

# THE FRIEND OF CHINA

## AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.


VOL. VII No. 66.

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, 15th AUGUST, 1848.

PRICE 1/6 per annum.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE, per annum, 15 Dollars. Six Months, 7 Dollars. Three Months, 4 Dollars; all paid in advance. Credit sent to the Office for papers are remitted to pay cash.  
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Ten lines and under, 1 Dollar; additional, 10 cents per line. Repetitions one-third of the first insertion. Ships.—First insertion, 2 Dollars; subsequent insertions 45 cents to pay in advance.  
In all instances, those who are not subscribers, regularly

FOR ENGLAND, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY  
Also, en route to the above.  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, GALATIA, SUVA, ADEK  
—CLOMBO, COCHIN, CALCUTTA, CANNANORE,  
MADRAS, GOA, VINDOIA.

  
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steam Ship BAGANZA will leave this for the above places on Wednesday the 30th of August. Cargo will be received on board until Noon, and Suez until 4 p.m., of the 29th. For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage apply at the P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Hongkong.

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

NOTICE.  
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s STEAMERS, will in future proceed through to Bombay, and be prepared to receive CARGO and PASSENGERS for that place as hereafter.  
J. A. OLDING, Agent.  
Hongkong, 30th June, 1848.

NOTICE.  
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s STEAMERS, will from this date undertake the conveyance of Goods from China, and the Straits, to Southampton, under the conditions specified in their customary Bill of Lading, at 2 1/2 per cent for Silver Bullion, and 3 per cent for Gold.  
J. A. OLDING, Agent.  
Victoria, 13th May, 1848.

COMMERCE, HONGKONG, 11th August, 1848.  
TENDERS will be received at this Office until Wednesday the 16th instant at Noon, for the supply of 10,000 Suppl. feet of 1 1/2 Inch American Red Pine Plank, for the Service of the Royal Engineer Department.  
F. E. CARPENTER,  
D. A. C. G.

FOR LONDON.  
To SAIL ABOUT THE 10th INSTANT.  
THE new fast sailing Frigate built Ship DIANA, W. H. GILSON, Commander, has a stern Poop Cabin detached.  
For Passage only, apply to  
W. H. FRANKLYN,  
Victoria.  
1st August, 1848.  
N.B.—This Ship was built to take the place of the Duke of Lancaster.

FOR SHANGHAI.  
THE "HINDOSTAN" Capt. West, will sail on or about the 20th inst. For Passage, having very superior accommodation, apply in Canton to  
Messrs BIRCH, GRAY & Co.  
PETCHER & Co.  
Hongkong, 5th August, 1848.

TO LET.  
TWO HOUSES in D'Aguiar Street.  
ALSO.  
THE BUNGALOW in China Road, lately occupied by Mr D'AMARA. Apply at the Old Court House in D'Aguiar Street.  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1848.

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

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

TO LET.  
COMMODOUS and secure GODOWNS in a central part of the town. Apply at this Office. Office "Friend of China."  
Victoria, 4th August, 1848.

TO BE LET.  
TWO or Four Good Rooms in the upper part of a HOUSE by  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK.  
Victoria, 4th July, 1848.

FOR SALE.  
A BUILDING Allotment on the Queen's Road. Apply at this Office. Office "Friend of China."  
29th May, 1848.

FOR SALE.  
THE HOUSE belonging to W. & T. GEMMELL & Co. For particulars apply to the undersigned.  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
W. F. BEVAN,  
Assignees of the Estate of W. & T. Gemmell & Co. Victoria, 20th June, 1848.

DESIRABLE OPENING FOR AN HOTEL KEEPER; PROPERTY FOR SALE IN SHANGHAI.  
THE Allotment of LAND with Dwelling-house and Out-house, known as the Victoria House, together with the Good-will of the Business, in consequence of the retirement of the present Proprietor.  
The Property is well situated in the centre of the Foreign Ground, and the present premises have only just been completed and are in every respect adapted for an Hotel, having been built expressly for that purpose. The House contains 32 Apartments with large Hall, verandah on two sides, and an extensive range of Out-houses containing 20 Rooms.  
The present Proprietor will exhibit his Books, showing the returns of the Hotel since his first opening in June 1846, and give every facility to a purchaser to enable him to carry on the business. For further particulars apply at the Office of the Hongkong Register, where plans, &c. may be seen.  
Shanghai, 30th June, 1848.  
N. B.—In the absence of an immediate sale of the Property the business of the Hotel will in the meantime be conducted as usual.  
Private Apartments with or without board can be had by the week or month—or Apartments unfurnished.  
(Signed) P. F. RICHARDS.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE OF CALCUTTA.  
THE Undersigned are authorized to grant POLICIES for the above named Office, payable in CANTON, SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, and LONDON.  
SYME, MUIR & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th July, 1848.

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

NOTICE.  
THE Firm of HEAN & Co. China, was dissolved from the 30th of June last.  
Outstanding accounts will be settled by,  
AUGT. CARTER.  
Hongkong 1st July, 1848.

NOTICE.  
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr JAMES A BANKER, in the Business of our Establishment, ceased on the 30th ultimo.  
OLYPHANT & Co.  
Canton, 6th July, 1848.

NOTICE.  
THE Business hitherto conducted in China under the Firm of VAN DER ROSSWINKEL & Co. is this day dissolved.  
Messrs REYNVAAN & Co. are authorized to sign for the liquidation.  
Canton, 1st February, 1848.

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

FOR SALE.  
FINE OLD MADEIRA in Hogsheads.  
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.  
Canton, 21st July, 1848.

FOR SALE.  
AN Invoice of Spanish Olives in original packages; just received by,  
DRINKER & Co.  
Victoria, 5th July, 1848.

SHIP CHANDLERS STORES.  
And supplies of every description required for Ships use, on sale by the undersigned.  
SAILS Made and Repaired.  
JUST RECEIVED.  
A large Assortment of Canvas, Bleached and Unbleached.  
Red Edinburgh Ale, East India Pale Ale, &c. &c.  
Good dry STOUT with water frontage.  
CHARLES BUCKTON,  
Shipping and Commission Agent,  
Queen's Road, Victoria, 25th Jan., 1848.

FOR SALE.  
A FEW Toilet Shower Baths; and some Eng. Fish Mosquito Nettings in 36 yds. Pieces—very cheap. Apply to,  
G. MARKWICK,  
Auctioneer,  
Queen's Road, 8th June, 1848.

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

FOR SALE.  
SUPERIOR Champagne at... \$12 per Dozen  
" Hock, 1822..... 7 " "  
" Claret..... 5 " "  
" Cognac..... 4 " "  
Seltzer Water, per Basket, each } 3 " "  
25 Pint Stone Bottles..... }  
RAWLE, DOUS & Co.  
Victoria, 7th July, 1848.

FOR SALE.  
SALT Provisions, Flour, Rum, Arrack, and all kinds of Brandy, Whisky, Cognac, and all kinds of Wines in Bottle.  
RAWLE, DOUS & Co.  
4th November 1846.

NOTICE.  
THE Firm of FRANKLYN & MILNE, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 31st of July last. All parties having claims against the Firm, will please send in their accounts.  
(Signed) W. H. FRANKLYN.  
C. MILNE.  
Hongkong, 7th August, 1848.

NOTICE.  
THE undersigned begs to intimate, that he will continue to carry on the business of Auctioneer, Commission Agent, and General Brokerage, on the same Premises as formerly.  
W. H. FRANKLYN.  
Hongkong, 7th August, 1848.

W. H. FRANKLYN,  
Auctioneer, Commission Agent, and General Storekeeper, Queen's Road,  
HAS FOR SALE,  
BASS'S Pale East India Ale, in Hogsheads and Bottles.  
Allsops' Pale East India Ale, in do. and Bottles.  
Shaw & Maxwell's Port, Sherry, and Champagne.  
Good do. do. do.  
Hollands Gin; Brandy, in Cask and Bottle; Old Tom; Europe and Manila Coddage; sewing Stuff; Canvas, and all kinds of Ships Stores.  
Salt Provisions, Flour, &c.  
Victoria, 8th August, 1848.

GRAM.  
JUST landed fine fresh Bengal Gram and Table Rice; also a few tons of large Coal.  
W. H. FRANKLYN.  
Victoria, August 8th, 1848.

TO SPORTSMEN.  
RECEIVED an Invoice of SHOT, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.  
ALSO,  
Currys and Harvey's Sporting Gunpowder.  
ROBT. RUTHERFORD.  
Victoria, 4th August, 1848.

SMITH & BRIMELOW have received a large supply of Dutch and American Butter, in 15 lbs. Kegs, of superior quality, and which they can highly recommend.  
No 1 & 2 Woosnam's Buildings,  
Victoria, 22nd April, 1848.

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

NOTICE.  
MR. DUDELL begs to inform the community of Hongkong, that two FARRIERS, Natives of India, have just come out to him, bringing with them a quantity of Nails and Shoes, suitable for Horses in this climate.  
Victoria, 3rd August, 1848.

NOTICE.  
THE Price of HORSE-SHOING at the establishment of Mr FRANKER is \$1.50.  
JOHN RINES, Farrier.  
Victoria, 8th August, 1848.

NOTICE.  
THE HEXTON begs most respectfully to inform the Community, that he has provided a Hearse and Pall, which may be obtained on application to him at the Colonial Church; and also that he is prepared to undertake with promptness and dispatch, the performance of all necessaries required for Funerals, Tolls, &c., and will be thankful for any assistance which may be given him.  
Victoria, 15th July, 1848.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
Queen's Road.  
SODA WATER and LEMONADE of superior Quality,  
W. H. GILSON,  
MADRAS, at BINNANA'S China Shop,  
Victoria, 11th July, 1848.

\$4000.  
WANTED to borrow the above sum for TWO YEARS on valuable LAND and BOROUGHS SCHOOLS, situated in one of the best localities within the Town of VICTORIA, for which a Liberal Rate of Interest will be paid.  
For further particulars apply to,  
Mr GASKELL, Solicitor,  
Victoria.  
Victoria, 3rd August, 1848.

DEBENTURE AND WATERMAKER.  
DEBENTURE begs to inform the Public that he has removed his Establishment from Macao to Shanghai, and he has the pleasure of addressing his best thanks to the Community of Macao, Canton, and Hongkong for the patronage he has received. He hopes, by his exertions, to deserve in his new situation the same support from the public. He is well supplied with a variety of Goods.  
Shanghai, 15th July, 1848.

NOTICE.  
THE Office of the "FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE" has been removed to the premises adjoining the "Oriental Bank" on the Queen's Road.  
Victoria, 8th July, 1848.

BILLS OF LADING FOR THE OVERLAND ROUTE.  
FOR sale at this office, four forms of bills of lading for goods or specie shipped by the P. & O. Company's Steam packets. 1st for goods deliverable at London; 2nd for goods deliverable at Southampton; 3rd for goods deliverable at Suez; 4th for goods deliverable at intermediate ports. They are printed after the Company's forms on Bank post.  
Office "Friend of China"  
25th October, 1845.

FOR SALE.—At the Office of this paper, Compendious shipping books.  
Ships Articles, with a list of the merchant seaman's act endorsed on the back.  
Powers of Attorney, after forms by Chitty.  
Charterparties, after forms by Chitty.  
Bills of Lading.  
Chinese Tariff of Imports, and Exports, for counting houses.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.  
OFFICE OF OBRANDRE,  
Victoria, Hongkong, 14th August, 1848.  
SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office up to Monday at noon, the 11th September next, from any Person or Persons who may be willing to enter into Contracts for the supply of such effective numbers of the undermentioned Articles, Labourers, &c., as may be required from time to time, by the ROYAL ARMY, ROYAL ENGINEERS, STOREKEEPERS, and MARINE DEPARTMENTS, of the OBRANDRE in this Island, for one, two, or three years, from the 1st October next, with Power of discontinuing such Contract at the end of any year if desired by the Respective Officers of the OBRANDRE upon three months notice being given by them, viz:—  
CARPENTERS,  
COOPERS,  
BLACKSMITHS,  
ARMOURERS,  
PAINTERS,  
WATER CARRIERS,  
LABOURERS, 1st and 2nd Class.  
Those marked thus \* to be tendered for by the month.  
The offers to be marked on the outside, "TENDERS FOR LABOURERS," (or others as the case may be), and the principal will be required to give good and satisfactory Security, himself in the sum of One Thousand Dollars, and two Sureties in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars each, for the due and faithful performance of the Contract.  
Any further information will be afforded on application to this Office, or that of the Commanding ROYAL ENGINEER.  
HENRY ST. HILL,  
Ordinance Storekeeper.

FOR SALE.  
AN excellent assortment of Carpeting, and Hoarse Rugs to match, just received at  
SMITH & BRIMELOW,  
No. 1, Woosnam's Buildings,  
15th August, 1848.

PUBLIC AUCTION.  
MESSRS SMITH & BRIMELOW, will sell by Public Auction, on the 11th September instant at their Auction Room, at 11 o'clock, precisely, for the benefit of the undermentioned:  
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**NOTICE**  
New Advertisements will be received until  
O'Clock on the evening previous to publi-  
cation, viz: Tuesdays and Fridays.

LATEST DATES.			
England	May 24	Sydney	April 30
United States	May 6	Batavia	June 9
Calcutta	June 21	Singapore	July 26
Bombay	June 28	Manila	July 31
Madras	June 9	Shanghai	July 18

**THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.**

VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16th, 1848.

**NOTICE.**—Drine Service will be performed in the building adjoining the Post-Office and opposite to the Club House, on Saturdays at 11 A. M., and on Tuesdays at 11 P. M.

**VINCENT STANTON,**  
Colonial Chaplain.

**NOTICE.**—FERRYBURN CHURCH. This congregation, conducted for the present by the Rev. W. C. BRYAN, will meet every Sabbath, in the Bungalow immediately behind the Old House. The hours of Divine Service will be 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Victoria, 27th December, 1847.

The Am- whip General Harrison hence to Bombay, was towed into the harbour by the steamer *Corvus* on Sunday. The *General Harrison* encountered a heavy gale on the 1st instant which continued until the 5th; in the early part of the gale she sprung a leak, and was obliged to bear up to this port for repairs, having as much as five feet water in her hold.

The *Register* mentions that on the 20th of July the schooner "Aurora" experienced a severe tempest at the mouth of the Yang-tze-keang bearing all the characteristics of a Typhoon; the barometer fell to 25° 50'. The same vessel encountered a hard gale on the 1st instant in the Formosa channel; barometer 29° 20'. Amoy has been deluged with rain, rampans, being required to remove the inhabitants from the flooded houses.

In the *China Mail* of the 3rd of August it was stated that "for some real or imagined offence a warm address [I] became a bitter scolding of General D'Aguiar." Believing this passage calculated to convey an impression that I was accused by base and impure motives in the performance of editorial duties, I felt called upon to deny the allegation in the most emphatic manner, distinctly stating in the *Friend of China* of the 15th that "whoever makes such an assertion, asserts that which is utterly and entirely untrue." To my astonishment and great annoyance, the charge was repeated in the *China Mail* of the 10th in language still more offensive. I quote the expression,—"The *Friend's* tone has undergone a remarkable change—for reasons he will neither suffer us to explain nor explain himself in a satisfactory manner." It appeared that the meaning intended to be conveyed was, that there were circumstances connected with my acquaintance with General D'Aguiar of so disgraceful a nature that I would either explain them myself nor allow others to explain them. Nothing can be more unfounded than this; my acquaintance with General D'Aguiar was slight—personally I bear him no ill-will;—he never gave me cause of offence, neither did I ever feel offended; and as reasons which I would not suffer the editor of the *China Mail* to explain, I know nothing of them—I have no control over the *Mail*—nor would its editor ask my consent to the publication of anything tending to do me an injury. It was further intimated, that these charges were to be repeated in the overland edition. I was thus placed in an unpleasant position; my very explicit disavowal was disregarded; and after a week's consideration the charge was reiterated. If allowed to go unanswered, I, in a manner, acknowledged that there was something which I dare not explain, nor allow others to explain. I had already endeavoured to rebut the charge by a very strong denial of its truth, but the calumny was repeated. Under these circumstances I was compelled to make use of language which can only be justified when more moderate expressions have been unsuccessful. I was determined to bring matters to an issue by stating on the 12th, that "any man who asserts that in writing about General D'Aguiar we were [I was] influenced by some real or imagined offence or by reasons hitherto left unexplained asserts that which is a lie—and he is a liar." This language is rarely used by Gentlemen, and fortunately Gentlemen seldom have occasion to use it; but if a man is justified in shedding blood in defence of his person, he is also justified in using the strongest terms in defence of his honour, when milder expressions have failed.

On the forenoon of Saturday a Gentleman called at the request of Mr Shortrede with a view to arrange the quarrel in a manner satisfactory to Mr Shortrede and myself. After a little conversation, he said he believed that Mr Shortrede would give his acknowledgments in using the expressions complained of, he did not impute base or

corrupt motives to me, provided I would recall the expressions "Lie" and "Liar" which I had used in receiving such an acknowledgment, the words would be recalled, and on this understanding we parted. After an absence of an hour or two he again called to say, that Mr Shortrede refused to give the acknowledgment in writing, but that if I would recall my words on Wednesday, he would explain on Thursday. This proposal I declined; I was then asked to name a friend, which I said I would do on receiving Mr Shortrede's message.

The following notes passed between Mr Shortrede and myself—

"Sir, I desire to know if the words 'Lie' and 'Liar,' which occur in the *Friend of China* of this morning are intended to be applied to me.—I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,  
"AND. SHORTRÉDE  
"Saturday, August 13, 1848.

"JOHN CARR, Esq."  
"19th August, 1848.

"Sir, The expression in the *Friend of China* of this morning to which you refer, is applied to any man who asserts that in writing about General D'Aguiar he was influenced by reasons which I will not explain, or allow others to explain.—I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,  
"AND. SHORTRÉDE, Esq."  
"Saturday & past 3 O'Clock.

"Sir, As your note in reply to mine is generally expressed, I have to state that I am the writer of the article to which you allude in your previous which Gentlemen neither use nor tolerate. That you have misunderstood the meaning of the passage more fully referred to however remains to be seen.  
"But unless you agree to retract the words 'Lie' and 'Liar,' I must call on you to name a friend to whom, along with one of my party, any further communication of your sentiments on the subject to which you refer of this date refer.—I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,  
"AND. SHORTRÉDE.

"JOHN CARR, Esq."  
"4 O'Clock,  
"19th August, 1848.

"Sir, Your friend can put himself in communication with me on the subject to which you refer of this date refer.—I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,  
"AND. SHORTRÉDE, Esq."  
"The matter was now left in the hands of judicious friends, who it will be seen arranged it in the only way I considered it capable of being arranged—"  
"Hongkong, August 13, 1848.

"MY DEAR —"  
"In the course of our conversation a short time since, you stated to me that Mr Carr would be willing to recall the expressions 'Lie' and 'Liar,' which in his paper of today he had with reference to the Editor of the *Mail*, professed Mr Shortrede in using the expressions, 'Lie' and 'Liar,' he will neither suffer us to explain, nor explain himself in a satisfactory manner." I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,  
"AND. SHORTRÉDE, Esq."

"To convince you that he did not do so, I give you a quotation from a note which this morning he received from me on the subject, and which I think will be satisfactory to you. It is a quotation in telling you that there is no concealed meaning under either of the passages used in the *China Mail* to which you have directed my attention, and that in using them I had no wish to impute base or impure motives to Mr Carr, intended to impute either base or impure motives, or others of a discreditable nature, to that Gentleman.  
"I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,  
"AND. SHORTRÉDE, Esq."

"It now remains for me to recall the words 'Lie' and 'Liar' as they refer to Mr Shortrede, as I am bound to believe that he did not mean to impute base or impure motives in the passages objected to, and the words thereby recalled. The quarrel is already before the public, and I trust that in showing how it has been adjusted, I will not be thought obtrusive; I trust also that this little storm will purify the editorial atmosphere of the sceribery for which it is rather conspicuous.  
"Yours very truly,  
"J. C."

"We are sorry to hear that the sickness among the Soldiers of the 95th Regiment continues unabated. When the rains set in more seriously about a fortnight ago, it was hoped the causes which led to the insubility, whatever they were, would be counteracted by the change to the atmosphere, as frequently happens in India, and has also in previous seasons been experienced here. Unfortunately these anticipations have not yet been realized. We have however that the invalids sent on board the *Arcton* of the Harbour have generally recovered rapidly, and it is to be hoped the successful result of this experiment will lead to its being tried on a more extensive scale.  
"It is our painful task to record the deaths of two officers in H. M. Navy, which have occurred during the last week; viz, the Rev. R. J. Haile, Chaplain on board the *Comet*, and Lieut. J. F. Stead, Admiralty Agent in charge of the *Mail*. Both we believe were generally known as officers, and will be sincerely regretted by a number of acquaintances.  
—*Hongkong Register*, August 15.

"H. M. S. VERNON."—We regret to observe that the Lords of the Admiralty have left it to the discretion of Captain Fitzgerald, of the *Vernon*, whether the unfortunate vessel shall be broken up at Bombay, or sent to sea in hopes of reaching Eng-

land; and that the officer in question has decided on the latter course. We say that we regret that the decision is left to Captain Fitzgerald, without considering the slight reflection on the gallant officer in any way; we have no doubt he has made every enquiry that prudence dictated, and bestowed his very best reflection on the subject, before coming to the conclusion he has arrived at; and we can only commend his competence to judge on any question like this, which he has so calmly and judiciously done. It is such a principle, that decisions of such a nature never to be left to either soldier or sailor—that they consider themselves bound in honour to take all the risks of their profession—and that the bravest of them, who dread being suspected besides, are alarmed at the idea of being on such a higher authority as to be bound to exercise, might form ground of imputation on the integrity of an officer acting under the executive, which few men of spirit would have. Primary responsibilities ought always to be taken on his own shoulders by Government; having given instructions as to what is to be done, let those entrusted with their execution be then by all means held responsible for the manner in which the duty imposed on them is discharged. One of the most cruel and most cruel things Lord Ellenborough ever did was to leave the selection of the route by Cabool or Quetta to General Norton. The gallant officer must have chosen that which he adopted; had his choice proved unfortunate, on his shoulders would have rested the blame of a failure. It is not on those of the Captain of the gallant ship herself, that the responsibility of sending her to England ought to have rested. The history of this vessel is a curious one. She is now only ten years old. She was built of half-sasson (Italian oak) in 1833—six months only, instead of as many years, having been expended in building her. When on the South American station about a year ago she was obliged to fall off in her sailing and steering qualities and to change her character altogether as a ship. She was hove down at the Cape, and her bottom cleaned, but, to the surprise of every one, retained little or nothing of the character she had lost. It was while she was on her voyage from the river Plate that she was seen in the afternoon by an American brig, which afterwards reported the sale of her. At midnight a small explosion was heard on board of her; next morning she was out of sight, and she was accordingly reported to have blown up at sea. The *Vernon* in reality is in the habit of practicing her great guns at night, with a view of teaching her men never to be taken by surprise: she had beat to quarters and fired off a couple of broadsides at once, and then changed her course: these gave rise to the rumour just mentioned.

In China she became a duller and a duller as she keeled through the water, and in the Straits the heaviest merchantmen walked round her. The Admiral then determined to have her brought to Bombay and examined. Her guns, stores, and crew, were accordingly removed from her and put on board the *Charles Grant*, to enable her to get into dock—when her hull, which was examined by boring, was found to be one mass of rottenness; nearly all her timbers below the water-line were gone, and the difference betwixt repairing her and building a new ship of a similar size was so trifling that no one would recommend repair. Meanwhile fresh troubles broke out in China, when it was thought a strong demonstration would require to be made. The Admiral was by this time dead, and Commodore Pluridge could not persuade himself that the *Vernon* was so rotten as she now proved to have been. The *Vernon* was ordered to get ready for sea, and the whole reports were forwarded to the Admiralty. Their Lordships, concluding from the last part of the intimation that she might with a little patching undertake the voyage to England, gave directions accordingly. She was to sail in July, when the monsoon was softening, the direction of the wind was favourable, and general weather then being good, but off the Cape she met in the Channel. A second report was sent home, and it was hoped the primary determination, adopted under a misapprehension, might be abandoned. It has to a certain extent been so; but a discretionary power has been left to the commanding officer, and it is most natural that he should have adopted the bolder course of a return home. The upper part of the vessel sinks upon the lower part, she must have altered her shape under water altogether; the most remarkable feature about her has been the difficulty of steering her. When in easy weather off the coast, she was ordered to be put about: hard up she took the helm, but never an inch would the ship alter her course, and she had actually to wear before she could be got round. We believe her to have as fine a set of officers, and as steady and gallant a crew, on board of her as any vessel need boast of, and the chances certainly are considerably in favour of her getting home. But the risks, at the same time, are so formidable, that whatever Captain Fitzgerald may do, the Admiralty ought not to have permitted them to be encountered. A vessel that draws a foot of water a day when at her anchors—which will neither steer nor sail, and can barely float—may be thought of as a vessel of a very questionable character. It is to be hoped that the *Comet* and *Arcton* will be sent to sea in hopes of reaching Eng-

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IMAGINARY CONVERSATION.  
BY WILLIAM SAVAGE LANDOR.  
H. THOMAS AND M. LAMARTINE.

Thiers. You look somewhat shy at me, M. Lamartine, how you are in power and I am set out of power since we came to years of discretion, it is not the poet and the public man may be said at any time of their lives to have come to them: for in poetry imagination leads us astray, in politics ambition.

Lamartine. I never was ambitious.  
Lamartine. I always was. The love of fame, in other words of approbation, drew me forward not unwillingly. Reflection comes down to us in the deep recesses where imagination rests, and higher and more substantial forms rise around us and come nearer. The mind, after wandering in distant and unknown regions, returns home at last and reposes on the bosom of our country. Her agonies render her, only the more inviting and the dearer to us. We love her in her tranquillity, we adore her in her pangs. I do not rejoice, nor do I repent, that the voice of the people has called me to the station I now hold.

Thiers. It is an elevated and a glorious, but it is also an uncertain and a dangerous one take my word for it.  
Lamartine. Pardon my frankness: I would rather take your word than your example.  
Thiers. My example in what?  
Lamartine. May I without offence to you speak my mind at large?  
Thiers. Speak it unreservedly, as becomes a republican in all his freshness.

Lamartine. First then, I should be sorry to grow rich among the spoliation of my country. Secondly, I deem to countenance the passions of the vulgar, and more especially in their madness for war.  
Thiers. We may put method into this method. Be sure, M. Lamartine, that no earthly power can withstand for a twelvemonth an agitated army of three hundred thousand men, smarting under just disgraces. We must, whether we will or no, send forty thousand from Algiers to Tripoli, and seventy thousand from our southern departments to the Gulphs of Genoa and Spezia. I am a moderate man: I would leave the duchy of Austria to its ancient duke; Bohemia to whosoever the nation may elect as king. Hungary was already free and independent from the moment that Metternich in the privacy of his dotage consented to neglect the intervention of Russia. Besides both against the hungry and wolfish pack of Russia, and the somnolent and swinish horde that rubs her intolerable soreness from over-gorged Vienna. Whatsoever was once Poland must be Poland again. She must extend from the Elbe to the Black Sea, from Danzig to Odessa, and inclusive. Anything short of this will only cause fresh struggles. Men can never be quiet in the camps; they will cry out and kick until the pyroxyen is over.

Lamartine. I am afraid you are too precipitate.  
Thiers. There are many good men who are afraid of hearing or even of thinking the truth. They may be in a ditch with their hats over their faces, nevertheless the light will come in upon them somewhere.  
Lamartine. Probably the King of Sardinia will demand our aid against Austria, and insist on the evacuation of Modena and Parma; we may, then, with policy and justice, interfere. Why do you smile?  
Thiers. I was thinking at the moment that some day you would be on horse with M. Lamartine, but neither that lance which crowns the warrior, but that oak which crowns the saviour of a citizen. It is our duty not to wait for danger, but to meet it; not to parley with insolent and stupid despots, but to bid them hands and feet with their own vicious plants.

Lamartine. And yet M. Thiers, you are a royalist!  
Thiers. Is any man a royalist when he knows he can be greater? Had other means of serving my country or (let me speak it frankly) myself. Kings have worn down their high-heeled shoes by their incessant strut and swagger. People would only have laughed at them if they had merely told common lies and practised only ordinary deceptions. But when the slights of hand emptied every man's pocket, the whole crowd became vociferous; up flew the benches, and the conjuror took to his heels. At first we were tickled, at last we were irritated.

Lamartine. Not quite into dust, nor into mud, but only into a state I trust, in which, with some new and bold combinations, we may attain to a greater stability and consistency. Democracy is always the work of kings. Ashes, which in themselves are sterile, fertilise the land they rest on.  
Thiers. You remind me of what happened in England at the commencement of our first revolution. The beautiful Duchess de Prasce was solicited too amorously by the Prince of Wales. "Sir," replied she, "is princes like you to make democrats? He never butted in the cabinet, and never paid any of those, especially when it came from the intelligent and virtuous."

Lamartine. Having lived all his life among cheats and swindlers, he would probably have received with courtesy and amity Louis Philippe; and having broken his word not there was not enough of it to be broken again, and having deceived his friend until there was no friend to deceive, perhaps he would have succeeded in the good Duke of Orleans, and in a great many a head in the cabinet. At the present day there is a Crisis of administration in England. The same reckless expenditure, the same defiance to the popular reclamations,



SHADE.—The Albany Knickerbocker says—The water was so cold that the one genius had a slice of it fished into a handle, and used it to shave himself with.

"DON'T BE AFRAID."—An old woman was lately walking through one of the streets of Paris, at midnight, the patrol called out "Who goes there?"—It is a patrol, don't be afraid!

AN EXPLANATION.—A gentleman remarked to a lady the other day that he had never observed so many announcements of marriages as since the outbreak of the French Revolution. "It grieves" said she "from an increased feeling among us women of wanting protection."

PRUDENTIAL JUVENILES.—"What do you think of all those rows?" said one ragged urchin to another, in the streets the other day. "Think?" said the reply of the juvenile communist, "why, I think they ought to open all the cake and pie shops, and charge nobody nothing for anything!"

Mr. George Hudson, H.P., is highly lauded in the London papers for having contributed £50 towards the relief of the railway labourers, expelled from France. A few nights ago his Railway Majesty gave a dinner to Members of Parliament, which would probably cost him five times as much.

APPEARANCE.—On Sunday a lady called to her little boy, who was shooting marbles on the pavement, to come into the house. "Don't you know you shouldn't be out there, my son? Go into the back yard, if you want to play marbles—it is Sunday." "Yes, mother; but ain't it Sunday in the back yard too?"

NEITHER PAY NOR DISCHARGE.—A French officer, who had served under Henry IV., not having received any pay for a considerable time, came into the King, and confidently said to him "Sire, three words to your Majesty, pay or discharge." "Five words with you," replied the King, "neither the one nor the other."

A COMPANION.—The most agreeable of all companions is a simple, frank man, without any high pretensions to an offensive greatness; one who loves life and understands the use of it; obliging, alike at all hours; above all of a golden temper, land steadfast as an anchor. For such a one we gladly exchange the greatest genius, the most brilliant with the profoundest thinker.—Leasing.

A Highlander who had all his life drank of the pure unexcised "mountain" as freely as though it had been the water of Losh-Och, was lately in an evil hour of inebriety induced to take the tentorial pledge. Next day, the first efflux of his voice was an imperious demand for his "morning." He was reminded, however, of what he had done, which on the protestation of a cloud of witnesses, he succeeded in believing "Well, well," said Donald, with a dejected heart-beat countenance, "if the tide is a spongy sign, horse will keep her word, and she'll no be prack it though her tongue pe out at her shank for a trem." Donald did keep his word, like a true Highlander. At last his cheek grew pale, his appetite failed, he became seriously ill, and a doctor being called, prescribed an ounce of whisky per day. The patient had all his life drank whisky without measure; but he had no notion of what his share would be when it came to be weighed; so he asked his son, a boy at school, how much it was in an ounce. The young referent, taking down an old "Gray's Arithmetic," turned up the table and read—15 drams one ounce. "Hurrah!" shouted Donald in ecstasy. "Go for Jas. Mor, Shon Roy, and Tugal Grant, and horse will have a night before she'll lie."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

- AUG. AT HONGKONG. 11, Island Queen, Macfarlane, from Shanghai 18th July and Amoy 30th July. 12, Hindostan, West, from Whampoa 8th Aug. 13, L'Entreprise (French), Brincaon, from New Zealand 3rd January. 13, General Harrison (Am.), Gardner, Put back from Sea. 13, Water Witch, Forgan, from Macao and Cum-singmoon. 14, Adgar, Sullivan, from East Coast 12th Aug. 14, Sidney, E. A. Wild, from Whampoa. 14, Eliza Stewart, Henderson, from Whampoa. 14, Monak, Morrison, from London 20th April. 15, Torrington, Riddles, from Cum-singmoon.

AT AMOY.

- Kitty, Shaw, from Singapore 13th June.

ARRIVALS.

- Per Adox.—Captains Crawford and McMurdo.

REPORTS.

The Island Queen making the General Harrison on the 7th instant, calling for this Port, having sprung a leak.

The L'Entreprise from sea; on a whaling voyage, and by those on board to be two years old, and clean.

The Am ship General Harrison, on the last inst., encountered a severe gale from N.W., which lasted until the 5th, the vessel labouring heavily, she sprang a leak during the first part of the gale, and had as much as she could weather her hold. Put back for repairs, she is now damaged the best part of her cargo, and is to have towed to the nearest Port.

DEPARTURES FROM HONGKONG. 12, Hector, Flockhart, Shanghai. 12, Adelaide, Hutchings, Singapore, Penang, and Singapore. 15, Hu A Walker, Campbell, Whampoa. 15, Concordia (Am.), Stephenson, Manila. 15, Water Witch, Forgan, Calcutta.

FROM AMOY.

- 7, Amistad (Spanish), Tayag, Manila.

SHIPPING IN CHINA.

VESSELS OF WAR.

Table with columns: H.M. Ship, Location, Guns, and Commanders. Includes ships like H.M. Ship Cambden, Brig Mainster, and others.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Table with columns: Ship, Location, Tons, Meters, and Consignees. Includes ships like Asia, barque, and others.

SHIPPING IN CHINA—Continued.

Table with columns: Ship, Location, Tons, and Consignees. Includes ships like Hercules, Syphide, and others.

VESSELS LOADING.

Table with columns: For, At, Ships, Consignees, and Intended Destination. Includes destinations like London, Liverpool, and Amoy.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Table with columns: Date, Ship, From, and Consignees. Includes dates from February to July and various ship names.