





berg of Austria. The King of Prussia is now accused of intriguing to get himself named to the supreme power, and is even hinted that the war against Austria is made for the mere purpose of adding to the sixteen votes of Schleswig-Holstein to the Russian interest in the Parliament at Frankfurt—a degree of profligacy almost beyond belief. An assembly elected under popular influences is about to sit in Berlin, and the King will probably have enough to do to look to himself. As it is, he cannot insure the safety of his brother, now in England, should he venture to return to Berlin, while he continues as he now is, the emperor of the late system—the object of mob-persecution. The Schleswig-Holstein affair is not terminated, nor is it at its end. The Norwegians have marched 8,000 men, the greatest number they have the power to send out of the country without an act of the Storting, to join the Swedish troops who are advancing to the aid of Denmark. There is a July Scandinavian spirit rising in opposition to the Treaty, and though we are told that peace-peace there seems to be the probability of peace for every day, the darker passions grow yet darker, as the parties annoy and injure each other. Great pain is felt at the conduct of England, and it is believed that Russia will avail herself of our apathy for the establishment of her own interests in the north. It is even said that a Russian fleet has sailed in aid of Denmark.

In the agitated state of Europe, we have scarcely a word for the American states. The unbounded excitement which Jonathan's article has kindled in the "Rotten Old Europe" has rather hushed its tone of triumph since it has been discovered that Ireland is not a confederation of four independent republics, and that the Queen of England sits (like her heart) lightly on the throne, and the citizen-charterists are not yet lords of the ascendant. Nay, it is a "States"—man—who predicts the almost immediate return of France to the condition of a moderate republic. The unbounded excitement which recently distinguished our transatlantic friends, the great republic of Lafayette, is at the worst possible rebel according to M. Blanqui and his adherents. Meanwhile, President Polk proposes to make another Mexico of Yucatan, for fear England should make possession of it. It appears, however, that the Indians have driven out the whites, and resumed their ancient reign in that Peninsula; and all Polk's subjects are busy in the necessary arrangements for leaving or re-occupying him. The Whig convention meets at Philadelphia, and that of the Democrats at Baltimore, and the whole union is alive with the declensions. The treaty with Mexico is mere paper; the government, if it may be called such, rests at Queretaro, and only thinks of delaying or defeating the treaty. The question is, will it ever be ratified?

The Court has been full of his throughout the fortnight. The black and past has been summoned to their sovereign in their several chapters. The Queen has held a court and a levée, at which, by-the-way, the fabrics of natives texture have been chiefly worn. The fourth princess of the royal family has been christened in state. The Queen has acted as sponsor to a daughter of the Duke of Sutherland, with a corresponding ceremonial; and the infant Oria, at both houses, Jenny Lind and a certain Mrs. and Mrs. Garcia, have been christened in the same manner. The Chinese Junk, which we have honoured with Her Majesty's presence. We need not add, therefore, that all is well at Court.

The movement to amend the Reform Bill has such countenance in Marylande as that of Lord Dudley Stuart and Sir B. Hall, and in Finsbury of its members, Mr. Wakley and Mr. Duncombe. It is nearly the same in the other metropolitan boroughs. Meetings have been held, in which the Radicals of the "Cobden and Cartwright school" began the attack, and passed resolutions greatly in advance, and introduced by speeches in derision of the once popular Reform Bill, now in its sixteenth year. The work is then taken up by the Chartists, who either ingeniously amend, or wholly alter, the moderate resolutions, and get their own ulterior views adopted. When their manoeuvres are successful, the result is called "a manifestation of the grand coalition between the working and the middle classes," and a formidable party is thus gradually growing up. It is growing out of the moderate reformers, who will go to strengthen Mr. Hume's party. The Vincentis and the Ernest Joneses will rule the lower and broader movement. The extreme length to which the liberals go makes their stopping short of Chartism ridiculous; and we must confess, that, in the meetings we have attended, the Chartists have had greatly the better of the middle class opponents, who go in principle as far as they, but stop short in act. It is in the conservative and ministerial; in fact, for the ministerial parties in the metropolitan, to meet the Chartists, and the more dangerous, because less consistent and less avowed, Democrats, who call themselves by softer names, but whom the Chartists are rapidly absorbing.

To-day the Parliament makes a holiday, and by direct motion goes to "the Derby." The Parliamentary history of the fortnight is not unimportant. In the House of Lords, on the night of the 8th inst., Lord Stanley secured the Speaker's resignation. The party themselves had not proceeded, and they showed that it was not Lord John Russell said. It was not that Mr. Bulwer, having received a private letter, was to seek an opportunity of imparting its contents to, and impressing its precepts upon, the Duke of Somerset; but the contrary, he was distinctly directed to communicate the letter to the Spanish minister, and also to the Queen-mother, "Christina, when opportunity offered." In this, he has been guilty of "discrimination" in the matter; and besides, Lord Palmerston had publicly and deliberately approved of that gentleman's proceedings; so that the Marquis of Lansdowne had no ground for insinuating the "indiscretion" of Mr. Bulwer; and Lord John Russell's volunteer defence of Lord Palmerston, at the expense of Mr. Bulwer, only recalls upon the Ministry, that it was quite clear that neither the Premier nor the President of the Council had anything at all of the charge of Stanley's resignation, for which, conversely, they, as well as he, were responsible. In times when a powerful opposition was always ready to take office, a ministry must have been which had been thus exposed; but now

Lord John feels that the difficulty of finding a successor is so great, as to give almost paralysing impulses to his ministry. On the sanitary measure of Lord Ashurst, the ministers are charged with inexorable inflexibility, and there is an opposition to the machinery of the measure as well as a trailizing tendency. The ministry mistake the avowed necessity for some sanitary measure into a universal approval of their own; and they endeavour to meet such opposition as is made to it by the concession of those things which they have pledged themselves to fulfil, instead of by the office of such things as the country condemns. They were to consent to do away with the Commissioners, all but one, and they throw the heat and heat of the work upon the already overladen shoulders of the Commissioner of Woods and Forests. Another curious contending has been brought before Parliament by Lord George Bentinck. The Lord Chamberlain, looking at the treatment of English artists, mechanics, and workmen abroad, and of the terrible misery and want of the poor in the colonies, and the departments at home, has advised Her Majesty to invite, to her court, setting herself the example, to wear only the produce of the British loom. The popularity of this advice delighted the Protectionist party—who congratulated the country on so palpable a reaction—and alarmed the Free Traders with the terrors of retaliation, and the destruction of their principle. Lord John Russell, in reply to Lord George Bentinck, excused himself, and also, and threw the blame on the Lord Chamberlain, as if to such an officer the Premier were amenable. Lord John has strenuously opposed Mr. Cobden's demands for enlargement of the franchise boundaries, and great retrenchments in expenditure. He does not like great measures either from friends or foes. Mr. Urquhart's motion on Portugal—a settled attack on Lord Palmerston, was to come on on Tuesday the 9th, but it was evaded by a count out.

The first measure of last week was Mr. Labouchere's, who, in a committee of the whole House on navigation and regulation of ships and seamen, proposed a plan for the repeal of the Navigation Laws. He gave their history, explained their present provisions, exhibited reasons against their continuance, and then indicated the changes he proposed. Reserving the coast trade and fisheries of Great Britain and the colonies to the sole use of British ships, he would strike the whole of the present system out of the statute book, and throw open the whole navigation of every sort and description—retaining to the Queen, in council, power to put such restriction as might be thought fit upon the navigation of countries that refused to meet us on equal terms. The colonies should regulate their own coasting trade respectively, and the Queen should have ample power to regulate the inter-colonial trade. The British-built shipping, but it must be owned by British owners and manned according to now existing regulations, except as regards apprentices, concerning whom the whole system is to be swept away. Leasars are to be considered British sailors, and owners naturalized in the colonies British owners. Ceylon would be treated like any other British colony. The deep sea fishing would be free to foreigners. The bill was reported to receive a compulsory examination of ship masters, but hoped the voluntary examination would be extended. The light duties and the seamen's fund would be regulated by distinct measures, and there should be a department of mercantile marine, a board of trade, to consist of unpaid officers, presided over by a Lord of the Admiralty. Lord G. Bentinck showed that the advantage of the measure would be to the United States, and the shipping interest would lose a million by it. Mr. Ricardo replied, and said that the ship masters of England are notoriously the least educated and most immoral in the world. Mr. Henley asked how it was that at Lloyd's a British ship was insured at a lower price than foreign vessels. Mr. Mitchell said they insured our better built ships at a cheaper rate, but the less care for cargo was charged higher. The debate was adjourned to Thursday, and then the discussion was again postponed to Monday week, next Monday, the opening to the measure in and out of the House is already great.

Oh Tuesday, Mr. Horman made his charge against the cathedral system, and in a very vigorous speech attacked it. He said that cathedrals, instead of an aid, were a hindrance to religion. In Canterbury and Lincoln, the higher clergy are extravagantly paid, and the working clergy scarcely paid at all. The only clergyman in Canterbury with a fixed living has 3000-4-6; next Monday, he has between 300 and 200; while the clergy of the cathedral absorbed its emoluments, and those of the charities too. He desired to take the superfluity from the cathedrals, and give it to the clergy who worked hard, and were impoverished. Sir R. Inglis defended the cathedrals, as the purest, most religious service that the world ever knew. Neither church nor state, he said, could do fair to rob our corporations from to supply another, and to take the funds from the cathedrals, and give them to the seculars.

Lord John Russell promised a measure on the subject founded on inquiry, and the mover withdrew his motion. On Wednesday, Mr. Bouvier's bill for obtaining sites for Churches in Scotland, was read a second time. Thursday was occupied with a discussion on the Health of Towns Bill, and Friday was devoted to the same subject. The Lords have done very little during the week. The Marquis of Londonderry's question with regard to Spanish pensions and the Bishop of Landaff's proposition on the subject of keeping church livings open, were both satisfactorily explained. The Irish Encumbered Estates Bill was sent down by the Lords, but in the Commons was delayed, because Ministers refused to modify their amendments. The Bill of Mr. Macropool was forwarded to the Commons, by Sir De Lacy O'Connell, whose bill extends the power of voting to householders who have paid rates up to the October of the preceding year, instead of April of the current year, as is the law at present. The Government lawyers have again been baffled by the Irish jurists; and the trial of O'Brien and Meagher have resulted in the dismissal of the

jurors, who agreed to disagree,—the liberality of the attorneys, and the defeat of the Government. The jurists were what is called pecked by the crown lawyers; but in each case two jurors—a Quaker and a Catholic, as it is said—had made up their minds to prevent a verdict. Ten more were taken by Meagher (under the act); and certainly the trial of his associates was exceedingly apparent. The bad management of the jury, however, supplied armour of proof to the Confederates, and all Ireland is mad with joy at their escape. Conciliation Hall and the Confederation have embraced each other, bonfires have blazed upon the main hills, bonfires on the shores, and a triumph has rung out in the cities. The clubs made a demonstration last Sunday in Dublin, and displayed some five thousand men at a public meeting. Mr. Dillon took the chair; and sympathy with Mitchell and Ireland were the leading topics of the speakers. Mr. Meagher said, that if injustices were done to Mitchell, the people would break out in a way to endanger the Government. An address of thanks to the Doyle Club, who sent an address of condolence states, "that although one Confederate law forbids Ireland from letters, and in a convict ship, for the advocacy of their cause, would be the most fatal madness." Her letter proves her to be a perfect partner in her husband's policy. The authorities have failed even in the attempt to prevent tumultuous meetings in the city at night. Dr. Gray, and his brother and some fifty respectable gentlemen, were brought to the police office, charged with violence, and obstructing the police; and in each case, the complaint was dismissed. It would appear that the crown lawyers, and all functionaries were in the Confederate plot. Mr. Devin Reilly was arrested on Monday as guilty of drilling and training armed men at night.

AMERICA (From the Non)

The following private correspondence in the "Times," and "Chronicle," dated New York, May 2, gives a lively picture of the agitation created in America by the late startling events in Europe:—

"It is utterly impossible, (says the Times' letter,) to give you a correct idea of the feeling that prevails in the American community at this time. It is very difficult to form your opinion from the journals that opinion will be incorrect. The revolutions now in progress throughout the world have burst so suddenly upon us, that no American is prepared to say where or when they shall be stayed. All is doubt, mystery, and hesitation. In one view all seem to unite, that is reckless of consequences, to sympathize with and applaud the revolutionists and their doings. In this state of the case an impetus has been given to the public press, and almost without an exception it unites with, or rather takes the lead in, this laudatory process. Are all these professions sincere? Are they honest? I answer, no. The various foreigners who make these solemn declarations in regard to the land of their nativity may be sincere, but the great mass of the Americans are not. Their object is to make political capital; to make use of the naturalized citizen; to obtain his vote and almost without an exception it unites with, or rather takes the lead in, this laudatory process. Are all these professions sincere? Are they honest? I answer, no. The various foreigners who make these solemn declarations in regard to the land of their nativity may be sincere, but the great mass of the Americans are not. Their object is to make political capital; to make use of the naturalized citizen; to obtain his vote and almost without an exception it unites with, or rather takes the lead in, this laudatory process. Are all these professions sincere? Are they honest? I answer, no. The various foreigners who make these solemn declarations in regard to the land of their nativity may be sincere, but the great mass of the Americans are not. 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A sale of Assam Tea, 500 packages took place on the 9th instant, and all sold at high prices. The Deliveries for the month 2,918,839 lbs. The Imports 3,199,510 lbs. — Your obedient Servant, LLOYD, MATHESON & Co. Tea Brokers.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL TEA RETURNS FOR 1847 AND 1848.

Table with columns: Month, London, Consales, Liverpool, Consales. Rows for January to May 1847 and 1848.

(From the Home News, May 24)

LONDON MARKET REPORT.

There is an evident tendency to improvement in the produce market; and as importers have lately exhibited much firmness, prices continue to advance, especially for Sugar, Tea, and Coffee. Indigo, as will be seen, has gone at a decline. Rice continues to be affected by the favourable state of the weather, and the very encouraging prospects of the next harvest, so far as can be judged in this early season. Soluble is liable to fluctuating prices, with a downward tendency, as the ultimate outlet of consumption affords a more pacific aspect. The Money market is quiet, and the rates charged for best commercial paper are from 8 to 34 per cent. The specie held in the Bank of England, by last return, amounted to 18,059,606l.

Cashmere is offering at 50s. but no inquiry for good second and 2s. 6d. has been put out for all other qualities the demand is dull at but for the sale of the goods. Tea - A fair average extent of business has been lately transacted in the better kinds of Hyson, Imperial, and Gunpowders, and full terms are obtaining; the better and old kinds of Congou have been dealt in without change in quotations. The market on the whole seems to have rather an improved tone. At last public sale prices raised - Common round Congou 6 1/2 d.; good com 7 1/2 d. to 8 1/2 d. mid. and good 11 d. to 1s. 1 1/2 d. fine 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; Scented Orange Pekoes 1s. to 1s. 3d for mid. and fine, Plain Orange Pekoes at 7d. to 10d, Plain Scented 11d. to 1s. 3d.; Souchong common 6d. to 7d. 1/2 d. to 1s. 3d.; Souchong 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d.; com. fair 7 1/2 d.; com. Hyson 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d. kind 10d to 1s. 1 1/2 d.; com. Hyson 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d. good 7 1/2 d. to 1s. 2s. 2d. to 3s. 6d. com. Young Hyson 5d. to 1s. good and fine 2s. to 3s. 6d. com. Canton made Imperial 10d. to 1s. mid. and good 1s. 1d. to 1s. 10d. fine 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; com. Canton Gunpowder 1s. to 1s. 2s. mid. and good 1s. 6d. to 2s. 1 1/2 d. and fine 3s. to 4s. 6d.

MANCHESTER MARKET REPORT.

Our home trade demand has been on a rather extensive scale, giving evidence of the generally prosperous state of the country; and should we this year be blessed with an abundant harvest, we do not think it will be going too far to say, that before the close of it we shall find ourselves in a greatly improved position. In the event, however, that the elements essential to a high state of prosperity. The transactions in 40 inch Shirtings have been confined within narrow bounds, and not equal to the production. Prices have declined, during the month, to a trifling extent; more perceptible, however, on the lower ends chiefly taken for the Calcutta market, and which are in excess of produce compared with the higher reeds. Nine-inch Shirtings have been greatly depressed, and may be bought at unprecedentedly low rates, even when compared with most other fabrics. The stocks have been accumulating for some time, and are now heavy. Seven-eighths Printing Cloths have had little inquiry, and are again lower. The absence of our usual Greek demand has thrown considerable quantities of low reeds on the market, which may be purchased at ruinously low rates. Madrasprints continue, as for the month past, in a very dull state; and where transactions have occurred, the prices submitted to have been exceedingly low. Grey Jaconets, although taken in quantity both by the home trade and for the East Indies, are very low in price - 1 1/2 d. a yard down from the rates current some months ago. The demand for Cambrics and Madras has been in very little request. Dometics of all kinds continue depressed, and may be had cheaper by 1/4 d. per yard. Long Cloths are also cheaper, 3d. per piece, and without demand. Fustians continue heavy in stock, and neglected. In Town, with the exception of a few occasional purchases for India and China, but little business has been done, and we have again to notice a rather considerable decline, taking into account the low prices, at which we had previously arrived. For Germany nothing whatever has been done; and for the Levant and Russia the transactions have been very limited. Our market closes heavily, with much anxiety on the part of Spinners to realize.

CALCUTTA.

(From the Overland Calcutta Star, June 2.) MONEY MARKET. CALCUTTA, June 2, 1848. THE MONEY MARKET. - This market exhibits no altered feature since date of our last report. Money continues to be abundant and is readily accessible when good and tangible securities can be offered, but the rigid severity with which we continue to be looked into, shows that little abatement has taken place in the distrust and want of confidence, which have for some time past characterized the times, and tended materially to restrict the operations of general business. Accommodation for commercial purpose can, however, be obtained on very easy terms when security of good and unexceptionable character can be produced, thus leaving the real scarcity is not of money but of such characters for its investment. We were enabled in our last notice a slight improvement in the value of Government paper of the new four and five per cent. These have since their publication of the general depreciation which has taken place in Government Securities, as will be observed by our quotations below. The declines may be attributable principally to the accounts lately received of the state of affairs in the East Indies and the prospect of war held out by the present position of

prospects before embarking in the face of doubts and risks, and carefully augmented by the circumstances of the times. With the single exception of Solupere, every single staple of Export is in a depressed position and prices have generally receded in the absence of demand. Lately some little disposition has shown itself in favor of some of the minor staples of Export and a little better demand has been experienced for Cutch, Jute, Linseed and Hides. Solupere alone commands interest and sells freely, at advancing rates. Raw Silk - This staple continues to lie under neglect and we have no improvements to notice upon our last report. The unfavorable character of the last intelligence from Home has served to repress enquiry for this article. Silk Piece Goods - The market for these goods exhibits extreme dulness and little or no demand exists for them at present. Sugar - Parcels of the new crop Benares now begin to come in more freely but the demand appears to be very far from general. This staple has met with complete neglect in consequence of the unfavorable tenor of London advices; within the last week, however, a better feeling begins to show itself and the article is in a like improved demand, although we have no corresponding advance in prices which may be quoted for 1st Benares new crop Co. Rs. 7-4 to 7-8.

SINGAPORE.

(From the Overland Singapore Free Press, July 1.) REPORT ON THE MARKET. SINGAPORE, 1st July, 1848. The Countess of Eglington, Devo and Christina have arrived from Great Britain during the past Month and brought a very limited supply of Goods. There is little to notice in our present issue beyond the continued depression in business; the very limited sales being made, and the still uncertain state of credit in the Bazar. In Plain Goods the transactions have been on a smaller scale than for many months past. Colored are still in but very partial demand and Twist continues neglected. Produce is abundant. The low prices ruling for Gambier entails a heavy loss on the growers who, if the value continue long as it is at present, must diminish the production. EXCHANGES. - On England. - Private Bills at 6 months sight current at 4s. 4d. a 4d. The Lahan Government has sold 47,000 of its drafts at 30 days sight on the Treasury at 4s. 2 1/2 d. a 4d. - principally at the latter rate. The Oriental Bank is drawing at 4s. 1 1/2 d. a 4d. 2d. at 30 days sight, and at 4s. 3d. a 4d. 6 months sight. Navy Bills selling at 4s. 1d. On Calcutta - Sales at 218 Rs. in payment of Opium - and Private Bills at 221 Rs. On Bombay - Sales at 227 Rs. and a good deal offering still. On China - Unsaleable. Drawers would sell at 3 per cent discount. TONNAGE. - The Countess of Eglington Maria Louisa and Christina are loading for London at 23 10s. a £4 and find Cargo is procured with difficulty. EASTERN ARTICLES. Alum. - Small stock and small demand. Benicou. - None. The new crop may be soon expected to reach the market. Cassia. - Import of a few hundred cases. Holders asking 8 1/2 d. per picul. China Cash. - In some request at 213 a 13d. 800 piculs have been sold at 213 in barter partly

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AT HONGKONG. 14, H. M. Str. Medea, Commander Mason, from Northern Ports, with H. E. the Governor. 14, Victoria (French), Leroy, from Singapore. 14, Dart (Am.) Porter, from Whampoa. 14, P. & O. Co's Str. Pekin, Baker, from Point de Galle 27th June, Penang 4th July, and Singapore 7th July P. M. 17, Zephyr, Wilson, from Cumingmoen. AT MACAO. San Francisco Xavier [Port], Grill, from Singapore. Eric, Dunford, from Singapore 10th June. Aurora (Spanish), from Manila 30th June. AT AMOY. Asia Fide (Spanish), Gordonillo, from Manila. 23, Charles Wigram [Am.] Osborn, from Manila. 23, Louisa, Rozario, from Singapore 10th June. 1, Eria, Dunford, from Macao. 4, Sophia Fraser, Mackellar, from Singapore 15th June. 10, Indian Queen, Vandervloen, from Singapore 17th June. AT SHANGHAI. Magellan, Sproule, from Liverpool 16th March. PASSENGERS. Per P. & O. Co's Str. Pekin, - Honble W. Napier; Messrs Moul, Wiener, S. J. Cooke, and G. Brandes; Senhor Casal. DEPARTURES. FROM HONGKONG. 14, H. M. Brig Mariner, Commander Mathison, Whampoa. 14, Victor (French), Leroy, Whampoa. 15, Maggie, Jones, Singapore and Cape of Good Hope. 15, P. & O. Co's Str. Pekin, Baker, Whampoa. 15, Dart [Am.] Porter, Cumingmoen. 17, Zephyr, Wilson, Cumingmoen. 15, Decon, Langley, Bombay. FROM AMOY. 15, Yolo (Spanish), Cortin, Manila. 29, Clarendon [Am.], Eatlesterbrook, Singapore. 29, Constante (Spanish), Santa Maria, Manila. 6, Nimrod, Espinasse, Sydney. 12, Asia Fide (Spanish), Gordonillo, Manila. 18, Eria, Daoford, Shanghai. ENGLISH SHIPPING. ARRIVALS - May 9, Albert Edward, Downward, from Shanghai 14th Dec., Liverpool; Oh Edward, Blund, do, 25th do, Dublin, Wexford, do, 27th do, Liverpool; 10, Andromache, Passmore, Hongkong 30th do, the Downs; 11, Hebrides, Melville, do, 30th do, do; 12, Queen, Gordon, Shanghai 17th do, do; 13, Eliza Moore, Aldridge, Whampoa 9th do, do; 18, James E. Ford, Dirke, Hongkong 15th do, do. DEPARTURES - May 7, Sea Witch, Portsmouth, China; 9, John Euryan, Thompson, Deal, do; 13, Confucius, London, do; 13, Eliza Killick, Norman, Liverpool, do; New Albatross, Spain, London, do; 17, Sappho, Hildreth, do, do; 21, Anne Jane, Liverpool, do; Cockermouth Castle, do, do,

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before embarking in the face of doubts and risks, and carefully augmented by the circumstances of the times. With the single exception of Solupere, every single staple of Export is in a depressed position and prices have generally receded in the absence of demand. Lately some little disposition has shown itself in favor of some of the minor staples of Export and a little better demand has been experienced for Cutch, Jute, Linseed and Hides. Solupere alone commands interest and sells freely, at advancing rates. Raw Silk - This staple continues to lie under neglect and we have no improvements to notice upon our last report. The unfavorable character of the last intelligence from Home has served to repress enquiry for this article. Silk Piece Goods - The market for these goods exhibits extreme dulness and little or no demand exists for them at present. Sugar - Parcels of the new crop Benares now begin to come in more freely but the demand appears to be very far from general. This staple has met with complete neglect in consequence of the unfavorable tenor of London advices; within the last week, however, a better feeling begins to show itself and the article is in a like improved demand, although we have no corresponding advance in prices which may be quoted for 1st Benares new crop Co. Rs. 7-4 to 7-8.

SINGAPORE.

(From the Overland Singapore Free Press, July 1.) REPORT ON THE MARKET. SINGAPORE, 1st July, 1848. The Countess of Eglington, Devo and Christina have arrived from Great Britain during the past Month and brought a very limited supply of Goods. There is little to notice in our present issue beyond the continued depression in business; the very limited sales being made, and the still uncertain state of credit in the Bazar. In Plain Goods the transactions have been on a smaller scale than for many months past. Colored are still in but very partial demand and Twist continues neglected. Produce is abundant. The low prices ruling for Gambier entails a heavy loss on the growers who, if the value continue long as it is at present, must diminish the production. EXCHANGES. - On England. - Private Bills at 6 months sight current at 4s. 4d. a 4d. The Lahan Government has sold 47,000 of its drafts at 30 days sight on the Treasury at 4s. 2 1/2 d. a 4d. - principally at the latter rate. The Oriental Bank is drawing at 4s. 1 1/2 d. a 4d. 2d. at 30 days sight, and at 4s. 3d. a 4d. 6 months sight. Navy Bills selling at 4s. 1d. On Calcutta - Sales at 218 Rs. in payment of Opium - and Private Bills at 221 Rs. On Bombay - Sales at 227 Rs. and a good deal offering still. On China - Unsaleable. Drawers would sell at 3 per cent discount. TONNAGE. - The Countess of Eglington Maria Louisa and Christina are loading for London at 23 10s. a £4 and find Cargo is procured with difficulty. EASTERN ARTICLES. Alum. - Small stock and small demand. Benicou. - None. The new crop may be soon expected to reach the market. Cassia. - Import of a few hundred cases. Holders asking 8 1/2 d. per picul. China Cash. - In some request at 213 a 13d. 800 piculs have been sold at 213 in barter partly

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