

# THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.  
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

VOL. VII. No. 50.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21st, 1848.

PRICE \$12 per annum.

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. Credits sent to the Office for papers are requested to pay cash. 1 Dollar; additional, 10 cents p line. Repetitions one-third of the first insertion. Ships.—First insertion, 2 Dollars; subsequent insertions 45 cents. TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Ten lines and under, 1 Dollar; additional, 10 cents p line. Repetitions one-third of the first insertion. Ships.—First insertion, 2 Dollars; subsequent insertions 45 cents. To pay in advance. 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—MADRAS, SEER, ADEN—COCHIN, CALCUTTA, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, GOA, VINDOUBA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steam Ship BRAGANZA, will leave this for the above places on Saturday the 24th of June.

CARGO will be received on board until Noon, and SPEEDS until 4 P. M., of the 23rd.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply at the P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Hongkong.

J. A. OLDING, Agent.  
Hongkong, 25th May, 1848.

UNTIL further Notice the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS from CHINA will discontinue pointing to BOMBAY, and proceed as formerly to POINT DE GALLE only.

J. A. OLDING, Agent.  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, 26th May, 1848.

THE P. & O. S. N. COMPANY'S, will from this date undertake the conveyance of Specie from China, and the Straits, to Southampton, under the conditions specified in their customary Bill of Lading, at 2 per cent for Silver Bullion, and 3 per cent for Gold.

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

FOR SALE THE Hall of the Barque PATH-FINDER, also her Spars, Sails, Cordage, Stores, &c., separately, on a day to be named in a future Advertisement.

For particulars apply on Board to, JOHN MILLER, Commander.  
Hongkong, 19th June, 1848.

FOR SALE MARINE LOT No. 12, situated on the Queen's Road, Victoria, with the Buildings thereon, at present in possession of the undersigned.

Also, the allotment of Land, and Buildings at Shanghai, known as the NINE-STAR PROPERTY. For Plans, and full particulars, apply to, HOLLADAY, WISE & Co.  
Canton, 2nd February, 1848.

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

TO LET, AT A MODERATE RENT, A FURNISHED HOUSE at Spring Gardens, with Out-houses and Compound; the whole surrounded by a Garden. It is healthily situated, and has a beautiful view of the Harbour. Apply on the Premises.  
FRANJEE JAMSETJEE.  
Hongkong, 16th June, 1848.

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

TO LET THE HOUSE on the Queen's Road, adjoining the Oriental Bank. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to, BELL & Co.  
Victoria, 30th May, 1848.

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

TO LET THE Building on the Queen's Road, known as the Keying House. Also a Bungalow in Aberdeen Street. Apply to, HUSH & Co.  
Hongkong, 21st January, 1847.

FOR SALE A BUILDING Allotment on the Queen's Road. Apply at this office. Office "Friend of China,"  
25th May, 1848.

FOR SALE THE HOUSE belonging to W. & T. GEMMELL & Co. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
W. F. BEVAN,  
Assignees of the Estate of W. & T. Gemmell & Co.  
Victoria, 20th June, 1848.

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

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

NOTICE MR. FREDERICK B. BLOCK is authorized to sign our Firm in China by Procuration.

BURD LANGE & Co.  
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1848.

NOTICE I hereby give that the Partnership for some time past existing between the undersigned as ATTORNEYS Solicitors and Proctors under the Firm of "COLEY & GASKELL," was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

MR. GASKELL will discharge and settle all debts due to and owing by the said Partnership concern, and by whom the Business will in future be carried on at the premises in Queen's Road.

Dated at Victoria, Hongkong, this 29th day of May, 1848.

[Signed] RICHARD COLEY.  
WILLIAM GASKELL.

NOTICE THE Business hitherto conducted in China under the Firm of VANDERBEE ROHWINKLE & Co. is this day dissolved.

Messrs REYNVAAN & Co. are authorized to sign for the liquidation.

Canton, 1st February, 1848.

NOTICE THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of FRANK BOURNE & Co., expired this day by limitation; the affairs of the house will be wound up by ROBERT P. DE SILVER.

ROBERT P. DE SILVER.  
H. F. BOURNE.  
Surviving Partners  
Canton, 1st September, 1847.

NOTICE THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the style of DRINKER, HEYL & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

S. DRINKER is authorized to settle all Accounts of the Firm.

SANDWITH DRINKER.  
WILLIAM S. HEYL.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1848.

NOTICE THE Undersigned will continue the AGENCY and GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the style of DRINKER, HEYL & Co., at the place of Business lately occupied by DRINKER, HEYL & Co. Goods taken on Storage at reasonable charges, landed and transhipped on account of parties absent.

SANDWITH DRINKER.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1848.

NOTICE SHOULD this meet the eyes of A. R. JONES, a native of Calcutta, who came to China about four years ago, he is requested to write his Mother who is much distressed at not hearing from him.

FOR SALE SHEATHING COPPER. Apply to, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, 7th May, 1847.

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

14th August, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED PER "JOHN O'GAUNT." A assorted Invoice of Gentlemen's patent Leather Summer Walking shoes; Brown Windsor soap; Nail and Tooth Brushes; Violet Powder; English made silk Umbrellas, &c., &c.

A choice lot of small Chamberlind Ham in first rate condition, and a few dozens of Best Devonshire Cyder.

HOLMES & BIGHAM.  
Queen's Road, 7th June, 1848.

GRAM. JUST landed a few Bags of fine Bengal Gram and Java Coffee.

FRANKLYN & MILNE.  
Victoria, 5th May, 1848.

JUST LANDED. CHEESES: fresh Pine Apple Jelly; and Indian Arrowroot, in tins of 10 lbs, and in bulk.

Fine new Hay. ALSO, FRANKLYN & MILNE.  
Victoria, 30th May, 1848.

FOR SALE A FEW Toilet Shower Basins; and some English Mosquito Nets in 30 yds. Pieces, very cheap. Apply to, G. MARKWICK,  
Auctioneer.

Queen's Road, 8th June, 1848.

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

Victoria, 1st June, 1848.

JUST RECEIVED ex Humayoon, a few very fashionable and elegant Ladies Mantillas and Bonnettes, also Perfumery from Price & Gosnell. These articles to be seen at their show room, up stairs above the Store of, BOWRA, HUMPHREYS & Co.  
Victoria, 20th June, 1848.

BIBLES, AND PRAYER BOOKS. A small invoice has just been received by the undersigned.

ROB. RUTHERFURD.  
Queen's Road, 16th June, 1848.

ADVERTISEMENT. FOR SALE at Mr RUTHERFURD'S—THE HONGKONG ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1848; with PLAN of and INDEX to the TOWN of VICTORIA, &c. Price \$2.

Victoria, 3rd March, 1848.

SHIP CHANDLERS STORES. And supplies of every description required for Ships use, on sale by the undersigned.

SAILS Made and repaired. JUST RECEIVED. A large Assortment of Canvas, Bleached and Unbleached.

ALSO. Real Edinburgh Ale, East India Pale Ale, &c. &c.

Good dry STONAK with water frontage. CHARLES BUCKTON,  
Shipping and Commission Agent,  
Queen's Road, Victoria, 25th Jan., 1848.

NOTICE ICE will not be delivered from the Ice House in less quantities than 5 lbs. Parties who take less than 100 lbs. per Month, will be charged at the rate of 4 Cents per lb.

DRINKER & Co.  
Victoria, June 2nd, 1848.

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

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

FOR SALE PRIME Columbia River Beef in Casks, and Columbia River Salmon, ex Tuxton.

ALSO, Paint Oil in Demijohns.

SMITH & BRIMELOW.  
No. 1, Wootnam's Buildings,  
Victoria, 22nd February, 1848.

PORTER IN PINTS. MRS. INESS has received per ship Sunda, 100 Dozen of very superior Stout in Pint Bottles, which she can recommend.

Victoria, 20th June, 1848.

EX "HUMAYOON." MRS. INESS has received by the above ship, some very fine—

Nuts and Almonds, Bottled Fruits, Jams and Jellies.

ALSO, A few excellent Cheeses, in tins weighing 5 and 6 lbs; assorted Sausages; and dried Herbs, of all kinds.

Victoria, 16th June, 1848.

NOTICE BRITH HOTEL, ICES!

MR. WINNIBERG having been requested by his numerous friends to appropriate a Room in his Hotel for the consumption of Ice, begs to inform the public that from this date Ice of every variety will be constantly ready there; moreover, Barrels will be constantly in attendance to convey Ice to any part of the town when ordered.

Victoria, 14th June, 1848.

HOOK AND SELTZER WATER. BY a late arrival the undersigned have received from Germany a consignment of Hook (1832) in 1 and 4 dozen Cases. Also, Seltzer water in Baskets of 12 dozen pint-stone bottles. Prices moderate.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.  
Victoria, 4th April, 1848.

FOR SALE SALT Provision, Flour, Rum, Arrack, and Brandy in Wood; Whisky, Cognac, and all kinds of Wines in Bottle.

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.  
4th November 1846.

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

CLARET, &c., &c. A small Invoice of good Claret, Ditto of Leaf Sugar, Ditto American Butter in Kegs.

For sale by RAWLE, DUUS Co.  
June 6th, 1848.

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

AUCTION MART, Queen's Road. MR. DUDDELL will sell to the highest bidder, on 21st instant, Wednesday the usual Sale day, on account of the Underwriters,—A Case of damaged Cutlery and Needles, ex John O'Grand.

ALSO, A variety of Wares, Furniture, Provisions, Drinkables, &c., &c., &c.  
Victoria, 16th June, 1848.

MESSRS HUNTER & BARTON, Sergeants &c., beg to intimate that the VICTORIA DISPENSARY, is removed from their house in Pottinger street to the Rooms on the Queen's Road, adjoining those at present occupied by Mr GASKELL, Solicitor.

Victoria, 18th June, 1848.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY, QUEEN'S ROAD. SODA WATER and LEMONADE of Superior Quality, Macao, of HINNAM'S China Shopkeeper.

Victoria, 11th June, 1848.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Queen's Road, Victoria. SODA WATER, AERATED LEMONADE, SELTZER WATER, direct from HAMBROU.

AGENT AT CANTON, ACHOOK, Commander, No. 3, Imperial Hoop, Hongkong, 4th November, 1847.

BILLS OF LADING FOR THE OVERLAND ROUTE. FOR sale at this office, four forms of bills of Lading for goods of specie shipped by the P. & O. Company's Steam packets. 1st for goods deliverable at London; 2nd for goods deliverable at Southampton; 3rd for goods deliverable at Seer; 4th for goods deliverable at intermediate ports. They are printed after the Company's forms on Bank post.

Office "Friend of China" }  
25th October, 1845. }

FOR SALE.—At the Office of this paper. Comproditores cheque books. Ships Articles, with an abstract of the merchant-seaman's act endorsed on the back. Powers of Attorney, after forms by Chilly. Charterparties, after forms by Chilly.

Bills of Lading. Chinese Tariff of Imports, and Exports, for coaling houses.

LINGUISTS REPORTS and NAVY BILLS for sale at this Office.

Office "Friend of China," 25th Dec., 1844.

SHIPPING ARTICLES, according to the recent act (Victoria 7 & 8) for sale at this Office. Office "Friend of China,"  
Victoria, 11th October, 1845.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21st, 1866.

NOTICE: The Overseas Friend of China will be published on Friday at 10 o'clock. Parties not having accounts in the office are requested to send money with their orders. It is advisable either to send the orders upon or address them to the Printer.

The "perpetrating to the murder of six Englishmen in the neighbourhood of Canton in the month of December 1847," have been printed, and presented to both houses of parliament by command of Her Majesty. After the departure of the mail, we will publish such of the documents as are of interest and have not already appeared in the local papers.

STOCK OF TEA IN GREAT BRITAIN WITH CARGOES AFOAAT.

We have received a communication from a Merchant in Canton which we annex, in the expectation, that in his Overseas edition, the Editor of the China Mail will correct a statement which may in some degree prove injurious to shippers and holders of tea:

"The China Mail of 1st June publishes a tabular statement of the stocks of tea in Great Britain with cargoes afloat, being an estimate of the probable amount of stocks of tea in Great Britain on the 30th September 1848; in which it estimates an important error occurs on account of the further investigation may rely on the correctness of the China Mail.

The above shows the probable time of the arrival of ships this year, and the May shipments amounting to two and a half millions of lbs could be included in the probable stock on the 30th of September. Ordinarily these exports from the 50 millions of lbs (China Mail) there is 500 millions, or nearly the same in February.

Assuming that all the cargoes afloat will be included in the October stock (which is by no means probable) another millions delivery must be deducted, leaving the stock for 31st October 55,000,000 lbs, with not more than two ships at sea during the following month.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Stock amount. Includes entries for 20th February 1847, 20th February 1848, and Probable stock 31st October.

From a prospectus in our advertising columns, it will be observed that a Company has been incorporated by Royal charter to carry on mining, agricultural and trading operations in the Eastern Archipelago, and for the acquiring and disposing of land in the new Island of Labuan and the parts adjacent—that is on the coast of Borneo.

The limited dimensions of Labuan, and the expense and labour of working the coal, leads to the belief that Borneo will be the grand field of operations; and that the "Eastern Archipelago Company" will be the medium by which the mineral and vegetable riches of that magnificent Island are made available to supply the increasing demand of commerce. This Company, it is to be hoped, will also be the medium by which civilization and religion are gradually introduced among the inhabitants of Borneo and the adjacent Islands.

We are not present in a position to form an opinion as to whether a Joint Stock Company is the best way of carrying out the views of the British Government. This may be said in its favour. It has been sanctioned, if not planned, by men of liberal colonial and international principles; and though not placed under the personal superintendence of Her Majesty's representatives, its operations will be subject to his inspection, and some degree under his control. Mr Brooke's history is a guarantee of his earnest wish to civilize Borneo; in this cause he laboured for years without having the slightest reason to suppose that ultimately he would be supported by the British Government. Mr Brooke's views will not be limited to the gain of a commercial Company;

under the protection of our flag, he may very properly suppress—agriculture and commerce established—and education and religion rooting out the barbarous prejudices of heathendom.

That part of the prospectus which refers to a supply of good coal, is of especial interest to our local Readers. An abundant supply of cheap fuel will encourage steam navigation on the rivers and coast of China, and have a wonderful influence over the destiny of this vast empire.

The following summary from one of the bi-monthly papers will be new to some of our Readers; it embraces the leading features of European intelligence for a month ending with the 24th of April—

The latest wave of the revolutionary tide rested on the peninsula of Spain has had its revolution, or rather, Madrid has seen the plague of the period, and in every street of the city has been fighting, bloodshed, and barricades—and with what result? Narvaez has declared Madrid in a state of siege, suspended the constitution throughout the monarchy, dissolved the Cortes, and in the queen's name has made himself dictator. Such is the result of the late revolution in Spain.

Lombardy is no longer an Austrian province. The severity of our readers will no doubt, have deduced from the state of things in the north of Italy, as described in our last despatches, the probability, if not the certainty of a speedy and spirited struggle against the occupiers of the Milanese territory.

More abrupt, and more rapid, than any other, even the most comprehensive, recently called have anticipated was the quarrel, or the catastrophe. The events of Berlin and Vienna, much rather than those of Paris, excited the Milanese demand of Radetzki these concessions which had so frequently been asked, and still, as now, refused.

In the last refusal, an attempt was made in every quarter, a collision brought on by almost every group of soldiers and citizens met, there fell an Austrian. The marshal hesitated vacillated, threatened; the foreign consuls appealed against a bombardment in the name of their respective nations; two days of grace were granted; those two days were expended by the people in action, and on the fourth day of fighting the Austrian commander, far from being in a condition to grant favour, employed the consuls to enter a truce from the popular leaders; it was refused, and sure got part with the word; the retreat became a flight, the Austrian army quitted Milan fighting and flying in the utmost disorder and confusion, and at every town and village had more of the same work to do, so that a poor account of that splendid army must have reached Vienna. The 25th ult. was the first day of liberty enjoyed by the Milanese, who were in perfect possession of their own territory on the next day (Sunday) all was perfectly tranquil. This liberty was the work of the people themselves. It was a revolution in which all hearts sympathize. The Sardinian troops were marched to the frontier to support their "brothers" and "friends" the Lombards, but no part was left for them to take in the expelling of the Austrians. Shouts of "Viva Italia!" were heard in every street.

The Provisional Government is composed of the late Podesta of Milan, Count Borromeo, descendant of St. Charles, and the first noble of Lombardy, Count Porro, so well known in England, and men like them. They deny any engagement with the House of Savoy; but it is allowed that the vanguard of the Sardinian army is with them. Indeed they fought the Austrians at Paolina, and destroyed the Imperialists; the armies of Tuscany and the Pope are also with the Lombards, the well fortified Verona, is now the headquarters of the Austrian army. Venice has restored the republic of St. Mark.

The elements of war are working also in Schleswig and Holstein. Denmark demands the relinquishment of the duchies to the crown of England, but in this she condescends much to the wishes and demands of the people. But while the king and the ultra-nationalists, the citizens and the ultra-nationalists, the Scandinavian party, which is backed by the Swedes and Norwegians, use all but force to compel his majesty to trammel these Jutlanders with the laws of Denmark; and the deputation itself is detained by this hostile influence. In the interim the Duke of Augustenburg, in defiance of authority at Kiel, and exciting the discontent of the people, has assumed the name of King and himself into the arms of the King of Prussia, who very readily promises protection and admission into that grand German unity, that empire which he contemplates. His declaration includes the independence of the duchies, their integration, and the sovereignty over them in the name of the interest and convictions of the King of Denmark, and more in favour of the Russian emperor; if they are to be maintained by the presence of a single German soldier on the Danish side of the Elbe, or opposed by a Danish force, war is inevitable. Six lines of battle ships, eight frigates, four corvettes, and four brigs, with four steamers, and eight gun boats, make a respectable naval force, by means of which, in the bays and creeks of the Baltic, the towns of Danzig, Stettin, Rostock, Lübeck, Kiel, Flensburg, &c. would be exposed to a tremendous retaliation. It would of course be no less easy for a small portion of the forty millions of German troops down arms to overrun the northern peninsula, and drive the Danes into peril and great loss. Russia, it is not impossible, will join with Denmark; she has a fleet in the Sound, and an army on the shores of the Gulf of Finland, and as Prussia has given her consent to the annexation of Posen, it is not improbable that the title to Prussia, by way of Holstein, may become an object of ambition to Russia. However this may be, the citizens of Flensburg have put a Danish army in iron. The vanguard of the army of Schleswig has entered a parade in spite of a galling fire from a Danish battery; entered the town and dislodged the Danes. The King of Denmark, with 100,000 men, was at Colding, so near were the powers at war on the last Thursday. At the meeting of Frankfurt, to establish the future of Germany, and settle its mode of government, the claim of

Schleswig Holstein to be admitted as a member of the German family was not discussed, and conceded. Indeed, notwithstanding the variety of the importance of the matter, other questions of equal importance of the same kind were not discussed before the assembly was finally settled. The Russian process of the Baltic made the same inquiry.

The state of Paris is so differently described that we are reading in controversy to ascertain the truth. We find that *Micromégas*, the mid-Lent festival, usually a high holiday, was no more like itself in the present season than was the *Mardi Gras* at the close of the carnival. The morning, though mending upon it, and other revolutionary duties, devoid of liberty, and the morning, though mending upon it, and other revolutionary duties, devoid of liberty, and the morning, though mending upon it, and other revolutionary duties, devoid of liberty.

The mob showed more than a willingness in the Rue Montmartre on the day preceding that of the above named lecture on the liberty of the press to the Editor Girardin, who, in his journal *La Presse*, had uttered expressions which expressed the "sovereignty" to something like contempt. In such a case, under the old regime, the editor would have been tried, fined, and most probably imprisoned. Here, however, the editor was not only not punished, but he had enough of liberty, a violent visit was resolved upon the destruction of his presses and the offices of the paper demanded. Thanks to the support of some moderate clubbists, the presence of some less ardent National Guards, the influence of General Courtais, and the efforts of friends of various classes, the angry mob was appeased. Emile Girardin was allowed to live, his workmen were suffered to remain in their employment, and his friends declared themselves satisfied. "The liberty of the press," they were heard to make orations, and the shouting of volunteers. In all the public places these trees are planted, they are the monuments of the moment, but the late avengers of the Boulevards show how short-lived are such memorials. One peculiar feature of the present Paris is its night disturbances, as if a revolution had occurred in the heavens, and the night had become the period of work, the day the time of rest.

In a republican France, where all is "liberty," any set of Legitimists, Orleansists, Bonapartists, or any one else, were to use language like that addressed by Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Smith O'Brien, and their colleagues of the confederation, to the people of Ireland; if they were to advise on insurrection against the present government, direct the means of resistance, recommend that rifles were to be formed, and that they were to be converted into bayonets, and that they were to be made whole, and a minister of justice with exciting and arming their fellow subjects, should send deputations to a neighbour Government, say that of England, for armed aid and political support, they would be dealt with in a way which every reader can anticipate for himself. In this country, however, these doctrines are preached, allowed, these seditions instructions given, these rebellious means adopted, and the worst that happens to the government is that a party is commenced against him which leaves him perfectly at liberty to pursue his propagandism, to publish his libels, to arm his associates, to increase the strength of his treason, and absolutely to travel to another country to demand armed interference in his behalf. The English Government in Ireland is prepared, as it believes, for the worst, but inasmuch as it looks on the best side of things. The result of these men is undoubted, the result of their appeal to France, and the speech of Lamartine in which that result is contained, will be read with the deepest interest. France, republican France will afford no overt aid to struggling nations. She will not compromise her own position, and her hopes of peace, by open interference in the quarrels of different sections of her neighbours; but as she has done in Italy, in Switzerland, in Germany, in Belgium, and in Poland, she will enrol, equip, assist, and encourage such desperate adventurers of those countries, accompanied by as many idle Frenchmen as are desirous of such crusade, in carrying the republican principle into their own country, and kindling up confusion under false colours. Even thus will France act in Ireland. In Belgium the loyal people have shown the marauders from Paris that they are not to be revolutionized against their will; and the invaders of Belgium and Poland, as many of them are—have been met and dispersed by the Belgians. The Swiss, determined on their own reforms, reject the refuse of their countrymen who return in the guise of ultra patriots from Paris, and the Germans and Italians are no more successful. The scene of racial revenge, of whom Paris is purging herself will have no better fate in Ireland. The point of that unhappy country is, however, too intensely interesting, as it is for us to lose a word on probabilities and possibilities. We have entire confidence, however, in the strength of the friends of order, although we cannot doubt that serious disturbances will occur.

The state of the French Provinces is one of extreme disorder; the district between Bordeaux and Bayonne is in the hands of marauders and disturbers expelled from the cities; Lyons is in a state of revolt; citizens and soldiers equally ripe for ill-usage. The point of that unhappy country is, however, too intensely interesting, as it is for us to lose a word on probabilities and possibilities. We have entire confidence, however, in the strength of the friends of order, although we cannot doubt that serious disturbances will occur.

home the National Guard has first on the townsmen; and the Rouen and other places of the north, no rioting having occurred. The troops of the line from Algeria being requested to march to Piedmont, have requested to be excused on the ground that they had not recovered the fatigue of their exertions in Africa. La Rochejaquelein, who presented himself at one of the clubs as a candidate for the Legislature, was overwhelmed with exclamations, and the legitimist in disguise. Clubs of women calling themselves *les Jeunes Femmes*, whose title and whose purpose are equally a mystery, are among the troops and bands who are continually promading Paris.

"The Home of the World" is still a peaceful home. Our last despatches indicated the prevailing fear of inward convulsion. We did not share in the alarm, and we are happy to assure our readers that confidence in the loyalty of the people has been more than justified by the event. The 14th of April was looked forward to not without apprehension, as a day on which the democratic violence, as it exists amongst us, stimulated by foreign example, and excited by domestic treason, would test its strength or prove its weakness. So loud were the boasts, so fierce the threats of the chartists and their mob followers, that Government and the people—properly so called—the intelligentsia, the merchants, the industry, the property, and the order of the day, had felt bound to make preparation against a shock which might be of sufficient violence to cause at least temporary confusion, and even to create a disastrous future. London was strongly garrisoned by a soldiery on whom the state could depend, and an extensive army was raised in a few hours by the swearing in of 25,000 special constables. A force of artillery was brought to the front, and the other public places were strongly fortified. "The streets were blank with vague anxiety, and London bristled with bayonets," shining about an underwood of batons. The Queen and royal family left London for Osborne House on Saturday, and Prince Albert did not, as had been expected, return to town on Monday. "The readiness with which every man, from the great Duke at the head of the army, in whose hands were the dispositions for the day, to the humblest clerk in the county-house, or 'assistant' in the shop, lent himself to the preservation of order and public security, was exemplary, and the feeling which dictated their devotion, was a better guarantee for the maintenance of the country's institutions, than all the cannon and musketry, and all the pomp of preparation. The result was, that instead of 300,000 men, the meeting at Kensington Common never exceeded to 50,000, and of these, not more than 15,000 were engaged in the actual meeting, or took any part in the political manifestation to which it led. The police, who completely surrounded the Common, bent all their endeavours to clearing the way to its turning vehicles out of the line of the crowd, and ministering to the purposes of the meeting by every means. It was nine o'clock before the chair was taken at the convention. The members wore robes of tri-colour, red, green, and white. Mr O'Connor and his colleagues were a little different in their attire, they wore grey frocks, and the people of the procession in spite of the opposition of the police, Mr O'Connor said he would present himself at the meeting to persuade the people rather to give up the procession, than to encounter a collision with the Government, who were very naturally in a position of defence. Mr Ernest Jones, and others, as strenuously urged the procession, and then the leaders adjourned from the seat of the meeting to the meeting at the meeting to the common at Kensington. Fearful O'Connor and the leading delegates, McGrath, West, &c. in one car, and the inferiors in another. Each carrying a banner. In this guise, amid much cheering they started, and were with yet more cheering received at the place of meeting.

There was no further triumph; the meeting was addressed in depressing speeches; between Mr O'Connor and his colleagues there was a little difference of opinion, but in point of fact all agreed to avoid collision with the authorities. A few encounters with the special constables relieved the fatness of the time which otherwise passed off with perfect quietness, and the metropolis had to regret a day lost but happily no more. A resume of the preceding and succeeding facts is given in another column.

Her Majesty undertook the ceremony of "churching" the child birth in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace on the 7th; on the 8th the court left town for Osborne House, where the Queen has ever since resided.

The Archbishop of Canterbury's first public act, in obedience to an order of the Council, is to set forth a prayer for peace.

Mr Milner Gibson will, it is said, retire from the Board of Trade. The attempted suicide of Paul Tom Steele, the famous post-chaise of the O'Connell agitation, who in a fit of despondency at his country's ruin, and in despair on account of his own pecuniary embarrassments, threw himself over Waterloo Bridge, is among the most startling events of the fortnight. He is rapidly recovering from the effects of his terrific leap.

Front of the end of the Champs Elyseé in review, on Thursday last. A body of armed men of such length, that it occupied upwards of seven hours in passing a given point...

The news of the successful uprisings at Paris filled not only the newspapers, but the conversation of every man, woman, and child...

Charles Albert of Sardinia has certainly obtained his consent to be crowned King of Italy. His new hoists the National colours of the Peninsula, green, white, and red, with the Shield of Savoy...

Change in all things is the rule in France. The constitution of the colleges is changed, and the ministers themselves in three cases have appropriated the names of their predecessors...

Will De la Motte be allowed to fight her own battle against the Germans, without England acting upon her own guarantee of the crown of Schleswig to the Danish King...

not their sense of justice. We are of opinion, that even this vision may be realized before England arms in behalf of Denmark against Prussia.

aid of this combined army of Crusaders, as they style the masses, were in actual advance at the last mentioned date.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. 130, Fincham Street, London, April 20th, 1848, and 29, North John Street, Liverpool.

The Bombay Mail arrived on the 3rd instant, and the China the 25th ultimo. The Tea market continues in a state of great depression...

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL TEA RETURNS FOR 1847 AND 1848.

Table with columns: Port, Date, Foreign, Domestic, Duty Paid, Consignees, Exports, Deliveries, Stock.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE BOMBAY MARKET.

FROM THE 1st TO THE 11th MAY INCLUSIVE. (From the Bombay Times, May 13) Thursday Afternoon, 11th May 1848.

Exports. Cotton Wool. After the departure of last mail, a further decline took place, and purchases of Dhoria were made at prices below those we have noticed.

Spain. In Spain the dictatorship of Narvaez keeps all quiet by the strong hand. There has been no outbreak since the "Night" of Madrid.

Green Teas continues dull and all the markets must be considered lower, the most depressed being Common Hyson and Fookyong.

MARKETS.

(From the New Weekly General Price Current, June 10.) REMARKS ON THE MARKET.

Imports. The arrival of the Opusden from Liverpool and Jessau from Singapore has occasioned some more activity in the market for coffee.

Exports. Sugar. No demand of current quality except for the ballasting of some American vessels. Last sales at 1/2. Java and Siam for 1/2. 63.3

Eastern Archipelago Company. (Instituted for the Extension of Commerce in the China Sea, and for Promoting the Civilization of Borneo, &c.)

The objects of this Company are to carry on mining, agricultural, and trading operations in the Eastern Archipelago, and the acquiring and disposing of lands in the island of Labuan...

The working of the coal mines will form an important feature in the operations of the Company. The geographical position of the Borneo coal districts in relation to our Eastern possessions...

The certain increase of the consumption of coal in the Eastern seas, from the causes already mentioned, and the opening of other channels of demand, cannot fail eventually to augment the use of Borneo coal.

the culture of cotton, tobacco, sugar, coffee, rice, nutmegs, pepper, and other valuable productions...

The view here taken of the promising character of the undertaking is not hypothetical, but is the result of the arduous personal researches of various individuals...

The Queen has appointed Sir Bence J. Spence Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Labuan...

The Company's responsibility of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his subscription. The Charter provides for the execution by the shareholders of a Deed of Settlement...

Power is given in the Charter to augment the amount of capital of the Corporation, if that course should become expedient...

The affairs of the Company are to be managed by a Court of Directors of not more than twelve, two Managing Directors and a Secretary...

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES. Gentlemen, I beg to apply for Shares in the Eastern Archipelago Company...

To Messrs GIBBERTS and Co., No. 3, White Lion-Court, Cornhill, London.

Signature of Applicant. Address. Name of Referee. Address.

Table with columns: ARRIVALS, Date, Ship Name, Origin, Agent.

Table with columns: DEPARTURES, Date, Ship Name, Destination, Agent.

Table with columns: ENGLISH SHIPPING, Date, Ship Name, Destination, Agent.

Table with columns: MADRAS SHIPPING, Date, Ship Name, Destination, Agent.

Table with columns: MANILA SHIPPING, Date, Ship Name, Destination, Agent.

Table with columns: SHIPPING IN CHINA, Date, Ship Name, Destination, Agent.

Table with columns: MERCHANT VESSELS, Date, Ship Name, Destination, Agent.

Table with columns: ARRIVALS, Date, Ship Name, Origin, Agent.

Table with columns: DEPARTURES, Date, Ship Name, Destination, Agent.

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Table with columns: SHIPPING IN CHINA - Continued, Ship, At, Tons, Masters, Consignees.

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