

A Return of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize exported from the PORT OF NINGPO, to the Countries and Places undermentioned, in 102 British Vessels, of 15,827 Tons Burden, during the Year ending 31st December, 1858.

DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES	WEIGHT	TO WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES EXPORTED.	ESTIMATED VALUE IN DOLLARS.
Alum,	8,515 Bags	Piculs 583	Shanghai, and Amoy	8,200.00
Bamboo Leaves,	35 Bundles	...	Shanghai	37.00
Beans,	8,893 Bags	...	Foochow-foo, and Macao	26,226.00
Brass Ware — Brass Basons, Brass Locks,	2 Cases	583	Amoy, and Singapore	15,960.00
Building Materials,— Stone Slabs, Spars and Planks,	720 Slabs 10,187 Pieces	...	Shanghai Shanghai	140.00 3,160.00
Butter (Chinese),	...	...	Foochow-foo	930.00
Charcoal,	976 Baskets	...	Shanghai	361.00
Chow-chow Cargo,	...	...	Foochow, Macao, and Singapore	17,403.00
Copper (old),	...	428	Singapore	10,400.00
Cotton (native),	1,020 Bales	...	C.cheu, Amoy, F. chow, Macao, & S. port	13,102.00
Cotton Cloth (native),	...	...	Foochowfoo	25,999.00
Cow Sinews,	32 Bundles	...	Amoy, Foochow, and Singapore	640.00
Crockery-ware,	...	...	Amoy	18,291.00
Cutch, re-export,	11	110	Foochow-foo	130.00
Dates,	20 Packages	...	Shanghai	3,040.00
D.ills, re-export,	...	...	Amoy	500.00
Earthenware,	...	...	Whampoa	120.00
Flax,	12 Baskets	...	Shanghai	50.00
Flint Stones,	22 Bags	...	Foochow-foo	100.00
Flowers, artificial,	...	...	Chincheu, Amoy, and Swatow	3,646.00
Fruits, dried,	...	...	Foochow-foo	126,250.50
Grain and Wheat,	100 Packages	...	Foochow-foo	700.00
Grease,	10 Bags	...	Singapore	30.00
Ground Nuts,	121 Packages	...	Amoy	605.00
Gummy Bags,	191 Baskets	...	Amoy, Macao, and Whampoa	583.00
Gum,	...	...	Swatow	337.00
Hans,	120 Bundles	...	Shanghai	960.00
Hemp,	59	...	Amoy, Macao, and Singapore	885.00
Herbs,	200	...	...	400.00
Iron Rod,	...	700	Shanghai, Amoy, and Singapore	7,890.00
Kittysols,	...	...	Chincheu, Amoy, Foochow, & Macao	750.00
Mangrove Bark,	3,969 Bund. & 2,900 Pcs.	...	Amoy	6,656.00
Mats,	140 Bales	...	Chincheu, Amoy, and Foochow	12,561.00
Medicinal Drugs,	...	...	Chincheu, Amoy, and Foochow	2,300.00
Nankeens,	...	...	Chincheu	13,409.00
Oil,	...	...	Foochow-foo	3,240.00
Oil Cake,	...	...	Whampoa	100.00
Olives,	149 Packages	...	Chincheu, Amoy, Foochow, Hongkong,	316.00
Paper,	...	...	... [Macao, & Swatow	95,314.00
Peas,	...	...	...	8,569.00
Pea Cake,	...	7	Singapore	115.00
Rottins,	...	7	Foochow	190.00
Rhubarb,	66 Packages	...	Amoy, and Foochow	660.00
Pipe Stems,	7,690 Jars	20	Shanghai	6,920.00
Sanshoo Wine,	...	...	South Coast	140.00
Sandalwood,	...	...	Foochow, Macao, and Singapore	50.00
Seaweed,	...	...	Foochow, Amoy, Chincheu, & Swatow	11,234.50
Seeds, Mustard, Linseed,	...	...	...	15,832.00
Salt Fish,	...	...	...	1,170.00
Scirtings, Grey,	271 Packages & 4 Cases	...	Foochow, and Amoy	3,610.00
Silk,	200 Packages	...	Foochow-foo	500.00
Silk Thread,	...	270	Amoy, and Foochow	540.00
Soap Stone,	...	300	" Foochow-foo "	600.00
Soy,	...	...	...	2,075.00
Sugar,	...	...	...	1,500.00
Sundries, Wool,	123 Packages	...	Foochow, and Chincheu	936.00
Tallow,	...	...	South Coast	4,578.00
Tobacco,	262 Chests & 500 j.chts.	250	Shanghai	9,000.00
Tea,	...	...	Amoy, and Foochow	4,400.00
Tin, re-export,	...	...	...	...
				\$495,647.00

CHAS. A. SINCLAIR,
Vice-Consul in Charge.

British Consulate, Ningpo, 31st December, 1858.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The subjoined Royal Proclamation, from the Supplement to the London Gazette of 1st February, 1859, issued from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is published for general information.

By Order,

G. W. CAINE.

Superintendency of Trade, Victoria, Hong'kong, 14th April, 1859.

BY THE QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS, in and by the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Commerce, agreed upon and concluded between Us and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and signed on the twenty-sixth day of August last, it is (amongst other things) stipulated and agreed, that there shall be peace and friendship between Us and His said Majesty; that certain ports and towns therein-mentioned, in the dominions of His Majesty, shall be opened to British subjects at the respective dates therein also mentioned (the earliest of such dates, as to the ports of Kanagawa, and Nagasaki, being the first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine): and that the Articles for the regulation of Trade, which are appended to the said Treaty, shall be considered as a part of the same, and shall be equally binding on both the contracting Parties to the said Treaty, and on their subjects: and whereas, until the ratification of the said Treaty (of which due notice will be given), the existing laws and regulations of Japan are in full force; and British subjects are thereby interdicted, under severe penalties, from all trade and intercourse with Japan, otherwise than in accordance with such laws and regulations:

And whereas we have been given to understand that divers persons, being British subjects, have despatched, or are preparing to despatch, certain ships and vessels, which ships and vessels are appointed or intended to proceed to, and to trade or endeavour to trade with, Japan, in contravention of the said Treaty, and in violation of, the existing laws and regulations of Japan, and before the ratification of the said Treaty, and otherwise in contravention of the said Treaty, if the same shall be hereafter ratified:

And whereas all attempts to violate the said laws and regulations before the ratification of the said Treaty, and all attempts to contravene the stipulations thereof, after its ratification, will tend seriously to frustrate, and will greatly endanger the success of Our attempts to establish and maintain friendly relations, and promote commercial intercourse with His said Majesty the Tycoon of Japan and His subjects, and will be in derogation of the laws and usage of nations, and will prove highly prejudicial to Our dignity and good faith, no less than to the interests and interests of all Our loving subjects, and will tend to the perpetration of serious crimes and offences, and will be of great danger and detriment:

We have therefore thought fit to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, hereby warning all Our loving subjects, that all such enterprises, practices hereinbefore mentioned, are and will be carried on and committed in violation of the laws of Japan, and in contravention of the provisions of the said Treaty, if and when the same shall be ratified, and that We will not in any manner whatsoever interfere to prevent the forfeiture of any ships, or vessels, or goods, which may be employed in such enterprises or practices, or the infliction of pecuniary penalties upon any persons engaged therein; and We do hereby further make known to all Our loving subjects, that instructions have been given to the commanders of Our ships of war in the ports of Japan, and in the waters near the same, to assist and support by all lawful means said Majesty the Tycoon of Japan and his Government, in preventing any violation, evasion, or contravention, by British subjects, of the laws of Japan, or of the provisions of the said Treaty, or of the Articles for the regulation of Trade appended thereto, if and when the same shall be ratified, and to prevent and hinder, by all lawful means, any attempt whatsoever by British subjects to violate or evade, in any manner whatsoever, the laws of Japan, within any of the dominions of His said Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, or to contravene, in any manner whatsoever, any of the provisions of the said Treaty, or of the said Articles, if and when the same shall be ratified.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and in the twenty-second year of Our reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

No. 13.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency SIR JOHN BOWRING, Knight, LL.D., Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, &c., &c., has directed to be published for general information, the following Proclamations, with their Translations, issued by the Allied Commanders in Canton, and by His Excellency the Governor of Kwangtung, in reference to the kidnapping of Coolies, and to the Conditions on which Subjects of China are allowed voluntarily to emigrate to Foreign Countries.

By Order,

G. W. CAINE.

Superintendency of Trade, Victoria, Hongkong, 15th April, 1859.

大法國統領廣東省陸路各營水師船隻等軍務達
 大英欽命督理香港等處各營駐札陸路軍務提督軍門斯
 大英駐札廣東代理水師提督軍門墨
 嚴禁拐賣猪仔以靖地方而安良善事照得因各國種植田土需人
 耕作中國人烟稠密度日維艱往往在中國僱人前往各國傭工均
 係當面議定工價年限臨時先支若干作為安家之費果係兩相
 情願始立卷據收執從無難留勉強之事乃近聞粵東省城內外竟
 有匪徒藉稱外國僱工以重價誘人實在所得無幾不論是否情願
 拐往所住客館或上各項船隻立即揚帆遠去該匪徒從中漁利使
 人骨肉分離無從尋覓大失各國公道僱人之意本軍門等於此等
 匪徒實深痛恨不可不嚴行查禁合行出示曉諭警戒為此示仰省
 城內外各色人等知悉嗣後遇有內地人指稱代外國僱工必須究
 明來歷果有妥實保家擔認如係情甘願去即可隨同前往自向外
 國人面訂工價期限立約存據慎勿輕聽匪徒誘騙不查虛實不問
 保家輒即貿然同往致被奸人拐賣本軍門等現已嚴飭各街巡查
 兵役不論城廂內外見有匪徒誘拐良民即行拿獲送究爾等倘有
 已經被惑隨行至中途猛省及匪徒在街上藉故將人揪扭希圖用
 強擄拐者無論在何地方均即將拐騙情由大聲喊救本國巡兵自
 必幫同拿解其有曾經受害被拐之人確有証據者亦許指名稟控
 或自行扭稟來報本軍門等查訊情實定當盡法懲治決不姑寬若
 俟下船之後則深藏遠遁離難以稽查且中外船隻甚多各有所司
 非本軍門等所能逐一管理如有各國之人為匪應赴各該國官憲
 處稟訴自必據情查辦各宜凜遵毋違特示

己未年

三月

初五日

示

PROCLAMATION.

By STRAUBENZEE, Major General Commanding H. B. M's. Troops in China; D'ABOVILLE, Commandant Supérieur of the French Forces at Canton; MCLEVERTY, Senior British Naval Officer at Canton,—for the purpose of strictly interdicting kidnapping, that order may be preserved and the peaceable inhabitants protected.

There being in various parts of the world a want of agricultural labour, while China on the other hand finds it difficult to support a superabundant population, Foreigners have for some time past hired Labourers in the latter Country; and the terms under which they are thus engaged to serve abroad, the rate of remuneration and period of service, &c., are drawn up and recorded in formal contracts, while advances are occasionally made to the families who remain behind. The free consent of both parties must be obtained to these contracts, and in no case may any person be taken away against his will.

It now appears, however, that a number of Chinese have lately been going about the City and Suburbs of Canton, deceiving the people, by pretending to offer them Foreign employment on highly advantageous terms, and having enticed those who listen to them to some secluded place, or on board of some boat or vessel, they then deprive them of their liberty, and carry them away. Sacrificing all other feelings to their own cupidity, these lawless men have in this way caused families to be torn asunder, and have at the same time defeated the wishes of those Foreigners who seek to obtain labour on just and equitable terms.

Under these circumstances, the Allied Commanders think it right to proclaim to the people of Canton that they not only hold the iniquitous proceedings in deepest abhorrence, but are also determined to do all in their power to suppress them. They would, therefore, warn the people to observe in future the strictest caution whenever applied to by Chinese, in the name of Foreigners, to engage themselves for Foreign service. No Chinese should think of entering into an engagement of this nature, if it be one of his own countrymen who makes the offer, until he has first satisfied himself of the character of the said Agent, and whether he is guaranteed by people of respectable position. If willing, after taking these precautions, to accept employment, the Emigrant should then see that he makes a contract with the Foreigner himself, in which all the conditions as to rate of pay, period of service, &c., should be formally entered and clearly understood. Be careful, therefore, to adopt this course, instead of heedlessly listening to the stories of these designing men, and allowing yourselves to be led away by their misrepresentations, probably even without taking proper precaution against a danger which may result in your being kidnapped and sold into slavery.