

THE FRIEND OF CHINA, AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency Sir HENRY POTTINGER
G. O. S. is pleased to publish the following
Letters for general information.

By order

RICHARD WOONAM

No. 134.

Macao, 31st March 1843.

Gentlemen.—I am directed by Sir Henry Pottinger to inform you that having now had under his consideration the most carefully prepared and weighed the proceedings of the Committee which investigated the claims against the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, His Excellency has resolved to proceed in the following manner:—That the proceedings of the Committee be referred to the Privy Council, and that the decision of His Majesty will be communicated to the British Government who will be expected to take the necessary steps.

The Company having reported that a further sum of 500,000 £ is ready to discharge the consolidated claims against the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, will be allowed to do so, and you are requested to pass the same accordingly.

The cases of protest against the proceedings of the Committee in the case of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and the decision of His Majesty will be hereafter communicated to those who are interested in it.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedt. humble Servant

G. A. MALCOLM.

To THE BRITISH MERCHANTS IN CHINA,
CREDITORS OF THE LATE HONGKONG.

No. 135.

Macao, 31st March 1843.

Gentlemen,

With reference to my letter of yesterday's date, I am now directed to inform you that Sir Henry Pottinger has assumed into the Claims against the insolvent Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and has directed the payment of them from the monies about to be received, in virtue of the Treaty, from the Provincial Government of Canton, in the proportion which such Claims, and those of the Hongkong, may bear to the forthcoming Instalments.

As soon as the Capital of Kingqua's debt is discharged, arrangements will be made (and promulgated) for adjusting the accumulated interest on it.

With respect to Mowqua's debt, His Excellency has desired me to state to you, that after having given the question the most careful consideration, he can by no means recognize, or admit, the principle that interest on any portion of the Capital can be demanded for a single hour after such portion shall be discharged, and therefore any of the Creditors who have received interest for a year instead of eight months, on the late dividend, must write the difference back to Mowqua's credit, and allow it to be deducted from the amount of their next Instalment.

It appears from the accounts of Mowqua's debts which have been submitted, that discrepancies exist in a number of the accounts to an aggregate amount of 78,240-70. Sir Henry Pottinger thinks it most desirable that these sums should be at once settled, and be either struck off, or paid, and Captain Balfour (Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai) who is about to proceed to Canton, is requested to inquire into the matter on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, and to report the result to the British Government, who will be expected to take the necessary steps.

A letter from Mr. G. W. Williams, of Glasgow, dated Glasgow, 10th September, gives some interesting information.

The trade in tea is a subject which has of late years attracted much of the public attention, and which has of late years attracted much of the public attention. The whole arrangement about it is a subject which has of late years attracted much of the public attention. The whole arrangement about it is a subject which has of late years attracted much of the public attention. The whole arrangement about it is a subject which has of late years attracted much of the public attention.

In calling for information about the acting man who attended every thing, the Emperor's rank, which he daily and attentively perused; so that he is theoretically acquainted with the leading principles of M. Colloc'h's Dictionary.

London Paper.

The foreign trade with China is a grand subject to be developed by the British merchants, and true to the genius of their country, they regard it on broad and liberal principles. The trade with an European country is a subject which has of late years attracted much of the public attention. The whole arrangement about it is a subject which has of late years attracted much of the public attention.

CHINESE TRADE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

If the manufactures and trade of England were in a healthy condition, the prospect of extended commerce with China would be a source of unalloyed gratification. A body of experienced merchants, invited by the prospect of increased profits, and by the arrangements, would feel their way, and their dealings boldy yet with due caution. But at this moment we have manufacturers whose warehouses are and have long been crammed with goods, more than they know how to dispose of, and whose sales are by working the mills at a loss, thereby allowing their machinery to rot in rust. One consequence of this state of things has been in the American trade, that your other year goods have been sold at a loss, and your other year goods have been sold at a loss.

nothing is known of the economical condition of China and what little is known does not promise an immediate great result.

The tea trade is the great staple of China—the point upon which all the mercantile speculations of the Chinese turn—the line of business which gives form and direction to their other enterprises. Mr. McCulloch, notwithstanding his habitual accuracy, says that China has no facilities for raising unlimited quantities of tea. The cultivation of tea in China is limited to the provinces lying between the 24th and 33rd parallels of North latitude; and even within this range all places are not capable of growing tea, or tea of a high quality, any more than the whole valley of the Rhine is fit for vineyards, or fit to produce Johannisberg. The tea-provinces of China consist of two groups. The Western group comprises portions (not the whole) of the four provinces—Kiang-sien, Kiang-si, Che-kiang, and Fo-kien; one district of Honan, and one of Hoopoon. Only one of these tea-districts lies on the North-side of the Yang-tse-kiang, and they stop short of the most Southern part of Fo-kien. The Eastern group of the Chinese tea districts lies between 27 and 30 degrees or in the very utmost 31 degrees North, and is now more than from 200 to 250 miles in breadth. It is to this group that the growth of the finer tea is exclusively confined, and even here they succeed only in some favoured spots. The Western group embraces nine districts in Yunnan, Setchuen, and Kooitchoo, (most of them in the upper valley of the Yang-tse-kiang and its larger affluents,) and extends beyond the limits of the Chinese empire, Southward into Tonquin and Siam, and Westward as far as Assam. This range is much more extensive than the Western group, and the tea-culture is more thinly scattered, the tea of a very inferior quality, and the nature of the country and climate in many places, such as to render it very probable, that its quality or quantity will ever be materially increased or improved. That the tea-cultivation has not yet extended beyond the limits now indicated, is not for want of a sufficient demand, for such greater quantities of (poor) tea are every year consumed in all exported from the Chinese territories than the tea-country can supply. The tea is exported from the bases of the highest mountains, with the oleo fragrant, and blended with numerous essences, ferns, and other plants; and of the "wilest" as the Romans call it, a large article of export by land, tea is the least component part.

It is less for its extent and numerous ramifications (though these too are wonderful) that the tea-trade of China is remarkable, than for the influence it exercises on the whole commerce of that country. As our object at present is to look at it in this latter point of view, it is its distribution and the proportionate amount sent in different directions to which we are desirous of attracting attention—we do not take the latest statements of the sea-borne exports, for that would change their relations to the exports by land. The most recent accounts accessible to us, of the trade from the tea-provinces to China Proper, Chinese and Independent Tartary, and Russia, come no later down than 1830; and to combine these with returns, of the trade to Europe for 1840 would give a distorted view of the system. It is in the system we seek to delineate. European countries (with the exception of Russia) and America have hitherto drawn their supplies of tea from the Eastern tea-districts through the port of Canton.

(To be continued in our next.)

LANDING IN LANDS.

Extracts from a letter from W. W. W. (Hanyuan) to the British Government, dated 10th September, 1843, giving some interesting information about the tea trade.

The tea trade is a subject which has of late years attracted much of the public attention. The whole arrangement about it is a subject which has of late years attracted much of the public attention.

To our Subscribers.—The large amount of our outstanding arrears, (nearly one half of our receipts), admonishes us to request our friends and subscribers, to oblige us by forthwith liquidating our claims; which trifling as they are individually yet aggregately amount to a considerable sum.

Any irregularity or delay in the Delivery or Receipt of the PAPER, if brought to our notice, we will endeavor to rectify. We shall be much obliged to our Subscribers, if they will inform us when any change of residence takes place.

WANTED.—A dollar each, will be paid for Clean Copies of No. 28 of the FRIEND OF CHINA, and half a dollar for Nos. 16 and 27 on application to the

PRINTING OFFICE, Hongkong 9th March.

FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 6th 1843.

In our No. 29, (Oct. 6th) we drew attention to our Oregon or Columbia River territory, to which the Americans lay claim. A reference to this unsettled North Western boundary question, in the last message of the President, has excited some notice at home. It is much to be regretted that ere this, measures have not been taken by the two Governments to determine their respective boundaries from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It would involve a considerable expenditure, but which is not to be put in comparison with the grave consequences which may result from further procrastination.

It is obvious every day's delay will increase the difficulty, and diminish the likelihood of a satisfactory settlement of the North Western boundary question. It is to be deplored that the treaty of Lord Ashburton, should not have embraced all subjects calculated in future to lead to a misunderstanding between the two Governments.

We do hope that this outstanding dispute will soon be adjusted, and with that friendly and conciliatory spirit, which we are glad to see, has hitherto marked the foreign policy of Lord Aberdeen.

At the very time we were pointing out to our readers, the new value, and importance which recent events and the cession of Hong-Kong gave to the question, and the necessity of a settlement on the Sandwich Islands; the patriotic Editor of the Colonial Magazine (Mr. Montgomery Martin) was expressing the same views. The country, he says, both in a commercial and territorial point of view is very valuable. By making this coast the principal outlet of the Furs obtained to so great an amount throughout our vast North American territory, and adding to this, the stock which may be obtained by traffic with the Natives along the coast, we might annually collect to the value of above half a million sterling, of an article singularly suited for the trade of China, and thus realize a very considerable profit, as well as strengthen our commercial relations with that empire. At present a large proportion of the advantages of our trade in Furs is relinquished to the Russians, who, importing them from us in Europe, send them into Cathay by way of Kiachta. There is reason to dread that the litigation will be terminated by the ultima ratio regum, the bayonet and cannon, to the extent application of which our recent acquisition of Hong-kong will, we trust, afford effectual means. As to this were added the acquisition of a commanding position in the Sandwich Islands, we need little fear opposition or rivalry in the North Pacific.

In connection with the latter suggestion, we would refer our readers to our letter from the Sandwich Islands, from which it will be seen British interests are not neglected in that quarter, and mayhap the British Flag is now flying on one of the group; thus forming the connecting link

between our North West territory and HONG-KONG, the national importance of which—dullard must he be, who does not discover it by a glance at the Map.

Among the points bearing upon the interests of this country is the following:—The President observes that "The territory of the United States, called the Oregon territory, lying on the Pacific Ocean, north of the forty-second degree of latitude, to a portion of which Great Britain lays claim, begins to attract the attention of our fellow citizens." And further observes that, "In advance of individual rights to these lands, sound policy dictates that every effort should be resorted to by the two governments to settle their respective claims." But "if became manifest at an early hour of the late negotiations, that any attempt for the time being, satisfactorily to determine those rights, would lead to a protracted discussion, which might embrace in its failure other more pressing matters, and the executive did not regard it as proper to waive all the advantages of an honourable adjustment of other difficulties of great magnitude and importance, because this, not so immediately pressing stood, in the way."

London Paper.

In another part of our Columns will be found several notices of the Russian trade with China. In our No. 36, we pointed out the discrepancies existing in the various estimates we had seen of this Trade, which are also very obvious in the statements we now re-publish.

It will be observed that the Times states the Exports to China from Russia—contraband trade included—at about four millions of Roubles (the Silver rouble is worth about 3s. 3d. the paper rouble about 11s.) whilst the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, published at St. Petersburg, accounts for an augmentation in the Foreign Exports, for the year, 1841; of upwards of eight millions of silver roubles, or some £1,250,000, by the extraordinary development of the relations between Russia and China during that year.

We would remark that Russia can now manufacture fine Woollen Cloth, at a rate that will in a common market, like China, stand the test even of British competition. This trade was created by our expatriated countrymen, forced from home by our restrictive policy.

We are quite disposed to think that a not-inconsiderable vent may be found in the Northern Ports for the low-costed, and durable linen manufactures of Ireland. To the North, cotton cloth (not matting, as in these parts) is used for the sails of the Junks and coasting craft. Unbleached canvas or coarse Irish linen would be much better adapted for this purpose, and far more durable than Cotton cloth, although dyed with Cutch, as a preservative against rotting.

On receipt of the News of the Peace, Turkey Opium advanced in London from 6s. 6d. to 10s. per lb., at which price it was by the last accounts. On arrival of the news at Smyrna, Opium rose 20 per cent, but on the news of the treaty not being ratified it fell 7 per cent. This year's crop is estimated at 150,000 chateques or 315,000 lbs. not one sevenieth of the annual consumption of the drug in China, one third of the crop is already sold. By a proforma Invoice we have seen, it appears Turkey Opium could be put on board ship at Suez, all expenses included, on the 1st of January last at 2s. 1d. per lb. As by the annexed extract, it will be perceived that Tea, Opium, and other Eastern produce has arrived at Suez, and been dispatched through Egypt for Constantinople, we have no doubt that our readers, whether it would not be expedient to avail themselves of this new, or rather revival of the old route for the transit of such articles of China produce as are destined for the consumption of Southern Europe, whether by sea, or by land, and whether the route would be more direct and cheaper, would be disposed to think, when the arrangements are made, and the trade from hence, of Suez may be established with great advantage.

The Company of the Australasian Lloyd's Trieste, has published the following details relative to the proposed connection between India and the Mediterranean by Suez and Alexandria. The Australasian Lloyd's Captain Peck, has just arrived from Alexandria, with a cargo of PAX, Rice,

and indigo, brought directly from India to Suez by the Indian ship Bengales, and thence by Cairo on camels' backs. This fact is interesting inasmuch as it is the first cargo which has been conveyed directly from India to Trieste. We are assured that cargoes on two which are now in progress of construction to convey merchandise from Suez to Cairo, which will effect a considerable saving in the price of the conveyance of those articles. In future, merchandise intended for consumption on the continent of Europe, instead of coming round the Cape of Good Hope, and remaining for months in the warehouses of England, can be conveyed to Trieste, Leghorn, Marseilles, within two months, which must add considerably to the commercial advantages of those cities. London Mail.

COMMERCIAL.

We have received the Semanario Filipino of the 14th March, by which we learn that the Markets are without any important alteration at MANILA. In Cotton Goods, the dealers are well supplied, and Grey Shirts are heavy and unsaleable at \$2-6. Metals and Provisions, super-abundant and neglected. Sugar, continues firm at our late quotations. The accounts from Sydney are bad, and it is expected, after the execution of the present orders, prices will fall. Indigo, dull little of good quality on hand. Coffee not in much request, 300 peculs are reported to have been recently sold at \$9 three eighths a 9. Exchange on London Treasury Bills 4s. 4d., Private Bills 6 mos. sight 4s. 3d. in demand and very scarce. Freights scarce, as is thought seeking ships before the monsoon changes will proceed elsewhere, unless Clayed Sugars come down.

ARRIVALS.—The Blenheim, Velocipede, Isis, Belvedera, (Am.) D'Arcy, Frances Elisabeth, (Fr.) Gitana, from China.

DEPARTURES.—The Osprey for New Zealand, the Hope for Sydney, the Rockliff and Blenheim for Singapore, and the New Zealand for Cowes. We add particulars of the Exports from the 1st of January to the 6th March, 1843.

Table with columns for commodity, destination, and quantity. Includes items like Sugar, Hemp, Coffee, Indigo, Hides, Rice, Sapanwood, Cotton, T. Shell, M.O.P. do., Rope, Segars.

A letter written at Vienna on the 6th says—"The effects of the peace with China already begin to be felt with us in several ways: the cotton manufacturers, in particular, have received a new stimulus, and prices have risen considerably. A couple of Greek houses, which have had a large quantity of cotton in their warehouses for some years, have gained large sums on this occasion!"

London Paper. The effects of the peace with China will be felt in a large and desirable manner. As the letter from Bombay mentions that Sir Henry Pottinger had proposed that the average of these means, and to proceed to Japan and demand satisfaction for the long continued insults he had endured from the Emperor, and to receive satisfaction for all ships to those islands on terms of mutual mercantile advantage. We cannot say how far our correspondents' information may prove correct, but we have heard that this is not the first time the matter has been proposed to Government. The charges exercised against the crew of vessels wrecked on these islands, demand some notice, and should be taken; and no more favourable opportunity has been afforded than the presence of our ships and crews in China, from which they can easily be directed upon Isado and other ports in Japan. Colonial Gazette.

THE TIMES AND THE GLASGOW MERCHANTS.

[Continued from our last]

The Glasgow East India Association ask that this grievance may be redressed, and that the manufacturers of Great Britain may enjoy the legitimate advantages of free commercial intercourse with China by the negotiation of a treaty based on the true principles of reciprocity. They are entitled to have these advantages. The best interests of England support them in their demand, and if it be yielded, they will have themselves to blame, if they make a bad use of the opportunity. It is in the excitement of 1836, they again rush headlong into a fever of prodigious and glut the markets of China as they did those of the United States and South America at that memorable era, they will do it with their eyes open, and must take the consequences. But there is a vast difference between the two periods. The markets of 300,000,000 of souls are not so easily glutted as those of all Europe and all America joined together. There is no paper money in the Celestial Empire to inflate prices in the first instance, and to subject them to a ruinous depreciation, in the second. The goods sent to China must be paid for in pure barter, or bullion; and the China trade is thus free from the feverish temptations and dangers which induced our merchants to get involved in the crash of American credit in 1836. As yet, too, China has not been blessed, or cursed either, with the advantages of English capital and English loans, as the United States and the States of South America. Besides the wisdom learned by experience, therefore, the chief causes which led to an unhealthy and unwarranted export trade in 1836 are now destroyed; and the increased demand for our goods, which would be produced by an increased consumption of the Chinese staple, through the reduction of the Crown duty, promises to be healthy, and calculated most clearly to create a permanent prosperity in our export trade.

The whole question is, however, ultimately conceded by our contemporary; for notwithstanding his abuse and denunciations of the Glasgow merchant, he adds—"If, however, we were actually told that Kesken Elepo, or Gnu, were actually engaged in negotiating a commercial treaty with Sir Henry Pottinger, by which that fair reciprocity between ourselves and China, which the Glasgow memorialists desire, was to be definitively and bona fide secured, then indeed, we might be well disposed to meet the Celestial proposals in a spirit of fair and mutual concession; we have no objection to a quid pro quo."

They simply ask a quid pro quo, and that the tariff under the treaty of Nankin, may be adjusted in a spirit of fair and mutual concession. They have been distinctly told by official authority, that mutual tariffs are to be drawn up agreeably to an express stipulation in the treaty now in this country, and which only waits the progress of regal etiquette to be signed by the ruler of the Central Flowerly Land. They accordingly pray the First Lord of her Majesty's Treasury to give instructions to the British authorities to deal with the Chinese on the enlightened principle of reciprocity and equal justice. They point out to the Right Honourable Baronet that the consumption of British goods in China must be measured by the consumption of Chinese products in British markets; and that, to create a commensurate demand for our products in the vast markets of China, it is necessary to diminish the duty now levied on the China staple in British ports.

After advancing the most absurd doctrine, that the Chinese would lay upon their exports, the taxes which we should remit on their imported produce, our contemporary denies that they would allow the reduction of one shilling per pound on the tea duty in inducement to sacrifice the revenue derivable from our manufactures. "Nobody" asks them to make any sacrifice. On the contrary, the Glasgow merchants are anxious that the revenue of China should derive a great increase, instead of making any sacrifice, by British manufactures. They wish to make the establishment of peace between the two countries mutually profitable to the exchequers and to the individuals of both nations.

America set us an example of free trade under the Compromise Act, by which British goods were admitted at twenty per cent. We obtained a quid pro quo, she gave her a quid pro quo, and adhered to her reciprocal scale of duties on the raw produce of her soil. It was compelled the northern states to become manufacturing. The same course of conduct produced the same result with the Continent of Europe. The Emperor of Russia, Baron Mottschulsky, actually offered to open his ports in 1836 to enter into a commercial treaty with Great Britain, admitting British goods at a moderate duty, provided England would admit their corn and other animal tams. A reciprocal treaty was drawn up, but after several days' talks of the necessity of mutual resistance to the true principles of free trade, and the enlightened nations of Europe, truth is to be told, precisely the reverse of the free-trade policy of America and the enlightened nations of the Continent, with the exception of the States of South America. The statesmen adhered to the principle of reciprocity, and the nations were regulated by regulations, and the nations have discovered their error, and wish to turn over a new leaf. The Times and the school of writers have the hardihood to attempt to throw the blame on the shoulders of foreign countries, whose only sin consists in not having received with the most liberality and unflinching demand the goods of our country.

LOSS OF THE "RELIANCE" EAST INDIAMAN.

The first news of the loss of the "Reliance" East Indiaman, off the French coast, was brought to Dover on the 14th Nov. by the "Waterwitch" steamboat from Boulogne-sur-Mer. The "Reliance" was 1,500 tons burden, and was wrecked off Etaples, to the westward of Boulogne. The total loss of life amounted to 109. Seven only were saved, six Lascars, and the carpenter. The "Reliance" was homeward bound, with an immense and most valuable cargo.

The following letters have been received at Lloyd's:—

Boulogne-sur-Mer, Nov. 13. Sir,—It is our painful duty to apprise you of the total loss of the "Reliance," 1,500 tons burden, Thomas Green commander, which vessel came on the coast of Cherbourg last night, and went to pieces this morning. She left Canton on the 7th of May, with a cargo of tea; we regret to add, that only about eight or ten, out of 193 persons composing the crew and passengers, have been saved. The last express we received from the coast does not give much information respecting the survivors; we only know that the ship's carpenter is saved, and it is from him that the ship's name was ascertained. The other survivors are men of colour. The English consul has just proceeded to their assistance. There were on board 75 English, 27 Chinese, and 20 Dutchman—total, 122.

November 13. Sir,—By advice just received from the coast we are informed that the names of the survivors are Robert Dixon (the carpenter), W. O'Neill, of Kingston, Ireland; Johan Anderson, of Laurvig, Norway; Charles Batus, of Danzig; and three Malays. The body of Captain Green has been identified by the carpenter; also that of the fourth mate Griffin and a seaman; their remains will be conveyed here, where they will receive the rite of Christian burial. Captain Tucker, late commander of her Majesty's ship "Venus," is among the drowned. Everything is being done for the benefit of the owners of the vessel. The services rendered from the horse soldiers is in every way efficient.

We are, &c. A. ADAMS and Co.

To W. Dobson, Esq., Secretary at Lloyd's.

The Morning Chronicle has published the following additional observations and particulars:—

The shipwreck of the "Reliance" from China to London, at Etaples, near Boulogne, on Saturday, has created considerable sensation in the city. The loss of 110 persons out of the 116 on board has cast a gloom of the most melancholy description among the merchants connected with the East India trade. Her last place of resort was St. Helena, and the parties interested in her fate were therefore in expectation every day of hearing of her safe arrival. It appears that of the crew and passengers, numbering the amount of persons already stated, the saved are one European, described to be the ship's carpenter, and five Lascars, who reached the shore in one of the boats of the vessel. The "Reliance" was an old ship on this trading station, and had on board a cargo of tea of considerable value, besides the freightage incident to a voyage she was in the habit of performing. The quantity of tea she brought was 1,384,740 lb., of which there 1,277,566 lb. of congou, and 406,565 lb. of swankay, with smaller proportions of other descriptions. Most fortunately for the insurance offices and underwriters in the country, their risks upon this vessel do not include more than from 14,000, to 15,000, of the 195,000, for which it was insured; the Indian offices, that is to say, the insurance offices of Canton, Calcutta and Bombay, being responsible for at least 150,000, to 180,000, of the entire amount. This mishap, with those reported from the Cape of Good Hope on Saturday, and others which have occurred on the coast during the late severe weather, have, in a material degree, depressed the feelings of parties connected with our shipping interest. The London insurance offices, and also the underwriters, have suffered by the loss of the "Abercrombie Robinson" and the "Waterloo," out, we are assured, not to any serious extent.—Atlas.

RUSSIAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

The recent extension of the trade of Russia with China, which has lately become such an object of interest, is well described in a work recently translated from the Russian of Dr. Pallas and M. Muller, and entitled the *Conquest of Siberia*. In this there is a succinct account as well of the origin of the commerce in question as of the extent to which it is at present carried on. The commencement of all connexion between the Russians and Chinese seems to have been towards the middle of the 17th century, when the Russians, spreading eastward through the territory on each side of the river Amur, and subduing several independent Tungusian hordes, which the Chinese also designed to conquer, the two countries were brought into collision. Open hostilities broke out in 1690, terminating in a regular treaty, by which the progress of the Russian arms was checked, and the foundation of a commerce was laid, and which was signed in 1690. The Russians lost by the treaty the navigation of the Amur, but obtained in return a permanent trade with the Chinese. Under a mutual trade treaty, and in 1727, it was stipulated that the Amur should be pursued as the basis of all commerce carried on between the two countries at the present time. In 1757, a treaty was concluded between the two nations, which was confirmed in 1762, and in 1794, a new trade treaty was concluded, which was confirmed in 1808, and in 1825, a new trade treaty was concluded, which was confirmed in 1851. The trade between the two countries has since that time increased rapidly, and it is now estimated that the value of the goods imported into China from Russia amounts to 4,000,000 roubles, and the value of the goods exported to Russia from China amounts to 2,365,333 roubles.

Furs and peltry are the most important articles of importation on the side of the Russians. Most of these come from Siberia and the newly discovered islands; but, as a sufficient supply is not thus obtained for the Kiachta-market, foreign furs are sent to St. Petersburg and are thence despatched to the frontiers. Cloth, the coarser sort of which is manufactured in Russia, while the finer sort principally comes from England, Prussia, and France, is the second article of exportation. Camlets, calmancoes, druggots, white flannels, stuffs, velvets, coarse linen, Russia leather, tanned hides, glass ware, hardware, tin, talc, cattle, sporting dogs, provisions, and meal are the remaining articles, though meal is less imported than formerly, from the Chinese having extended their agriculture. On the other hand the Chinese supply the Russians with silk, both manufactured and raw, cotton, teas, porcelain, furniture, toys, artificial flowers, tiger and panther skins, rubies, colouring matters, canes, tobacco, rice, candies, rhubarb, and musk.

Trade with China is found to be exceedingly profitable to Russia, as she is able to dispose of such furs as are of so little value that they would not pay the expense of carriage from the east of Siberia to European Russia, while the richer furs, which are sold very dear to China, would not find purchasers in Russia on account of their expensiveness. They are also able to obtain from China, in exchange for these articles, which would otherwise be unprofitable, many goods which they would be unable to purchase at an advantageous rate from the European Powers. The gross amount of the average trade, including such articles as are smuggled, is estimated at 4,000,000 roubles; the calculation for the present year, in which the contraband trade is omitted, giving 2,365,333 roubles.

Total of foreign exports, 1839 to 1841, exclusive of corn from Russia.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Silver Rubles. Data: 1838 (70,582,252), 1839 (69,040,761), 1840 (68,704,971), 1841 (76,099,076).

The increase which took place in 1841 is accounted for by the extraordinary development of the relations between Russia and China during that year. The latter had never before sent so large a quantity of tea to the market of Kiachta, so that the importation of that article, although very considerable during the preceding years, augmented in a remarkable proportion in 1841.

Total of imports from 1838 to 1841 —

Table with 2 columns: Year and Silver Rubles. Data: 1838 (69,693,324), 1839 (69,993,519), 1840 (76,726,111), 1841 (79,420,490).

The gold and silver ingots or coin are not included in the above amounts. In 1841 the exports of precious metals were 4,023,725 silver rubles, and the imports 9,347,867.

A very respectable correspondent has sent us the following letter:—

Luxury Trade with China.—In the present depressed state of the linen trade, it may be interesting to many of your readers to know that the Russians have a considerable and increasing trade in linens with the Chinese. In the appendix to Lord Londonderry's "Tour in the North of Europe (1836-7)," we find the following statement of exports of Russian manufactures to China, at three different periods, from the Russian town of Kiachta, viz:—

Table with 3 columns: Year, Rubles, and Rubles. Data for Linens, Cotton stuffs, and Cloths for 1825, 1830, and 1835.

The treaty recently concluded by our gallant townsman, Sir Henry Pottinger, having opened the northern districts of China to the commercial enterprises of our people, we may fairly assume that a long period will elapse all some of the staple productions of the north of Ireland find its way to that country. In deed, I believe I have good authority for stating that a small shipment has already been despatched thither from our town. (Northern Whig)

Corros.—Considerable purchases are continuing to be made of Liverpool descriptions for the English market, in view of the better qualities for China. The new crop of Cassia is large and good, and prices are consequently declining. The following are the quotations for all descriptions at present in the Market:—

Sugar, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Cassia, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Cinnamon, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Cloves, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Nutmegs, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Peppercorns, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Mace, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Cardamoms, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Saffron, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Turmeric, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Vanilla, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Rice, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Wheat, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Barley, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Oats, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Rye, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Corn, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Flour, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Wheat meal, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Barley meal, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Oat meal, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Rye meal, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Corn meal, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Wheat bran, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Barley bran, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Oat bran, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Rye bran, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Corn bran, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Wheat straw, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Barley straw, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Oat straw, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Rye straw, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Corn straw, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Wheat chaff, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Barley chaff, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Oat chaff, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Rye chaff, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Corn chaff, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Wheat middlings, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Barley middlings, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Oat middlings, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Rye middlings, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Corn middlings, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Wheat shorts, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Barley shorts, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Oat shorts, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Rye shorts, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Corn shorts, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Wheat dust, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Barley dust, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Oat dust, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Rye dust, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Corn dust, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Wheat bran, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Barley bran, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Oat bran, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Rye bran, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Corn bran, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Wheat chaff, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Barley chaff, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Oat chaff, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Rye chaff, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Corn chaff, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Wheat middlings, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Barley middlings, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Oat middlings, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Rye middlings, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Corn middlings, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Wheat shorts, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Barley shorts, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Oat shorts, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Rye shorts, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Corn shorts, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Wheat dust, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Barley dust, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Oat dust, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Rye dust, Brough & Macbride's... 400
Corn dust, Brough & Macbride's... 400

FOR CALCUTTA,
TOUCHING AT SINGAPORE AND PENANG.



THE first sailing Clipper Br g
"ALGERINE," J. M. Hill Cor-
mander, will sail for the above nam d
ports in all April.

For freight or passage apply to
D. WILSON & Co.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1848.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART
OF THE WORLD.



The fast sailing Ship "CAMARU," 1,100 for 12
years, Burthen 288 tons, (new measurement)
CAPTAIN CLUGAS.

JAMIESON, HOW, & Co.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1843.

FOR LONDON.



THE "A. I." British built Barque
"ABERROX," Captain Carr, loads at
Hongkong and Macao, and has the
greater part of her Cargo engaged.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JAMIESON, HOW & Co.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1843

NOTICE.

Mr. Edward Farncomb, Notary Public
and Solicitor No. 1 & 2 Magistracy Street
Hongkong.

FOR SALE

Shaw and Maxwells Port and Sherry in
3 and 6 dozen Cases, apply at the Godown
of Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Hongkong 10th December 1842.

FOR SALE.—Ship Chandlery, Cables, and Stores of all des-
criptions, Port Wines, Pale and Gold Sherry, Champagne
Moselle, Marselle, English and French Brandy, Gin, Bottled Ale
and Porter, English Butter in Kegs, an assortment of Warm
Clothing, and Beaver Hats.

Apply to
A. HUMPHREYS, Magistracy St.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandize of all des-
criptions, received and carefully stored in
spacious dry, and secure Brick Godowns, at Hong-
kong upon moderate terms; apply upon the Pre-
mises to

N. DUUS, or

FEARON & SON.—Macao

Goods are received and sold on Commission.
HONGKONG, 1st JANUARY, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Java Coffee, Bengal ditto, English
and American flour, and Butter, in whole, and half Bar-
rels, Salt Provisions, Salt Salmon in half Barrel, dry Codfish and
Haddocks in Drums, Tobacco, Soap, Candles, Paints and Paint
Oil, Manila Rum, Java Arrack, English Brandy, in casks of all
sizes, Gin in casks, a few Pipes, Quarter casks, Octaves 3 and
6 dozen cases of first rate Sherry and Port, lately arrived from
England, Champagne, Claret, Noyeau, Anisette, Cherry Cordi-
al, and Cognac, in one and three dozen cases, Preserved
Meats and Fruits, Jams and Jellies, and Pickles, Europe and
Manilla Rope, English, and Country Canvas, and a small as-
sortment of Marine Stores, Stockholm, American and Coal Tar,
and Pitch, Window Glass, Deep-sea, Hand, and Log Lines,
Marine and Hussey's Sucker Water, Cigars, Grockery-ware,
Table Salt, Sausages, Snuff, and White Wine Vinegar; just ar-
rived a small quantity of Butter, Hams, Cheese, Sausages, and
prime Beagal Butled-Beer, at \$3 and a half per Dozen.

N. DUUS.

FEARON'S Wharf, No. 18, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, March 1st, 1843.

NOTICE.—A fine large new LOBCHA, well manned
and armed, and Commanded by an European,
will run between this, Macao and Whampoa after the
29th Instant. For Charter, Freight or Passage apply
on board to Captain Prush or to

N. Duus—Hongkong
Fearon & Son—Macao.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1843.

For Sale at the Rooms of the undersigned the
following Goods Viz.
Anchors of all Sizes.

Chain Cables,
Manila Segars, 4. Superior,
do. do. 4. Fine equal to 2rd Superior
Superfine Blue cloth,
Ladies Muslin dresses of all colours,
Silks, Satin and Straw Bonnets,
Stout and Patent Leather Shoes,
Sewing Cotton of all numbers,
Black Silk Stockings,
White colored and Fancy Socks,
Regatta Shirts,
Duck and Fancy Trowsers,
Dress and Shooting Coats,
Woolen, and Striped Ginghams for Shirts,
Sailing ink,
Lavaender water with Glass Stoppers

For Sale at the Rooms of the undersigned the
following Goods Viz.
Anchors of all Sizes.

Fancy quilting for Gents, Vests and Childrens Frocks,
Print and figured Jean and Arlines,
Figured Flannels for Ladies, new dresses,
White and Black Lead Pencils,
Kyan Table Knives,
Copper Kettles, Lanterns and Fish Boilers,
Sausage Moulds, Gun Powder Flasks,
Sewing Cotton, and all other Goods of all kinds.

Hongkong, 20th Jan'y 1843 G. MOSES & Co

D. WILSON & CO.

BEING in daily expectation of the arrival of their
Vessel the "ALBERKIN," beg to announce to the
Public that she will bring on a choice investment of
fancy goods of every description consisting of Perfumery,
Stationery, Cutlery, Hardware, Ironmongery,
Drapery, Groceries, Preserved meats, Confectionary,
Medicine, Glass and Earthenware, Brushes, Oilman's
Stores, Wines, Beer, Spirits, Liqueurs &c. &c., which
they will offer at the lowest remunerating prices.

N. B. Liberal Credit and the usual Discount given to Messrs
taking their regular supplies.

AUCKLAND HOTEL,
Hongkong, 30th March, 1843.

FOR SALE.—At the Godown of the Undersigned
just landed:
Port, Madeira and Sherry of really superior Quality,
Bass's Beer in Hogsheads. Apply by letter to
WILLIAM SCOTT,
Hongkong, 28th March, 1843.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, the house and
lot opposite the Hongkong Market, known as the
Auckland Hotel, also one lot on Queen's Road,
south side.

Apply to
C. V. Gillespie.

Hongkong, 25th Jan'y, 1843.
NOTICE.—Storage can be obtained at low rates in
Granite Godown on application

C. V. Gillespie.

Hongkong 20th December 1842.

C. V. Gillespie 36 Queens Road, has on Sale Large Singapore
Spars suitable for Lower Masts, Orrel Coal, square Iron
Plate Glass, Irish Pork in barrels, Preserved Meats, Fish and
Vegetables in tin and in cases of six dozen each, Sherry, Cham-
pagne, Port, Hook, Brandy, White and Grey Long Cloths, &c.
Hong-kong 30th Nov. 1842.

FOR SALE Anchors, Cables, Copper Sheath-
ing and Nails, Patent Felt, Carpeting and Rugs
and Woollen Tartan—by

W. T. Kinsley.

Hongkong, Jan'y 11th, 1843.

NOTICE.—Goods and Merchandise of all descrip-
tions received and carefully stored in spacious
dry and secure Brick Godowns situated on the Queen's
Road No. 20 at Hongkong, upon moderate terms.
Apply upon the premises to

W. ALLANSON & Co.

Goods are received and sold on Commission.
Hongkong, 16th Feby, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is authorized to re-
ceive all packages or Parcels addressed to any of
the Officers or to the Mess of Hon. 18th Royal Irish
Regiment, and will pay any expenses incurred upon them.

N. DUUS.

Fearon's Wharf,
Hongkong, 22d March, 1842.

FOR SALE.—Newcastle Coals in bags at 50 cents
per peck.

Apply to
C. V. Gillespie.

40 Queen's Road.

Hongkong 30th December 1842.

FOR SALE.

Beef
Tar
Rosin
Negro head Tobacco
Pilot bread
Soap
Pork
Pitch
Mackerell in Kits
Mazy bread
Flour
150 boxes of raisins &c. &c.

These goods are just landed from the American
vessels LARK and NAVIGATOR and are in prime con-
dition. Apply to
G. F. DAVIDSON.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1843.

FOR SALE.—The new sailing Teak Schooner "ALBERTA"
"Ropini" built by the same Builder as the Calcutta,
with Mast and Rig complete, the just been
newly completed, and will be sold by the attention of
any Gentleman as a pleasure boat.

A Teak Built Copper plated Gun 24 lbs long, com-
pleat in every respect. For particulars apply to
JOHN NETT, PAIN & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has for Sale, Eng-
lish and French Broad Cloths, and all other
Woolen Goods, as well as Green, Decanters, Flin-
gers, &c. &c. and all other Indian Goods and more
than 1000 pieces of Goods.

G. MOSES & Co.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1843.

FOR SALE.—The new sailing Teak Schooner "ALBERTA"
"Ropini" built by the same Builder as the Calcutta,
with Mast and Rig complete, the just been
newly completed, and will be sold by the attention of
any Gentleman as a pleasure boat.

A Teak Built Copper plated Gun 24 lbs long, com-
pleat in every respect. For particulars apply to
JOHN NETT, PAIN & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has for Sale, Eng-
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Woolen Goods, as well as Green, Decanters, Flin-
gers, &c. &c. and all other Indian Goods and more
than 1000 pieces of Goods.

G. MOSES & Co.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1843.

FOR SALE.—The new sailing Teak Schooner "ALBERTA"
"Ropini" built by the same Builder as the Calcutta,
with Mast and Rig complete, the just been
newly completed, and will be sold by the attention of
any Gentleman as a pleasure boat.

A Teak Built Copper plated Gun 24 lbs long, com-
pleat in every respect. For particulars apply to
JOHN NETT, PAIN & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1843.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—Bally Rice, Manila Coffee, Coconut
Oil, Java Arrack in cases and casks, Port and
Sherry, Copenhagen Cherry Cordial, in Pints, Europe
and Manila Rope, Corks, Singapore Planks,
Anchors and Chains, Manila Rum, Chocolate, Cigars,
Sardines, Turpentine, Seidlitz Powders and a great
variety of other articles.

JOHN BIRD & Co.
Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1843.

FOR SALE.

Ship Chandlery, and Stores of all kinds for
Ships.

FOR SALE.—Flour, Beef &c. ex American
Barque Lark only at the Godowns of
P. TOWNSEND & Co.
Hongkong, March 21st, 1843.

NOTICE.—ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS

Printed by Messrs Galignani, rue Vivienne, PARIS.
(Orders to be accompanied by a bill payable in London or Paris.)
GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.—A Daily Political
Journal. The object of this well-known Journal is
to supply the reader with a substitute for the en-
tire of the ENGLISH and FRENCH NEWSPAPERS. Con-
ducted on a system of undeviating impartiality, the
sentiments of every party, Ministerial and Opposition,
find their place in its columns.

In the English Department will be found the leading
articles of the Tory, Conservative, Whig, and Radical
journals. A prominence correspondent with their vast
importance is given to the parliamentary debates. In
addition to all news of fashionable or general interest,
the proceedings at the India House, and every subject
important to Eastern subscribers, is specially attended to.

The French Department contains (in a special ar-
ticle) the political sentiments of the Paris press; the
proceedings of the French Chambers; the fashionable
and local news of Paris, Sticks; &c.; the earliest infor-
mation from Spain, Switzerland, Italy and Ger-
many, Russia, and all other parts of the Continent.

Terms of Subscriptions:—(Payable in advance) One
Year, £5. 10s; Six Months, £2. 17s.

THE LONDON AND PARIS OBSERVER.
Journal of Literature, Science, and Fine Arts.—This
Journal, published every Sunday, consisting of forty-
eight columns of closely printed, matter large 4to. (al-
most the matter of an octavo volume), contains the
best of all that is intellectual, useful, or recreative, in
more than TWENTY London Quarterly, Monthly, and
Weekly Publications.

Terms of Subscriptions:—(Payable in advance) One
year £2. 10s; Six months £1. 7s.

DIED.

At Macao, on the 30th March, of the small pox,
after a few days illness, JOHN H. LARKINS Esq. of
the firm of Messrs FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVED.

March.	ARRIVED.		
29th Esperanza [Sp.]	Ahuga	Macao	
30th Wm. Hyde	Stewart	Whampoa	
31st H. M. S. Wolverine	Johnson	Macao	
31st Andassee	McIntyre	Macao	
31st Angel	Burt	Macao	
31st John Knox	Cleland	Whampoa	
1st April H. C. Str. Akbar	Pepper	Macao	
2d Culdee	Campbell	Manila	
2d Judith Allen		Macao	
2d Bodicea	Withers	Macao	
2d H. M. S. Wanderer	Seymour	Amoy	
3d Louisa	Jackson	Chusan	
3d Linnet	Phillips	Macao	
4th Sir Robert Peel	Somes	Amoy	
5th H. C. Str. Prosperine	Hough	Macao	

SAILED.

March.	SAILED.		
29th Quest	McKellar	Macao	
30th Ly Raffles		Macao	
31st Ericong [Fr Fe]	Cecille	Macao	
31st Louisa	Frogan	Whampoa	
31st Esperanza	Ahuga	Manila	
31st Mazeran			
31st Gazelle		E Coast	
31st Wm. Hyde	Stewart	Cook	
31st Angel	Smith	Bully	
3d April Adams	White	Whampoa	
3d H. M. S. Wolf	Hays	Chusan	
3d H. M. S. Wolverine	Johnson	Macao	
3d H. M. S. Vixen	Boyes	Amoy	
3d John Knox	Cleland	Singapore	
31st April	Burt	Whampoa	
4th H. C. Str. Prosperine	Hough	Macao	
4th Bodicea	Withers	Singapore	
4th Adelaide	Widdon	Singapore	
4th Ericong	Boyes	Singapore	
4th Louisa	McArthur	Bombay	
4th Judith Allen	McDowall	Liverpool	
4th H. C. Str. Prosperine	White	Chusan	
4th H. M. S. Wolverine	Hough	Macao	
4th H. M. S. Vixen	Boyes	Singapore and H. S. Apollo	
4th John Knox	Cleland	Singapore and H. S. Apollo	

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, at
the "FRIEND OF CHINA" Press, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

