometer rising, and occasionally fierce blasts which appeared to strike the water almost vertically.

The shipping suffered severely, and we report the following casualties in Hongkong harbour, Macao, Cum-sing-moon anchorage, and at sea:—

The Police boat was wrecked on the South side of the Island and many lives lost. She left Hongkong harbour on the morning of the 31st, having on board twenty-eight persons including seven invalids. After visiting Aberdeen the boat anchored at Stanley in the evening—where they were wrecked after being washed off the most which occurred at midnight (the storm was near its height) she ran into the boat dragging her away from the anchor tackle. She was then brought up with fifty fathoms of chain cable clinched to the main mast; at 1 A. M. the mast fell, damaging the boat and she quickly settled by the head. The party on board clung to the mast; three reached the shore on pieces of wreck after being washed off the most which drifted to sea and the others were all drowned. Mr. Smithers, Inspector of Police, and his son were on board and both lost. Mr. Smithers was an assize officer, and his services will be missed in the department; in private life he was esteemed, and as he has left a widow and family his loss will be felt severely. The following is a list of persons lost in the Police boat:—

- Mr. Smithers and Son, 1
F. Hill (Assistant Inspector), 1
European Police (Convalescent), 1
Manila seaman, 1
Chinese cook (Royal Artillery), 4
Posthouse servant, 1

These, with two landed at Aberdeen and three saved, make up the complement, less one.

The troop ships escaped, and indeed all the vessels moored on the north shore with the exception of the *Hibern* steamer. She was alongside the *Fort William* hulk, and after being cast off it does not appear that her anchors brought her up to the surface. In the morning the Chinese Junks (four or five) had disappeared, and in the course of the day an inquest was held on her bodies taken from the wreck near West-point where the Junks went ashore.

The European buildings in the town of Victoria did not suffer materially. Some houses, either partially exposed, or from the carelessness of servants in not securing the windows with bars, had a few windows blown in, panes smashed, and in one or two instances the roof was damaged. The fragile Chinese tenements did not escape so lightly—some were unroofed—others were partially blown down—and one or two came down altogether. Artificial bankments, dry mud walls, brick walls, fences, and gardens were all more or less injured. The most serious loss however (apart from shipping) is in the damage done to the wharves. Nearly all were shattered (some nearly disappeared) though built of stone and granite; from this it is clear that during the night there must have been a heavy sea on, though at daylight the harbour was comparatively calm.

The following observations were taken at Victoria during the storm; the thermometer differs slightly from that at the Harbour Master's office, the lowest point indicated by the latter was 28.52.

Table with columns: Hour, Min., Bar., Therm., Wind. Shows data for 31st September, including barometer and thermometer readings and wind direction.

MACAO.—Though the weather was disagreeable on the 31st a typhoon was not apprehended. At 3 P. M. the Barometer stood at 29.68, at 6 P. M. at 29.20 and at midnight it fell in half an hour to 28.48. The storm lulled for a period, but about one o'clock it recommenced, blowing furiously from N.W. to W.N.W. until about 4 o'clock. The damage done to the shipping at Macao and in the Tyra is reported already. The town escaped very well; though there is considerable loss of demolished Chinese houses—buildings slightly constructed of cast, wood, and bricks. Most of the boats (Chinese and European) were lost; and the gardens were considerably injured. A Chinese boat having a party of Europeans on board was wrecked and two Englishmen drowned. The Governor of Macao and a party of Europeans were on excursion to the Niag Islands when the storm commenced; it did not get back until it was over, much anxiety being felt for their safety. Being unable to reach Macao, the boat in which they were embarked ran into the Tyra and landed the party at the Fort, where they remained to the evening of the following day.

CUM-SING-MOON.—On the 31st the barometer fell slightly, and in the afternoon it was blowing fresh from the continent. At 10 P. M. the storm commenced the Barometer then falling at 29.20; but little or any preparation had been made for a typhoon the glass not having given the usual eight or ten hours warning. In consequence of this most of the vessels (except the receiving ships) were driven from their anchors, and much damage was sustained as will be observed by a reference to the list of casualties. A number of Chinese fishing and smuggling boats were lost, and many of the crew drowned. The United States Ship *Plumcutt*, Captain Gedery, was instrumental in saving several lives and her Commander was ready to afford every possible aid to the crippled European vessels. At Cum-sing-moon as at Macao, the storm appears to have been at its height about 4 o'clock in the morning; at both places the quickener was rather lower than in Hongkong, though it may be explained by a difference in the range of the instruments. It also appears that here the storm commenced earlier and that the extreme violence was over about the time that the storm commenced at Macao and Cum-sing-moon. In Hongkong the concentrated force was from midnight to 2 o'clock in the morning, at the other places named, from two to three hours later.

At Whampoa and at Canton the storm was less violent than in the outer waters, and the European shipping at the former anchorage did not suffer. The frigates of Chinese boats (especially at Canton) were frightened upwards of 1000 people were driven from the decks and the boats of the storm, the strength of the current, and the violence of the storm there is nothing improbable in the report.

detested, though still blowing strongly from E.N.E. at that past seven the glass gradually rising until noon when it was 29.30.

At Canton the European factories were not damaged in the slightest degree, nor have foreigners been injured in any way, if we except some injury to the trees in the public gardens. A friend writing on the 1st says—

"We have had a fearful heavy gale of rain and wind during the night; the Bar: at 3 A.M. fell to 29.3; and at 4 A.M. stands at 28.5. I expect you have had much damage to your crops, and I am sorry to hear that you are therefore I cannot learn much about it. I am in the most severe gale and of the longest duration I have ever witnessed at Canton."

In 1841 the shipping in this harbour suffered great loss and damage in a Typhoon; and at Macao as well as the shipping was severely injured. Those who have seen both storms are of opinion that that of 1841 was the most severe; and that on the 1st instant the loss among the shipping was a great one caused by vessels being unprepared, the vessels not having the Commanders to expect such a storm. If the intensity of a hurricane is to be estimated by the fall of the barometer, there have been several in the neighbourhood since within the last few years, of which there are authentic records, more severe than that of the 1st September 1848. Colonel Reid in his essay on storms gives 29.20 as the lowest range of the Barometer during an eastern Typhoon, and 28 inches as the lowest range during a West Indian hurricane. Horsburgh, however, records two Typhoons during which the mercury fell much lower; one on the coast of Japan when the barometer fell 27 inches; the other near the Bashi Islands—barometer 27.50. There is also the more recent case of the *St. James* Schooner *Philo*. She sailed from this harbour on the 27th June 1846. Three days afterwards she encountered a tremendous hurricane the mercury falling from 30 inches to 27.55, or nearly two inches and a half. The *Philo* may be said to have been in two Typhoons; the first commenced about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 29th with a wind from the eastward. At noon a lull of about one hour, the barometer 30 minutes past 12 being 27.55. The second part of the Typhoon commenced about 1 o'clock, but from the south west. The ship did not get clear of it for twelve hours; and but for her extraordinary buoyancy, and the perfect seamanship of her Captain and crew, her fate would most likely have been shrouded in mystery. Although the first part of the storm lasted from the eastward for eight hours, and the second part (from the south west) for twelve hours, the Typhoon accumulated into a space of two hours. The late Typhoon was of shorter duration, but it also blew with concentrated violence for about two hours; this was remarked at Macao and Canton as well as in Hongkong.

CANTON.

(From the Overseas Friend of China, Sept. 28.) TRADE is dull, and prices have not improved as we anticipated. We refer to the market report for particulars.

The Hon. J. H. Davis, Envoy from the United States, was interviewed with Sir Robert Peel, the Imperial Commissioner on the 21st, at a point on the Canton river previously fixed upon. From the sailing visits it became doubtful whether the United States ship *Phylanth* in which Mr Davis embarked would get to the place of meeting at the time appointed. The Secretary to the American Legation intimated to Sir Peel the day previous to the meeting, requesting that it be postponed. Sir Peel did not assent to the reasonable request, and finding Mr Davis at the meeting, upon his return to Canton and penned him an insolent letter. It is said that Mr Davis has demanded that the letter be withdrawn and an ample apology made; failing which he will either blockade the river or proceed north and lay his complaint before the Emperor. We give this as a report; but it appears probable enough. Sir Peel is known to dislike all foreigners; and he would not hesitate to insult the accredited representative of a foreign power. At the interview with Mr Bonham on board H. M. Steamer *Medea* he was not particularly cordial; and though a banquet had been prepared he refused to partake of it. America has two vessels of war in the Canton river, with a line of battle ship and a Schooner expected shortly. We cannot anticipate any of hostility from slight differences imperfectly known, but should action be called for, the United States will have a strong squadron, which no doubt she has sent to the eastern seas with a view to protect her trading commerce.

GOING AHEAD.—The following query paragraph is from the *New York Sun*:—"Indications, we consider, are strong that we may yet be called to admit Old England to the blessings and honours of the republic. It will be extending the area of our territory rather wide; but Republican principles are strong enough to protect the whole earth from the present and the future. England is the want of intelligence, and preparation in her masses; these, however, could be soon educated right. Speaking our language she has superior claims upon our sympathies, and we may as well take her as a lump, as to be bribing her away by emigration, at the rate of a million a year. The Lancashire and Yorkshire boys would soon drop their own dialects, and adopting the English language, make good freemen and citizens. Stronger ties have been spun than we are seeking. The protection of their children, which will be the case when we gather England into the Union!"

THE CHARTIST TRIALS.

(From the Times.) There is something solemn and not a little interesting in the quiet yet speedy process of the law upon the crimes which have lately endangered the peace of this country. Monster meetings, processions, acts of insubordination, associations, and a whole brood of revolutionary notions, which were young in April and mature in June, are now in this month of July decayed, dead, and on their way to be forgotten. The names of Fowell, Williams, Vernon, Gerrard, Lookey, and Jones are now known only to the courts. The materials out of which provisional governments were to be composed are by this

time scarcely worth the couple of columns which we are obliged to allot to them. A very solid allowance of punishment was on Monday dealt equally to all, more in the way of prevention than their past lives. Leisure for the convicted to review their two years of comfortable prison, for a short when they were again to be let loose on the world, was all the penalty imposed for crimes which, if successful, would have deluged this metropolis with blood, and inflamed a millions slower but not less dreadful death by destination.

The greatest offender was reserved for the last. Mr Ernest Jones is a man of education, and a barrister. As such he must possess some knowledge of the law, and not know, perhaps for his difficulties, but enough probably to give him a certain power of discussion, and some authority with the ignorant. His knowledge of the law, and his honourable calling, he turned against the law, and this became a traitor to his profession. He urged a set of poor creatures to defy the law and the constituted authorities. He urged them to maintain their ground in large bodies and in military order, notwithstanding the plain law to the contrary, notwithstanding express prohibitions by the magistrates, and the operations of the police.

"Stand fast by your colours, do not shrink from the Charter and the whole Charter, and if you see any body of police marching near to this meeting, do not run; there is danger for those who do not,—wherever you go, who keep together. Dare them to strike you, and strike you for it, they dare not strike a blow. In nine cases out of ten, if you do not owe a candle to any other man, whatever comes, stand to your ground; there cannot be more heads broken than are broken on those occasions when the men run away."

And this he recommended, not merely as the course which peevishness, or passion, or mere wantonness might possibly suggest on one or two extraordinary occasions, but as a national proceeding, as part of a systematic course, for which he advised minute and universal organization, by classes and wardmoths, with leaders and banners for each class that is, in fact, for each regiment of a thousand men enrolled for this resistance to law. "Show us your organization," he said, "and I will have a glorious opportunity on the 12th." To promote this organization he undertook to raise the North, and to establish communications with Ireland, so that, in case of an insurrection beginning at Dublin, it should be followed up without an hour's delay in the streets of the English metropolis. With a view thereto he asked a contribution of money. Indeed, he took the greatest care to display his dull hairens of the idea that he meant the miserable and penny doctrine of non resistance and passive obedience; on the contrary, he would be found struggling for their cause wherever "storm and turbulence" should be going on.

All this course was sad trash, but it meant rebellion, and nothing else. It meant what Mr E. Jones promised—The raising of the green flag over Downing Street. Nonsense as it was, it was the greatest care to display his dull hairens of the idea that he meant the miserable and penny doctrine of non resistance and passive obedience; on the contrary, he would be found struggling for their cause wherever "storm and turbulence" should be going on.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(4th September, 1848.)

FROM the early part of August until the present our Import Market has manifested a business which we were hardly prepared to look for. Various reasons are assigned for the decline in prices, the chief one is the distress in the interior caused by the destruction of the growing crops by the recent floods.

The sales of Shirtings for the month reach 80 to 85,000 pieces chiefly Grey, the prices are a shade better within the last week. The stock is estimated at about 200,000 pieces, which is by no means heavy considering the season.

AMERICAN DALLIES are in no demand. DOMESTICS are inquired for. Yarn appears to be coming into competition a market having been opened for 3 to 400 Bales recently imported; 20 to 25 are the Nos. best adapted.

WOOLLENS to the extent of 3,000 pieces have found buyers during the month. Long Ells in no request and sales confined to 700 pieces Scarlet and a small quantity of assorted Colours.

CAMLETS.—Limited sales have been effected of English and Dutch, say about 600 pieces of the former and 300 of the latter.

CHINTZ and HANDKERCHIEFS at present in little request at lower prices.

Table with columns: Quotations—Cash Prices, Strictures—Grey, White, American Drills, Domestic, Woollens, Camlets, Chintz, Handkerchiefs, Tiger Skins.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—Since the opening of the market on the 7th August, a quantity of Congou equal to about 30 chops has found buyers at prices about 20 per cent below the opening rates of last season. The stock on hand at the market may be computed at 120 to 130 chops, consisting almost entirely of the middling and lower grades. For a week past few transactions have transpired and as the Teasellers since great anxiety to sell, lower prices may be looked for in a few weeks.

OF Green Teas, considerable parcels have arrived, and about 2,000 packages have been sealed for. The stock is reckoned at 10,000 packages, viz. 6,000 Teaping and the remainder chiefly Wychow.

Table with columns: Quotations, Congou—Hyon paid, Green—Hyon, Yunnan Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder.

SILK.—The transactions for the season up to the present time do not exceed 3,000 Bales against upwards of 10,000 Bales at the same period last year. The best Teasle of Nos. 1 and 2 cotton had under \$410 to \$420; No. 2 under \$375 to \$380; inferior and middling \$350 to \$353. Taysam No. 1 \$300; No. 2 \$235; No. 3 \$240 to \$250. FERRIS to the United Kingdom 24 per Ton, and 24 lbs. for Silk. Tonnage most abundant.

Table with columns: Exchange—49, 44—Nominal, Woollens—Are down in price, Opium—Patna \$550, Malwa \$750, Strax—\$137.50 per 100 Tals, 20th September, Shirtings—as before, Handkerchiefs—Black 75 cent per doz, Malwa \$75 to 500, Syce \$195.50 per 100 Tals.

CANTON MARKET REPORT.

(20th September, 1848.)

THE business done in the leading articles of Import has been extensive, but mainly induced by barter transactions. In many cases goods have gone into the hands of needy merchants who have immediately sold to obtain cash and the result is that the single exchange of Raw Cotton every British staple has declined in value. Canton Cloths having perhaps suffered the most heavily. Our Report and Prices Current will be a disappointment to our readers who have stocks here and who, with ourselves, have fully relied on an improvement in prices consequent on our lessened stocks and moderate quantity on the way.

The scarcity of money continues and as a matter of course interest is high and the difficulty of holding stocks much felt among the natives. By the last accounts from England it appears probable that extensive shipments are likely to be directed to this market. If future Moils confirm this we may reasonably predict that in spite of the goods being cheaply bought in England little or no good will result from the sale, while returns will probably have to be made in Tea which shipped in quantity is certain to result in heavy loss. It may not be long, however, until the English shippers of Cottons and Woollens to give up and they clearly ascertain that the initial shipments are not more than two-thirds of the last two or three years; a quantity quite sufficient to supply these markets if sold at a remunerable rate.

RAW COTTON.—The sales have been limited by the firmness of the holders of the better qualities; but above 20,000 bales have been taken at improved rates. Our quotations are still likely to be improved upon, as the report of the injury to the native crop is confirmed.

CANTON RAW-COTTON and COTTON-YARN Report.

for the Month ending 20th September, 1848.

Table with columns: Cotton, Import, Dells, Stock, Stock same period, Bombay, Bengal, Madras, American, Shanghai, Cotton Yarns, Ditto.

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

COTTON YARN.—The shipments to Shanghai amount to about 800 Bales and 700 to 800 Bales changed hands here. This relief to the market has presented much decline in the prices which otherwise must have been affected in the same way as Cotton Cloths, viz. by parcels taken in barter being resold by needy men in urgent want of cash. The last accounts from Liverpool speak of shipments going on heavily and though bought very cheaply we fear the quantity will present any available outlet, unless an account of Shanghai should much increase and money here become easier. At present the Choisee are purchasers at our quotations.

COTTON CLOTHS.—As before stated have declined more than any other article from the resale of better parcels. The stocks here and especially in Chinese hands have not been so light for three years, and had foreigners shown more firmness the market could scarcely have fallen to have shown them off at so small rates; but under a fear of holding on to a large stock of interest in the market has been required to an extent of nearly 80,000 Pieces, the bulk being in favor of the very fine prices compared with rates in Shanghai, the best rates being here. For some time, therefore, we cannot expect our present quotations to be

improved upon; perhaps not even maintained as per want of foreign buyers. Estimated quantities in Shanghai will be governed in a great measure by our rates here; but that market will probably yield the best returns for some months to come.

A MERRION DOLLAR are very dull and prices are expected to rule lower on the arrival of some extensive shipments now on the way.

WOOLLENS partake of the downward course of the Cotton goods market, and it is to be feared that the free shipments of Long Ells will produce low prices here; already assortments are difficult to sell at the decline and Scarlets must give way still further to induce purchasers.

CAMLETS, LAINES, BLANKETS, BOMBALETTI, &c. are nearly unsalable. Now—has declined considerably in consequence of some arrivals—several large parcels have been sent down from Shanghai. It is very probable at our quotations, but the arrival of shipments on the way will probably cause a further decline from time to time.

SANDAL WOOD is difficult of sale and prices declining especially for common and S. S. Islands qualities.

OPIMUM.—The destruction of one of the Store ships with all her cargo on board on the 1st instant, during a heavy Typhoon, caused an advance in prices; Patna went up to \$590 but afterwards fell to \$570 at which rate considerable sales were made; B. S. rates selling about 908 under this price.

The arrival of the *Schelles* with news of the 10th sale and of the sailing for China of the *Kelpie* and *Mor* with full cargoes caused a panic and rates fell readily to 7008, caused an advance to 7100. The other vessels are likely to be despatched for China for some time the market is a little firmer, and there is a disposition to buy for future delivery; but 5 weeks of 1 month hence; but present prices cannot be considered safe as the announcement of any other vessel with Drug would certainly lower our rates considerably. Malwa is quoted \$750, but can only be sold at small lots. Turkey is quite nominal; it is impossible to say what price might be obtained in case of a demand, but it induces sales at present \$208 would scarcely bring buyers.

The high rates of Opium generally this year have been caused solely by the short supply of Malwa and the failure of the crop of native Drug. It will be most important to operators on the coming year to consider what prices may rule here in case of a good crop of each of these the next season.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—The transactions of the past month have been confined to purchases of Congou, Soochong, and Scamled Teas, about 45 chops of the first have been taken; chiefly of black teas, and a good description. The prices for common sorts having much lower in Shanghai than checked operations here in these descriptions.

About 100 chops of Soochong are sent at rather easier rates.

Scanted Teas were purchased freely throughout the month, and some small parcels at full rates since the arrival of the mail; but notwithstanding the more encouraging tone of the last advices, there appears a present disposition on the part of purchasers to extend operations. Shipments, as we anticipated, have proceeded steadily, eight vessels, have been dispatched since our last (including one from Shanghai), two of which the *Constant* and *Caldor* having been dismissed during the late typhoon were compelled to put back and discharge the greater part of their cargoes. At Whampoa seven vessels are loading slowly; five for London and two for Liverpool. Three of the first will probably sail early on the ensuing month unless detained till the 20th to take advantage of the extraordinary reduction in rates of insurance at that period.

Our Export is now about on a par with that of last year at the same period; but from this date a continued falling off may be looked for and our next month's statement will probably exhibit a marked deficiency as compared with the Export of previous seasons.

The excess in the Export of Green Teas consists entirely of the commoner and Canton descriptions; the market having been for some time entirely cleared of the better sorts. The new crop is expected in about two or three weeks.

Prices, purchases, and stock are quoted as follows, Congou, old.—Eight or nine chops sold at 10 a 12a.

Do, new.—Forty to fifty chops purchased during the month at 18 a 20a teels for black leaf strong and inferior Mornings; 16 a 17a teels for Ohows. The commoner description of Ohows and Kyswhos continue to arrive, but nothing doing in them. The stock on hand amounts to 120 chops good to fine.

Soochong.—Ten chops have found buyers since our last advices at 23 a 28a; 30 a 36a teels is still demanded for a few of the finer sorts.

Finest Pakoos.—The operations have been trifling, all the sales being the finer sorts.

Ohows and Ning-Fongs.—The demand for America has been more limited during the past month, but the prices demanded are still far too high to induce purchases for English account.

Plain Orange Pekoes.—Nothing to report.

Scanted Orange Pekoes and Scanted Capes have been in demand, the former at 17 a 20a teels fair to good, fine to fine 30 a 40a teels; the latter fair to good 16 a 20a teels, fine to fine 22 a 27a teels. The stock on hand is now much reduced and the quantity preparing sail to be limited.

In Green Teas.—We have no transactions to report, the remaining stock consisting entirely of Common and Canton descriptions which are totally neglected, quotations are nominal.

Silk.—The parcel before noticed still remains on the resale, and nothing whatever has been done in silk articles.

Opium.—The prices Annamite are such as preclude any chance of resumption in shipments to Europe. The shipments to Shanghai have nearly ceased.

Camels.—Nothing doing for the English market; prices quoted \$1060 a \$1175.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE
It is requested that all claims upon the undersigned be presented on or before the 20th of October...

W. H. McCONNEL
SALE OF DAMAGED OPIUM.
On Monday the 2nd October next, Captain G. O'NEILL will sell by Public Auction...

SOUTH AMERICAN PIG COPPER.
2000 Pica Pig Copper on board the Ship Matilda at Hongkong, for sale by RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.
ALLSOPPS' PALE ALE, in Cask. Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, 26th September, 1848.

FOR SALE.
ENGLISH (Navy) and Scotch CANVAS as assorted, No's. 1 & 7. Apply to W. SCOTT & Co. Hongkong, 29th September, 1848.

FOR SALE.
PALE ALE in Wood and Bottle. Also CORKS. Apply to W. SCOTT & Co. Hongkong, 29th September, 1848.

HOLMES & BIGHAM have received by late arrivals, a complete assortment of Clothing suitable for the approaching cold season...

FOR SALE.
THE Bowling-Alley; Billiard Saloon Table and Fixtures; with right, title, and good will to lease, &c., of that well-known house the "ALHON."

PUBLIC AUCTION.
ON THE PREMISES ADJOINING MESSRS BROWN, HUMPHREYS & CO'S STORES, QUEEN'S ROAD.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
AT THE GODOWN FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY THE "ALHON" ROYAL M. N. 1.

WANTED.
ONE or two good COMPOSITORS. Apply to the Proprietor of this Paper.

NOTICE.
THE OFFICE of the "FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE" has been removed to the premises adjoining the "Oriental Bank" on the Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.—At the Office of this paper, Comptrolreurs cheque books. Ships Articles, with an abstract of the merchantman's act endorsed on the back.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
ARRIVALS.
SEPT. AT HONGKONG.
28, Corsair (steamer), Soanma, from Canton.

SHIPPING IN CHINA.

Table with columns: Ship, At, Tons, Masters, Consignees. Includes entries for M. M. Ship Cambrian, Hongkong, 36 Guns, Acting Captain Morris.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Table with columns: Ship, At, Tons, Masters, Consignees. Includes entries for Adelaide, barque, Hongkong, 436 Tons, Lindsay and Co.

Table with columns: Ship, At, Tons, Masters, Consignees. Includes entries for Borea, brig, Whampoa, 280 Tons, Messen.

VESSELS LOADING.

Table with columns: For, At, Ships, Consignees, Intended Dispatch. Includes entries for London, Whampoa, Dauntless, Dent & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Table with columns: From, Date, Ship, Consignees. Includes entries for MARCH, Amiga, 318, Penny, Hongkong.