

DIED. Of Apoplexy, at Whampoa, on the 31st instant, Captain Newman, of the Barque *Charley Castle*.

NOTICE. New Advertisements will be received until 4 O'Clock on the evenings previous to publication, viz: Tuesdays and Fridays.

LATEST DATES. Table with columns for location (England, United States, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras) and dates for Sydney, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, Shanghai.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, JULY 29th, 1849.

We can inform Justice that Mr William Tarrant has not received any answer to his memorial. Knowing Lord Grey's punctuality in matters of business and the inflexible integrity of his disposition, we agree in the opinion expressed by Justice, that if not directly an answer must have been sent indirectly.

Mr Tarrant after many years service was victimised by a corrupt and unprincipled government, for daring to expose an iniquitous system of fraud systematically carried on for a long series of years. It is true that the Executive has been purified by the removal of its vicious chief, but we fear that the leaven of uncleanness still exists, and that every exertion will be made to "burke" justice.

The last recourse of the victims of heartless cruelty and official malice is an appeal through the public press. At no time have we been in communication with Mr Tarrant with reference to his case, but if he is to have no redress, we will deem it a duty to lay the case before the public in all its amplitude, and that the statement may be more lucid, a chapter of translations from the market man's books will be appended. Justice proffers a communication which will be acceptable; but we suggest that he keep to facts—the public will draw inferences.

By the *Titanis* we received a file of Western Australia papers, from which we gather that the Swan river settlement is by no means in a very flourishing condition.

The *Enquirer* intimates that a Deputation of gentlemen engaged in the Sandal-wood trade "waited on His Excellency in Council according to appointment." The Deputation stated that the Sandal-wood trade was a new branch of Colonial commerce, but that in consequence of the heavy burden laid upon it by the government in the shape of licences it would inevitably be crushed unless the tax was at once taken off. When the burden was imposed by the Executive it was calculated that the wood would realise from £38 to £40 a ton, but the best price obtained in Singapore was £21.10s., from which had to be deducted 80 per cent for charges and insurance. The wood is of an inferior quality, and when brought into competition with that from Malabar and the South Sea Islands it can only be sold at a depreciated rate. "His Excellency promised to take the subject into consideration, and would give the gentlemen present an answer with as little delay as possible. The deputation then retired, expressing themselves much gratified at the courteous manner in which they had been treated by His Excellency. The same afternoon the following letter was received by Mr Sanson, who headed the deputation:—

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth, May 12.—Sir, I am directed by the Governor to inform you, that the subject of the recent concession relative to the Toll on Sandal-wood, is under the consideration of the Council, and after the arrival of the *Champion* it will be daily expected that His Excellency will lose no time in replying to the Deputation's application.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, R. R. MANNING, Colonial Secretary.

The *Enquirer* says further,—"The reason of the Government delaying their decision until the arrival of the *Champion*, is the expectation that by the Colonial schooner they will in all probability receive despatches from Earl Grey approving or annulling the toll on sandal-wood."

The price of provisions in Western Australia is not such as to induce emigration. We give a few quotations from the prices current on the 24th May. Bacon per lb. 1s. 8d., Bread 3d., Butter 1s. 9d., Cheese 1s. 4d., Eggs per dozen 1s. 6d., Hams per lb. 1s., Beef 3d. to 5d., Kangaroo (a delicacy) 4d., Lamb 6d., Mutton 4d., Pork 8d., Veal 8d., Ducks the pair 2s., Fowls 3s. to 3s. 6d., Geese each 7s. to 8s., Turkeys 7s. to 10s. The monetary condition of the Colony will be best understood by the following advertisement which in a few lines expresses volumes:

FOR SALE. A Powerful Black Gallin, nearly 16 months old, being 7 years old, a first-rate hack, and good in every way to make a valuable horse for carting. Sells for £10, or to be had for the lowest price £8, by an approved bill at three months. The owner would have no objection if preferred, to take a good much cow as part payment, and the consideration of the horse to be paid for in six months in Guildford within a month of the sale. Apply to Major Beau.

Perk, May 15, 1848. This obscure nook supports two "independent papers;" and it would also appear that a Government Gazette exists somewhere, with genuine official spirit displaying a happy indifference to the established usages of Journalism:—"THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE."

"We have received a paper which we presume to be the Government Gazette, stated to be published by authority, although we do not see the name of the Government Printer at the bottom, as usual. It contains the following announcement:—Notices is hereby given that 150 bushels of Barley and six tons of Rotman Salt will be offered for Sale by Public Auction at the Commodore's Stores at Perth on Wednesday the 31st instant. The Barley is 15 lots of 10 bushels each, and the Salt in quantities of a quarter of a ton."

The Western Australians are duly informed of passing events, and even Hongkong is honoured with a corner in the columns of "The Independent Journal," which we are tempted to borrow.

"HONGKONG. "Chief Justice Hulme has been suspended by Sir John Davis, Governor of Hongkong. The *Strath Times*, of the 8th January, gives the following paragraph respecting the suspension of Chief Justice:—On the departure of Chief Justice Hulme from Hongkong, His Honor was attended at Peider's Wharf by the British community and the leading natives. The Chinese displayed flags and discharged a quantity of crackers. Alleged that the departure of Chief Justice Hulme was that of a triumphant rather than a suspended functionary. On board the *Perk* many of his friends accompanied him, where a champagne life was being on the occasion. Sir John Davis returned to Hongkong on the 24th January, but was not by every one. His Excellency had not made his appearance in the public streets of Canton, probably not liking to pass without the least recognition. His Excellency, we hear, gave 200 dollars for a Friesland's cap at the hanging party, but no horses will enter for the price. Sir John Davis must feel much annoyed at so many demonstrations of his unpopularity."

The revenue of Western Australia for the quarter ending 31st March 1848, was £2,373 [at the rate of £9,492 per annum]—the expenditure for the same period was £4,446 [at the rate of £17,784 per annum] of which £1,573 was defrayed from a parliamentary grant. The salaries are very moderate; we give a few of them; the amounts are quarters:—Governor £97; Commissioner of Civil Control £72; Advocate General £72; Colonial Chaplain £80; Colonial Surgeon £65; three Magistrates at £24, one at £18, and four at £12; Clerk of the peace £24; Sheriff £21; Commandant £44. Among the contingencies, Printing and Stationery figures for £30; not much picking for the "official organ" in that quarter.

The following Proclamation announces that the three men convicted of piracy in January last, on the unsupported evidence of the Approver, Too-ipo, have received a free pardon from His Excellency the Governor. It will be in the recollection of our readers that Too-ipo was afterwards convicted of extorting money under a threat to charge others with piracy, and that the two men sentenced to transportation for life on his evidence were about to embark in the *General Wood*, but were kept back by the Governor that he might enquire into the circumstances.

There cannot be a difference of opinion as to the use His Excellency has made of the high prerogative with which he is intrusted, as it is certain that no Jury would have given a verdict knowing that the witness Too-ipo was turning his infamy to a profitable account. The wonder is not that the men are pardoned now, but that they were not pardoned long ago. The *China Mail* alleges that,—"His Excellency could hardly be expected to exercise his prerogative of pardon against the advice of the Acting Chief Justice and the Chief Magistrate, however, he may have doubted its soundness." At the best this is a clumsy compliment paid Mr Bonham at the expense of the other officials. We need scarcely remind the public that the Attorney General is the legal adviser of the government, not the Acting Chief Justice, and certainly much less the Chief Magistrate. Mr Sterling returned to the Colony some four months ago, so that His Excellency could have availed himself of a sound legal opinion had he felt at all at a loss how to act. But without saddling any one with the delay, the reasonable conclusion is, that before notifying their pardon to the prisoners His Excellency communicated with the home government:—"PROCLAMATION. "S. G. BONHAM. "By His Excellency Samuel George Bonham, Esquire, Commissioner of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hong Kong, in and Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, His Majesty's High Commissioner and Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China. "A Free Pardon is hereby granted unto the following Prisoners:—Lam-yei and Leung-shan, convicted of Piracy in 1844, and now in 311 under sentence of Transportation for Life and Cheng-chow, His Chinese Name, who were convicted of being an Accessory to Piracy in January 1848,

and who in 341 under sentence of Imprisonment for the term of Three Years with hard labour. "W. CAINE, Colonial Secretary. "Colon Save the Grass. "Given at Victoria, Hongkong, this 31st day of July, 1848."

It is gratifying to learn that sickness in the garrison has diminished considerably since last week, and we would fain hope that a continuation of the rains will be marked by a further improvement.

On Sunday the weather was most oppressive, the atmosphere being loaded with electricity. On Monday morning the rains commenced in good earnest, cooling the air eight degrees and purifying it of the noxious vapours which had been so injurious to health. Since Monday the showers have been frequent and heavy.

Our contemporary the *China Mail* is certainly a most zealous partisan. In his overland edition the old story about General D'Aguliar's military buildings is vamped up, and the improvement in the sanitary state of the garrison since 1843 ascribed to the moral courage of the worthy General in getting established regulations into defiance.

We have no wish to detract from the reputation of General D'Aguliar, and we sincerely believe that he was most anxious to protect the health of the Soldiers; indeed it would be difficult to find a General Officer in the British service who is not. But a sense of justice to others compels us to point out the inaccuracy of the statements so often put forward in the *China Mail* and in the *Naval and Military Gazette*. The *Mail* says,—

"This remarkable improvement has been generally attributed to the measures adopted by General D'Aguliar for ameliorating the condition of the Soldier, and especially in proceeding on his own responsibility to the immediate erection of substantial barracks to supersede the mud huts in which men broken down by their services during the war, had heretofore been quartered."

Such is the bold assertion of the *Mail*; but what are the facts? When General D'Aguliar arrived in December 1843, he found the whole of the European troops quartered in substantial barracks built by Sir Henry Pottinger. These barracks are now occupied by the Ceylon Rifles and that corps is remarkably healthy even this unusually sickly summer. Part of H. M. 98th regiment was stationed at Stanley, where comfortable barracks had been erected under the impression that the South side of the Island was most favourable to health during the summer months. If the "mud pest-houses" refers to the temporary barracks at West Point, it is enough to say that they were abandoned as early as July 1843, and not a vestige of them remained when General D'Aguliar came to China. It is true that the Sepoys were living in mat houses which required to be removed when the Murray barracks were building, and for their accommodation, General D'Aguliar did hire substantial tenements.

The European troops were thus provided for before General D'Aguliar arrived; and the marked improvement in the health of the garrison in 1844 and 1845 cannot be ascribed to the new military buildings as they were not habitable before 1846. The admirable system of sewerage and drainage carried out by the local government has also added greatly to the salubrity of the garrison. It was of sufficient notoriety that in the summer of 1844 the troops were unnecessarily exposed by constant drill, and that several of the 98th lost their lives by being marched from Stanley in a burning sun. At the time, General D'Aguliar was severely censured by military men, as will be in the recollection of those who were then in the colony. The years 46 and 47 were remarkably healthy; and if this summer has been sickly, the intense heat readily explains the cause. The sickness is not confined to Hongkong; we hear that a considerable number of the Europeans at Canton have been unwell.

It is an old theory that the Hongkong fever is in part attributable to the granite formation of the hills, portions of which separated from the mass are washed down by the torrents, and exposed to a high temperature in the hot season develops a degree of magnetism which is injurious to animal life. The subject is one beyond our knowledge, and latterly we have seen the theory hooted at by those who would find it difficult to give a good reason for their scepticism. It has been alleged that Mr Montgomery Martin was the first to attribute disease to the disintegrated granite; but this is a mistake. In the *Friend of China* of 20th April 1844 there is a valuable paper on the bill fever of 1844, in which special reference is made to disintegrated granite. We will reprint the paper, in the hopes that it may illicit information from those who from their knowledge of

Geology are enabled to arrive at correct topographical conclusions.

LORD PALMERSTON'S INSULT TO SPAIN. On reading the Diplomatic correspondence between Viscount Palmerston and Mr L. Bulwer (British Minister to Spain) on the one part, and the Duke de Sotomayor, Spanish minister for Foreign Affairs, on the other, we are reminded of the discourteous reception the noble Lord has given to the various communications addressed to him by Mercantile Associations in England regarding the position of the British merchants in China. The Foreign Secretary on each and every opportunity displayed a spirit of arrogance and petulance in the highest degree objectionable, and tending to bring the government into disfavour with an intelligent and influential class of the community. The calm dignity of official communication was made to give place to the sarcasms of a bitter politician. Safe from the resentment of those he insulted, the Right Honourable Secretary was unseparably in his shroud; a willing ear was lent to the malignant representations of the vicious being who disgraced the diplomacy of his country in China; the indignant remonstrances of his countrymen were treated with contempt; and in his whole deportment the Foreign Secretary verified Louis Philippe's assertion, that he is a bully. It will be seen, however, that in attempting to bully the Spanish government, His Lordship, to use an Americanism, "barkeed up the wrong tree." British merchants of necessity submitted quietly to the insolence of office, but when His Lordship presumed to dictate to Spain, the haughty Castilians throw his despatch in his teeth. British diplomacy has seldom if ever been so grossly insulted, but the chastisement was richly merited, and Her Majesty's government submitted to the indignity provoked by the arrogance of the Secretary for foreign affairs. Lord Grey justly appreciated the character of Viscount Palmerston when he refused to take office with him; and it is a proof of the poverty of talent among the Whigs that even now, after he has made the government ridiculous in the eyes of all Europe, they cannot get a fitting person to take his place. But let us look at the correspondence.

On the 16th of March Lord Palmerston addressed the following despatch to Mr Bulwer at Madrid,—

"Sir—I have the honour to advise the Spanish Government to adopt a legal and constitutional system. The recent dissolution of the King of the French and the expulsion of his Ministers, ought to indicate to the Spanish Court and Government the danger to which they expose themselves in endeavouring to govern a country in a manner opposed to the sentiments and wishes of the nation; and the catastrophe which has just occurred in France is sufficient to show that even a numerous and well disciplined army offers only an insufficient defence to the crown when the system followed is not in harmony with the general system of the country. The Queen of Spain would act wisely in the present critical state of affairs if she were to strengthen and consolidate her Government, by placing the basis on which the administration repose, and in calling to the councils some of the men in whom the liberal party places confidence.—I have the honour to be, &c.

PALMERSTON. On the 7th of April Mr Bulwer enclosed a copy of this letter in one from himself (addressed to the Duke de Sotomayor) developing the ideas it contains by suggesting that the Cortes should be immediately convened and explanations given.—

It effaces the impressions occasioned both in the kingdom and abroad by the arrest and apparent intention to banish several citizens (amongst whom are to be found some of the most distinguished members of the Cortes), who up to the present moment have neither been tried nor accused of any offence. After reminding His Excellency "that it was certainly the promise of constitutional liberty" as distinguished from her competitor that obtained for Her Majesty the support of England, he concludes—

You Excellency cannot be surprised at the sentiments which I express here, supposing even that the general situation of Europe and the universal tendency of public opinion did not prove most clearly that at present the first and greatest duty of those who are found in the enjoyment of liberty and in the enlightened justice which are dispensed under its authority. How such a thing happened we are not informed, but Lord Palmerston's despatch of the 15th March found its way into a Spanish opposition paper before it was communicated officially to the government. In acknowledging receipt of Mr Bulwer's letter and its inclosure the Duke de Sotomayor comments upon this gross impropriety. His Excellency goes on to state, that as the Cortes was then in session, the press free, and the government conciliatory in its line of conduct, he is surprised the more at Lord Palmerston's presumptuous interference. The rebuke contained in the last paragraph is so severe, and at the same time just, that we give it in full. The Spanish minister first declares that the Government does possess the confidence of the nation, and then continues— "The Cabinet, Sir, cannot see with the most extreme surprise the extraordinary pretension of Lord Palmerston, which leads him to interfere in this manner with the in-

Spain, and to support himself on the... which cannot in any case come within his province... The Government would have much to say to Congress...

Spanish dignity, and to every Government which respects itself... protesting in the most energetic manner against the... of the Peninsulas of Lord Palmerston and of your...

On the 6th of May Lord Stanley brought his "unlawful" affair before the House of Lords... In the Commons Lord John Russell endeavoured to throw the blame on Mr Bulwer...

gentleman therefore recoils upon the Foreign Secretary.

The following pertinent remarks we take from the Standard:-

"We will venture to say that in the annals of government... In ordinary times it would be a monstrous anomaly... but while the whole world is abuzzing with the...

might be an ambassador to advise a foreign power either to "adopt a legal and constitutional system" or to select... the ambassador of Prussia... of the States was on the "recommendation" of Earl of Leira...

IRELAND AND SICILY.—Irishmen are fond of drawing a parallel between their case and that of the Sicilians... Lord Palmerston with countenance...

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE PORT OF CANTON.

[PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTIONS OF THE CANTON BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.]

Table with columns: Congou, Caper, Scented Capers, Souchong, Sorts, Flourey Pekoe, O. Pekoe, Scented Or. Pekoe, Total Black, Twankay, Hyson Skin, Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Total Green, Total pounds, Skil.

Table with columns: Congou, Souchong, Flourey Pekoe, Or. Pekoe, Sorts, Total Black, Twankay, Hyson Skin, Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Total Green, Total.

Table with columns: Congou and Souchong, Poachong, Ouloug, Caper, Pekoe, Orange Pekoe, Total Black, Twankay, Hyson Skin and Twankay, Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Total Green, Total.

Table with columns: Date, Ship, Destination, Congou, Caper, Scented Capers, Souchong, Sorts, Flourey Pekoe, Orange Pekoe, Scented Or. Pekoe, Total Black, Twankay, Hyson Skin, Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Total Green, Total.

† Including 326 bales per Swikham, transhipped at Whampoa.

Table with columns: Cotton yarn, Plain Cottons, Colored Cottons, Long Ella, Spanish Stripes, Camlets.

Table with columns: Congou, Caper, Scented Capers, Souchong, Sorts, Flourey Pekoe, Orange Pekoe, Scented Or. Pekoe, Total Black, Twankay, Hyson Skin, Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Total Green, Total.

Table with columns: Articles, Season 1847-48, Season 1848-49, Season 1849-50, Articles, Season 1847-48, Season 1848-49, Season 1849-50.

municipal institutions which they had brought down from the mountains of the middle ages. If the Greek race has grown wild and rude, if the world is poor, it has maintained a far larger share of national independence than Naples. Its people have retained more political spirit; the Sicilian Vespers and the Revolution of 1848 are not the only occasions on which the Islanders have asserted their independence, as Sicily, no King Ferdinand's progenitors might testify. The Sicilians complain that the softer Neapolitans are more easily misled on the score of political freedom; and it is true that the patriot of 1820 were not a majority of the Neapolitan kingdom, and their success was transitory. The political demands of the Sicilians have been more definite—at once more moderate than those of the Neapolitans have been, and more permanent—more precise and distinct. Sicily adopted neither to King Ferdinand the Third (the 'Fourth' of Naples and the 'First' of the 'Two Sicilies') when he was ousted from his kingdom by the French; while Naples became by turns a Republic and a vassal of France, Sicily remained true to her nationality and her Sovereign Ferdinand in his tribulation, granted the constitution of 1812, guaranteed the English resident, Lord William Bentinck. Sicily took the lead in establishing constitutional monarchy in Italy, and stopped there: when all Italy was the sport of Republics, Generals, and Despots, Sicily stood at the point to which the more civilized States of the 'Boot' have just attained. Sicily was the refuge for her King, and the example of guaranteeing freedom. She has never forgotten either her faith to the Crown or to herself. It has been by the nearest breaches of good faith on part of the Bourbons that she has been defrauded of her acquired constitution. To his very day she does neither more for less than stand by an old England—the Constitution of 1812, guaranteed by England when Sicily, of all Europe, stood alone with Britain in repelling Napoleon. The Sicilians do not vapour about treason, and 'pikes,' and foreign aid; when they see their wrong, they assert it; they do not quibble and prevaricate, but stick to their simple, practical demands; when they threaten, they act, and act with integrity and vigour; honest and simple race merited sympathy, it is that which people the sea-girt foot of Etna. We have not even glanced at half the story of Sicily and her rights; in what respect does the story of Ireland tally with it?—What independence has Ireland maintained? What example has she set to greater States of definite political views, of self-reliance, or self possession? The Irish themselves allow—may, they assert, that the Union was arranged by Irishmen; only, foolishly, the Irishmen were bought. Instead of being before England in political intelligence and freedom, Ireland has always been—she says so—easily oppressed, easily corrupted, easily cajoled.—Instead of having definite views, fixed purposes, and ulterior measures ready prepared, the Irish only clamour for separation—to separate through the sword. When England achieved a step in political freedom, in 1688, Ireland resisted the agent of that freedom Ireland has never received a fugitive King of England, defended him successfully against the conqueror of Europe, and restored him to his Throne; to be in turn defrauded of a distinct and completed bargain. Having separated from England as a dependent, a gulf Ireland invites foreign invasion. The Irish are forever shrieking about their wrongs, deploring their own helplessness to redress them, denouncing themselves as traitors, and threatening to rebel—to morrow. What conceivable analogy is there between two such cases Irish impudence outdo itself when it seeks a comparison with Sicily.—Spectator.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MANILA.

(From the New York General Price Current, July 8.)

REMARKS ON THE MARKET.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Goods.—We have no change to notice in *Price Goods*. The market continues very dull, and no improvement can be expected till the end of Nov. Three causes, in our opinion, have kept the market so languid during the last six months, first the large stocks on hand; second the want of exportation of *Wool*; and third the *Wool* of exportation of *Wool*. The *Wool* keepers are not anxious to sell in quantities and they offer low prices for all descriptions of *Wool*.

EXPORTS.

Sugar.—No demand. Prices nominal at 33-7-0 @ 31 for current quality. **Brown**, at 33-3 a 33-4-0.

Indigo.—No transactions.

Hemp.—The last arrivals have been sold from 55-0 a 57-0 per picul unworked Demand.

Spices.—The market supplied and firm.

Rice.—No demand.

Seam.—The *Quendo*, has taken for Singapore about 8,000 boxes of oil.

Exchange.—On England.—The few 6 m. Bills that could be disposed of, were sold during the week, at 42. None left.

Towage.—No dead weight offering, and very little even of light freight.

The *Sir E. Barry* now loading for England likely to take off.

Our Market is so stationary, that we are often obliged to repeat the same observations. And the general report of our subscribers is, that they have nothing new to remark. Our remarks on Imports depend on their information.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

AT HONGKONG.
27, *Marquis de Hastings*, from Bombay 24th June
28, *St. George*, from Singapore 19th July

AT MACAO.
27, *St. George*, from Macao.

AT SHANGHAI.
27, *St. George*, from Macao.

AT HONGKONG.
27, *St. George*, from Macao.

AT SHANGHAI.
27, *St. George*, from Macao.

AT HONGKONG.
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AT HONGKONG.
27, *St. George*, from Macao.

AT SHANGHAI.
27, *St. George*, from Macao.

DEPARTURES.

FOR HONGKONG.
25, *Edna Stewart*, Henderson, Whampoa.
26, *Torrington*, Riddles, Whampoa.
26, *Devia*, King, Whampoa.

FOR MACAO.
26, *Urga*, Amador, Cumingmoon.
26, *Arct*, Burt, Cumingmoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.
27, *Carl John* (Swedish), Lobock, Macao.
27, *Stella del Mar* (Sardinian), Ditosa, Shanghai.
27, *H. M. S. Melampus*, Captain Campbell, Bombay.
28, *Deschamps*, Pott, Whampoa.

FROM WHAMPOA.
July, *General Harrison* (Am.), Gardcut.
26, *Mary Sparks*, Busby, London.
26, *Sarda*, Brown, London.

FROM MACAO.
July, *Fatal Hair* (Dutch), Ingala, Amoy.
24, *Cassajay* (Am.), Durham, Singapore and Calcutta.

MANILA SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—July 3, *Veloz* (Sp.), Corbin, from Amoy
July 3, *Gray*, Shanghai; *Johannes Cam* (Bromon), Eberfeld, do.; 4, *Troador* (Chilian), West Coast of America; 6, *Aurora* (Sp.), Cavada, Macao.

SHIPPING IN CHINA.

VESSELS OF WAR.

Ship	At	To	Masters	Consignees
H. M. Ship Cambrian	Hongkong	86	Guns	Commander J. H. Pomeroy
" Big Mariner	Shanghai	16	Guns	Acting Captain Morris
" Big Columbine	Amoy	16	Guns	Commander Matheson
" Ship Scout	Foochow	16	Guns	Commander D. Hay
H. C. Steamer Pluto	Canton	4	Guns	Commander F. E. Johnston
H. M. Ship Chatham	Shanghai	14	Guns	Commander G. T. Airey, R.N.
" Big Eagle	Shanghai	14	Guns	Commander J. C. Pittman
" Steamer Medea	Whampoa	4	Guns	Commander F. A. Campbell
" Ship Alligator	Hongkong	4	Guns	Commander H. Maason
" Ship Minden	Hongkong	4	Guns	Doctor Bankitt

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Ship	At	To	Masters	Consignees
Blang, barque	Hongkong	23	Stewart	Rathbone, Worthington and Co.
Clair, steamer	"	18	Sumner	MacEwen and Co.
Eliza, barque	"	24	Valent Jr.	Bad, Lang and Co.
Fuzupong, barque	"	55	Masterson	Shanghai and Co.
High Walker, ship	"	49	Campbell	Bush and Co.
John Laird, barque	"	22	Case	Rawle, Duns and Co.
Marion, ship	"	67	Hyrie	Rawle, Duns and Co.
Denia, barque	"	30	J. Miller	Holliday, Wise and Co.
Salopian, barque	"	28	McLachlan	Lindsay and Co.
William, ship	"	27	Jennings	Dent and Co.
Swiss Wilson, barque	"	49	Shaw	Dent and Co.
Adelaide, barque	Whampoa	36	Hutchison	Lindsay and Co.
Amelia, ship	"	35	Robinson	Dent and Co.
Anna Madson, barque	"	32	McKell	Dent and Co.
Anna, barque	"	30	Barkle	Covages Sapoznje Langrana.
Ben Arsed, ship	"	28	Barkle	James Lawrence Mann and Co.
Brannan, ship	"	21	Paylor	Henderson, Watson and Co.
Charles E. Lee, ship	"	18	Wills	Holliday, Wise and Co.
Charles Castle, barque	"	28	Nowberry	Holliday, Wise and Co.
Constant, barque	"	23	Gercock	Holliday, Wise and Co.
Dundas, ship	"	4	Patt	Dent and Co.
Dundas, barque	"	4	King	Dent and Co.
Diana, ship	"	57	Gilson	Dallas and Co.
Duchess of Argyll, ship	"	61	Phillips	Tyner and Co.
Duke of Lancaster, ship	"	45	Johnson	Dixon, Gray and Co.
Felix Stewart, ship	"	54	Henderson	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Falcon, ship	"	48	Pugh	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Greenan, barque	"	41	Langford	Tyner and Co.
Greenan, barque	"	16	Fletcher	Tyner and Co.
Hindustani, ship	"	31	West	Dixon, Gray and Co.
Humbrook, ship	"	34	Finlay	Claver and Co.
India, ship	"	45	Richie	Lindsay and Co.
Isabella Watson, ship	"	54	Clark	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
John O'Connell, ship	"	49	McDonald	Tyner and Co.
Joseph Lusk, ship	"	26	King	Dent and Co.
Larkins, ship	"	20	Jordan	Dent and Co.
Larkins, ship	"	10	yers	Dent and Co.
Lucas, barque	"	61	Thompson	Partridge and Co.
Lucas, barque	"	12	Night	Dent and Co.
Tiania, schooner	"	14	Biddies	James Lawrence Mann and Co.
Torrington, schooner	"	14	Biddies	Russell and Co.
Uralia, ship	"	48	Ridley	Russell and Co.
Ariel, barque	Cum'moon	37	Bart	Dent and Co.
Laurick, brig	"	26	White	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Onega, schooner	"	13	Anderson	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Rail Bracton, brig	Macao	13	Green	Dent and Co.
Saltwater, schooner	"	17	Wolf	Order.
Amoy Packet, schooner	Shanghai	14	Nesle	Syme, Muir and Co.
Andra, schooner	"	14	Johnson	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Chilian, barque	"	28	Roberson	Blankin, Rawson and Co.
Crown, brig	"	16	D'Busche	P. & D. N. Cama and Co.
Edna, barque	"	48	Johnson	Whitell and Co.
Ena, barque	"	23	Dunn	Whitell and Co.
Guadalupe, barque	"	40	Viekerman	Boisted and Co.
Harriet, barque	"	29	Randish	Holliday, Wise and Co.
Janet, barque	"	44	Watson	Sye, Parkin and Co.
Lady Salt, barque	"	28	Brewer	Order.
Larant, ship	"	61	Towling	Thomas Ripley and Co.
Lucy, ship	"	48	Pross	Russell and Co.
Phivert, schooner	"	21	Robinson	Tyner and Co.
Queen, barque	"	42	Hughes	Russell and Co.
Rose, schooner	"	25	Oldham	Covages Sapoznje Langrana.
Spec, schooner	"	10	Roberson	Rathbone, Worthington and Co.
Sir Edward Ryan, barque	"	30	Frigo	Dixon, Gray and Co.
William Jardine, ship	"	39	Dooty	Syme, Muir and Co.
Andra, schooner	Amoy	28	Howard	Whitell and Co.
Clifton, ship	"	28	Kettlewell	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Gaselle, schooner	"	12	Robinson	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Indian Queen, barque	"	28	Rozario	Syme, Muir and Co.
Lucas, barque	"	36	Richard	Syme, Muir and Co.
Manxey, barque	"	28	MacKellar	Syme, Muir and Co.
Sopha Fraser, barque	"	28	MacKellar	Syme, Muir and Co.
Island Queen, schooner	E. Coast	13	MacFarlane	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Marappa, schooner	"	15	Wilson	Dent and Co.
Zephyr, schooner	"	14	Wilson	Dent and Co.

ARRIVALS.

AT HONGKONG.
27, *Marquis de Hastings*, from Bombay 24th June
28, *St. George*, from Singapore 19th July

AT MACAO.
27, *St. George*, from Macao.

AT SHANGHAI.
27, *St. George*, from Macao.

AT HONGKONG.
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SHIPPING IN CHINA.—Continued.

Ship	At	To	Masters	Consignees
Hamassa, schooner	Hongkong	120	Storn	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Sylphida, schooner	"	120	Storn	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Juliana, ship	Macao	35	Daljos	Kennedy, Macgregor and Co.
Carl John, barque	Macao	24	Leitch	Dent and Co.
Mary, barque	Hongkong	53	Faulk	Rawle, Duns and Co.
Ann, barque	N. E. Coast	130	Seavel	Rawle, Duns and Co.
Amis, barque	"	44	Hanson	Rawle, Duns and Co.
Stella del Mar, barque	Shanghai	420	Descars	Order.
Bonnie, schooner	Hongkong	86	Cates	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Fort William, ship	"	121	Miller	J. A. O'Leary, P. & O. & Co. Agents.
John Barry, ship	"	50	Swart	Dent and Co.
Amisade (Portuguese), brig	Canton	283	Edicott, J. B.	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Falcon, ship	"	57	Burley	Muir and Co.
Hygea, barque	"	37	Langley	Augustine Heard and Co.
Isabella Robertson, barque	"	113	Jamieson	Covages Sapoznje Langrana.
Lady Hayes, barque	"	155	Smith	D. & M. Rutherford and Co.
Linnat, brig	"	30	Ball	Lindsay and Co.
Royal Exchange, brig	"	217	Wan	Partridge Franje Cama and Co.
Roparel, barque	"	38	Minn	Dent and Co.
Sea Horse, brig	Namoa	282	Zabell	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Warlock, brig	"	37	Smith	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Anomya, brig	Amoy	32	Smith	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lord Ambrose, ship	"	14	Browning	Syme, Muir and Co.
Mahamood, barque	East Coast	104	Robertson	Jard