

THE FRIEND OF CHINA

AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

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VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29th, 1848.

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Advertisements to have written on the face of them, the number of times they are required to appear, otherwise they will be published until countermanded. In all instances, those who are not subscribers, require to pay in advance.

FOR ENGLAND, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY Also, en route to the above, SINGAPORE, PENANG, GALLE—MADRAS, SUEZ, ADEB—COLOMBO, COCHIN, CALCUTTA, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, GOA, VINDOBA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steam Ship LADY MARY WOOD, will leave this for the above places on Tuesday the 25th of July.

Canoe will be received on board until Noon, and before until 4 P. M., of the 24th.

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

J. A. OLDING, Agent. Hongkong, 27th June, 1848.

NOTICE. UNTIL further notice the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S SERVICES from CHINA will discontinue running to BOMBAY, and proceed as formerly to POINT DE GALLE only.

J. A. OLDING, Agent. P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 20th May, 1848.

NOTICE. THE P. & O. S. N. COMPANY'S, will from this date undertake the conveyance of Specie from China, and the Straits, to Southampton, under the conditions specified in their customary Bill of Lading, at 24 per cent for Silver Bullion, and 3 per cent for Gold.

J. A. OLDING, Agent. P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Victoria, 13th May, 1848.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER. THE S. S. British Brigantine HARBINGER, 297 Tons, N. M., Captain CANDLISH. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Victoria, 27th June, 1848.

FOR BATAVIA. THE Dutch Bark SUMATRA, Capt. VALTMAN, will have immediate despatch for the above Port. For freight apply to, BUSH & Co. Hongkong, June 22nd, 1848.

FOR SALE. THE Hull of the Barque PATHE-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.

TO LET. THE DWELLING HOUSE in Stanley Street, next house West of the Asiatic Society's premises and formerly occupied by Colonel BERRINGTON, with either six or eight Rooms and Out-houses. Rent moderate. Apply at the VICTORIA DISPENSARY, Queen's Road. Victoria, 28th June, 1848.

FOR SALE. LOT 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 NIX-KEE Property. For Plans, and full particulars, apply to, HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Canton, 2nd February, 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. FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE. Hongkong, 16th June, 1848.

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

TO LET. SPACIOUS Godowns and dwelling house, built of Granite and lately occupied by Messrs TREN, BERRY & 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, BUSH & Co. Hongkong, 21st January, 1847.

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.

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

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

NOTICE. MR. FREDERICK H. BLOCK is authorized to sign our Firm in China by Procuration. BURD, LANGE & Co. Hongkong, 23rd May, 1848.

NOTICE. IS hereby given that the Partnership for some time past existing between the undersigned as Attorneys Solicitors and Factors 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 out at the premises in Queen's Road. [Signed] RICHARD COLEY. WILLIAM GASKELL.

NOTICE. THE Business hitherto conducted in China under the Firm of VANDEBURG ROSSWINKEL & 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 TIERS, 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 Partnership 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 & Co., at the place of Business lately occupied by DRINKER, HEYL & Co. Goods taken on Storage at reasonable charges, landed and shipped on account of parties absent. SANDWITH DRINKER. Hongkong, 1st April, 1848.

FOR SALE. BANCA TIN. Apply to, OLYPHANT & Co., Canton. 14th August, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED FOR "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., &c. ALSO A choice lot of small Cumberland Hams in first rate condition, and a few dozens of Real Devonshire Cyder. HOLMES & BIGHAM. Queen's Road, 7th June, 1848.

JUST LANDED. CHEESES; fresh Pine Apple Jelly; and Indian Arrowroot, in tins of 10 lbs, and in bulk. ALSO. Fine new Hay. FRANKLYN & MILNE. Victoria, 30th May, 1848.

GRAM. JUST landed a few Bags of fine Bengal Gram and Java Coffee. FRANKLYN & MILNE. Victoria, 5th May, 1848.

PUBLIC AUCTION. MARKWICK will sell by Public Auction, on Friday, 30th June, 1848, at 11 o'clock A.M., at the late residence of the Honourable Major CAINE, in Pottinger Street,— A very handsome assortment of Modern Furniture; a splendid Double-Berrelled Duck Gun; German transparent Window Screens and Stands; particularly handsome and extensive; China Breakfast Service; Federal Hanging and Reading Lamps; Potcelain transparent Hanging Lamps; Plated branch Candlesticks; Plated Venison and Curry Dishes. ALSO, A valuable collection of Prints and Paintings in Frames.

AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD, A very beautifully carved Jade Stone Ornament and Stand taken at Chin-keang-fu, and a variety of other Chinese Ornaments, with numerous other Articles. Parties wishing to view the above, will find the House open from half past 6 to 9 A.M. and from 3 to 6 P.M., on and after the 29th instant. Victoria, Hongkong, 26th June, 1848.

FOR SALE. A NEW English House Water Closet complete with force Pump. Price moderate. Apply to, Victoria, 1st June, 1848. Auctioneer.

FOR SALE. A FEW Toilet Shower Baths; and some English Mosquito Nettings in 36 yds. pieces, very cheap. Apply to, C. MARKWICK, Auctioneer. Queen's Road, 8th June, 1848.

PUBLIC AUCTION. MR. C. BUCKTON will sell at his Premises, Queen's Road, on Thursday next 29th inst, a quantity of Ship Biscuit, Ex *Thumason*, being Stores put on board that ship for a portion of the 95th Regt. which were to have sailed in her from London. Sundry other stores as per Hand Bills. Queen's Road, 23rd June, 1848.

SHIP CHANDLERS STORES. And supplies of every description required for Ships use, on sale by the undersigned. SHIPS 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 STRONACH 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 lb. Kegs, of superior quality, and which they can highly recommend. No. 1 & 2 Wooman's Buildings, Victoria, 22nd April, 1848.

FOR SALE. PRIME Columbia River Beef in Casks, and Columbia River Salmon, ex *Toulon*. ALSO. Paint Oil in Demijohns. SMITH & BRIMELOW. No. 1, Wooman's Buildings, Victoria, 22nd February, 1848.

HOOK AND SELTZER WATER. BY a late arrival the undersigned have received from Germany a consignment of Hock, (1822) in 1 and 4 dozen Cases. Also, Seltzer water in Baskets of 2 dozen pint stone bottles. Prices moderate. RAWLE, DUUS & Co. Victoria, 4th April, 1848.

FOR SALE. GALT Provisions, 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 Loaf Sugar, Ditto American Butter in Kegs, For sale by RAWLE, DUUS Co. June 6th, 1848.

BIBLES, AND PRAYER BOOKS. A small invoice has just been received by the undersigned. ROB: RUTHERFORD. Queen's Road, 16th June, 1848.

MESSRS HUNTER & BARTON, Surgeons &c., beg to intimate that the VICTORIA DISPENSARY, is removed from their house in Pottinger street to the Rooms on the Queen's Road, Solicitor. Victoria, 13th June, 1848.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY, QUEEN'S ROAD. SODA WATER AND LEMONADE of Superior Quality. MACAO, at HINNAM'S, China Shopkeeper. Victoria, 11th June, 1847.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Queen's Road, Victoria.

SODA WATER, AERATED LEMONADE, SELTZER WATER, direct from HAMBURG. AGENT AT CANTON, ACHOOK, Commander, No. 3, Imperial Hong. Hongkong, 4th November, 1847.

BILLS OF LADING FOR THE OVERLAND ROUTE. FOR sale at this office, four forms of bills of Lading for goods or 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 Suez; 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. Compravores cheque books. Ships Articles, with an abstract of the merchant-seaman's act endorsed on the back. Powers of Attorney, after forms by Chitty. Charterparties, after forms by Chitty. Bills of Lading. Chinese Tariff of Imports, and Exports, for coasting houses.

LINGUISTS REPORTS and NAVY BILLS for sale at this Office. Office "Friend of China," 28th Dec, 1844. SHIPPING ARTICLES, according to the recent act (Victoria 7 & 8) for sale at this Office. Office "Friend of China," 25th October, 1845.

Table with columns: BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, and LATEST DATES. Includes names like Mrs. Chan, Mrs. Chan, and dates from April to June.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28th, 1848.

NOTICE.—Horse Service will for the present be conducted in the manner of the Post-Office and opposite to the Club House, on Samson's Quay, at 6 A.M., and at 6 P.M.; and on Saturdays at 7 P.M. WING LUN & CO., Colonial Station, Victoria, 24th April, 1848.

NOTICE.—PROTESTANT CHURCH. The congregation, conducted by the Rev. W. C. Burgess, will meet every Sabbath in the Bungalow immediately behind the Club House. The hours of Divine Service will be 11 A.M., and 3 P.M. on Sundays, 27th December, 1847.

On being told that Chief Justice Hulme had been reinstated, Sir John Davis rubbed his hands exclaiming,—"Glorious news; I'm delighted to hear it! The arch hypocrite!"

A Session of the Court of Admiralty was instituted to be held on the 20th instant and the due number of jurymen, witnesses, &c. were served with orders to attend, so early as the 10th of the month. Eighteen cases were down for trial, namely, two for assault, one for robbery, four for a robbery being armed, and one for robbery with violence. What number of witnesses were called in each case we know not, but 22 grand jurors and 48 petty jurors were summoned, and they along with the Chief Justice and the officers of the Court, the Attorney General and private counsel for the prisoners duly convened at 10 A.M. By the constitution of the Court, three commissioners are required to represent, and there are at present three persons resident in Hongkong, and other three officers on board the Ships in Harbour qualified to sit as commissioners. Of these six not an individual thought proper to appear, or to send any information that he was not to be present, and after waiting all about half-past eleven, the Chief Justice was obliged to adjourn the Court. Thus twenty-two persons were called from home to the neglect of their business, obliged to come out in a most disagreeable day, and kept standing as stated by our correspondent all to no purpose in consequence of the shameful neglect of their duty in those whose business it was to attend. Had any jurymen or witnesses been absent, we have recently seen what treatment is received, and we do not think the amount of culpability is in any degree less than that which would befall those who neglect their duty upon them, and from which offices they derive no small salaries.

That Mr. Denham would allow the whole committee to consider the gentlemen summoned as Jurors will be very much wanting in the feeling of what is due to them if a formal complaint is not filed with him immediately upon his return, and a request made that measures may be taken to prevent the repetition of an occurrence with its both an injury and an insult to the public.—Hongkong Register, June 27.

To secure the attendance of the Commissioners it has been suggested that the grand Jurors, petty Jurors and Witnesses, contribute and give them five guineas a day and a champagne tiffin. Considering that on Monday about 160 souls were called from their usual avocations (some of the witnesses were brought from Wampoa), and that from the non-attendance of the Commissioners, they will again be put to the same inconvenience and expense, the proposal to hire Judicial punctuality deserves the attention of the public, and the person with whom it originated may fairly claim to be a bit of an Economist. The Chief Justice, Attorney General, and Officers of court, would no doubt contribute their mite; even the luckless prisoners, according to their means, would support a plan calculated to promote speedy Justice.

Last winter the court was kept for two hours waiting the return of a Commissioner who had gone home to enjoy a domestic tiffin; but the continuity of the Club House will enable the Public to feed them without a great sacrifice of time. In this fervent weather, perhaps they may compound for a few less and cooling liquors; but this is not assented to, the five guineas and hot luncheon should be tendered freely.

This little contre-temps will be a good thing for the Sheriff, as the summons to Jurors, witnesses, &c. will require to be served anew. Query? Should not the absentee Commissioners be obliged to pay the cost?

Editor F. of C.

Those who think that national dignity should be insulted before the Altar of Mammon; and that the deliberate murder of six inoffensive foreigners is a simple police case, will approve of the sentiments expressed by the writer of the following clever communication in the London Times of 6th April.—

BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.—The following very sensible reflections upon the recent proceedings at Canton, and our general policy towards that country, have been addressed to us by an eminent merchant lately returned from the China trade.—At a time of unexampled depression in trade, and unexampled depression in the minds of the majority of our countrymen, it is not surprising that the subject of the trade with China, and what we are to do with it, should be a subject of so much interest. It is not surprising that the subject should be a subject of so much interest.

So long as we insist upon regarding Canton as a national territory, and as a territory which is to be treated as a national territory, we are bound to grant but in name, we must look to our trade with China as one liable at any moment to temporary suspensions. It is well known that the war destroyed most of the trade upon which the power of the mandarins greatly depended. The trade with Canton was suspended, but not overthrown. This unfortunate state of things are added to the difficulties which Canton is surrounded on three sides by the sea, and for the sake of its retreats of pirates and of fishermen who, if not professedly such, are from their circumstances and habits, subject to the lawless and they have become a prey to lawless and degraded as the floating population which surrounded them, so that respectable Chinese who would venture to enter many of those districts into which the English demand a safe conduct to stroll about from the mandarins.

Let us for a moment consider whether some years back, or even now, any class of foreigners who were extremely obnoxious to the London mob, and whose external appearance made them remarkable, could have had the same guaranteed liberty that has been insisted on regarding isolated persons or small parties over every part of this metropolis; or could our own Government protect a Chinaman in the remotest of our Colonies from such the protection of the law. We have had too many instances lately before our eyes of the difficulty of protecting individuals in the British Colonies against the unreasoning demands upon the Chinese magistracies. Such protection against the effects of general popular excitement, and the law which is to be found in a very few highly-civilized countries where the great mass of the people are its supporters, and no amount of mere physical force at the disposal of the authorities can supply its place.

In times gone by, the Europeans found in the basking on the river sufficient recreation and amusement to satisfy their minds, and they were restrained themselves to this amusement we read no complaints of their being molested. More than this must not be looked for in Canton. The circumstances of the case, however, do not warrant our unreasonable demands upon the Chinese magistracies. Such protection against the effects of general popular excitement, and the law which is to be found in a very few highly-civilized countries where the great mass of the people are its supporters, and no amount of mere physical force at the disposal of the authorities can supply its place.

If the views of Europeans were confined to what is practicable, namely, the safe conduct of trade, and the enjoyment of these limited pleasures which experience has shown are always compatible with the suitable observances of the place, a steamer stationed off the factories would answer every end; and the other-expected requests of the merchants for this moderate amount of protection, and no longer to be neglected. Nothing can be thought proper than the idea that any chastisement inflicted upon the mob of Canton can render the constant presence of the British troops in the city necessary. It would be for the sake of the Chinese to be restrained by the law, who have no right to be in it, and would look forward with satisfaction to the departure of the British troops from the city. This class would be joined by the floating population and villagers in the neighbourhood, who can easily get out of the way of any party who should be in the city. The Chinese classes are likely to be kept out by the "moral impression" expected from the surprise of a few empty or unidentifiable boats, and the arising excitement, nor are they to be deterred from committing acts of violence during the absence of the steamer by any fears of retributive vengeance on their return.

It is to be hoped that the removal of the British troops from Canton to its seat at Canton to some more favoured place as the best solution of the present difficulties, but they are underappreciate the hold which any city has on a trade which is the life of the nation. It is to be hoped that the removal of the British troops from Canton to its seat at Canton to some more favoured place as the best solution of the present difficulties, but they are underappreciate the hold which any city has on a trade which is the life of the nation. It is to be hoped that the removal of the British troops from Canton to its seat at Canton to some more favoured place as the best solution of the present difficulties, but they are underappreciate the hold which any city has on a trade which is the life of the nation.

FRANCE.

The Monitor publishes a proclamation of the Mayor of Paris, M. Armand Marrast, informing the citizens that the electoral lists should be closed at midnight on the 20th, that the election should commence at six o'clock in the morning of the 23rd, and the poll remains open until nine o'clock p.m., and only re-opened on the 24th. The result will be continued on that day, from six o'clock a.m. till ten o'clock p.m., and the counting of the votes is to commence at seven o'clock a.m. on the 25th.

This is added a document which proves the general approval which the Republic has met to be represented exclusively in the Convention.—

"Let the country people everywhere join the inhabitants of the towns; and the latter, and the latter, in the name of all and for the common good, conquer the principle of a noble and happy future. Everywhere the cause of the people is dear; everywhere are the interests of the poor and the oppressed; everywhere is the Republic full at Paris; it will not only fall in France, but in the entire world, which has its eyes fixed upon us, and is busily struggling for its emancipation."

On the 16th, the National Guards and Guards Mobile fraternized; and the election of officers was completed.

The Presse observes, that the 16th of April is the date of the finest day the Republic can boast of, preceded by an imprudent manifestation, rose in one body, animated both old and new by one and the same spirit, by one and the same will. The National Guard has taken in hand the cause of order, of the free liberty of Government, and of the Republic itself, which could not have resisted certain experiments.

On Sunday, the 16th, 320,000 Guards National and Guards Mobile cheered the Government, France, and the Republic, and shouted "Down with the Communists! Down with Blanqui and Cabot!" This manifestation of adherence to the present state of affairs was deemed marks of great rejoicing.

The Democratique Pacifique says that the object of the meeting of the friends of M. Blanc, in the Champs Elysees, to the number of 4,000 or 5,000, was to proceed to the Hotel de Ville and to present a petition of the Provisional Government; but that on arriving at the Place de la Revolution, they were stopped by the National Guard of the suburbs and were dispersed.

The Presse says, that towards half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, whilst the National Guard filed the open space in front of the Hotel de Ville, M. Lanterne and Cremieux were perceived at one of the windows of that building, when

instantly, and a fire of shot and the troops placed their bayonets on their bayonets, and the air re-echoed with cries of "Vive Lamartine!" "Vive the Government Provisional!" A moment afterwards M. Louis Blanc appeared at another window, when a few cheers were raised, but much less spontaneous and general.

There are now hundred clubs at Paris; they meet daily to the number of 80,000 persons, discussing public affairs, and preparing resolutions. France is at this point in quiet, while the departments are disturbed.

The journals begin to criticize with severity some of the acts of Ministers. Among the adversaries of the detestable doctrine of communism we find our pleasant contemporary the Charivari, who rallies M. Louis Blanc upon his anxiety without ceasing to quarrel with the idea of M. Louis Blanc to equalize the income of the working classes, our facetious friend observes that, driven to a corner, M. Louis Blanc had declared that "the moment when all the travailleurs Francais should receive an equal retribution for their labours, he would himself accept the maximum proposed—five francs per day—and would not ask for a centime more." Referring to the idea of M. Louis Blanc to equalize the income of the working classes, our facetious friend observes that, driven to a corner, M. Louis Blanc had declared that "the moment when all the travailleurs Francais should receive an equal retribution for their labours, he would himself accept the maximum proposed—five francs per day—and would not ask for a centime more."

The Archbishop of Paris had authorized a collection in all the churches of his diocese, on Friday, in favour of the wives and children of the Poles, who had left France to reconquer the independence of Poland.

During some time, several houses of the capital were observed to be decorated with tricoloured flags. A magnificent display of illumination to the Republic in which, in the evening, the Denon, the Pacifico—namely, that those houses were decorated by the occupiers in gratitude to their landlords for abandoning all claim to the rent which fell due on the 1st instant.

The Provisional Government is invited by the Committee of the Club of the Revolution.

To take possession of the Bank of France, which under the present circumstances, cannot render the service required of it.

To take possession of the insurance companies, a subject upon which two ordinances granting privileges to certain companies inserted in the Monitor gave rise to an energetic protest.

To take possession of all railroads.

To take possession of all mines and minerals; and of all canals.

The Government is likewise invited to create forthwith paper money of a small nominal value, such as is current in Germany, in Great Britain, and in Russia. This paper to be guaranteed by the crown lands (estimated at two milliards and a half) and by the father's recommendation to render the homage due to the God of Godfrey Cavaignac, his statue be inaugurated at the Pantheon.

The documents found are further called on to publish the contents found in two portfolios in the study of Louis Philippe, by which so many have been compromised who are now soliciting to be elected members of the National Assembly.

A few days since, the revolution produced, we are told, a more serious impression in the French capital than it has since excited. Very many circumstances conspired to produce this feeling. The falling off of the revenue—the decay of trade—the constantly occurring violation of legitimate property—the outpouring of the Government for their support—the flight from the capital of nearly all the rich natives, as well as foreigners—the danger of foreign wars—the daily occurrence of disorders in the departments—the growing exasperation of parties, especially in the clubs of the metropolis, much of it ascribed to the intrigues of the disaffected—these severally tended to produce a gloom which we refer to as the imminence of the elections, which the various matters we have recapitulated predisposed the public to regard with feelings of awe and alarm.

The Monitor of the 17th contains a decree, placing on the retired list 33 generals of division, 27 colonels of brigades, 25 colonels, and 5 lieutenant-colonels.

(From a Correspondent of the Times.) Paris, 11 O'clock, on Tuesday, April 18.

Our tranquillity has not been long-lived. As I mentioned in my letter of yesterday evening that M. Blanc was said to have stated in his club on Sunday night that a momentary triumph only had been gained (by the National Guards and the authorities) over "the people" (meaning the ultra Republicans and Communists). At 5 o'clock this morning, with unusual calm and vigour, by 8 o'clock there were 1,000 National Guards in the neighbourhood of the Opera, their numbers increasing every minute. At 8 o'clock a patrol of 50 National Guards of the 2nd Legion marched in the direction of the Tuilleries. In a quarter of an hour afterwards the main body of the Legion, which amounted to upwards of 2,000 men, however, the same direction. Up to 9 o'clock, the reason prevailed. Heavy patrols (of 500 men each) were marching through the streets and boulevards at brief intervals. A powerful man—a man's assistant apparently—was arrested on the Boulevard, and sent to the guard-house, under an escort for having cried, "Vivent les Communistes!" for holding inflammatory language. Most of the shops are shut, and as you will readily believe, the utmost agitation and anxiety prevail. It is stated that all the clubs are on the move. The state of agitation and alarm, continued up to 10 o'clock, when an order arrived for dismissing the National Guards, who immediately broke up, and thus ended for the moment a movement which during four or five hours had kept one-half of Paris in the most intense agitation and alarm, and which it is feared could only be terminated by a sanguinary collision.

The pupils of the Polytechnic School, on being told that the Provisional Government was in danger, immediately repaired to the Hotel de Ville to place themselves at its disposal. M. Lamartine addressed them as follows:—"We have been apprised that it was contemplated to attack the Provisional Government. A Committee of Public Safety had been proclaimed in its place, and an attempt was made to be made to Paris, and in the hands of the army amongst its ranks, as well as in the opinion of the country. We know well that on the first intimation of such an attempt all the good citizens would rally to defend us. Your sole presence, your sole proceeding, is a manifestation highly honourable for us, and more than sufficient for order and the government."

The delegates of the Government in London, in which they protested against the colonists directed against them, in consequence of their manifestation on Sunday, and declared that their sole object in assembling at the Champ de Mars had been to elect fourteen officers of the staff of the National Guard; to discuss various points relative to the organization of labour; and finally, to offer the Provisional Government their cooperation against the reactionary party. They disclaim all intention of overturning the Government and substituting in its place citizen Blanc.

The delegates of the workmen, who met on the same day at the Hippodrome, also protested against the same calamities.

Notwithstanding these protests, it is clear that the attempt on the Hotel de Ville was made and would have been successful but for the alacrity of the Parisians. The general was beaten in all quarters of Paris, and in the battle of the 12th of June, and with such effect that before 12 o'clock 50,000 National Guards were concentrated on the Hotel de Ville and supported by some pieces of cannon. Along the quays, the Boulevards, and the other principal streets on the north side of the river were assembled 160,000 men, including 40,000 of the National Guard of the banlieu (suburbs), and 20,000 of the National Guards mobilized. Moreover, they were provided with food for men has rarely been seen. The attempt of "the trades" to rally to the Hotel de Ville was nevertheless made; but when they had arrived near to the Pont Neuf they found a dense mass of National Guards, rather "fighting air," who refused them permission to go further, and there the greater portion of them were killed.

Tuesday was but a repetition of Sunday's alarm. The trades did meet, and too considerable numbers not merely in the Champ de Mars, but at the Hippodrome at the Barriere de Flandre. The former was the larger assemblage, and comprised 12,000 or 15,000 men, under, it is said, the direction of M. Blanqui himself. The meeting in the Champs Elysees, is said to have been presided over by M. Cabot. From those points they were to proceed, and did actually attempt to proceed, to the Hotel de Ville to demand the instant changes in the government proposed by the Provisional Government.

The trades were called on to publish the contents found in two portfolios in the study of Louis Philippe, by which so many have been compromised who are now soliciting to be elected members of the National Assembly.

The Monitor of the 17th contains a decree, placing on the retired list 33 generals of division, 27 colonels of brigades, 25 colonels, and 5 lieutenant-colonels.

(From a Correspondent of the Times.) Paris, 11 O'clock, on Tuesday, April 18.

Our tranquillity has not been long-lived. As I mentioned in my letter of yesterday evening that M. Blanc was said to have stated in his club on Sunday night that a momentary triumph only had been gained (by the National Guards and the authorities) over "the people" (meaning the ultra Republicans and Communists). At 5 o'clock this morning, with unusual calm and vigour, by 8 o'clock there were 1,000 National Guards in the neighbourhood of the Opera, their numbers increasing every minute. At 8 o'clock a patrol of 50 National Guards of the 2nd Legion marched in the direction of the Tuilleries. In a quarter of an hour afterwards the main body of the Legion, which amounted to upwards of 2,000 men, however, the same direction. Up to 9 o'clock, the reason prevailed. Heavy patrols (of 500 men each) were marching through the streets and boulevards at brief intervals. A powerful man—a man's assistant apparently—was arrested on the Boulevard, and sent to the guard-house, under an escort for having cried, "Vivent les Communistes!" for holding inflammatory language. Most of the shops are shut, and as you will readily believe, the utmost agitation and anxiety prevail. It is stated that all the clubs are on the move. The state of agitation and alarm, continued up to 10 o'clock, when an order arrived for dismissing the National Guards, who immediately broke up, and thus ended for the moment a movement which during four or five hours had kept one-half of Paris in the most intense agitation and alarm, and which it is feared could only be terminated by a sanguinary collision.

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The Monitor of the 17th contains a decree, placing on the retired list 33 generals of division, 27 colonels of brigades, 25 colonels, and 5 lieutenant-colonels.

DRUGS.—The following goods are recorded in the life of this extraordinary man. A few of them are particularly noteworthy. His aberration of intellect, while waiting in the park, he suddenly passed before a myriad of oak, green and flowering to the lower branches, he noticed and leaves at the moment, and pointing to it, said, "I shall be like that tree—I shall die at the top." In noticing this incident, Sir Walter Scott observed, "Many are the touching sentiments which the Doan uttered, but, I think, in simple pathos, is superior to them all."

EDUCATION OF THE POOR.—The following is an extract from a speech recently delivered by Dr W. B. Hodgson, of Manchester, at an annual meeting of the Mechanics' Institute at, Bury, in Lancashire. "I was much amused the other day by the story of an Irishman, who had piled a number of old hats in the window of his abode—antiques to the light, as he called them—and when asked by a gentleman why he did not admit the light, he said, 'Faith, your honour, the truth is, I'm not fit to be seen in it.' Now, there were many not fit to be seen in the light, but once let the sun of knowledge shine into their abodes, let the people feel the ignorance in which they existed, and no doubt they would let the light in, and no longer remain in the poor that they should be educated. I believe it will not only be beneficial to the poor that they should be educated, but to the rich also. So long as the different classes are possessors of the same facilities—so long as they live together in the same towns, and are bound to gether by the same relationships—so long as the conditions of the rich is to a great extent dependent upon the poor—it is obviously to the interest of the former that the latter should be educated."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

AT HONGKONG.

June, 23, *Torrington*, Riddles, from Cumingkong.

June, 21, *Genoeta* [Portuguese], Marques, from Singapore 27th May.

DEPARTURES.

FROM HONGKONG.

June, 23, *Queen*, Huton, Shanghai.

24, *P. & O. Co.'s Str. Braganza*, Potts, Ceylon.

24, *H. M. Str. Medea*, Commander Mason, Shanghai.

25, *Nymph*, Landers, Bombay.

25, *Dos Hermanos* [Spanish], Salado, Manila.

26, *Corsair* [steamer], Soanes, Canton.

27, *Sarah Louisa*, Oldham, Shanghai.

27, *Torrington*, Riddles, Shanghai.

FROM AMOY.

18, *Iantha* [Am.], Johnson, Singapore.

PASSENGERS.

Per P. & O. Co.'s Str. *Braganza*,—For Southampton—Captain Loring, R. N.; Messrs R. Digges, T. Platt, and A. Agassiz. For Gibraltar—Señor D. Creus, Spanish Government Messenger. For Suze—Señor Belda.

Per H. M. Str. *Medea*,—His Excellency, Samuel George Bonham, Esquire; and Mr T. Wade.

SHIPPING IN CHINA.

VESSELS OF WAR.

Ship	At	From	Masters	Consignees
H. M. Ship <i>Cambrian</i>	Hongkong	36	Guns	Commanders J. H. Plunledge, Acting Captain Morris.
Ship <i>Melampus</i>	Amoy	42	Guns	Captain Campbell, &c.
Brig <i>Columbine</i>	Amoy	24	Guns	Commander D. Hey.
Sloop <i>Scot</i>	Foochow	16	Guns	Commander F. E. Johnston.
H. C. Steamer <i>Pinto</i>	Canton	4	Guns	Lieut. Comd'g G. J. Airey, R.N.
H. M. Brig <i>Children</i>	Shanghai	4	Guns	Commander J. G. Pimant.
Brig <i>Seige</i>	"	19	Guns	Commander T. A. Campbell.
Steamer <i>Medea</i>	"	4	Guns	Commander T. H. Mason.
Ship <i>Aligator</i>	Hongkong	—	Hospital	Doctor Bankier.
Ship <i>Minden</i>	"	—	Stores	"

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Ship	At	From	Masters	Consignees
<i>Andax</i> , schooner	Hongkong	140	Sullivan	Jardine, Matheson and co.
<i>Brig Columbine</i>	"	201	Kettlewell	Jardine, Matheson and co.
<i>Crown</i> , brig	"	161	D'Buschae	P. & D. N. Camm and co.
<i>Corsair</i> , steamer	"	316	Murray	Melwen and co.
<i>Edra</i> , barque	"	345	Yarnst. Jr.	Burd, Lange and co.
<i>Guardian</i> , barque	"	490	Wickham	Burd, Lange and co.
<i>Harbinger</i> , barque	"	327	Canahish	Holliday, Wise and co.
<i>Hudson</i> , ship	"	351	Findley	Macfarlan and co.
<i>Edra</i> , schooner	"	153	Madachane	Doan and co.
<i>Julia</i> , barque	"	444	Watson	Doan and co.
<i>Maggie</i> , brig	"	186	Jonas	Hagen and co.
<i>Parthener</i> , barque	"	368	Miller	Fischer and co.
<i>Sanchar</i> , barque	"	351	Brews	Fischer and co.
<i>Ambar</i> , ship	Whampoa	350	Robson	Order.
<i>Anno</i> , Malacca, barque	"	316	Thompson	Doan and co.
<i>Arcton</i> , brig	"	323	Thompson	Nye, Parlin and co.
<i>Bolivar</i> , barque	"	381	Murray	Turner and co.
<i>Behaim</i> , ship	"	618	Taylor	Henderson, Watson and co.
<i>Charles</i> , schooner	"	112	Wells	Doan and co.
<i>Charley</i> , barque	"	385	Newberry	Holliday, Wise and co.
<i>Constant</i> , barque	"	535	Garnock	Turner and co.
<i>Dawn</i> , ship	"	509	Langley	Turner and co.
<i>Edra</i> , ship	"	574	Gibson	Dixon, Gray and co.
<i>Duchess of Argyll</i> , ship	"	657	Phillips	Turner and co.
<i>Greene</i> , barque	"	511	Langford	Turner and co.
<i>Hecker</i> , brig	"	147	Rockhart	Turner and co.
<i>Hindaco</i> , ship	"	511	Wes	Dixon, Gray and co.
<i>Lindsay</i> , ship	"	573	Campbell	Lindsay and co.
<i>Isabella</i> , schooner	"	514	Clark	Jardine, Matheson and co.
<i>John</i> , schooner	"	449	Madonald	Turner and co.
<i>Quincy</i> , schooner	"	84	Belting	Cowajee Spoojee Langran.
<i>Sir Edward Ryan</i> , barque	"	380	Prigg	Murray and co.
<i>William Wilson</i> , barque	"	407	Shaw	Doan and co.
<i>Vladipala</i> , schooner	Macao	175	Wolf	Order.
<i>Amoy Packet</i> , schooner	Shanghai	140	Napier	Byrne, Muir and co.
<i>Chertin</i> , barque	"	231	Robertson	Byrne, Muir and co.
<i>Devin</i> , schooner	"	335	King	Jardine, Matheson and co.
<i>Dumfries</i> , ship	"	484	Green	Boutard and co.
<i>Edra</i> , barque	"	320	Pagan	Lindsay and co.
<i>Lady Sale</i> , barque	"	386	Swan	Order.
<i>Largest</i> , ship	"	614	Towling	Thomas Ripley and co.
<i>Manapa</i> , schooner	"	172	Janney	Jardine, Matheson and co.
<i>Orange</i> , schooner	"	325	Janney	Jardine, Matheson and co.
<i>Quary</i> , barque	"	419	Hinton	Turner and co.
<i>Sarah Louisa</i> , brig	"	355	Oldham	Rathbone, Worthington and co.
<i>Seal</i> , schooner	"	439	Robertson	W. Davidson.
<i>Torrington</i> , schooner	"	414	Robertson	Jardine, Matheson and co.
<i>Caroline</i> , schooner	Amoy	60	Woods	Winnell and co.
<i>Gaselle</i> , schooner	"	120	Drewitt	Jardine, Matheson and co.
<i>Isabella</i> , barque	"	324	Spence	James Tall.
<i>William Jardine</i> , ship	"	324	Spence	James Tall.
<i>Atel</i> , barque	E. Coast	37	Burt	Doan and co.
<i>Zephyr</i> , schooner	"	149	Wilson	Doan and co.

ARRIVALS.

AT HONGKONG.

June, 23, *Torrington*, Riddles, from Cumingkong.

June, 21, *Genoeta* [Portuguese], Marques, from Singapore 27th May.

DEPARTURES.

FROM HONGKONG.

June, 23, *Queen*, Huton, Shanghai.

24, *P. & O. Co.'s Str. Braganza*, Potts, Ceylon.

24, *H. M. Str. Medea*, Commander Mason, Shanghai.

25, *Nymph*, Landers, Bombay.

25, *Dos Hermanos* [Spanish], Salado, Manila.

26, *Corsair* [steamer], Soanes, Canton.

27, *Sarah Louisa*, Oldham, Shanghai.

27, *Torrington*, Riddles, Shanghai.

FROM AMOY.

18, *Iantha* [Am.], Johnson, Singapore.

PASSENGERS.

Per P. & O. Co.'s Str. *Braganza*,—For Southampton—Captain Loring, R. N.; Messrs R. Digges, T. Platt, and A. Agassiz. For Gibraltar—Señor D. Creus, Spanish Government Messenger. For Suze—Señor Belda.

Per H. M. Str. *Medea*,—His Excellency, Samuel George Bonham, Esquire; and Mr T. Wade.

SHIPPING IN CHINA.

VESSELS OF WAR.

Ship	At	From	Masters	Consignees
H. M. Ship <i>Cambrian</i>	Hongkong	36	Guns	Commanders J. H. Plunledge, Acting Captain Morris.
Ship <i>Melampus</i>	Amoy	42	Guns	Captain Campbell, &c.
Brig <i>Columbine</i>	Amoy	24	Guns	Commander D. Hey.
Sloop <i>Scot</i>	Foochow	16	Guns	Commander F. E. Johnston.
H. C. Steamer <i>Pinto</i>	Canton	4	Guns	Lieut. Comd'g G. J. Airey, R.N.
H. M. Brig <i>Children</i>	Shanghai	4	Guns	Commander J. G. Pimant.
Brig <i>Seige</i>	"	19	Guns	Commander T. A. Campbell.
Steamer <i>Medea</i>	"	4	Guns	Commander T. H. Mason.
Ship <i>Aligator</i>	Hongkong	—	Hospital	Doctor Bankier.
Ship <i>Minden</i>	"	—	Stores	"

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Ship	At	From	Masters	Consignees
<i>Andax</i> , schooner	Hongkong	140	Sullivan	Jardine, Matheson and co.
<i>Brig Columbine</i>	"	201	Kettlewell	Jardine, Matheson and co.
<i>Crown</i> , brig	"	161	D'Buschae	P. & D. N. Camm and co.
<i>Corsair</i> , steamer	"	316	Murray	Melwen and co.
<i>Edra</i> , barque	"	345	Yarnst. Jr.	Burd, Lange and co.
<i>Guardian</i> , barque	"	490	Wickham	Burd, Lange and co.
<i>Harbinger</i> , barque	"	327	Canahish	Holliday, Wise and co.
<i>Hudson</i> , ship	"	351	Findley	Macfarlan and co.
<i>Edra</i> , schooner	"	153	Madachane	Doan and co.
<i>Julia</i> , barque	"	444	Watson	Doan and co.
<i>Maggie</i> , brig	"	186	Jonas	Hagen and co.
<i>Parthener</i> , barque	"	368	Miller	Fischer and co.
<i>Sanchar</i> , barque	"	351	Brews	Fischer and co.
<i>Ambar</i> , ship	Whampoa	350	Robson	Order.
<i>Anno</i> , Malacca, barque	"	316	Thompson	Doan and co.
<i>Arcton</i> , brig	"	323	Thompson	Nye, Parlin and co.
<i>Bolivar</i> , barque	"	381	Murray	Turner and co.
<i>Behaim</i> , ship	"	618	Taylor	Henderson, Watson and co.
<i>Charles</i> , schooner	"	112	Wells	Doan and co.
<i>Charley</i> , barque	"	385	Newberry	Holliday, Wise and co.
<i>Constant</i> , barque	"	535	Garnock	Turner and co.
<i>Dawn</i> , ship	"	509	Langley	Turner and co.
<i>Edra</i> , ship	"	574	Gibson	Dixon, Gray and co.
<i>Duchess of Argyll</i> , ship	"	657	Phillips	Turner and co.
<i>Greene</i> , barque	"	511	Langford	Turner and co.
<i>Hecker</i> , brig	"	147	Rockhart	Turner and co.
<i>Hindaco</i> , ship	"	511	Wes	Dixon, Gray and co.
<i>Lindsay</i> , ship	"	573	Campbell	Lindsay and co.
<i>Isabella</i> , schooner	"	514	Clark	Jardine, Matheson and co.
<i>John</i> , schooner	"	449	Madonald	Turner and co.
<i>Quincy</i> , schooner	"	84	Belting	Cowajee Spoojee Langran.
<i>Sir Edward Ryan</i> , barque	"	380	Prigg	Murray and co.
<i>William Wilson</i> , barque	"	407	Shaw	Doan and co.
<i>Vladipala</i> , schooner	Macao	175	Wolf	Order.
<i>Amoy Packet</i> , schooner	Shanghai	140	Napier	Byrne, Muir and co.
<i>Chertin</i> , barque	"	231	Robertson	Byrne, Muir and co.
<i>Devin</i> , schooner	"	335	King	Jardine, Matheson and co.
<i>Dumfries</i> , ship	"	484	Green	Boutard and co.
<i>Edra</i> , barque	"	320	Pagan	Lindsay and co.
<i>Lady Sale</i> , barque	"	386	Swan	Order.
<i>Largest</i> , ship	"	614	Towling	Thomas Ripley and co.
<i>Manapa</i> , schooner	"	172	Janney	Jardine, Matheson and co.
<i>Orange</i> , schooner	"	325	Janney	Jardine, Matheson and co.
<i>Quary</i> , barque	"	419	Hinton	Turner and co.
<i>Sarah Louisa</i> , brig	"	355	Oldham	Rathbone, Worthington and co.
<i>Seal</i> , schooner	"	439	Robertson	W. Davidson.
<i>Torrington</i> , schooner	"	414	Robertson	Jardine, Matheson and co.
<i>Caroline</i> , schooner	Amoy	60	Woods	Winnell and co.
<i>Gaselle</i> , schooner	"	120	Drewitt	Jardine, Matheson and co.
<i>Isabella</i> , barque	"	324	Spence	James Tall.
<i>William Jardine</i> , ship	"	324	Spence	James Tall.
<i>Atel</i> , barque	E. Coast	37	Burt	Doan and co.
<i>Zephyr</i> , schooner	"	149	Wilson	Doan and co.

SHIPPING IN CHINA.—Continued.

Ship	At	From	Masters	Consignees
<i>Portuguese</i>	Macao	150	Almeida	Pedro Lourenço d'Almeida.
<i>Brigand</i> , brig	"	151	Manquea	Isidro Lopez d'Almeida.
<i>Genoeta</i> , barque	"	152	"	Isidro Lopez d'Almeida.
<i>Amieida</i> , barque	Macao	300	Teyag	Order.
<i>Constancia</i> , brig	Amoy	134	Stewart	Byrne, Muir and co.
<i>Valos</i> , barque	"	270	Cortina	James Tall.
<i>Sunaira</i> , barque	Dacca	120	Velman	Bush and co.
<i>Sylphida</i> , schooner	Hongkong	276	Stewart	Jardine, Matheson and co.
<i>Daniel</i>	"	"	"	"
<i>Emily</i> , barque	Hongkong	44	Hansen	Rawle, Duns and co.
<i>Mary</i> , barque	"	35	Smith	Rawle, Duns and co.
<i>Ann</i> , barque	N. E. Coast	121	Sewell	Rawle, Duns and co.
<i>Peruvia</i>	"	177	Laurencel	Nye, Parkin and co.
<i>Pacific</i> , brig	Hongkong	130	Moran	William Pastau and co.
<i>Hawaiian</i>	"	"	"	"
<i>Julian</i> , schooner	"	"	"	"

(Store Ships.)

Ship	At	From	Masters	Consignees
<i>Bonaparte</i> [Hornet], ship	Hongkong	850	Coates	Jardine, Matheson and co.
<i>Fort William</i> , ship	"	1214	Miller	J. A. Odling, P. & O. Co.'s Agents.
<i>John Barry</i> , ship	"	328	Stewart	Doan and co.
<i>Amieida</i> [Portuguese], brig	Camrmooc	353	Endicott, J. B.	Russell and co.
<i>Falcon</i> , ship	"	379	Barque	Jardine, Matheson and co.
<i>Hyacin</i> , barque	"	377	"	Murrow and co.
<i>Isabella</i> [Robertson], barque	"	352	Reilly	D. Sassoon Sons and co.
<i>Lady Hayes</i> , barque	"	379	Langley	Augustine Eberd and co.
<i>Linnets</i> , brig	"	119	Jamieson	Cowajee Spoojee Langran.
<i>Royal Exchange</i> , brig	"	153	Smirton	D. & M. Ruttenberg and co.
<i>Seahorse</i> , barque	"	389	Hall	Doan and co.
<i>Sea Horse</i> , brig	"	317	Wilson	Pentonjee Framjee Camm and co.
<i>Warlock</i> , brig	Namoo	337	Mann	Doan and co.
<i>Acorn</i> , schooner	"	257	Smith	Jardine, Matheson and co.
<i>Lord Amherst</i> , ship	Amoy	328	Bell	Doan and co.
<i>Mahmoodes</i> , barque	"	337	Milla	Jardine, Matheson and co.
<i>Royalist</i> , schooner	"	141	Browning	Byrne, Muir and co.
<i>Arcton</i> , schooner	"	101	Robertson	Carroll Mils.
<i>Harlequin</i> , brig	East Coast	393	Crawford	Jardine, Matheson and co.
<i>Louisa</i> , barque	"	277	Woodrow	Doan and co.
<i>Faust</i> , schooner	"	101	Brimblecom	Russell and co.
<i>Anita</i> , brig	Foot-coo	919	Fry	Doan and co.
<i>Vixen</i> , schooner	"	103	Roope	Jardine, Matheson and co.
<i>Amson</i> , ship	Wooching	443	Cleaverly	Macfarlan and co.
<i>Black Dog</i> , schooner	"	170	Deane	D. Sassoon Sons and co.
<i>Carroll</i> , brig	"	172	Cassella	D. & M. Ruttenberg and co.
<i>Dido</i> , schooner	"	337	Wade	Doan and co.
<i>Emily Jane</i> , ship	"	417	Wade	Turner and co.
<i>Commander D. Hey</i> , ship	"	406	Barbet	Jardine, Matheson and co.
<i>Masque</i> , barque	"	336	Chapp	Cowajee Spoojee Langran.
<i>Saige</i> [Am.], brig	"	198	Endicott, W.	Augustine Eberd and co.
<i>Tina</i> , schooner	"	151	Lacy	Pentonjee Framjee Camm and co.
<i>William Hughes</i> [Am.], brig	"	211	Grundy	Doan and co.
<i>William V. L.</i> , barque	"	194	Thompson	Lindsay and co.
<i>Hellas</i> , schooner	Lookong	308	Gutwell	Jardine, Matheson and co.
<i>Ternate</i> , barque	"	379	Friesman	Doan and co.

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