

thrown into the redoubt. The first construction over our troops steadily advanced, and poured into the redoubt a discharge of musketry. The enemy, however, was not dislodged; for our fire, although heavy and steadily kept up, was in a great measure rendered useless by rows of bombs placed by the enemy in front of their position. At another part of the fortifications the company had managed to get the entrance, but was immediately checked by the enemy's aimed volleys; a well directed fire laid most of these men to rest. Mention the Balinese with rifle busily employed themselves in selecting out the officers as the objects of their aim, and did so with such fatal effect that had they possessed a greater number of rifles few if any of the officers would have stood alive one hour. While operations were thus going on near the redoubts, a large party of the enemy by passing through a ravine, and then re-appeared, commenced an attack on our 4th or 5th reserve column and although they were driven back after the troops had formed into a square, the *russ* succeeded in weakening our opinion as to the probability of carrying the fortifications with the force then at our command, while our troops greatly thinned in numbers, were dispersed. A consultation took place and the General gave the order for a sally; columns of attack were formed, and gallant officers offered life and fortune "hope" but on reaching the walls the 22 lining ladders were found to be several feet too short. All hopes failing, a general retreat was sounded, and the troops retired in great disorder, followed by the Balinese armed with spears who were several times driven back. This was about 11 o'clock. We were unable to carry off our dead, whose corpses were left on the spot, and my tent, which was subjected to the triumphant order of the day, was carried off by the Balinese, who encouraged, fatigued, and finally rendered harmless the bright and happy faces of success awaited us, for the coolies, (natives of Sadoran,) in whose eyes our retreat was a novel and disheartening sight, threw down their burdens of provisions and took to their heels. As an atonement for the absence of creature comforts the General, on the night of the 9th, thanked the officers for their good conduct, and we were sorry we dared not to thank him for his good generalship. To-day (June 10th) the General has again initiated his march to the rear, the re-embarkation of the troops and await the arrival of re-inforcements from Batavia, heavy guns and ammunition, so we are likely to have another brush with the Balinese. During our retreat from Dinga Raga many poor fellows expired from exhaustion; not a drop of water was procurable even for the wounded!—*Straits Times, July 8.*

LABUAN, AND BORNEO PAPERS.—By the arrival of the *Amelia* we have received intelligence a few days later than what was brought by the *Auckland* except that an abundance of Antimony ore is stated to have been collected at Bintooloo by Mr Burns, which gentlemen is said to be doing well. We understand that a complaint had been made to the Captain of the *Phlegathon* guardship at Labuan, that the commander of one of the trading brig, Mr. Proper had been seen on board a trading brig with four Borneo women on board. The brig was searched but to no purpose, it was believed the worthy dames were in the vessel. These women are said to have been taken away from Pongearan Moormein and would have been strangled if discovered and taken back; three others having a few days previously undergone that mode of execution. If this statement be correct we cannot but regret that any attempt should be made by trading vessels to forward to the scruples of the natives of Borneo; such a course is calculated to embarrass our relations and to frustrate all endeavours to raise the people in the scale of civilization.

H. M. S. *Royalist* had not arrived at Labuan. The despatches of H. E. Sir James Brooke sent on by the *Phlegathon* were forwarded to H. H. the Sultan by the *Gun-Boat*. At our new settlement the preliminary works are, we hear, progressing; workmen were busily employed in digging wells, erecting temporary residences, &c., and the *Labuan Mess* is said to be in full play.—*Ibid, 12.*

THE LABUAN.—From the circumstance of the insufficiency of grease, the Opium Clipper dispatched a numerous throng of spectators, on Saturday afternoon last, by refusing to leave her berth on shore. The two ladies, Mrs Young and Mrs Taylor, stout with most exemplary good nature in hand, waiting for her to make her departure, and, in expectation every moment of being called on to name her *Arch*, did not quit their stations until nearly dark. The ways and means were discussed, and it was agreed on all sides that the former were first rate and the latter were wanting, viz a supply of grease, which turned out to be perfectly correct as on Sunday afternoon at about 5 o'clock, this vessel being supplied the clipper flew into the river in the most gallant style. She is about 200 tons burthen, belongs to Messrs Anagob Brothers of Calcutta, and is commanded by Captain Young, formerly of the *Jepph Manook*. She is spoken of by judges as being a perfect model of naval architecture: her builder Mr Chinal having possessed discretionary powers in her construction.—*Maulmain Chronicle.*

BENGAL.

(From the Friend of India.)

The *Hurkar* publishes intelligence from the Island of Car Nicobar of rather a singular character. It appears that the chiefs of this island, having no great attachment to the Government of the Dares, have resolved to yield their territory to the English, and have executed a document to that effect, which they have entrusted to Captain Mary Flower for her to take to the Dares. It was more than once before the public. As Car Nicobar belongs to the Danish crown, our Government would not be justified in accepting this offer; but even if we had a right to accept it, the island presents no advantages of situation or productions, that could in the least compensate the expense and trouble which we should incur by taking its protection under our flag. The proposition will be rejected. It is a pity that the Dares are not a more fertile and populous island. The Danish freedom of the press which is yet uncreated—universal suffrage—with five despotic chieftains, permission for the electors to sell their votes—which would at any rate, be popular enough. Captain Chipp apparently aspires to rival the Rajah

of Sarawak, but, somehow, his manifestoes do not wear a very satisfactory aspect, and we do not see the love of popularity in all the best of this movement.

The *Hurkar* states, that the *Enterprise* has brought up as a passenger, the commander of a French Schooner, the *Agouine*, from Hava Bora, Oyster Island on the South Coast of New Guinea. This is our first intelligence of the loss of the vessel (one of 400 tons), yet many letters have been received from Arracan, and the loss of a large vessel must have been noticed. It is lamentable to perceive the apathy which exists in the Indian public to such occurrences as these. A war in the Punjab is a subject in which every man appears to feel an interest, yet vessel after vessel is lost, and not only is no provision taken in the way of chart making, but the occurrence is in nine cases out of ten, passed over with a slight remark, and then forgotten.

The *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette* mentions a singular result of the French Revolution. The Bills drawn by the Captains of the French men-of-war, and those of the French consuls, have been returned for non-acceptance. This is supposed to have arisen from the Bills being drawn on parties not then in Paris, and was considered by the Government to have been revolutionary and the old Ministers are in exile.

(From the Friend of India.)

The *Hurkar* of to-day gives us the particulars of the sale of some of the Union Bank properties, and the result is most unfavourable, the prices obtained being very considerably less than the moderate estimate of the Executive Committee. The *Equine* was bought in for Rs. 4,000, the bidder being restrained by great caution published by Mr Babar, giving the right of the committee to sell the building. Five of the thirty-three factories belonging to the bank were put up, but not sold, no reasonable offers for them being made. It was estimated in January that the whole number of factories would yield Rs. 23,338,000, whereas had the offers for those that were put up, been accepted, the total would have been less Rs. 20,000, being about one-twentieth of the estimate. The following debts were then sold, and the proportion between the amount claimed, and that for which the claim was sold, speaks volumes—folio volumes—as to the manner in which the finances of the Bank have been frittered away.

Names of Parties Amt. claim. Prices obtained.

Bengal Bank	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 1,700
Gilmore and Co.	50,000	1,700
Perrussou Brothers and Co.	175,379	2,700
McLeod, Egan and Co.	67,675	6
W. Rushon and Co. (debt 1)	1,952	1
W. C. Hurry, & Co. (debt 3)	11,659	1
W. C. Hurry, & Co. (debt 3)	50,983	1

A Promissory Note for Rs. 180,224 drawn by the late firm of Tulloh and Co., and endorsed by Carr, Tagore and Co. fetched Rs. 3,400. The really valuable property of the Bank has not yet been brought to the notice of the Government, but the result, though more satisfactory, will disappoint expectation.

From a letter published in the *Madras Athenaeum* we obtain the particulars of the loss of the ship *John Fleming*. She had taken in a cargo of rice at Coringa for the Mauritius, but about twenty miles south of that port she struck on the coast. Captain Hamlin, her commander, immediately returned in a boat to Coringa with the crew of 60, carrying assistance to save the cargo and stores, but on his departure she settled so fast, that the remaining officers and men had barely time to get into the boats ere she sank. The whole left with only their clothes, but happily, no lives have been lost.

It is not a little singular that the papers should announce a new Insolvent Act for India as having passed the House of Commons, without the slightest intimation being given of its object or provisions, or of the reason for resorting to Parliament when we have a Legislative Council of our own.

ASIATIC.

February 5.—Prof. Wilson in the chair.—Mr Ball, in presenting his work 'On the Cultivation of Tea in China' stated that in its publication he had been actuated mainly by a desire to aid the cultivator in the attempts now in progress for the export of tea to an extended scale in British India,—and by the hope of dispelling some of the misconceptions with which the subject had been involved. He explained that the growth of the plant, instead of being confined to narrow limits, extended over the vast space of 28° of lat. and 30° of long.,—that instead of being a delicate plant, it was of a hardy nature, exhibiting great powers of adaptation to climate and ease of propagation.—That instead of a poor, sandy soil, it required a somewhat compact and rich one; one retentive of moisture but of easy filtration,—that it was not like the vine, which sends forth its roots in search of food, but required its aliment within narrow limits and near the surface of its soil which it inhabits,—and, since it was cultivated for leaves and not fruit, it required all the aids favourable to vegetation and abundant foliage which fertility of the best, and moistest soil affords. As regards the processes of manipulation, they are simple and inexpensive; but like most arts require an apprenticeship. Mr Ball observed that it was generally admitted that the natives of India have a decided predilection for tea; and could this article be afforded at a sufficiently low price its consumption would rapidly spread over that immense peninsula; that in the Gulf of over the whole of Central Asia,—from the Ganges to the Himalayan Mountains,—and that tea made up into cakes or tablets and denominated brick tea, may be seen traversing this immense region in all directions. He remarked that when we consider the absence from animal food imposed on the Hindoo by his religion, the introduction of the Mongolian method of using tea, in its broth-like form, mixed with water and rice, would furnish not only a refreshing but a somewhat substantial adjunct to his meagre diet; while the use of it as an infusion would administer greatly to his comfort, health, and sobriety. The population of British India is estimated to amount to 114,400,000. Supporting these, like the Chinese, at an average of the vast tracts of mountain and otherwise unemployable lands would be brought

into cultivation.—Industrial activity into action by the introduction of machinery, which it would develop and new sources of revenue would be opened to the government. An extensive cultivation of the tea plant would be greatly instrumental, too, in promoting an opening to commercial intercourse with the whole extent of Central Asia, not readily effected by other means.

Mr. Sykes—in seconding the motion for a vote of thanks to Mr. H. moved by Sir G. Staunton, remarked that the East India Company, it was well aware of the importance of fostering the growth of tea, in India; and confirmed the opinion of the fondness of the natives for tea. He remarked that this is one cause why the progress making in its cultivation is not more known; that the greatest portion of the tea manufactured in the hills is consumed by the natives, and never comes down to Calcutta. He noticed the singular fact that the inferior kinds of tea, which are singularly in India, have made their way across the frontier into the empire of China; where they are sold to the Tartars at a higher price than could be obtained for real China tea.

Dr Wallich observed more particularly upon the tea advocated by the Government, and said that although it is not good, it is a valuable quality for mixing with the tea of England; to which, in small quantities, it gives extraordinary strength and flavour. He said that the fault of the climate of Assam is, that it is not cold enough. Tea is a hardy plant, that requires four or five months' wintering after which the new leaves are of beautiful quality. The hybridation the plant cannot get in Assam; but in Kumaon it finds a climate perfectly suited to its habit. The price in Assam is 1d. to 10d. per pound.

Prof. Royle bore testimony to the good qualities of the Kumaon tea; but said it would be still better if the plant could be obtained from the north of China, where the best tea is produced. The peculiar qualities of this south-China tea are well known to the English tea-brokers, although they are unacquainted with the peculiar localities which give rise to these differences. They always compare the Kumaon produce to the Anko tea of China, which comes entirely from the southern provinces. There are two kinds of tea plants in the *China*, the *Thea Bohea* and the *Thea viridis*. The latter is the best,—but he feared that in India we had only the former. It was not true, that the black and black tea produced from the same plant by different modes of preparation; though probably one species may be more adapted for one colour and the other for the other. The success of the cultivation in Kumaon is complete; land is in plenty and rent low, while good labour is accessible in any quantity at four rupees a month. He had been termed a visionary ten years ago for having predicted the introduction of tea plants into India; where they are already producing important results,—though certainly not comparable to what will be found when the culture shall become general.

ASIATIC.

April 1.—Prof. H. H. Wilson in the chair.—A paper from J. Walker, Esq. commenced at the preceding meeting,—containing replies to a series of questions proposed by Sir G. Staunton relative to the habits and condition of the inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood of Puh-choo-fu,—was read. The population of the city and suburbs amounts to least half a million, only a very small proportion of which consists of natives of the city. The well-known Commissioner Lin was a native of this city, and was the son of an artificial flower maker. The inhabitants in general are dull and stupid; but serious crimes are rare. Opium is largely consumed by them, and the evil consequences usually resulting are clearly discernible in their appearance. From 75 to 80 per cent. of the adult male population in the city, and about 30 per cent. in the villages, are estimated to indulge in it; nor is the habit confined to the male sex only. The manufactures and productions of the place are unimportant, and unfitted for export. Tea is the staple of the commerce. No goods are imported by sea; but all articles of consumption not produced at home are brought overland from Canton and Amoy. English long and broad clothes are in common use; but the cotton fabrics of America are preferred, as being stronger and warmer. At Ningpo, Russian and Prussian cloths nearly supersede all others. The pirates who abound on the coast are very daring, and are the principal cause of the maritime robbery. Foreigners are in general feared; and the British Consulate was in first rated with contempt and disrespect,—but of late a change has taken place in the conduct of the natives towards us which was not anticipated by the most sanguine. The banking houses are wealthy, and great confidence is reposed in them. Promissory notes are in extensive use. The value of silver varies greatly, and is subject to the fluctuations of the current market. The people are in general tranquil under the present Tartar dynasty; but they are not reconciled to it, and the two classes do not intermix. A moral influence governs the people,—for there is no physical power capable of enforcing any laws which might be unpopular. Bribery and corruption extensively prevail in the law courts, and in criminal cases the employment of a lawyer is necessary. The land is divided into small holdings, and there are no large proprietors. There are no general laws for the relief of the poor; but when rice is dear, the Government granaries are opened, and the grain is sold at a reduced rate. Money is scarcer and more valuable than formerly. Mendicancy is numerous and impudent; but very little is taken of them, and they are often suffered to lie about in the streets. Education is in a very poor condition, and a knowledge of reading and writing confined to the mere necessities of ordinary commerce affords the only extraneous attainments. There are four charity schools in the city, but not more than 180 children in them. Religious ideas are vague and indistinct, and the people are very little affected by them. The present monarchy at the port is a lady, who came from America several years ago. The inhabitants profess to be converts to the Roman Catholic faith; but they are in general ignorant of

their new religion, and on the whole constitute a worthless class. There are only two British subjects resident at the port, and these are the agents of a native firm, who are not natives of the country to which they are sent. It will be, therefore, be expected that any important effects should have been produced on the native manners by the influence of our more advanced civilization. There is much social animosity among the middle class; who at certain seasons meet by moonlight, and enjoy themselves with great glee at tables supplied only with tea and tobacco. There are no forms of dramatic representations, and fully partake in the perfidious amusements and festivals which have been described by most visitors of the Celestial Empire.

IMPORTANT SPEECH OF M. LAMARTINE. RESIGNATION OF GEN. D'HILLIERS.

PARIS, May 23. A strong military force was assembled about the Chamber to-day. It was apprehended that advantage would be taken of the interpellation on the Polish and Italian question to get up a demonstration of a nature calculated to disturb the peace. General Cavagnac, the Minister of War, entered the house in full uniform. There were other officers of rank also in the house hooded and spurred.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers rose and announced that the command which he was commissioned to take charge of the protection of the National Assembly had been withdrawn from him and given to the Minister of War.

M. De la Roche Jaquelin ascended the tribune, and protested against the President or any other person or authority having taken it upon him to annul an act of the National Assembly. It was the National Assembly that had entrusted its defence to Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers and the assembly alone could annul its commission.

The Minister of War rose and assured the gallant General that as Minister of War the supreme command of all troops had devolved upon him, without prejudice to any special command held by other officers. It was in that sense, and no other, he understood the act of the President, which he should regret to see misinterpreted by the gallant General.

M. Buchez, the President, confirmed what was said by the Minister of War. The minister was by his office supreme commander of the army, and looking at the peculiar circumstances in which they were placed, requiring the greatest vigour and energy and unity of views in the supreme power, he did not think that an exception ought to be made to the extent of taking out of the hands of the Minister of War the superintendence of measures for defence of the National Assembly.

General d'Hilliers persisted in saying that he would resign the authority he held as he would not act where responsibility was divided. The President moved that in accepting the resignation of the gallant general, the assembly should vote him their thanks (cries of "no resignation") M. Buchez then was excited by the President, in his anger at the noise, having killed the tongue out of his bell.

The resignation of the gallant general was accepted by a small majority, and the vote of thanks passed unanimously.

M. Bavin read a project of address to the German people, to be submitted to the Diet at Frankfurt, expressive of the sympathies and opinions of France with regard to Poland.

M. de Lamartine asked if M. Montalembert was going to speak, and having waited for a considerable time he at length mounted the tribune, and delivered a long speech on the Italian and Polish questions. After some preliminary observations, he read the circular which he had addressed to the agents at foreign courts as founding the basis of their foreign policy, and declared that the principles therein laid down had since steadily been acted upon. He regretted the irregularities that had been committed on the frontiers of Belgium and Baden, as they had militated against the Polish cause by chilling the sympathies of Germany. With regard to Italy, he declared that as soon as aid should be demanded, there were 60,000 men ready to cross the Alps, but unless the Italians themselves demanded French aid, the French Government could not avowed principles in favour of the independence of people, and respect for nationalities, to obtrude such aid upon them. He then read several communications from eminent Italians, deprecating French intervention. Nevertheless, although they did not as yet been called upon to support the cause of Italy, yet they anticipated the course of policy, and strove to vindicate the cause of that country's independence. Here he took the system pursued by the old government, which led to crush and choke the efforts of the Italian people, and contrasted with it the course pursued by the government of the Republic. The democratic spirit had spread from Rome through Naples, Tuscany, Modena, and, in fine, throughout all Italy; and he concluded this part of his speech by declaring that cost what it would Italy would be free. Coming to the Polish question, he read the instructions forwarded to the agents at the northern courts and he was enabled to state that the reply of the King of Prussia and of Baron d'Armin to the sustained correspondence kept up on the subject of Poland had been most satisfactory. He could assure the assembly that the language of the King of Prussia had never varied from the commencement. Before the resolution of Berlin the King assured the French representative of his intention to accord to Posen a separate organization, and to recognize the independence of that province. After the revolution of Berlin, he held precisely the same language, and if the King's promise had not been carried out, the blame was to be attributed to other circumstances. Here Baron de Lamartine detailed the unhappy collisions that had broken out in Posen between the Poles and Germans, and what the cause; nevertheless the King of Prussia had again renewed his promise with regard to Posen, so soon as the restoration of order would enable him to accomplish his intentions.

Mr. de Lamartine showed symptoms of fatigue, he was tired upon his knees, and the sitting was suspended. The sitting terminated at 11 o'clock when members of the Chamber were seen to depart. The impression was, that the President would be elected in a more cordial spirit than was the case.

On returning M. de Lamarine recapitulated what he said with regard to Prussia, and did full justice to the good faith of that power. He then returned to the state of Germany, and dwelt on the general marks of sympathy manifested throughout the German States in favour of Poland...

ARRIVALS.—July 5, Felton, Poole, from Bombay 13th June; Carthage (Am.) Penang 28th do.; Eliza Stewart, Henderson, Bombay 13th do.; Low Joe Family, Ayers, Bombay 7th do.; Dauntless, Putt, Bombay 13th do.; Lanrick, White, Calcutta 26th do.; Rob Roy, Francis, Macao 18th do.

DEPARTURES.—July 4, Prince Albert, Thompson, Macao; S. Palal Hair (Dutch) Igels, do.; Alachmat (Dutch) Radashoorn, do.; Lanrick, White, Hongkong; Felton, Poole, China; Eliza Stewart, Henderson, do.; Low Joe Family, Ayers, do.; Dauntless, Putt, do.; 10, Rob Roy, Francis, Calcutta.

We regret to announce the loss of the American brig, Madras, Captain Jones, in the South Seas; several encounters took place with the natives, particulars of which will be given in our next issue.—Straits Times, July 15.

Captain Spence of the bark Oriana, from Liverpool, reports the following vessels:— May 10th spoke the bark Corvina, of London, on a Whaling voyage, lat. 28 34 South, long. 29 50 West. April 20th spoke the bark Persepolis, from London bound to China, lat. 2 47 North, long. 15 41 West. April 25th spoke the ship John Biddy, from Liverpool bound to Calcutta, lat. 2 54 North, long. 17 40 West.—Ibid.

SHIPPING IN CHINA. VESSELS OF WAR.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Port, Tonnage, Masters, Consignees. Includes H. M. Ship Cambrian, Big Mariner, Big Columbine, etc.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Port, Tonnage, Masters, Consignees. Includes Asia, Bleng, Coras, Denis, etc.

SHIPPING IN CHINA.—Continued.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Port, Tonnage, Masters, Consignees. Includes Himmara, Slyphide, Barkas, Juliana, etc.

VESSELS LOADING.

Table with columns: For, At, Ships, Consignees, Intended Dispatch. Includes London, Liverpool, Amoy, East Coast.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Table with columns: Date, Ship Name, Port, Consignees. Includes February 2, Emma Eugenia, March 6, Amiga, etc.

(From the Daily News) We fully agree with a great deal of the opinions uttered by the Times yesterday morning, respecting the charitable edifices and establishments to be raised in commemoration of the 10th of April. The sentiments avowed yesterday by the Times on the Kensington-common meeting are precisely those which the Daily News expressed on the same night after that meeting. Nevertheless, cold war should not be done upon a scheme so philanthropic and so noble, as the Public Order Memorial. To that name surely there can be no objection. For, however, there may have been an especial victory contested or won upon the 10th of April by man over man, a very great and very signal victory has most certainly been both contested and achieved throughout all the period that has elapsed since the French outbreak—a victory of ideas, a victory of the sentiments of order, good fellowship, loyalty, and respect of the law, over a sentiment of turbulence and license, and over a thirst for a social and political Saturnalia, which in pretending to establish the rights of freedom and the interests of the poor, would have proved fatally destructive of both. Let any memorial be raised in commemoration of the whole period, and of the sense, patience, wisdom, and determination, especially of the latter orders, to seek the development of liberty by non-serve constitutional means. Erect a monument to this, the great distinction between England and the rest of Europe in the spring of 1848, and to Englishmen, no lover of liberty and of order, will refuse to contribute to it, if it be wisely, greatly, and philanthropically conceived. We feel perfectly assured, that these sentiments already pervaded the intentions of the members of the committee. Men such as they could never have contemplated commemorating a triumph. Their purpose was to have a group, emblematic of their purpose, to be that of a St. George slaying a dragon, or a Hercules cutting off the hundred heads of a Hydra. They never meant to erect a Down with Fearful Hospital, or an Anti-Churchian Warehouse, nor yet an anti-Cochran Bastion, for feeding and relieving the poor. It is parodying the sentiments of honourable men to accuse them of this. Their only fault lay in putting the 10th of April to the front—a fault easily remedied, and fallen into, probably, more from a desire to flatter the enthusiasm, and catch the contributions of the "special," than from any other reason.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Table with columns: Date, Ship Name, Port, Consignees. Includes ARRIVALS AT HONGKONG, DEPARTURES, ARRIVALS AT CANTON, DEPARTURES.

Table with columns: Ship Name, Port, Tonnage, Masters, Consignees. Includes ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES, ARRIVALS AT CANTON, DEPARTURES.

Table with columns: Date, Ship Name, Port, Consignees. Includes FROM LONDON, FROM BATHURST, FROM THOMPSON, FROM NEWPORT, FROM SYDNEY, FROM CALCUTTA, FROM MADRAS, FROM BOMBAY, FROM BATAVIA, FROM BODRABAYA, FROM PENANG, FROM SINGAPORE, FROM MANILA.