

THE FRIEND OF THE CHINESE OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

VOL. VII. No. 105.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 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 Prices, 14 Dollars, 8 Dollars, and 5 Dollars, for the periods of Twelve, Six, and Three Months respectively: Single Numbers, 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, 1 Dollar; 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, en route to the above,
SINGAPORE, PENANG, GALLE—MALTA, SOER, ADEK.
GALLE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steam Ship ACHILLES, will leave this for the above places on Saturday the 30th of December. Cargo will be received on board until Noon, and Passengers until 4 P. M. of the 29th. For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage apply at the P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Hongkong.

THE P. & O. S. N. CO.'S 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.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1848.

THE P. & O. S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS, will from this date undertake the conveyance of Passengers 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, 13th 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.
15th, 1848.

TENDERS.
TENDERS are wanted for the loan of about 50,000, on Bottomy on the Bark "HERMES," Captain Corkhill, now in this port. Apply at the office of
N. DOUS & Co.
Victoria, December 11th, 1848.

FOR SALE.
THE HOUSE in D'Agulhar Street formerly occupied by the ORIENTAL BANK.
The adjoining house known as the Old Court House.
The Bungalow in Staunton Street at present occupied by Mr J. C. Power,
AND
The Bungalow in Cairns Road in the rear of Mr Scott's Bungalow.
Apply at the bungalow in Cairns Road, and to Messrs FLETCHER & Co.
Victoria, 17th November, 1848.

TO BE LET.
THAT Large and Commodious House lately occupied by the Officers, Ceylon Rifle Regiment; possessing among other great advantages a large Yard and excellent Stabling. Apply to
D. LAPRAIK.
Hongkong, 7th December, 1848.

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

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

NOTICE.
THE Firm of E. MOORMAN & Co., Canton, is this day dissolved. Outstanding Accounts will be settled by
CONRAD SAUER.
Canton, 30th November, 1848.

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

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

NOTICE.
HAVING Associated ourselves with Mr S. E. RAWLE of the late Firm of RAWLE, DOUS & Co., our Business will be conducted in future under the Name of RAWLE, DRINKER & Co.
DRINKER & Co.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1848.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned having taken the premises lately occupied by Mr Chas. Buckton, has recommenced business as a Ship Chandler and General Storekeeper under the firm of A. H. FRYER & Co.
A. H. FRYER.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1848.

ON SALE.
THE HOUSE and Premises situated in Spring Gardens formerly occupied by the firm of HEGAN & Co. Apply to
A. CARTER.
Spring Gardens, 19th December, 1848.

ON SALE.
AN IRON CRANE suitable for a Wharf, capable of raising 5 tons weight.
AN IRON DO. suitable for a Godown capable of raising 1 1/2 tons weight.
Apply at the Godowns of,
A. CARTER.
Spring Gardens.
19th December, 1848.

FOR SALE.
TWO very Superior Carriages—a two Seat Barouché and a Single Phaeton. Apply to,
GEO: LYALL & Co.
Hongkong, 21st December, 1848.

FOR SALE.
A SUPERIOR ORGAN, of great power and sweetness of tone. In handsome Rosewood case constructed by Messrs Wood & Co. plays upwards of forty favorite airs. Apply to,
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK.
No. 1 D'Agulhar Street.
Victoria, 10th October, 1848.

ENGLISH COAL.
LANDING ex Athena, from Liverpool, Good English coal.
ROB. RUTHERFURD.
Hongkong, 22nd Nov. 1848.

STORES FOR CHRISTMAS.
MESSRS SMITH & BRIMLEW have received per late arrivals, a choice selection of Stores consisting of—Jordan Almonds, Muscated Raisins, Zante Currants, Barcelona Nuts, Dried Spices, Pickled Mushrooms, Findon Haddock, Sardines, Green peas, Asparagus, Lendenhall Tongues, pickled pig's Tongues, Split peas, potted Meats, Horse radish, York Hams.
ALSO DIRECT FROM NANTES
A small quantity of Pate de Foies Doye and Pate de Foies d'oieard.
Sperm, Composition and English Wax Candles, &c. &c.
No. 1 & 2 Woomnam's Buildings
December 7th, 1848.

**THE Undersigned has just received a small Invoice of the very best English Boots and Shoes from, DAVENPORT, LONDON, and is ready to offer them for sale at his Commission and Sale Room, Queen's Road.
A. L. ENCARNACAO.
Victoria, 13th December, 1848.**

FOR SALE.
CORNELIUS' Superior Patent solar Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Extra Globes, Chimnies and Wicks.
An Invoice of Stationery; consisting of Foolscap, Commercial Post, Invoice, Blotting and Note Paper; Buff and White envelopes of all sizes; Maynard and Noyes Black and Red Ink, enamelled Visiting and Playing Cards; Blank Books and Pocket Memorandums; Books of Bills of exchange printed and engraved on fine Bank note paper; Compadore Books, a few Levi Brown's Gold Pens, Manifold writers, Extra thin Overland Letter Paper &c. &c.
Also an Invoice of Hardware; consisting of Axes, Hatchets, Gridirons, Coffee mills, Files, Rasps, Saucapans, Gouges, Chisels &c. &c.
A. H. FRYER & Co.
Queen's Road.
Victoria, 16th December, 1848.

COPPER for sale of the following dimensions:—
3 Cases 20 oz. 36 sheets each,
4 do. 22 oz. 88 do. do.
5 do. 24 oz. 91 do. do.
5 do. 26 oz. 75 do. do.
5 do. 28 oz. 72 do. do.
This Copper is of superior quality and can be recommended. Apply to
MACKAY & Co., Whampoa, or
BIGHAM & Co., Hongkong.
27th December, 1848.

EDUCATION.
MR E. DRAKE, will be happy to receive two or three young Gentlemen, as boarders, in addition to one at present under his tuition, to whom would be imparted, solid and useful accomplishments, combined with every domestic comfort, and calculated to ensure success in Mercantile pursuits, and other channels in life.
Colonial Church,
Victoria, 26th December, 1848.

84000.
WANTED to borrow the above sum for TWO YEARS on valuable LAND and BUILDING 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.
Victoria, 3rd August, 1848.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Insolvent Estates of D. and M. RESTOMEE and COMPANY,
and
MEERWANJEE JEEJEBHOY.

NOTICE is hereby given that by two several orders issued out of this Honorable Court and respectively dated the Twenty second day of November instant, the vesting orders whereby the said Estates became, and were vested in Robert Dundas Esquire, the Provisional Assignee of the Estates of Insolvent Debtors were annulled and discharged, and the said Estates were thereby ordered to be re-assigned and reconveyed by the said Robert Dundas Esquire to the said D. and M. Restomee and Company, and to the said Meerwanjee Jeejebhooy.
All persons who are indebted to the said Estates, or have any effects or documents belonging to the said firm, or to the said Meerwanjee Jeejebhooy, are requested to pay or deliver the same at the Offices of the said D. & M. Restomee, Esq.,
Dated the 22nd day of November, 1848.
WM. GASKELL
Attorney for the said Insolvents.
Queen's Road, Victoria.

To the Creditors and Debtors, of the said Insolvents.

OVERLAND ROUTE VIA TRIESTE.
THE Directors of the AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY have informed us that from and after the 10th of October past a Steamer will ply regularly on the 10th of each month on the direct line between Trieste and ALEXANDRIA, so as to correspond with the Hon. F. L. COMPANY'S BOMBAY STEAMERS; and from and after the 25th of November past a Steamer will ply regularly on the 25th of each month on the direct line between Trieste and Alexandria, so as to correspond with the P. & O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS from Galle.
The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S COMPANY will have five Steamers available for this line; each of them between 600 and 700 Tons burthen and of 250 Horsepower. They are fitted up in a superior style and English is spoken on Board.
The number of Berths in each is as under, viz:—
38 First Class, including 16 for Ladies,
20 Second Class " 7 for Females.
The Fares to be £18 for First Class, £12 for Second Class; including Table money and Stewards' fees.
The Voyage is expected not to exceed 5 days to 5 1/2 days, and as Quarantine is calculated from the day of leaving Alexandria—these vessels being provided with Health Officers—it follows that with a clean bill of health, passengers will get pratique immediately on arrival at Trieste.

For letters to England super-scribed "via Trieste" an "oversea" charge is made of 18 Kreuzer (about 7 1/2 Cts) per letter, and half this rate for every additional 10 Cts. Any one wishing to send letters to England via Trieste may pay the "oversea" rate into our hands, and address them to the care of the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Alexandria—franking them to Egypt.

"Letters" to the European Continent via Trieste may likewise be addressed to the care of the said Agency—the franking to Alexandria being attended to—and for these the prepayment of the "oversea" Postage is not required.

"Packages" for Egypt, or any part of the Continent of Europe, or the Levant, should be addressed to the care of some one at Suez, as the P. & O. Company do not engage to deliver any thing not intended for England beyond that landing port, where Transit or other Duties must be paid; and to ensure such despatch as possible a Bill of Lading with particulars of value &c., should be sent to the forwarder at Suez.

For Passage, or for further particulars, apply to,
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents at Canton and Hongkong
for "The Imperial Royal Austro-Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company."
DAILY ADVERTISER.
THE Daily Advertiser and Shipping List will from the 18th inst. be delivered at Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, gratis. This Proprietor hopes by this inspiring universal circulation, and as opportunity of advertising daily that the Paper will be supported by advertisements.
N. B.—New advertisements for insertion same day will be received up to noon every day; and continued seven days without extra charge.
Victoria, 19th December, 1848.

NOTICE.
THE FIRMS of RAWLE, DOUS & Co. Hongkong, and of DOUS, RAWLE & Co. Shanghai, are this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims, against either firm, will please send their accounts for adjustment, and those indebted to the firms, will please make payment, to the undersigned,
S. B. RAWLE,
N. DOUS.
Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1848.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned begs to intimate that he will continue to carry on a GENERAL AGENCY, and COMMISSION BUSINESS, on the same premises as formerly, under the FIRM of N. DOUS & Co.
N. DOUS.
Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1848.

NOTICE.
N. DOUS & Co. will receive goods on Storage in their godowns, at a moderate rate.
Receive and forward Goods, or Parcels to any part of Europe, India, or to the East Coast of China.
Victoria, Hongkong, 1st October, 1848.

J. ROGERS & Co.,
Ship Chandlers of Manila.
DEG leve to inform OWNERS and CAPTAINS of WHALE SHIPS, that the Government of Manila has abolished the TONNAGE DUTIES and CUSTOMS DUTIES heretofore existing on Whalers touching at that Port for refreshments. 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.

D. REMI, CHRONOMETRER 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.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON 1st JANUARY NEXT,
THE NEW YEAR'S GIFT,
EDITED BY PAUL PRY GENERAL.
Combining the name and daily occupation of every gentleman in Hongkong.

TOGETHER WITH
A list of all the young ladies, distinguishing those under 16 years of age; with an account of their daily occupations &c.

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED
A complete directory to all the houses, cows, and goats in the island.

THE WEDDING FORMING
A most valuable book of reference which will be alike useful in the house, office, shop, kitchen, parlour, at the tea-table, toilet, or in the stable.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
QUEEN'S ROAD.

SODA WATER and LEMONADE of Superior Quality.
MACAO, at HINNAM'S, China Shopkeeper.
Victoria, 11th June, 1848.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
MR GEORGE C. FRANKLYN is authorized to sign for me by Procuration.
W. H. FRANKLYN.
Victoria, 25th December, 1848.

MESSRS SMITH & BRIMLEW beg to inform their friends and the Public that they have taken those premises lately occupied by Messrs Rawle, Drinker & Co. in which they pursue carrying on Ship Chandlery in all its branches &c., and that they will keep always on hand a well assorted stock. The Godowns on the premises are spacious, dry and secured, they will be happy to take Goods on Storage.
Victoria, 28th December, 1848.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
W. H. FRANKLYN, will sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 3rd January 1849, at the Godowns of Messrs W. & T. Goumel & Co.

100 Cwt. White Paint
80 " Black do
14 " London Glass
7 " 3 0 Red Paint
15 " 1 0 Brunswick Green
9 " 1 0 Marine Green
18 " 3 0 Yellow Paint.

62 lbs for Corps of St. John's Church.
These articles are of the best quality and will be sold to please an Account.
Victoria, 29th December, 1848.



(From the China Mail, December 25.)

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that a Public Sale of Licenses for the trade will be held at the Surveyor General's Office, on Friday the Fifth day of January, 1848, at 11 o'clock.

The Lots will be marked out on the Ground seven days before the Sale, and the Plans showing their Position and Size, also the usual Annual Rental, with the general Conditions of Sale, may be seen upon application at the Land Office any day between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

By Order,

CHARLES ST GEORGE CLEVERLY, Surveyor-General.

Victoria, Hongkong, 27th December, 1848.

NOTICE.

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

LASTEST DATES.

Table with 4 columns: Location, Date, and other details. Includes England, United States, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 27th 1848.

NOTICE.—Dining Service will for the present be conducted in the building adjoining the Post-Office and opposite to the Club-House, on Sundays at 11 A. M., and on Wednesdays at 8 P. M., and on Thursdays at 6 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 Bungalow immediately behind the Club-House, on Sundays will be 11 A. M., and on Wednesdays at 8 P. M., and on Thursdays at 6 P. M.

From the late hour at which we received the following document we were unable to give it a place in the Overland edition. The evil complained of is glaring, and unquestionably will be redressed. When H. M. Government bargained with the P. & O. Company for the transmission of the China mails (paying £40,000 per annum for the service) it was not contemplated that the Agents for the Company would burden the vessels with Opium, that it is no exaggeration to say that the contemplated advantage to the trade of China are not by any means realized, in consequence of the delay in the arrival of the monthly Steamers with the mail and their specific cargoes. We are assured that the Achilles (a fast vessel) on leaving Singapore could not steam over four miles an hour; after part of the coal was consumed she sailed better, but had she been delayed another day she must have put back to Manila for fuel. If caught in a Typhoon, she very probably would have foundered. The Achilles had on freight some 1,700 chests of opium, the Pekin, last month, had 2,000 chests; take it at £2 a chest, and it is clear that the Company is sucking freight at the rate of £40,000 a year, while John Bull is giving them £40,000 for services which have never been performed as per contract. In fact the Agents must consider the contract a dead letter; and the Directors evidently labour under the same delusion. The vessels on the China line have never been up to their work—under the tonnage—on huge experimental deformities. The passage from Singapore which it is stipulated shall not take more than seven days and two hours, is performed in from ten to fifteen days—something over the average passage of the Liverpool and Boston steamers! We do not particularly blame the P. & O. Company—John Bull being looked upon as an object of plunder—but while the Company's servants are doing the best for their employers, it is to be expected that honest John's servants will look after his small interest in the matter, and that the accumulative propensities of the Gentlemen of the P. & O. will be put under a little wholesome restraint.

HONGKONG, 29th December, 1848.

Sir.—We beg to call your Excellency's attention to the serious inconvenience, we and in particular the Canton community have suffered and continue to do, by the frequent late arrival of the Steamers conveying Her Majesty's Mails.

The delay seems to have arisen from the Steamers being generally unable to keep the time contracted for by the Admiralty for the performance of the several distances, as will be seen by reference to the reports sent home by the Admiralty Agents appointed to the several Steamers.

The time allowed is very ample, rendering it seldom necessary to exceed a speed of 8 miles per hour, and had the Steamers been the superior class of vessels contracted for by the Admiralty "keeping pace with the advanced state of science," no difficulty in performing the passages within the specified time ought ever to be experienced. An improvement has lately taken place in the class of boats by the arrival of other Steamers; but the system adopted and particularly of late, of overloading them and to such an extent as to render it necessary to carry a large quantity of coal on deck, tends to perpetuate the evil and to create

even greater detention than before, while it greatly emboldens the lives of Her Majesty's subjects and the safety of Her Majesty's Mail.

It is our opinion that on several occasions it may solely be attributed to unforeseen and fortunate circumstances, that the Steamers have been enabled to reach their destination.

Considering the large sum given by Her Majesty's Government for the purpose of carrying the Mails, and also that Her Majesty's subjects and the safety of Her Majesty's Mail are enabled to have a monopoly of the traffic on this side of Egypt, we think the mercantile community have reason to expect that at all events the contract shall be faithfully adhered to, and that the Steamers shall not be allowed to carry beyond a certain and safe amount of cargo.

We shall esteem it a favor if your Excellency will call the attention of the Lords of the Admiralty to the subject. We remain, your Excellency's most obedient servants;

To His Excellency, Rear-Admiral Sir F. A. COLLIER, &c. &c. &c. H. B. M.'s Ship Hastings.

(From the Overland Friend of China, Dec. 29.)

THEM now is about to close without any of those occurrences which at times break in upon the monotony of colonial life, and furnish material for the pen of the most able of all human beings, the Editor of an independent paper in a fourth class colony.

Rumour talks loudly of retrenchment in the civil establishment, and as the exchequer is empty, and parliament has not voted the usual supply, we are inclined to believe that some useless offices will be abolished and others reduced. This consular establishments are also, it is said, to be put on a less expensive scale. The flag will be struck at Foo-chow-foo, and at Ningpo to the consular duties will be intrusted to an Agent under control of the Shanghai Consul. Foo-chow foo as a place of trade is worthless, and Ningpo is not much better; the contemplated alterations will save £5,000 a year to the country and commerce will not suffer.

This may be called the autumn of storms; during the past four months the wrecks in the neighbourhood have been numerous, and much property and many lives have been lost. In addition to those formerly reported, we mention the loss of the schooner Mitchell and barque Kelpie, hence to Shanghai. They sailed upwards of three months ago—must have foundered at sea, and all hands perished. The ship Canton from Sydney N. S. Wales was cast away on the Marianas in October; and of a crew of 26 only 5 were saved—the second and third mates and three seamen. H. M. S. Scout, Captain Johnston, was lost in the Min river on the 26th November; the crew were all saved. One of the guns has been taken from the wreck, but there is little if any chance of success to the efforts which are being made to raise the vessel. The beautiful American ship Rainbow from New York, via the west coast of America, is long overdue, and there is little hope of her ever appearing. It is probable, however, that she was lost on the passage round Cape Horn, as it is ascertained that she did not reach Peru where she was to load for China.

H. M. S. Hastings, Captain Morgan, and H. M. Steam frigate Fury, Capt. Willebrand, arrived at Singapore on the 13th; they made the passage against the monsoon in twenty two days, the Fury towing the Hastings a great part of the way. The Fury's speed with a line of battle ship in tow was quite equal to that of the P. & O. Company's contract boats, for which enormous sums are paid by the British Government. Rear Admiral Sir F. A. Collier came on passenger in the Steamer Achilles, and has hoisted his flag on board the Hastings. H. M. B. Children, Capt. Pinnat, sailed for Bombay on the 21st; it is said she will be broken up and her crew turned over to a new line of battle ships recently built in India and about to be sent home. The U. S. Ships Plymouth and Pringle looked in on the 4th instant and sailed for Manila on the 5th. The American Commissioner to China was on board, and was received on landing with the usual military honours. His Excellency did not allow himself an opportunity of parading of colonial hospitality, to which his official standing and private virtues give him a fair claim—but we hear he is coming back again.

From Canton we have not a word of political news. Trade is dull, and stocks accumulating. Shanghai—like Hongkong—is also without its usual monthly event; under the administration of our new Governor it appears that at the Consular ports, as well as in the colony, official machinery moves onward more smoothly than it was wont to do under the direction of the hero of the Bogot.

(From the China Mail, December 28.)

This morning, a few minutes after 8 o'clock, the convict Mo-year, found guilty at the Criminal Sessions of the murder of Chang-aleen in the year 1845, was executed at West Point. He walked to the scaffold with the utmost coolness, and appeared perfectly indifferent to the awful death awaiting him. His only regret, he said, was of account his old mother. He spoke in a loud voice several times, telling the people to distinguish for he was going to make his fortune; and wanted them to be getting along with their friends. He was attended by the Catholic Bishop and three Priests, who seemed most earnest in administering to him the last offices of their religion.

THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND CHINA.

(From the Hong News, October 24.)

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers recently addressed the following letter to Lord Palmerston, on the difficulties which impede the extension of British commerce in China, and urging his lordship to originate a negotiation under which further access towards the interior of China may be obtained;—

My Lord.—A representation of certain causes which impede the progress of commercial intercourse with those additional parts of China which were opened to external trade under the Treaty of 1842, has been made to this Chamber in an extract from a letter of an intelligent gentleman located at Shanghai, dated the 31st July last, of which I have the honor to submit to your lordship's perusal the following copy.

In making a review of our trade at Shanghai during the past commercial year, which terminated on the 30th June, we cannot but be struck with the want of animation, and the tendency to retrograde, which has characterized it almost throughout. Confined as we are to two or three spots on the coast of China, much is concealed from us, which, nevertheless, we believe to have a most important bearing on the prosperity of the trade, and although, from time to time, circumstances of that nature become known to us which we could only at first suspect, this knowledge, even in the imperfect state in which it reaches us, is attained by slow degrees, and serves only to show us that much remains undiscovered. There is but one conviction among the mercantile body in China, which cannot be too often reiterated, that only if we have access to the interior, the trade can be carried on to its resources being known and its advantages used. Were the foreign governments, having representatives in China, to unite in requiring it, it would be conceded; and that, under proper restraint, it might be safely permitted to foreigners of known reputation, furnished with passports applied for by their respective consuls, we should think hardly admits of a question. One great disadvantage under which the trade here has been laboring has been in having So-chow the sole market for our goods. After reaching that point we cannot further trace them, and we know little or nothing of the price at which they are distributed thence through the country; what markets they reach by what routes, or what the amount of inland duty they are charged with. On all such points we are studiously kept in the dark. Again, the habit of combination, so congenial to the Chinese, has enabled the bankers and capitalists of So-chow to get into an extent highly prejudicial to our interests. The concession, therefore, recently obtained from the Chinese Government (though the right successfully urged would, having regard to our treaty, be the more proper term), of a moderate scale of duties at Hang-chow-foo custom-house, where, up to this time, notwithstanding repeated promises, the duties charged have never been less than 40 cents, upon a piece of shirting, and much inferior, if that arrangement is fairly carried out, the So-chow monopoly is at an end. Up to this time the Chinese traders, having received no intimation from their own authorities of any alteration, or intended alteration, in the scale of duties hitherto demanded at the custom-house, called by them Pih-singuan, dare not attempt to pass their goods through it, but the local authorities are no doubt being steadily urged by her Majesty's Consul and capitalists to open up the secondary chop, and it cannot be long withheld. From the opening, therefore, of this new channel for the admission of our goods to import markets, hitherto closed against them when imported at Shanghai, together with the relief afforded to the important market by the lessened supplies now being sent forward, aided, also, by the rise of price of very unusual promise, which has already reduced the price to 30 cents, per picul, and the low price at which the tea has been purchased in all the inland producing districts, we look with confidence to a great improvement in the result of business, directed to Shanghai, during the year we are now entering on.

This temperate exposition of the causes of commercial languor and of suggested remedies appears to this board to be worthy of consideration by your lordship. The evils are evident, and are to some extent, as in the matter of duties, a just ground on which our representatives in China might frame a remonstrance to the native authorities. It is to be regretted, however, that to permit further access towards the interior, and the restrictions under which such access might be asked for, can alone emanate from peaceful and kindly suggestions of your lordship, either singly, as representing the British Government, or conjointly with other friendly powers having representatives in China. Of the benefit which would arise from such an arrangement there can be no doubt. We should rejoice to see the attainment of it were as obvious to the foreign powers as it is to ourselves; how jealously the Chinese look upon the entry of foreigners into their country, and we cannot forget how such jealousies have been fostered by the indications which British subjects and others have at times committed in some parts of China; but we believe these charges have not extended to the residents at the new ports, and have now, we trust, ceased in the Canton river; so that, if your lordship's better judgment should discern a hope of success, the destruction of this barrier would learn with great satisfaction that your lordship is not disinclined to enter upon a negotiation which shall remove the present causes of complaint and provide further capabilities of carrying our trade into the interior of China—I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient servant,

THOMAS BAZLEY, President.

To His Lord Palmerston returned the subjoined reply.

Foreign Office, Oct 13th 1848.—Sir.—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst, and in reply on behalf of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, you call his lordship's attention to certain alleged impediments to British trade with China, and recommend that steps should be taken by Her Majesty's Government to obtain, in favour of British subjects, greater facilities of access to the interior of China. I am to state to you that Viscount Palmerston is sensible that the topics to which you have alluded in your letter, and which are alluded to by the Chamber of Commerce, are matters of great importance, with reference to our commercial intercourse with China, and are deserving

of the most earnest attention; and although these matters have already been brought under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government by Her Majesty's officers in China, yet Lord Palmerston is glad to receive the opinion, and to learn the views, of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in respect to them.—Facilities of access to the interior for British trade with China are undoubtedly obtained by the treaty of Nanking, but it is certainly undeniable, as stated by the Chamber of Commerce, that the full natural development of our trade with China can never be arrived at until our merchants shall enjoy the same means of communicating freely with the purchasers and sellers in the interior of China which are enjoyed by British merchants in other countries, with which our commerce is carried on. The Chamber of Commerce, however, very truly observe that the difficulties to be overcome in order to obtain this freedom of intercourse, are extremely great. Jealousy of foreign intrusion has long been the remarkable characteristic of Chinese policy, and although that jealousy was forcibly overruled by the operation which led to the treaty of Nanking, and although that jealousy seems to have been mitigated to a considerable degree by the intercourse which, since the signature of that treaty, and in consequence of its stipulations, has taken place between the Chinese and British subjects, yet that jealousy is still so strong and so general, that it must be very difficult for the British Government to obtain by negotiation any considerable relaxation of the restrictions which the treaty of Nanking still subsisting in regard to the entrance of British subjects into the interior of China. Moreover, the difficulties to be overcome do not consist solely in the distinction of the Chinese Government to permit free trade and more extensive intercourse between foreigners and Chinese. Those difficulties arise also from the danger there would be that British subjects who might extend their journeys into the interior of the country, much beyond the present limits, might be ill-used by the populace and that thence serious and embarrassing questions might arise between the two governments. I will not fail, however, to direct the earnest attention of Her Majesty's plenipotentiary in China to these matters, and to instruct him to take advantage of every opportunity to endeavour to obtain from the Chinese authorities such additional facilities of intercourse as may be enjoyed by British subjects without danger, and may tend to assist and hasten the further development of our commerce with China.— I am sir, your most obedient humble servant,

H. U. ADDINGTON.

T. Bazley, Esq., Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

FRANCE.

(From the European Times, Oct. 17.)

The incidents passing in France only confirm the views we have all along entertained, that the most frightful struggle must take place in that devoted country before it settles down into a state of normal tranquillity. A banquet, got up by the Red Republicans at Toulouse, has revived all the feelings of the Conventionists of 1793. It was attended by the prefect and a number of the town council. The red cap was hoisted as the revolutionary emblem of blood, and cries of Vive Barbes! Vive la Montagne! Vive Robespierre! Down with Louis-Napoleon! Up with the guillotine!!! seem to have been frantically shouted by the assembled guests. It appears that the officer commanding the district refused to assist at the banquet, and announced the fact to the Government. When these incidents became known in Paris, a M. Denjoy assailed the Government for permitting these revolutionary meetings, and in the course of his speech denounced the sanguinary policies of the Red Republicans with the most crushing eloquence. A scene ensued in the Assembly which is said to have surpassed in violence any of the recorded events in the Convention. When M. Denjoy alluded to the late speech of Ledru-Rollin, which we noticed last week, the fury of the Mountain party knew no bounds. They rushed in a body to the tribune, demanding summary vengeance on M. Denjoy; and it was not until the strenuous exertions of his friends and the officer of the Chamber that M. Denjoy was saved from falling a sacrifice to the vengeance of the Left. The President put on his hat, and it was only after a long interval that order was sufficiently restored to resume proceedings. General Lamoriciere declared that he had forbidden the officer in command at Toulouse to attend the banquet, which naturally provoked the question why the Home Minister had not equally interdicted the presence of the Prefect, and the other Ministers of the Government also forbidden attendance of the Procureur-General and the Rector, who took part in the orgies at Toulouse? These interrogatories are difficult to answer. This event is only a prelude to every variety of excitement which must ensue, if the Red Republicans carry out their designs of holding similar banquets in every town in France. In the meanwhile, the appearance of Louis Napoleon in France coincidently with the above state of parties, had induced the Chamber to come to the determination that the election of the President of the Chamber should be by universal suffrage, and not by the vote of the Chamber; but it appears that subsequently, after much hesitation, and after several cabinet councils had been held on the subject, the Government on Tuesday came to the determination to support M. Flocon's amendment, viz, that "the National Assembly shall delegate the executive power to a citizen who shall receive the title of President of the Republic." The Government by this step sets its face directly against the moderate party in the Chamber, and the moderate party in the nation. The late vote, deciding that the shall be only one Chamber, frustrates the design of the Moderates, and they fear to adopt nomination of the President of the Assembly, as would throw the power into the hands of the President elected. The Mountain party wish not to remain as at present, thinking, perhaps, that security best favors their designs. Ledru-Rollin has come to a complete rupture with the Government, having set on foot these Socialist banquets

will render the possession of power by the present Government exceedingly precarious. The Red Republicans, when they originally proposed universal suffrage, little contemplated that they would pass the way for the election of a Bonaparte, which would undoubtedly take place if the elections were now to take place.

The *Bonaparte* assumes a moderate demeanor in the Assembly, and seems to be well tutored by his friends without its walls. The conduct of General Cavaignac with regard to the Italian question has been governed by consummate prudence and moderation. The question having been incidentally brought before the Assembly has again called forth Ledru-Rollin, who under the name of perfect neutrality, is covertly urging France to bring about a state of things rendering her inevitable. With his usual eloquence, he is doing all he can to incite the Propagandists "to commence war upon the territory of other nations, rather than wait till the Sovereigns of Europe shall have put down democracy at home, and then shall march upon France to put down the Republic."

This language was adapted to revive the war mania amongst the French people, and a man can calculate the results. The Chamber passed to the order of the day, formally refraining from any expression of opinion upon the subject. This amounts to a sanction of General Cavaignac's peace policy, which we sincerely hope will be persevered in. The monthly change of Presidents to the fifteen bureaux has taken place, and the offices have all been filled, with one single exception, by the members of the President's party and the Ministries. The salaries of the Foreign Ambassadors of the Republic have all been cut down; that to London one-half, and to the other courts of Europe even in a greater proportion. Upon the War Minister demanding a credit of eighteen millions of francs, loud disapprobation was expressed by the Assembly, which was only appeased by the assurance that the credit was for only the ordinary purchase of forage and provisions in anticipation for 1849.

Latest intelligence from Paris state General Cavaignac, after long hesitation, has adhered to the proposition, of the minority on the Committee of the Constitution, that the election of the President of the Republic shall be by the National Assembly. Can there be a more practical illustration of the uncertain working of these improvised constitutions than the perpetual changes which are sought to be made solely for the purpose of securing the election of the man in power, and of excluding Louis Napoleon, the General Cavaignac should succeed in this attempt, it would be the unequivocal declaration of a perpetual dictatorship; and the Republic must assume some other title. General Cavaignac is reported to be indisposed. Every evening, after nightfall, crowds of artisans assemble on the outer Boulevards of Paris, singing political songs, whilst fresh troops are arriving at the capital, bringing with them—the only antidote to Red Republicanism—a heavy battery of artillery.

The Committee of the Assembly appointed to examine into the state of the property of the Orleans family has reported in favour of the payment of their debts, about one million sterling; that the sequestration be maintained on their estates; but that the personal property of the Princess be restored to them, and an annuity be allowed to them pending the arrangement of their affairs. The sequestrated estates are valued at three millions sterling. The prolonged debates on the Constitution begin to produce excessive weariness, and some members are wanting to excite our ever-changing neighbours.

THE REVENUE.

The quarterly statement of the Revenue will be found in its usual place in our columns. In the absence of the details of the Customs' returns, we cannot precisely specify the items whence the improvement arises; but when we say that the last quarter exhibits an improvement of no less than £265,661 over the receipts of the July quarter in the above department, it is plain that the duties on corn must form no inconsiderable portion of this most desirable excess. The increase on the corresponding quarter of the year 1847, is, in fact, £469,889 in the Customs, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer may thus think the remnant of the Corn-laws for bringing up his income "with a wet sail." The same good fortune, we hope, with a more permanent effect, attends him in the Excise department, the increase over the corresponding quarter of 1847 being £269,698, and over the July quarter of the present year, £228,771. The Stamp Duties are on the wrong side of the account by £246,003, compared with the quarter of last year; and with the July quarter of the present there is even still a further comparative decline of no less than £95,898, partially accounted for by the transfer of some of the Stamp Duties and the Excise. The Property Tax exhibits a decline of £25,785, which, we hope, will be but temporary; it is, however, not a satisfactory feature. Upon the whole there is an increase on the quarter compared with the same quarter last year, of £772,267 net in value, and compared with the July quarter of the present year, of £ 03,061. Upon the year the total decrease is £208,188.

Without any undue exultation at our improving prospects, we may, upon the whole, congratulate ourselves, that the prospects of the country are altogether in a more satisfactory state. We have no doubt that the increase in the Customs will be explained by the quantities of corn which have been cleared upon the low sliding scale of duty. In a few months the same mode of revenue will be dried up altogether; but the improvement in the Excise, in no inconsiderable degree, leaves us the hope that the revenue of the country will be generally maintained by increased consumption; and turning, our

eyes to the other countries of Europe, and seeing the deplorable deficits which are established in all nations, we think there is very great reason for thankfulness. It is evident that our national resources continue unimpaired; we have only to improve practice, if possible, a wise system of retrenchment in our public expenditure; and, if the blessings of peace can be preserved to us amidst the general convulsions now going on to the very confines of Europe, we have great confidence in speedily recovering from the disastrous effects of the late deficient harvests and prostrated commerce. The approaching winter must, however, test our resources in almost every department to the very utmost; great wisdom, great sectional aid, and a strong pull altogether will be required for the maintenance of our institutions.—*Ibid.*

CHOLERA.

We regret to state that the scourge which, during the last few months, has desolated the western parts of Europe, spreading its ravages from Cairo to St. Petersburg, and lingering within these few weeks at Hamburg, has at length, as anticipated, reached the shores of Great Britain. It is now officially declared by the Registrar-General that the Asiatic Cholera has appeared in the metropolis, and well authenticated cases of the malady are reported from Sunderland, Shields, Hull, and Edinburgh. The disease made its appearance almost contemporaneously in Sunderland and in the low lying districts below London Bridge. In both places the first cases were those of intemperate sailors who came from Hamburg and were attacked by the malady on the voyage. As regards Edinburgh, the origin of the disease is left doubtful. The official report of the Registrar-General at London reported 13 cases up to Saturday last. In Edinburgh, up to the latest report, there has been 25 cases, 20 of which had proved fatal. Up to Wednesday in the present week the number of cases in London is alleged to be about 20, but a daily official report is not yet issued. The authorities in all parts of the country seem to be taking the most zealous precautions to counteract, prevent, and remedy this dreadful malady, which we earnestly hope will make but a brief visit to our shores. The alarm is greatly diminished respecting its disastrous effects amongst the great body of the people, and we trust, with the extensive arrangements made to check its progress, that the extent of its mortality will be confined to the seaports, and that the great manufacturing hive of industry will be spared this frightful addition to the many sufferings they have lately experienced.—*Ibid.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Overland Friend of China, Dec. 29.)

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(19th December, 1848.)

COTTON GOODS.—Have been in demand, particularly those of an inferior quality, and an advance of from 10 to 15 cents has been obtained; the finer fabrics however do not command a proportionate increase.

Sales during the month.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Quantity/Price. Includes Unbleached Cottons, Bleached do., American Drills, English Twills, and Chinas.

WOOLLENS.—In this description of goods there is no improvement, and sales can only be effected on unfavourable terms. The sales comprise 27,000 pieces of Spanish Stripes, Habit Cloth and Medium Cloth; also 2,000 pieces Long Ells.

Quotations.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Spanish Stripes, Habit Cloth, Medium Cloth, do. pieces, and Ditto.

Sales of Straits Produce during the month.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Rattans, Banded Wood, S. S. Island, Pepper, and Ebony.

TIN.—Is not in demand; quotations Banca \$18.50, Straits \$17.50.

OPIM.—The supply from the south during the month comprises 781 chests Malwa, 556 chests Patna, and a few chests of Benares and Turkey.

Malwa.—Large clearances have been made, part at \$850, but after the arrival of the *Syph* it fell to \$820 for the best, at which prices holders sold freely. Stock small; probably not over 800 chests among all the vessels at Wharving.

The receipts and sales from 1st January to date were—Chests 11,425 Sales during the same period in 1847 " 12,864

Decrease on the year's transactions, Chests 1,439

The prices ruling during the year have been—January \$485 to \$25; February \$40 to \$60; March \$30; April \$30 to \$60; May \$80 to \$1,000; June 1,000 to 1,100; July 1,100 to 920; August 800 to 700; September 770 to 800; October 780 to 800; November 820 to 860; December 890.

Patna.—The market was kept in a state of excitement during the early part of the month by gambling time purchases. On the arrival of the *Syph* foreign holders were sellers on terms at \$910 to \$30, expecting a large quantity to be thrown into the market on the arrival of the *Red Rover*; their non-arrival, when due, encouraged speculation, and the price advanced to \$550; on the arrival of the vessels named, as also the *Anglo* and *Island Queen*, the price receded to \$300 and no buyers. The latest quotation is \$615, payment in gold bars.

The sales of Bengal dur during the year have exceeded those of former years; and quite three fourths of the whole import has been sold for hard

cash. Sales since 1st January, not including *Red Rover, Island Queen and Anglo*, Chests - 5,178 Sales during same period in 1847 " - 3,496 Increase on the year's transactions, Chests - 1,682

EXPORTS.

TEA.—The market has been nearly cleared; the stock on hand is estimated at 250 bales. Advice from the interior reporting an increased demand of the native manufacturers has led to an advance of 5 per cent on *Taslee* and 10 per cent on *Thysson* of ordinary quality. Shipments from 14 January to date (*Sander's* cargo inclusive) Bales 1,000 *Eliza Kilgic* and *Eliza*, take " 2,000 *Confucius* and *John Bunyan*, about " 2,000

Bales 10,423

Against 15,800 during the same time last year.

TEA.—Large purchases have been made of Congou, the better kinds at an advance of one cent per picul. About 20,000 chests have been sent for, making the total since 1st July 100,000 chests. The stock comprises about 20,000 chests of good to ordinary and good ordinary qualities, held at from 8j to 10 taels; common *Howos* and low *Moning* 12 to 13 taels. *Green tea* has not been in much request; with the exception of 12,000 packages of *Twaskey* and *Hyson* kind for *Sydney*, (from 8 to 10 taels) the purchases have been chiefly for the American market. Prices of *Taslee* and *Howshaw* kinds are rather lower, while all the varieties of green tea are cheap, and show a margin on the quotations by the September mail. The stock is about 40,000 packages, and purchases since 1st July fully 60,000 packages.

EXPORTS.—The transactions have been about \$15,000 at 4s 5d to 4s 5j for *Syces*.

CANTON MARKET REPORT.

(27th December, 1848)

IMPORTS.

With the exception of Lead and Iron all imports have yielded to a further decline during the month and sales can only be made in barter. Tea has thus been forced forward to England to a greater extent than prudence would dictate, but it is the opinion that the news of the October Mail will check this system, the prospects for Tea being by no means promising, with the price of British goods here, it is to be hoped, has nearly reached the lowest point. Even before the arrival of the mail many holders of Long Cloths refused to sell at present rates, while others have directed their goods to Shanghai in the hopes of getting returns at better rates, unless if they are compelled to accept the same low prices for their imports.

Money is very scarce and the rates of interest rising; the immense export of bullion for many months past begins to be severely felt, and the greatest efforts are made by the natives to avoid involving cash payment. Rice, the great staple of food, has advanced in price considerably, and it is feared that a great scarcity will be by and bye felt, and outbreaks may consequently occur.

Raw Cotton.—Has again declined in value, the sales have been but small and the article is for the moment very much depressed. The low rates now ruling are likely soon to cause a reaction, but no great advance is probable till after the Chinese new year.

COTTON YARN.—Several heavy arrivals have taken place, among them one vessel with 1,100 bales which had previously been nearly given up as lost, the market is consequently even more depressed than last month, in fact sales cannot be made, and any prices quoted must be considered quite nominal; the recent imports and new arrivals will require to be held a long time, till the heavy parcels sold during the last two or three months are cleared off. Low as the prices are reported in the market by the mail to be, little will arise if this article is shipped in quantity.

GREY COTTON CLOTHS.—In spite of very moderate stocks, and some firmness in the part of importers, prices are weekly giving way. Some extensive holders among the natives have very resolute to hold stocks, as the dealers are led to believe that the low prices ruling in England will induce an over supply to this port, in which case no reasonable price can be considered safe.

AMERICAN DRILLS.—Heavy parcels are pressing on the market, and sales are made at low rates, interfering materially with British cloths.

WHITE COTTON CLOTHS.—Are in rather better demand than Greys, in consequence of the very light stock, but prices are of course kept down by the quotations for the unbleached goods; 60 or 62 reed goods are most in demand, there is but little sale for the finer kinds.

WOOLLENS.—Prices are not much lower than last week, but the stock here and parcels to arrive will be very difficult of sale and lower rates may be anticipated for all kinds.

LONG ELLS.—Of them we shall evidently have too large an import, and cost price will not be realized.

SPANISH STRIPES, press heavily on the market, and in the present impoverished state of many districts in China, consumption may be expected to become very limited.

GAZETTES, unless of a very superior description are unsaleable, it is with good reason that the market is so very quiet. Some very superior goods of *Yorkshire* make realize at £34 to 25 for approved colours, and in small parcels are saleable, displacing Norwich fabrics.

IRON.—Nail Rod, Hoop and small Round are in request and realize good prices; the arrivals are few and stock small; other kinds are not much wanted and sell at comparatively low prices.

LEAD is saleable.

OPIM.—Patna has advanced to \$530; Benares to \$610. Malwa has also become firm at \$750 to 760, and these rates will now probably rule till the new drug arrives.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—Since our last report there has been an increased demand for *Congou* and from 20 to 50 chests have been taken principally of Black Leaf kind of which there are now scarcely any remaining on the market. Latterly, however, the attention has been very few, and the *Taslee* are again becoming actions to great value. The news just received per Mail not being of a nature to induce further purchases, it is probable we shall have a dull market in this as in other descriptions for some time to come; with the exception of a few chests of *Souchong*, mostly of common quality, the transactions in other kinds of Black Tea are not worthy of notice. The stock of Scented Tea is rapidly decreasing and the quality of those remaining more of less inferior, while the export up to the present time being in excess of last year's, purchasers are induced to act with caution and fewer sales have been effected.

GREEN TEAS have been taken pretty freely throughout the month, both for European and American account; some small parcels have been settled at lower rates, but prices generally may be quoted without much alteration. The sales since the commencement of the season are estimated at 113,000 packages, and about an equal quantity now remaining on the market.

The departures since our last have been the *Euphrates, Kiblah* and *Viccount Sardinia*, all for London; and from Shanghai 3 vessels have been dispatched, the *Eliza, Lady Sale* and *Eliza* for the same port. Our statement of export up to the present time exhibits a deficiency of 23 millions on that of last year, and it may be expected that the gloomy accounts of the Home markets just received will discourage further shipments to any extent, in which case a much larger falling off will ere long be apparent.

The vessels now cleared at Whampoa are the *Bucphalia, Athena, Clifton*, and *New Margaret* for London; and *Wm. Procter* for Liverpool; the *Black Friar* is also advanced for London, but has not yet commenced loading. All these vessels are loading slowly except the *Athena*, which vessel is expected to be away in a day or two.

SILK.—There is nothing doing in this article here; from Shanghai the shipments for the month amount to 1,909 Bales; making a total of 6,726 Bales against 14,525 Bales up to the same period of last year.

SPICES.—Prices have advanced and are far too high to allow of shipment to Europe.

Prices and stock of Tea may be reported,

Congou old—Three chests sold at 10 to 14 Taels; 6 chests remain. New, about 47 chests sold at 14 to 17 Taels; 50 to 55 chests remain, and about 20 chests more are expected.

Souchong—About 10 chests old remain; no transactions reported this month. New, 7 chests have been taken at 16 to 24 Taels; about 21 chests remain, mostly inferior.

Plain Orange Peel.—Nothing doing for the English market.

Cooling—2,000 packages have been taken mostly for American account; 4,000 to 5,000 remain.

Finery Peck—1,003 packages sold at 30 to 30 Taels; 5,000 packages in the market.

Scented Orange Peel—2,000 packages sold chiefly 10 cattis boxes; about 1,800 boxes in stock.

Scented Copra.—1,400 10 cattis boxes sold at 16 to 22 Taels; 6,000 in stock.

GREEN TEAS.

Twaskey and Hyson Skin.—No transactions.

Hyson.—Common to fair cargo 20 to 28 Taels demanded and no buyers; good to fine 32 to 35, fine to finest 40 to 55, about 4,500 packages sold.

Young Hyson.—Common to fair cargo 18 to 24 Taels; fair to good 25 to 30 Taels, fine to finest 35 to 50. About 52,000 packages sold principally of cargo qualities for American account, and a large quantity of Canton kinds for London.

Imperial and Gunpowders.—Common to fair 25 to 35, fair to good 40 to 45, fine to finest 48 to 55, 10 to 12,000 packages sold.

Canton Imperial and Gunpowder.—Have also been shipped to some extent this month.

MAWLA.

(From the New Weekly General Price Current, December 9)

REMARKS ON THE MARKET.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Goods.—We have applied for information on the market to different commission houses, and their information agrees with the general opinion of the shop keepers, that the sales of piece goods have been insignificant, and that the market continues very dull, the stocks being large; but that the dry season having now settled in, trade will commence soon to improve especially if there should be exportation of Rice to China, in consequence of the late rise in the price of the article in Canton and Macao.

EXPORTS.

Sugar.—We hear that a considerable quantity of current quality has been contracted at \$3-8-5.

Hemp.—We understand that 1,600 to 3,000 piculs in the river and of what was stored have been sold at something above \$3-2-0 p. sh. unseasoned.

Rice.—\$1 6 D to 1-7 B. Nominal.

Indigo.—No demand.

Coffee.—No demand.

Sapwood.—Scarce. Shipping quality \$1 1/2.

Segar.—Abundant.

EDWARDS on Opium.—We have heard that all the disposable exchange on Opium was sold for the last mail, the current rate has been \$4 3/4 for 600 Bils, and more than 1000 Opium has been purchased at 3 per cent.

TORNA.—We understand that 2000 piculs of Segar and 2000 piculs of Hemp, could be obtained.

THE RACE COMMITTEE beg to call attention to the following Resolutions passed at their last Meeting:

- 1. That during the days of the Races, the hoisting of a Red Flag from the weighing Tent shall be the signal for the Stewards to assemble, and that on the hoisting of a White Flag the Committee attend, at the Tent.
2. That Horses and Ponies requiring to be measured be sent to the Tent in the Valley between the hours of 7 and 8 in the mornings up to the date of entrance, to be measured in the presence of two Members of the Committee.
3. That a Proper Stand be erected, and that admittance thereto be by means of tickets to be had on application to the Stewards or Members of the Committee.

The Committee beg also to remind Gentlemen intending to enter Horses that the Entrance List will be closed on the 1st day of January next. Victoria, Hongkong, 21st December, 1848.

HONGKONG RACE MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

MONDAY 15TH JANUARY, 1849.

The Wong-mai-chung Stakes for all Ponies under 18 hands. Once round and a distance. Entrance \$1 each, \$30 added from the Fund. Weight for inches. Former winners excluded.

The Canton Cup for all Horses. From the Garden turn, one round and in. Weight 9 stone 7 lbs. for Araba. 11 stone for Sydney and Cape bred Horses. Maiden Horses allowed 4 lbs. Entrance \$5 each.

The Valley Stakes for all Ponies, 13 hands 2 inches and under. Once round and a distance. Entrance \$2 each, \$40 added from the Fund. Weight for inches. Former winners of this Race to carry 7 lbs. extra progressively.

The Arab Welter Stakes. From the Garden turn, once round and in. Entrance \$4 each, \$80 added from the Fund. Weight 11 stone. The last Horse to pay the second Horse's entrance.

The Hack takes for all Ponies. Catch weights. Once round. The winner to be sold for \$50 if claimed within a quarter of an hour from coming in. Entrance Free. \$30 given from the Fund.

The Sydney Welter Stakes for all Horses. Araba excepted. From the Garden turn, once round and in. Entrance \$5 each, \$20 added from the Fund. Weight 12 stone. The last Horse to pay the second Horse's entrance.

SECOND DAY.

TUESDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 1849.

The Pony Welter Stakes for all Ponies. Once round and a distance. Entrance \$1 each, \$50 added from the Fund. Weight 10 stone 4 lbs. for 13 hands and under; 10 stone 2 lbs. above 13 hands.

The Pleasantiery's Cup presented by His Excellency Samuel George Bonham, Esq., &c., value \$200. For all Horses, book side, the property of the parties entering. From the distance twice round and in. Weight 9 stone 7 lbs. for Araba. Sydney and Cape bred Horses 11 stone. Former winners of this Cup to carry 5 lbs. extra. Last Horse to pay the second Horse's stake. Entrance \$10 each.

The Victoria Plate value \$90 for all Ponies. From the Black Rock once round and in. Weight 9 stone 7 lbs. Entrance \$3 each. Former winners of this Race to carry 7 lbs. extra progressively.

The Arab Stakes. Hests, once round. Weight 9 stone 10 lbs. Entrance \$5 each, \$100 added from the Fund.

The Scurry Stakes for all Ponies. Catch weights. From the Black Rock in. Entrance \$1 each, \$30 added from the Fund. Last Pony to pay the second Ponies' entrance.

The Ladies Purse value \$50 for all Ponies, who have run at this Meeting. Winners to be handicapped by the Stewards. Once round and a distance. Entrance \$1 each. Weight 9 stone.

THIRD DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH JANUARY, 1849.

The Hunter's Plate value \$100 for all Horses. From the Garden turn, once round and in. Over four hurdles 3 feet 6 inches, and two Hurdles 4 feet high. Weight for inches. 15 hands 2 inches to carry 11 stone 4 lbs. 5 lbs. allowed for every inch below to 14 hands and 1 inch. Entrance \$5 each.

The Pony Hurdle Race for all Ponies. From the Garden turn, once round and in. Four Hurdles 3 feet high and two Hurdles 3 feet 6 inches. Weight for inches. Entrance \$1 each, \$40 added from the Fund. Second Pony to receive \$10 from the Fund.

The Native Purse value \$30 for all Ponies. Indian and Chinese Riders. Once round. Catch weights. Entrance Free.

The Handicap Stakes for all Horses, that have started at this Meeting, to be handicapped by the Stewards. Weights to be declared at the Club House by 11 A.M. the day of the Race.

Entrance to be abolished by 2 o'clock the same day. Entrance \$2 each, \$30 added from the Fund. The Hongkong Steeple Chase for all Ponies. Catch weights. Ground to be named by the Stewards at 12 o'clock of the 15th. Entrance to be declared on the course. First \$1 each, \$30 added from the Fund.

RULES.

Races to commence each day punctually at 2 o'clock P.M. The first Starting Bell to be rung at half-past 1 P.M. Entrances to be declared in writing to the Race Committee, stating the name and color of the Horse, and color of the Riders, before the 1st January, 1849.

No Horse allowed to run whose Entrance Fees have not been paid. No Person allowed to Enter or Ride, but Officers of the Army and Navy, Members of the Club, or Gentlemen nominated and seconded by any two Members of the above-named Bodies, being Subscribers; the party thus nominated and seconded being a Subscriber, and accepted by the Committee.

All Disputes respecting the Races to be referred to the Stewards, whose decision is to be final. All objections to Horses or Riders must be made in writing before starting.

These Horses to start or no Race. Weights for Ponies, 12 hands to carry 7 stone, increasing 7 lbs. for every inch above. No allowance for Mares or Geldings.

By Order of the Committee, A CARTER.

PRINTED FORMS.

FOR SALE at the Office of this paper:— Bills of Exchange. Of Lading. For the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers. Navy Bills. Comrades Orders, in Books. Powers of Attorney. Charter-Parties. Shipping Articles. Printing. Mercantile forms and other work printed with expedition at the customary rates. Queen's Road, 9th October, 1848.

THE 7th Volume of J. P. COLLIER'S edition of L. SHAKESPEARE'S works; whoever will return it to the Editor of this Paper will receive the grateful thanks of the owner, and, if necessary, the value of the book. Victoria, 11th December, 1848.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS. AT HONGKONG. Dec. 26, Cozerza (Am.), French, from Callao 17th Oct. and Manila 17th December.

27, Island Queen, Macfarlane, from Shanghai; and Sir Robert Sale, Brown, from Tuticora 30th October.

27, Eastmop Coorgie, Wright, from Calcutta 8th October and Singapore 12th November.

28, Bella Marina, Wood, from Bombay 1st Oct. 28, S. F. Xavier (Port.), Barros, from Whampoa.

29, Charlotte Jane, Lawrence, from Sydney 17th November.

29, Lawrick, White, from Cumingmoon. Dec. AT SHANGHAI. 18, Challo, from Hobart Town.

Per Sir R. Sale.—Mrs Wild, and Mr Macfarlane. Per Charlotte Jane.—Mr Jamieson.

DEPARTURES. FROM HONGKONG. Dec. 27, Anglona (Am.), Thorp, Whampoa.

27, Mazepa, Jauncey, East Coast. 27, Spy, Whyte, Macao.

27, Island Queen, Macfarlane, Whampoa, 27, Water Witch, Forgan, Calcutta.

28, Agincourt, Scott, Singapore. 28, Robins (Belgian), Meyer, Straits.

28, Scotland, Ritchie, Amoy. 29, Bella Marina, Wood, Whampoa.

29, Sir Robert Sale, Brown, Whampoa. 29, Will O' the Whip, McKnight, Cumingmoon.

Dec. FROM WHAMPOA. 28, Navigator (Am.), Putnam, New York.

Dec. FROM SHANGHAI. 20, Lima, Yule, London.

20, Eliza Killick, Norman, London. 20, Sanderson, Douglas, London.

20, Terror, Dunning, Sydney.

CANTON PRICES CURRENT.

(27th December, 1848.)

IMPORTS.

(All Articles quoted 2 Months Cash prices and Duty Paid except when otherwise mentioned.

Duties paid in Sycee Silver.)

EXPORTS.

(Cash 2 Months. Fees on Board.)

Table of Import prices. Columns: Description of Goods, Per, Duty, Price Canton, Remarks. Includes items like Allspice, Pepper, Iron, Lead, Tin, and various oils.

Table of Export prices. Columns: Description of Goods, Per, Price Canton, Remarks. Includes items like Alum, Camphor, Cassia, China Root, and various teas.

Exchange rates and freight information. Includes sections for Exchange Rates and Freight rates for various destinations like Europe and India.