THE FRIEND OF CHINA
AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

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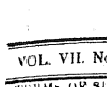
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION to the FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE, per Annum, 12 Dollars. Six Months, 7 Dollars. Three Months, 4 Dollars; all paid in advance. Credit Prices, 14 Dollars, 8½ Dollars, and 5 Dollars, for the periods of Twelve, Six, and Three Months respectively: Single Numbers, to Subscribers 25 cents each; to Non-Subscribers, 1 Rupee. Parties calling or sending to the Office for papers are requested 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 65 cents. Advertisements to have written on the face of them, the number of times they are required to appear, otherwise they will be published until countermanded. In all instances, those who are not Subscribers, require to pay in advance.

For ENGLAND, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY Also, *en route* to the above, SINGAPORE, PENANG, GALLE—MALTA, SUEZ, ADEN —COLOMBO, COCHIN, CALICUT, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, GOA, VINGORLA.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steam Ship BRAGANZA, will leave this for the above places on Wednesday the 30th of August.

CARGO will be received on board until Noon, and SPECIE 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 heretofore.

J. A. OLDING, *Agent.*

P. & O. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 30th June, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE P. & O. S. N. COMPANY'S, will from this date undertake the conveyance of Specie from China, and the Straits, to Southampton, under the conditions specified in their customary Bill of Lading, at 2½ per cent for Silver Bullion, and 3 per cent for Gold.

J. A. OLDING,—*Agent.*

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

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, *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 Artificers, Labourers, &c., as may be required from time to time, by the ROYAL ARTILLERY, ROYAL ENGINEERS, STOREKEEPERS, and BARRACK DEPARTMENTS, of the ORDNANCE 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 ORDNANCE upon three months notice being given by them, viz:—

CARPENTERS,
COOPERS,
BLACKSMITS,
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, *Ordnance Storekeeper.*

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 disengaged.

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 DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Here to, FLETCHER & Co.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1848.

TO LET.

THE BUNGALOW situated immediately behind the Malacca College, at present occupied by Captain YOUNG. Apply to,

LINDSAY & Co.

Victoria, 29th May, 1848.

TO LET.

SPACIOUS Godowns and dwelling house, built of Granite and lately occupied by Messrs THOS. RIPLEY & 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.

COMMODIOUS 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," 26th 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-houses, known as the VICTORIA HOTEL, 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 its 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 authorised 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 authorised to Sign our FIRM by Procuration.

BOUSTEAD & Co.

Canton, 20th May, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of HEGAN & 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. BANDKEN, 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 VANDERBURG ROMSWINCKEL & 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.

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. ALSO.

Real Edinburgh Ale, East India Pale Ale, &c. &c.

Good dry STORAGE with water frontage.

CHARLES BUCKTON, Shipping and Commission Agent, Queen's Road, Victoria, 25th Jan., 1848.

FOR SALE.

ROMAN Cement, and Window Glass of all sizes. Apply to,

RAWLE, DUUS & 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 25 Pint Stone Bottles	3	" "

RAWLE, DUUS & Co.

Victoria, 7th July, 1848.

FOR SALE.

SALT Provisions, Flour, Rum, Arrack, and Brandy in Wood; Whisky, Cognac, and all kinds of Wines in Bottle.

RAWLE, DUUS & 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 STOREKEEPER, 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 Boules.

Allsops' Pale East India Ale, in do. and Bottles.

Shaw & Maxwell's Port, Sherry, and Champagne.

Good do. do. do. do.

Hollands Gin; Brandy, in Cask and Bottle; Old Tom; Europe and Manila Cordage; 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.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Toilet Shower Baths; and some English Mosquito Nettings in 36 yds. Pieces very cheap. Apply to,

C. MARKWICK, Auctioneer.

Queen's Road, 8th June, 1848.

TO SPORTSMEN.

RECEIVED an Invoice of SHOT, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

ALSO,

Curtiss and Harvey's Sporting Gunpowder.

ROBT. RUTHERFURD.

Victoria, 4th August, 1848.

FOR SALE.

AN excellent assortment of Carpeting and Hearth Rugs to match, just received ex *Helen Stewart.*

SMITH & BRIMELOW.

No. 1, Woosnam's Buildings, 15th 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 Demi-johns.

SMITH & BRIMELOW.

No. 1, Woosnam's Buildings, Victoria, 22nd February, 1848.

NOTICE

MR. DUDDELL 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.

THE SEXTON 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 despatch, the performance of all necessaries required for Interments, Pombs &c., &c., and will be thankful for any preference which may be given him.

Victoria, 19th July, 1848.

$4000.

WANTED to borrow the above sum for TWO YEARS on valuable LAND and BUILDING SECURITY, 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 CASKELL, *Solicitor,* Victoria.

Victoria, 3rd August, 1848.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY, QUEEN'S ROAD.

SODA WATER AND LEMONADE of Superior Quality.

MACAO, at HINNAM'S, China Shopkeeper.

Victoria, 11th June, 1848.

D. REMI, CHRONOMETER AND WATCH-MAKER, 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.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

THE whole or part of that large and commodious BUNGALOW in Caine Road, lately occupied by Mr D'ALMADA. Rent very moderate. Apply on the Premises.

Victoria, 18th August, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE "*MONTHLY TIMES*," heretofore the property of Captain JAMES BARBER, having been transferred to Mr J. H. STOCQUELER, formerly Editor of the *Calcutta Englishman*, and being now conducted by that Gentleman under the title of the "*ENGLISH MAIL*,"—it is requested that all Subscribers to the former Paper will signify to the undersigned their wish as to whether their Names be transferred from the "*MONTHLY TIMES*" Subscription List, to that of the "*ENGLISH MAIL*," and at the same time state the Number of Copies they require.

Others also wishing to become Subscribers to the latter Paper, will oblige by sending in their Names *without delay.*

J. A. OLDING.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1848.

EXECUTION SALE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PUN-CHEW CHEONG *Alias* PUN-CHEONG *Defendan*

MR DUDDELL is instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Monday* next the 21st August at 11 o'clock A.M. on the premises near Messrs GIBB & Co.'s Wharf.

(Unless the execution be previously satisfied)

All the residue of the Estate, Right, Title, and Interest of Defendant in and to Marine Lot No. 6 comprising 25½ feet frontage to the Lower Bazaar 48 feet sea frontage together; with two good Shops and numerous other tenements thereon erected; Ground Tax very low.

TERMS made known on the day of sale.

Victoria, 19th August, 1848.

JUST RECEIVED PER "MOHAWK."

CHAIN Cables, from 1¾ to ¾ inch; Topsail sheet Chain, from ¾ to ½; Common Anchors, from 26 Cwts. to 2 Cwts., and a few of Porter's patent Anchors, all the above with Proof Certificates.

An Invoice of superior London-made Blocks; also, a few small York Hams and Cheese of the very best quality.

Almanacks for 1849, and Marryat's Signal Books.

BOWRA, HUMPHREYS & Co.

Victoria, 18th August, 1848.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON *Monday* next 21st inst. at W. H. FRANKLYN'S Sale Rooms Queen's Road, for the benefit of the concerned at 11 o'clock A.M.

350 Bales of Cotton yarn, Nos. from 16 to 24.

W. H. FRANKLYN, Auctioneer.

Victoria, 19th August, 1848.

NOTICE

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

LATEST DATES.

England	June	24	Sydney	May	23
United States	June	1	Batavia	July	25
Calcutta	July	6	Singapore	August	7
Bombay	July	6	Manila	August	5
Madras	July	10	Shanghai	July	28

THE FRIEND OF CHINA
AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19th, 1848.

CALCUTTA.

QUOTATIONS OF OPIUM ON THE 8TH JULY.—Patna 925 Rs. and Benares 885 Rs. per Chest.

On Thursday forenoon a Deputation of the Auctioneers in the Colony waited on the Governor to present a petition praying for a repeal of the auction duty. His Excellency explained to them that he was not authorised to take off any of the existing taxes; but that he would transmit their petition to Her Majesty's government, recommending that the duty be removed. The Gentlemen forming the deputation then retired satisfied with His Excellency's explanation, and pleased with the courteous manner in which they had been received.

This is one of those imposts which have added little to the revenue and greatly injured the colony. In its earlier days a considerable amount of goods were sold by auction in lots of from five to twenty pieces. A mode of purchase which suits the dealers in the neighbouring towns and villages, and money was transmitted to parties here to purchase for them. The monopoly of the opium trade (as regards any quantity less than a chest, worth £120) and the auction duty together, have diminished an increasing branch of local trade. This is tested by the revenue. In 1846 the Auctioneers paid into the Treasury £449 of duty on sales; in 1847 it had decreased to £255; for the first six months in 1848 it is £100, and the latter half of the year promises to be even less.

From the extremely high rate at which land is leased, it is the true policy of the government to encourage Chinese settlers by the removal of all restrictions upon trade. Any considerable influx would cause a demand for land, and what is lost in the repeal of impolitic taxes would be more than made up by ground-rent. The taxes complained of oppress the colony and do not benefit the revenue in any material degree;—their repeal would benefit the colony and increase the revenue.

—o—

THE following is extracted from a letter dated "Shanghai, July 28th," received to-day by the *Hougua*. We are promised further particulars by the *Sir Edward Ryan*:—

"I take this opportunity of giving you a little more comical news; the present victim is Mr ———. The facts are these. He was one of a party up the country some six weeks since. A few days ago the boatmen of one of the tea boats complained to him that the Mandarins at the Register office (for registering boats) detained one boat and that without any authority—being an attempt to squeeze. He immediately went to the office and told them that if they did not deliver up the boat he would make a formal complaint to the Consul. All was then given up with the exception of some bedding. The boatmen pointed out the man who had it. Mr ——— took the man by the arm and repeated that if everything was not given up he would appeal to the Consul, and further told him that extortion, if proved, was punishable by the Chinese law with decapitation. The bedding was then given up.

"On the 25th Mr ——— was summoned to the Consulate to answer a charge of having by force taken possession of a boat legally detained by the Chinese authorities. He thinking he could easily clear himself, took no witnesses. The Mandarins declared he took the boat by violence; they also construed his admonition into a threat, and declared they were in fear of decapitation.

"So ridiculous a charge you would imagine would be immediately dismissed; but no,—he was fined 850 and sentenced to be imprisoned for a week, which sentence is now being carried into effect.

"The only way one can account for an affair so glaringly absurd is by the knowledge that Mr ——— has been for some time in the black books, because understanding Chinese he could purchase land without reference to the Consul. But his principal fault appears to be the having used the Consul's name in telling the Chinese he would appeal to him. The Consul is jealous of his name being used, or as he says his authority is usurped. But it is, after all, evident that he imprisoned Mr ——— to appease the Chinese."

—o—

We have it on the authority of the government paper that the two Portuguese Soldiers recently in the Colony were not in search of deserters. It is to be regretted that this explanation was not given a week earlier in preference to an attempted defence of Sir John Davis's conduct in yielding up deserters to the Macao Governor on a previous occasion; in which defence the editor stultified his own arguments by quotations from the Treaty with Portugal.

We have now much pleasure in contradicting the report that Mr Bonham had followed Sir John Davis's bad example in this matter. The sight of Portuguese Soldiers in the company of the Colonial police was suspicious, and no doubt gave rise to a rumour which was stated to us as a certainty; and the defence or attempted defence, in the *China Mail* must have strengthened the belief that the Soldiers were actually in search of deserters, aided by the police.

It is with some reluctance that I take notice of Mr Shortrede's observations upon what he is pleased to style "Mr Carr's amende honourable," but there are one or two points which cannot be allowed to pass.

Mr Shortrede says,—"In reprinting the documents, I have compared them with the originals, for the purpose of correcting the errors of the copy given by the *Friend*, which on such an occasion are unpardonable." The unpardonable errors are,—first, in mistaking the word "pretty" in Mr Shortrede's second note for "fully," to which it is has a close resemblance, the is not being crossed and the u formed distinctly; second, in my notes to Mr Shortrede, "obedient servant" is abbreviated to "obt. Sevt," while in the published copies the words are given in full—at least I presume such to be the case as I usually abbreviate these two words, and in the copy of one of the notes they are abbreviated while the other is merely a copy of the body of the note. The unpardonable errors are thus explained. Before publication my statement, including the documents, was seen by Mr Shortrede's friend, and by my own.

Mr Shortrede observes in another paragraph,—"a person who coolly, nay boastfully, admits his having read a dropped letter from one gentleman to another, and after three years proclaims its contents, is hardly entitled to the privileges of a gentleman." I deny that Mr Shortrede is a competent person to judge who is, or who is not entitled to the privileges of a gentleman. Three years ago, two gentlemen upon oath before the Chief Magistrate declared that certain statements made by Mr Shortrede were untrue; whether his subsequent editorial career has weakened the strength of these affidavits I leave it for others to say. But with regard to General D'Aguilar's letter to Sir John Davis, I have only to repeat that it was brought to me to read after it had been seen by others, it was not in an envelope, nor did it bear any address; the signature shewed who wrote it, the contents to whom it was addressed; the sentiments expressed were most objectionable. For years I have been taunted with giving a factious opposition to General D'Aguilar, and now that I am distinctly charged with having been influenced by motives which I will neither explain nor allow others to explain, I am also prohibited from referring to a letter which in self defence I would be justified in publishing in full, and I believe no sound moralist would say I did wrong.

Mr Shortrede proceeds to point out three modes by which his injured honour could have been appeased. First, by taking the offender at a *disadvantage* and knocking him down with a bludgeon, —"this," as he says "is at best a brutal procedure" —he might have added, and a cowardly. Second; the law, "which affords a very inefficient and precarious remedy." The third remedy appears to be a duel. From the documents and statements already published, people can judge whether Mr Shortrede ever seriously contemplated a hostile meeting—I do not think he did.

I am given to understand that in future Mr Shortrede will treat my rebukes with contempt, nor will any language induce him to act otherwise. A very commendable resolution; but it is to be expected that as Mr Shortrede is impervious to insult, he will take care not to insult others, from the consequences of which he may consider himself protected by his present declaration.

In conclusion, Mr Shortrede seeks solace in a comparison between himself and the late Lord Archibald Hamilton; another proof that in every position (even under the gallows) men may find an ideal consolation, and become reconciled to ignominy.

Mr Shortrede's observations I annex.

J. C.

"In another column will be found the Editor of the *Friend of China*'s retractation of the offensive words used in his previous issue in reference to me. It was that alone I demanded, and having received an assurance on the subject, it was indifferent to me with what explanation it might be accompanied.

"Whatever therefore may be thought of the one given by Mr Carr, I shall leave it without remark, beyond stating, that let the affair end as it might, my friend, after his interview with Mr Carr, having found that the fair and plain import of my expression had been misunderstood, very properly required that I should furnish him with a written abnegation of the meaning attached to them. The use ultimately made of the Note was without my knowledge or consent; but I have no right or intention to call in question the discretion exercised by my friend.

"In reprinting the documents, I have compared them with the originals, for the purpose of correcting the errors of the copy given by the *Friend of China*, which on such an occasion are unpardonable.

"I trust to be excused for adding a few words in explanation of my share in an affair which, however disgustful, was forced upon me.

"For three years and a half, as Editor of the *China Mail*, I have submitted to a continued course of personal vituperation and vulgar abuse from the Editor of the *Friend of China*, which, as not affecting the public questions with which, however, they were frequently mixed up, I have either passed without notice or held up to ridicule; but I am not aware they have even once betrayed me into an expression which a gentleman ought to be ashamed of. On many occasions the language resorted to in the columns of that Journal, was equivalent to, if indeed it did not imply something even worse than the ugly little words at length ventured upon. But whilst the grossest scurrility may be safely laughed at, or despised and left to recoil upon its author, the LIE cannot be taken with impunity; society scarcely admitting an exception to the obligation which it imposes upon all who would remain within its pale, to resent the taboo'd word.

"Had I been desirous of an excuse, it was to be found in the article containing the offence; for a person who coolly, nay boastfully, admits his having read a dropped letter from one gentleman to another, and after three years proclaims its contents, is hardly entitled to the privileges of a gentleman. But this reason alluded to the privileges of a gentleman. But this reason for declining to notice the offensive epithet might be overlooked, when it was not forgotten that I had submitted to be termed a liar, though it was in the *Friend of China*. I am quite aware also that to call a man by opprobrious names is not to disprove his arguments, and that it is generally resorted to in desperation of other resources, and with the view of distracting attention from the subject in hand.

"Believing therefore the affront to be of a nature that could not be overlooked, three modes of resenting it occurred to me. The first was to cudgel the offender; but although it is very easy to take a man at disadvantage and knock him down, this is at best a brutal procedure.—Next, the law, which is ready to punish any one who takes upon himself that mode of redress, itself affords a very inefficient and precarious remedy. I could only have resorted to it to claim pecuniary damages, which I had no wish to leave to the discretion of a jury; although they could hardly have fixed the amount at any sum which I would not consider as ample compensation for any real injury my character could sustain from the *Friend of China*.

"The third remedy therefore alone remained to me, to treat the affair in a manner which no one can regard with less favour than I do myself. But my experience of the world has long convinced me that it is not safe to trust to any after explanation of reasons for avoiding a custom which society denounces in the abstract, but rigidly enforces against individuals.

"The same considerations however may not have the same weight with me in future; and while the assertions and opinions of the *Friend of China* upon public questions will continue to be discussed and brought to the test as occasion seems to require, I do not think any language that my Journal may hereafter use towards me personally or as an editor, will induce me to treat it otherwise than with ridicule or contempt."

"AND. SHORTREDE."

"In running my eye over the debate on Spanish Affairs on the 6th of June last, I find Lord John Russell illustrating his argument by an anecdote of Lord Archibald Hamilton, who once complained to Lord Holland that a person pointed out had used language so offensive that he must either burst out laughing or knock him down. "By all means then," replied Lord Holland, "burst out laughing, and don't knock him down!"

—o—

FROM *Willmer & Smiths European Times* (a paper printed for circulation in the West Indies and North America) we have made extracts which give a sketch of the political state of Europe on to the 17th of June. Through the medium of the *Straits Times extra* our readers are in possession of intelligence from London to the 24th of June, and the following paragraph from the *Malta Times* of the 27th of that month contains the latest information from Italy:—

Naples, *24th June*, 1848.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

We are quiet enough here—but there are disturbances in some of the provinces which have refused to re-elect deputies for the Parliament, professing they will not change those originally elected. The Sicilians have complimented us by sending a few hundred of their worst scum into Calabria to assist the discontented there—a large force has been sent against them whether it will be sufficient to restore order remains to be seen. Unfortunately some ten thousand of the best troops are away, although I believe on their return from Bologna, but it will take them a month to get here.

You will have seen that all the Roman forces have been completely defeated and disbanded.

A friend from Genoa writes under the date of the 20th—Union is proclaimed by every one as the only point for safety —but there is no union. Already the Turinese are fearful that Milan will be the capital of the kingdom, and they are moving heaven and earth to embarrass the government.

Venice—the whole of whose territories are retaken by the Austrians, excepting the city, has sent to demand assistance from the French, which I suppose they will be too happy to afford them, and thus we may see perhaps the commencement of a general war, which your island may not be sorry for.

Those who have counted upon the permanency of the French Republic, and that free representation principles had taken root in the hearts of the French people, will read our present number with feelings of as much bitter disappointment, as those we ourselves experience in recording another instance of the extraordinary versatility of our neighbours. A reaction has taken place in Paris; a spontaneous revulsion of opinion has shewn itself in some of the provinces; but it is re-action not tending to ultra-Republicanism or even monarchy, but in favour of imperial despotism, and personified in one of its most flagrant forms,—the twice before rejected Pretender to the throne of France, LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

At the publication of our last number the precise result of the elections had not reached us. We said that Caussidière and Thiers were elected, and that Louis Bonaparte had some chance of success. Our continental news will show the exact result. It will be seen that the most objectionable persons to the Government have been elected: ultra-democrats and communists; and, to the astonishment of the many, but we confess not ourselves, Louis Bonaparte stood seventh on the Paris poll, and was returned by three other departments, in some places at the head of the poll, and, in almost all cases, in a very favourable position. It seems that in Paris even he was not started as a candidate until the day previous to the election, and then in such an ambiguous and unauthorised manner, that no one knew really whether he was a candidate or not. His name was not included in the ordinary lists, and the clubs made no open efforts to support him;—and yet, in spite of all these disadvantages, he has been elected; the peasants in the provinces rushed by thousands to place his name in the urn, and, in short, he has roused a feeling throughout France which must be put down, and put down effectually, or all the hopes of a Republic must speedily be overthrown. As soon as the Government perceived this most unexpected reaction, evidenced most inconvertibly by the ballot and universal suffrage, they assembled instantly. Paris was filled with troops; and it is said that now there are not fewer than 100,000 troops of the line in the French capital. *Attroupements* have taken place every night this week, in spite of the new law. On Saturday night about 2000 persons were hemmed in by the troops, and carried off prisoners to the Prefecture. Amongst them were English, Americans, and it is said even women in disguise; in short, the *rappel* and the *générale* have been beaten every day, and the confusion and excitement have been greater than ever. We must state, that whether under the pressure of apprehension or patriotism, the National Assembly displayed at first a noble feeling. The most eloquent denouncements of all tyrants and dictatorships, seen clearly in the perspective, burst from many members; but Cavaignac, in a brief speech, which will go down to posterity, spoke as follows:—

"Since an opportunity offers itself," continued he, "I will speak my mind. I have no intention of directing an accusation against any of my fellow-citizens, nor have I any right to question the innocence of the man whose name is so unceremoniously put forward in this way; but I cannot help delivering over to public execration whoever shall lay a sacrilegious hand on the public liberties." This was spoken with much energy, and the Assembly rose, with cries of "Vive la République!" When the enthusiasm had subsided, General Cavaignac resumed: "Honour and glory to the citizen faithful to his duties, who devotes his blood, fortune, talent, and intellectual faculties to the happiness and service of his country; but shame and woe to him who would dare to speculate on the difficulties of the times and the sufferings of his native land, and who would turn a glorious name to the account of his personal ambition!" These sentiments were received with unanimous cries of "Vive la République!" Several members exclaimed, "No reaction!" "We reject pretenders of every description!" "We neither desire royalty, imperial despotism, nor military dictatorship!" "It is an imposture, invented to injure citizen Louis Bonaparte!" &c.

But how stands the popular feeling out of doors. It is evidently divided. The cries of "Vive la République" are answered, and sometimes drowned, in shouts of "Vive l'Empereur," "Vive Bonaparte." On Monday, when the news was circulated that the impudent adventurer, Louis Napoleon had, actually arrived in Paris and was about to take his seat, the crowds assembled were very great. The contagion has, we feel sure, spread to some of the troops, and, certainly, a large portion of the national guards, and cries of "Vive Napoleon" have come from more than one regiment. On that day a sort of vote of confidence was proposed to the Executive, taken upon the question of an allowance of 100,000 francs per month for the expenses of the Executive, partly, in fact, secret service money. Lamartine mounted the tribune, pale as ashes, and demanded the instant passing of a decree keeping in force the law of 1832 against Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. Whilst he was speaking, a shot was fired outside the building, and shouts of "Vive l'Empereur" were heard. Lamartine sat down overwhelmed. One of the national guard had been shot in the stomach. This incident, whether accidental or pre-arranged, Lamartine adroitly converted to his purpose, by declaring that the first blood which had been shed was shed in the cause of despotism, and not by the Republic; and the decree was sanctioned by general acclamation. In the uproar it was scarcely possible to discover whether the decree had actually passed, but from the reports it seems to have been a simple declaration pretented to be drawn up on the spur of the moment, but really prepared beforehand, reciting the crimes of Louis Napoleon against France, and declaring that "the law of 1832 shall be executed against him *until such time as the National Assembly shall declare otherwise*." Finally the Assembly voted the money required by a majority of 569 to 112. Amongst the people it cannot be concealed that there is a morbid feeling in favour of the Bonapartes, which time has not extinguished. A body of national guards set off to Boulogne instantly, in order, it is supposed, to welcome Louis Napoleon to the shores of France. They even were going to hoard a vessel, under the pretence of a sea excursion, but the mayor put a stop to their proceedings. In spite of the vote of the National Assembly, the people declare that Louis Napoleon *shall* take his seat. No doubt gold has been circulated with the populace to a great extent. But if the national guards falter in their allegiance, what hope can be entertained of the regular troops remaining firm. It is, indeed, a critical moment for the Republic. Lamartine is a man of peace, wholly unequal to cope with an emergency like this. We look to Cavaignac as almost the only man who can save France from anarchy. Firmness, without the smallest mistaken lenity, can alone preserve the Republic. But supposing Cavaignac displays all the known energies of his character, and a considerable majority of the National Assembly second him, it yet remains to be seen how far the people will show their attachment to the Republic, and support or punish the traitor, whose designs are so notorious that no one entertains a doubt of them for an instant.

Such was the position of affairs in Paris on Tuesday. The excitment of the people in favour of Louis Napoleon was increasing hourly. Barricades were even attempted, and it was only by the overwhelming force of the military in every part of the city that a general conflict was avoided. Our readers will scarcely be prepared to hear after all this, that on the evening of Tuesday the National Assembly, by a large majority, nullified their vote of the previous day, when they confirmed the exile of Louis Napoleon, and now revoked it, and declared that he should be admitted as a member of the National Assembly. Ledru-Rollin opposed this proceeding; but the majority prevailed, and thus the door is opened for a civil war. It is said that Ledru-Rollin immediately resigned, and that Lamartine would follow his example. But who can tell one hour before another what event will happen next. It is said that a triumvirate of Marrast, Billault, and Cavaignac is being formed, but this is mere conjecture. It plainly appears that the Paris mob is still absolute by its indirect pressure on the Assembly, and that its tendencies are not Republican but towards despotism. At Ardones a proclamation has been issued calling upon the people to rush to arms, and to place Louis Napoleon on the throne. However, before it comes to that, there will be a struggle for supremacy between the Legitimists and the Bonapartists. Thiers, Odillon Barrot, Berryer, and Duvergier de Hauranne voted in favour of Louis Napoleon. On Wednesday Paris was quiet, the people had triumphed. Louis Napoleon was expected hourly in Paris to take his seat. He will affected humility and buy golden opinions from all men. With the most ordinary prudence and caution the high road to imperial power is straight upon before him, and in that case the splendid pageant of a French Republic will dissolve.

And, like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind.

Since the battle of Goito, and the fall of Peschiera, no movement of a further decisive character has taken place in Lombardy. The Piedmontese were preparing to occupy Isola della Scala, to cut off the communications of the Austrians between Verona and Mantua. The Austrians seem confined to the neighbourhood of Mantua. At present it is scarcely possible to point out, with any degree of precision, what the future movements of the two armies will be.

The Austrians are ravaging the country wherever they appear. From Naples we have little authentic intelligence, the whole of Calabria seems still in revolt.

From Austria we learn that the Emperor meditates a visit to Prague, with a view of attaching to his person the Bohemian provinces. The French, English, Swedish, and Belgian ambassadors have reached Innspruck, and it is supposed that the affairs of Italy will there be discussed. The hopes of the people of Austria seem centred in the Archduke John, who, as the counsellor of the Emperor, will be the medium of communication between him and his subjects.

In Prussia affairs have come to a dead lock. In the Berlin Parliament, a declaratory vote, of an abstract nature, whether the events of the 18th and 19th of March had dethroned the King, and originated a new constitutional system, being negatived by a small majority of 19, the people of Berlin have again been thrown into a state of tumult which appears like to have serious consequences. The democrats of that capital are at direct issue with the court party; and unless the mob can be brought to some reason, an appeal will certainly be made to the army, and a frightful civil war will be the result. M. Arago, the new French Minister, the Lyons Commissary, seems to fraternise with the people; and in the general excitement that prevails, this sort of propagandism can only add to the mischief. In Hanover, the enlightened liberal Minister, Struve, seems much in the same predicament, and he will probably be compelled to resign, in consequence of the harrasing demands of the ultra-democratic party.

It is positively asserted that the Russians have crossed the Pruth, on the frontier of Bessarabia and that the Austrian minister, Sturmer, at Constantinople, has in vain protested against this movement. It has been also reported on the London Exchange that a large Russian force had marched into Prussia, and had entered Memel. This is not improbable; at the same time the rumour requires some authentic confirmation.

The Diet of Frankfort seems to be occupied with the adjustment of Sclavonian affairs, and the formation of a Directory to manage the affairs of Germany, until the definitive establishment of a supreme central government in Germany, when its sovereign functions will cease.

From the seat of war in Denmark we have no further accounts, except that the Danes have assumed the offensive, and at present no probability exists of a speedy termination of hostilities. A strong Russian squadron is hovering about the Prussian coasts in the Baltic; and unless wiser counsels prevail in Germany, we fear that the present partial contest in Schleswig will be only the forerunner of greater and more serious warfare.

There are reports from Spain that Narvaez is about to retire from power, and that General O'Donnell and M. Mon will form a new ministry. It is said the Queen is *enciente*. M. Isturiz left London for Madrid on Thursday evening, Count Mirasol having preceded him several days without having succeeded in his mission. The report is very current in London that M. Isturiz has had a civil notification from Lord Palmerston that his presence at the Court of St. James could be dispensed with. The affairs of the Spanish Legation are left in the hands of the Secretaries. Portugal is quiet; Costa Cabral and his party have the Chambers entirely under their control.

After a long protracted debate, the amendment of Mr Herries, for maintaining the fundamental principles of the existing Navigation-laws, has been lost, and the Government has advanced so far as to go into committee *pro formâ*. This preliminary step has been decided upon by a majority of 117, in a House of 471 members. The party of Sir Robert Peel, qualifying their votes with several "fundamental" objections to the Government measure, voted, nevertheless, against Mr Herries, and once more the peculiar state of parties in the House of Commons, enables the Ministers of the Crown to obtain a majority by the adventitious aid of a section of the opposition, rather than by their own inherent strength. It becomes, therefore, of great importance to ascertain, as far as we can, whether that support now rendered by Sir Robert Peel's party to enable Ministers to bring in their bill, will be conceded to them throughout the whole passage of the measure. The original resolution of Mr Labouchere simply pledges the House to the opinion, that it is expedient "to remove the restrictions which prevent the free carriage of goods by sea to and from the United Kingdom and the British Possessions abroad, subject, nevertheless, to such control by the Queen in Council, as may be necessary." The aim of the Free-trade party is evidently to sweep away all the Navigation-laws, and to stand our chance against the shipping of all nations, even without providing for those cases wherein foreign nations may, for political purposes, adopt protective measures against us. Accordingly, it is proposed to be enacted, that these Navigation Laws shall be abrogated; but in the event of Russia, or America, or any other power, adopting a policy which defeats our objects, then it is contemplated that the Crown shall *retaliate*. The inverse of our constitutional proceedings is to be the principle: the House of Commons is to relax the law; but the Crown is to countervail or restrain. By Mr Huskisson's reciprocity acts, we made a mutual bargain with foreign powers; and we shall not stop here to inquire whether those bargains have or have not been advantageous to us. But if the measure is, as Mr Cardwell and others describe, to be retaliatory only, in that case we shall repeal our Navigation-laws; and then, if Prussia does not act up to our anticipations, or if a majority of Congress should differ from the views held out by Mr Bancroft, then, in that case, the Crown will go back to the point we start from, or even recede further, and impose countervailing distinctions. We are not to grant concessions,—we are not to give "little" so that other nations may give "little," or "much" that other countries may equivalate "much," or "all," that reciprocity may exchange "all," but at once we are to give ALL; and if we find hereafter that it is a political blunder, in that case the Crown is to commence a war of retaliation, and merchants are to be left just as much at the mercy of uncertain legislation as they are at present. The "most favoured nation clause," and the reciprocity clauses of Mr Huskisson are to be abrogated, upon the speculation of complete success in the working of the new measure. Sir Robert Peel, who speaks by the card, and weighs every word he utters, says, "I shall reserve my opinion about opening the coasting trade." Again, with respect to the requirement of three-fourths British seamen being preserved, the wary baronet adds, "I wish to reserve that point for mature consideration." So far as regards the opening of the colonial trade, we take it for granted that Sir Robert Peel will support the Government measure; he does not say so in distinct terms; but his inducement to go into committee is chiefly that Canada may be enabled to compete fairly with the United States. Sir Robert Peel admits that Mr Huskisson's opinions were that the colonial and coasting trade should be kept intact; but argues that a more enlightened policy will tighten the bonds of our colonial empire. But the right hon. baronet is not very precise in telling us whether he will throw up the colonial trade without some distinct equivalent. The coasting trade which Mr Labouchere retained, knowing the clamour that would have been raised against its relinquishment, Mr Gladstone, on the other hand, proposes to abandon, in order to obtain a share of the coasting trade of the United States. But what "little" or "much" the Americans will give us for the colonial and inter-colonial trade is not explained. To these points the question must come at last; and, according as Sir Robert Peel and his party vote (which can turn the balance one way or the other) must depend the progress of the measure. Mr Cardwell, our Liverpool representative, seems deeply sensible of the great importance of the whole question, or rather variety of questions; he does not shut his eyes to the possible consequences, nor affect to under-rate th consternation which the report of the total abrogation of the Navigation Laws has created amongst the shipping interest. And we rejoice to see him repeat an opinion we have more than once expressed, that it is indispensable for the success of our commercial marine to legislate upon the subject without delay, so that a mischievous state of uncertainty may not be permitted to continue. When we first wrote upon the subject we expressed an approval of that part of the meditated change which proposed to get rid of that clause which forbids the importation, for home use, of the produce of Asia, Africa, and America, once landed in Europe. With some slight opposition from the Protectionist party, we may consider that this beneficial change will be acceded to; but beyond that we have no idea that an advance can be made this Session. It is now seen that the subject is not quite so easy of being settled, by a stroke of the pen, as was at first imagined. It is notorious, as regards sugar especially, "the most favoured nation clause" has brought us into unfortunate, if not discreditable predicaments with foreign powers. The authority proposed to be vested in the Crown by the Government bill, besides that is is at variance with our constitution, would infallibly lead us into similar, if not far greater, difficulties, if acted upon, than any of Mr Huskisson's reciprocity treaties; and worse than that, the merchant would never be safe to embark in an adventure with a very distant country, as he would be perpetually exposed to the danger of some unexpected order in Council, which might prostrate all the judicious arrangements he had formed for its success. Sir Robert Peel suggests that the powers and privileges ceded by the new act should last for a determinate period, say of five years, instead of using the invidious power of the Crown by establishing countervailing restrictions. He argues that foreign powers would thus have notice of our intentions. This, however, does not satisfy our minds. We have to consider the British shipowner and merchant, who, at the expiration of five years, may find Parliament in a different frame of mind to that when the act was passed, and thus all the capital which he may have risked in the undertakings into which he embarked, upon the faith of the law, may be placed in jeopardy. However objectionable finality of legislation may be in the matter of reform, in the way of the trade of the country it cannot be too stable and unalterable. Certainty and immutability are essential points of commercial law. It was the uncertainty of the sliding scale which constituted the chief grievance of the Corn-laws; and a variable scale in the Navigation laws, which is to be regulated by the accidental majorities of Parliament, or the caprice or adverse interests of foreign nations, is certainly not the sound basis upon which the Navigation-laws should be made to rest. We have here recited some of the difficulties which surround the question; at present we perceive no ready solution of perplexities which, as the measure advances in its progress through Parliament, must inevitably be brought before the consideration of the public.—

The threatened demonstration of the Chartists in the metropolis on Monday last, proved even a much more signal failure than the previous affair of the 10th of April at Kennington Common. As we anticipated, the Government having lopped the tallest poppies, Bonner's fields did not furnish other sufficient attractions for the multitude. The arrest of the principal leaders, and the known determination of the Government to put down the meetings which were to be held in London, and various parts of the country, sufficed to dissipate all the vain hopes cherished by a few misguided men who were aiming to create confusion, and so all their bluster and intimidation terminates. The apparition of a strong squadron of the Life Guards in Bonner's fields, with a large police force on horseback, armed to the teeth, was clearly understood by the Chartists that the meeting was *effectually* to be put down, and an intimation from the local magistrate to the same effect operated like a charm, and a pretty smart thunder storm happened opportunely about four o'clock, the few spectators who had assembled out of curiosity retired to their homes, and the revolution in England, with the overthrow of Queen Victoria, was deferred till a more convenient opportunity. In the provinces, Whit-Monday's amusements were chiefly of a Chartist character: in those places where these politicians were allowed to assemble, the "demonstrations" were of the ordinary peaceful character, and exhibited no feature worthy of our especial notice.

The meetings in favour of the new Reform government have been more general during the last week; and as the period approaches when Mr Hume will make his motion, additional effort are being employed, by means of numerous petitions, to fortify his arguments in favour of "the four points." A new mode has been adopted, by getting up a vast number of "family petitions," to strengthen the allegations made by the Reformers, that the feeling in favour of an extensive change is very general throughout the kingdom.

The Government account with the Bank of France has continued about stationary during the last week, but the increase of the paper circulation goes on progressively. Notwithstanding the statements of the Minister of Finance in the National Assembly, by which he seeks to make it appear that really the finances of France are almost in a flourishing condition, we confess our utter inability to go through the account in any manner to bring us to the same self-satisfactory conclusion. With regard to the produce of the 45 cents additional tax imposed by the Provisional Government, if M Duclerc's statement is to believed, the amount has been generally well paid up. The deficiency in the indirect taxes, which was 14 millions in March, and 17 millions in April, had in May been reduced to 11 millions. M Duclerc evidently has made up his mind to seize the railways, if the Assembly will let him, which we begin to think almost certain; he proposes to borrow from the Bank the requisite funds to finish six of the lines, which he asserts the companies have not the means to do; continued remonstrances are poured in against this act of spoliation, but the Minister of Finance clings stedfastly to his scheme, although it has been repudiated by the Finance Committee. The Committee of Public persists in urging on the measure, and every day increases our conviction that the Govenment, if it lasts, will carry their measure. They will give *rentes* in exchange, the Government will possess the railways, and, in the event of any national bankruptcy, the property being *foncière*, or, as we call it in England, "real," it is not difficult to perceive that the whole expropriation is one of undisguised spoliation. M. Duclerc has even had the boldness to propose in the National Assembly to seize upon the Assurance Companies in the same way, but his scheme is not yet disclosed. It is frightful to contemplate the eventual ruin which this enormous transfer of property must create. The *ateliers nationaux* still cost £7445 sterling per day, even more than they did under the administration of M Emile Thomas. Under these circumstances we need not add that the trade of France, and, indeed, of the continent, continues in a deplorable state. Some alarm is now felt for the payment of the next dividends, but the Government will probably have recourse to a further loan from the Bank of France. The French funds have declined, but the last prices of the 5 per cents were 68.73, 3 per cents 46 23.

SPAIN.

The accounts from Madrid extend to the 2nd inst., and inform us of the departure of the Belgian minister, Count Hummel, from that capital. According to one account, that diplomatist has been recalled by his Government for having allowed the Spanish authorities to search his house for Senor Salamanca; but another version of the affair states that the Spanish ministers sent him his passports, with orders to leave Spain immediately, on the ground that he was implicated in an extraordinary conspiracy to seize the Queen, and compel her to sanction a change of ministry. It is said that the authorities at Cadiz have compelled all the British residents to furnish securities for their conduct, and have refused to accept any bail unless the parties tendering it are Spaniards, wholly unconnected in business with the English for whom they offer it.

Numerous arrests daily took place in Madrid and its environs, and a numerous body of secret police have been organized. The *Gazette* publishes a royal decree conferring on the army in Catalonia the same rewards granted to the troops of the garrison of Madrid, for their conduct on the 26th of March and 7th of May. Some partial attempts at revolt had been made in the eastern provinces, which had however, been promptly repressed.

It seems certain from accounts dated Madrid, June 3, that Forcadell, the Carlist general, had succeeded in entering Spain by the frontier of Perpignan, and that he had surprised a detatchment of the Queen's troops.

DENMARK AND HOLSTEIN.

The intelligence of the action between the Danes and the Germans is confirmed; but the official report of the Hanoverian general, Halkett, is far from admitting the severe losses which his troops are said to have suffered. According to his account, his loss was not serious, and he makes no mention of the six guns, which were said to have been taken by the Danes. After the action, the Danish troops would appear to have returned to Alsen; but according to a report of General Halkett, they again advanced on the 30th, on the road from Sonderburg to Apenrade. The *Borsenhalle*, of the 2nd, states, however, that the skirmish which ensued was insignificant. The retreat of the Prussians has caused many of the German party in North Schleswig to flee from their homes, which will probably be occupied by the Danes. The accounts vary respecting the return of the Danes into North Schleswig, but it appears certain that they have occupied some of the towns.

The Hamburgh *Borsenhalle*, of the 2nd, states that it has been informed on good authority that the withdrawal of the Prussian troops from Jutland was not caused by a menacing note of the Russian Government, but by the advice of England, which represented that the conclusion of a peace would be facilited if Prussia should thus furnish a proof that Germany was not inclined to abuse its superior power. When, however, the British ministry was informed that the Danes appeared to interpret the retreat as a proof of weakness, and to wish to retake the offensive, it presented an energetic note to the Danish Government, and one of the King of Denmark's chamberlains was consequently sent expressly by a steamer from Copenhagen to London.

We have received accounts from Schleswig of the 1st inst., which confirm the capture of two Danish battalions on the 30th ult. Gravenstein was bombarded by them, but they were eventually repulsed by General Wrangle. A rumour accompanies this intelligence to the effect that a Danish *corps d'armee* of 6000 men is surrounded by the Prussian troops. The Radical party in Copenhagen is said to have gained its point; that is to say, the proposals for peace have been successfully resisted.

By subsequent advices we learn that an important battle was fought between Gravensteen and Sonderburg on the 5th instant. The Danes were driven back to Duppel and Sonderburg. General Wranged was himself in the field. The battle is described as being a very bloody one.

The loss of the Prussians, who were principally engaged with the main force of the Danish army at Duppel, is estimated at from 300 to 400 killed and wounded, at the lowest computation.

The Danish force brought into action is estimated at 16,000 men; the number of the German troops is not mentioned. A number of Danish prisoners had been sent into Flensburg, and about 200 wounded German soldiers.

SWEDEN.

Letters from Stockholm, of the 26th ult., state that the Swedish fleet, under the command of Admiral Gyllengranat, was appointed to set sail on the 5th inst. The Swedish and Norwegian corps d'armee was expected to be concentrated by the 27th ult. in Scania, the southernmost province of Sweden, whence it could be transported to Schleswig in a very few hours. A number of large boats, armed with mortars, had been prepared for the disembarkation of the auxiliary army, and immense stores of ammunition had been sent to Scania for its use.

GERMANY.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.—The Constituent National Assembly of Germany has issued a proclamation, in which it solemnly declares that it fully recognises the right of the people of other than German race living within the territory of the Germanic Confederation, to enjoy perfect equality in the official use of their languages, in the church, schools, literature, administration, and tribunals. The proclamation concludes by declaring that neither the Sclavonian, nor the North Schleswiger, who speaks the Danish language, nor the inhabitant of Southern Germany, with his Italian tongue, nor any [illegible] else shall have reason to complain of an infringement [illegible] national rights, or of being abandoned by the German brotherhood in the hour of necessity or danger. The Assembly have elected M. von Gagern President by 490 votes out of 518. M. von Solron was elected first Vice-president by 408 votes out of 513. M. Andrian second Vice-president by 310 votes out of 505. An inflammatory address from the German citizens of Philadelphia is placarded on the walls of St. Paul's Church, conjuring the assembled Parliament to dethrone the reigning sovereigns, and to establish a Republic.

HANOVER.—The moderate party seems as yet to maintain the ascendant in Hanover, for the states have rejected by a considerable majority the proposal to constitute the legislature of a single chamber.

HESSE DARMSTADT.—It is believed that Privy Councillor Eigenbrodt will be the successor of Baron von Gagern as head of the cabinet; the latter having resigned that post on being elected President of the Constituent Assembly at Frankfort.

BRUNSWICK.—Two important laws were promulgated on the 18th ult. The first abolishes all disqualifications on account of religion, and therefore *de facto* emancipates the Jews; the second repeals the prohibition of intermarriage between Jews and Christians.

The Frankfort Parliament has handed over the task of preparing a constitution to a select committee.

It has been proposed in committee, and (we believe) agreed to, that a Provisional Executive shall be appointed, in the shape of a board of three gentlemen, one to be named by Prussia, one by Austria, and the third by the Minor States. We do not think this plan can succeed.

PRUSSIA.

The latest intelligence from Berlin, derived from private as well as public sources, is still of a very unsatisfactory nature. Uncertainty, distrust, and suspicion, still predominate, and not only the ministry but the Constituent Assembly itself is falling into bad odour.

Order was still maintained, although much excitement had been created in the minds of the people, by a discovery, made on the morning of the 31st ult. that a large quantity of arms had been shipped during the night on board several barges. The vessels were seized, and unloaded by the people, and were found to contain many cases of muskets, some cannon, and a quantity of ammunition. The arsenal was then occupied by the burgher guard, which took charge of the arms that had thus been recovered. In the evening, a great meeting was held in the Monbijon-platz, and it was resolved that the Ministers should be required to furnish arms to the artisans employed in the iron foundries, &c. This demand was presented on the following morning to the Ministers, who were compelled to yield, and issued orders for the distribution of several thousand muskets to the workmen, who will be incorporated with the burgher guard. In reply to the questions on this subject, which were put in the assembly to the Ministers, the latter warmly denied that any wish existed to produce a reaction, and declared that the arms were merely shipped in the usual course of the service for the use of the troops in provinces. In consequence of this affair General Ashoff has been forced to resign the command of the burgher guard. In the sitting of the Assembly on the 2nd inst., Herr Freitdorf asked what measures had been taken to put an end to the Danish blockade and the embargo, and how German commerce was to be compensated for its losses?

It will be remembered, that some time ago, several popular clubs in Berlin appointed a committee to proceed to the grand Duchy of Posen, in order to obtain accurate information respecting the real state of affairs there. The committee has since then published its report, the spirit and nature of which may be gathered from the concluding portion, which runs as follows:—"If we are asked, What party is in fault? Who has enkindled the civil war? Our reply is, that the Ministry is to blame for all the blood that has been shed. That Ministry has excited civil war in the province of Posen, for it sent there two generals with contrary instructions; one breathing peace, the other cruelly treating a despairing people struggling for freedom."

We have accounts from Berlin to the 6th inst. The commemorative procession to Friedrich's-Hain to the graves of the combatants who fell on the 22nd of March, took place on the 4th instant. About 80,000 individuals took part in the procession, and the number of the spectators could not be under 200,000. None of the processionists were armed. Some companies of the national guard headed the procession, which was closed by the students. It moved off immediately after the close of the morning service, and passed along King's-street, the principal scene of the events it was intended to commemorate. Wherever the procession passed it was received with cheers by the men and waving of handkerchiefs by the women. The banners were numerous—the black, red, and gold predominating. The oratorical part of the day's proceedings devolved on the students and such members of the Prussian Constituent Assembly as took part in them. So late as 8 o'clock in the evening they had not terminated.

RUSSIA.

The cholera is making sad havoc again in Russia. According to the *Berlinische Nachricther*, there were in one week 155 cases in Moscow, 57 of which terminated fatally. The epidemic is also raging in Wladimir and Tschernigorod, and in the government of Podolia.

AUSTRIA.

The following are more detailed particulars taken from the *Allgemeine Oesterreichische Zeitung*, of the 27th of May. It appears, from this journal, that on the morning of the 25th, a ministerial proclamation, signed by Count Montecuculi, announced that in consequence of the lawless proceedings of the University Legion, emanating from worthless persons who had clandestinely insinuated themselves into that corps, the University Legion was disbanded; the legitimate members were to enrol themselves, within eight days, in the troop of the national guard of the district in which they reside; that students who do not wish to enrol themselves on this condition, may abstain; that those who abstain must deliver up their arms within twenty-four hours. The University buildings are to remain closed. All parties improperly enrolled in the University Legion are to deliver up their arms within twenty-four hours. This proclamation excited a terrible indignation among all classes. The city gates and the suburbs had been beforehand occupied by the military. At half-past ten citizens and students thronged to the hall of the University; the students were armed, and obviously under the influence of a desperate resolution. By eleven o'clock, all the shops were shu , the principal places of the city in possession of the troops, the national guard nowhere to be seen. A citizen, who, in pursuit of his avocations, attempted to pass through the gate of the red Tower, was shot by a soldier. "Barricades! barricades!" was the cry; and men, women, and children aided in raising them. The alarm was beaten, and the bells rung out. The working classes broke open some of the gates; the national guard assembled. At twelve o'clock the mounted national guard announced that the University Legion was not to be disbanded. The contest was, however, continued without intermission. At one o'clock the soldiers were in part withdrawn from the gates, and the national guards took their place. At half-past two o'clock the whole city was full of barricades. To repeated intimations that the University Legion was not to be disbanded, the only answer was, "The soldiers must leave the city in twenty-four hours, the concessions of 15th May be secured, and the Emperor return." At half-past five the ministerial [illegible] were torn by the enraged assemblages of armed citizens, students, and workmen. At half past six Count [illegible], in his uniform of a national guard, delivered himself up as a hostage at the University. At seven, [illegible] was liberated from prison. The night was passed in quiet, but

[illegible] of the 27th the fight began again. There was no plundering of private property. The men fought desperately, and the women carried provisions to them through the thickest of the fire.

In the course of the forenoon of the 27th ult, a ministerial notification appeared intimating the formation of a committee of citizens, national guards, and students, to preserve order, and again pledging the Government to the concessions announced the day before. The Government subsequently ratified the resolutions agreed to by that body.

These resolutions declare that the city shall be evacuated by all the troops, except those necessary to guard the war office; that Count Hoyos shall remain as a hostage for the observance of the [illegible] made to the people; and that those implicated in the [illegible] on the people's rights on the 25th ult. shall [illegible] The ministers also undertook to urge the [illegible] to return, or appoint a prince of the imperial [illegible] his representative, and requested the new committee of safety to inform them what pledges could be given to the Emperor for the safety of himself and the imperial family. In a second circular, which has since been addressed to the inhabitants of Vienna, the ministers urge the necessity of affording them support, and declare that they will maintain all the liberties of the constitution of the 25th of April, accede to all subsequent concessions, powerfully oppose anarchy, disorder, and every reaction, acknowledge the Diet alone as empowered organically to regulate the laws of the country, re-establish peace in the capital, maintain union in the provinces, and use their utmost exertions to effect the return of the monarch to his capital. If the burghers give them their full support, they will be able to carry these measures; but should they refuse their co-operation, the ministers will deem it their duty to resign. Though the working classes have shown great moderation, and no plunder appears to have been committed, many of the nobility and several of the leading bankers have left Vienna; but confidence has in some measure been restored, and the funds have risen, as tranquillity had not been further disturbed up to the evening of the 31st ult., and the barricades had been removed from the streets. The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of the 31st ult states that in consequence of the proclamation of the ministry respecting the withdrawal of the troops, Counts Dietrichstein and Hoyos were set at liberty; but that a guard of honour was placed before the residence of the latter. His post, as commander of the national guard, has been filled by the election of Count Pannasch. The Emperor's name day was observed as a holiday at Vienna, and mass was attended by the national guards, students, and authorities.

We have accounts from Vienna to the 2nd inst. The conduct of the Emperor is considered by the Viennese as most extraordinary, a deputation of ladies to present a petition requesting his Majesty to return to his capital had been treated with market rudeness at Innspruck The Emperor took the petition from the ladies, and, without saying a word, turned on his heel and walked away. A letter from Innspruck of the 31st. in the *Tyrolese Messenger*, states that the deputation of Vienna *savans*, with their monster petition, had arrived in that town. The petition was to be presented on the 1st inst. The Archdukes Rayner and James have left Innspruck

A proclamation, dated Innspruck. June 8th, has been sent to Vienna, in which the Emperor confirms the concessions of the 15th of May, and expresses his willingness to return to Vienna and open the Assembly of the empire there on the 26th June, if he shall receive sufficient assurances for his personal security, and the maintenance of peace and order.

It is said that the Emperor is about to abdicate in favour of his nephews, Francis Joseph, during whose minority the Arch-Duchess Sophia would be regent.

HUNGARY.

The Emperor has received an urgent invitation to visit Hungary and has promised to comply with this request so soon as the times shall admit of it The Archduke Stephen, Palatine of Hungary, arrived at Innspruck on the 27th.

BOHEMIA.

Count Leo Thun, president of the government, informed, on the 29th of May, the national committee at Prague of his resolution, in conjunction with the other administrative chiefs of Bohemia, to create a Provisional Government for that country, as the late events at Vienna rendered impossible all communication with the ministry there. A council of government has consequently been formed of eight of the most violent leaders of the Czechish party, such as Palacky, Strobach, Borrosch. who have set out for Innspruck, to demand the Emperor's formal consent to a measure which will complete the division of the Austrian empire The German inhabitants of the Bohemian capital have declared that they. too, will have nothing to do with the election of members to the Franckfort Parliament

We are subsequently informed that when the Vienna Ministry learned from the public papers that a Provisional Government had been formed, they at once declared this act illegal and invalid, and transmitted circular letters to the Presidents of the Bohemian districts, exhorting them to resist the powers thus usurped by the Provisional Government of Bohemia.

ITALY.

The latest advices from Rome, state that nothing new has occurred here; Rome is prefectly tranquil. The elections of the capital and the provinces, as yet known, are very satisfactory. The celebrated Gioberti is there, and is everywhere "fêted" The ex-embassador of Austria, M. Lutzow, and his family, embarked on board the British steamer Locus at Civita Vicchia, on the 22nd.

The Paris papers, *La Siecle*, has published the following copy of the letter which was written by the Pope to the Emperor of Austria on the breaking out of hostilities in Lombardy. It is considered the more worthy of attention, as it is said that Monsignor Morichini, an ambassador from Rome, had left that city for Vienna, charged by the Pope to negociate peace on the basis mentioned in this letter.

"TO THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

"It has been the constant practice of the Holy See to be the herald of the words of peace in the midst of the wars which have watered the soil of Christian countries with blood; and in an address of the 22th April, in proclaiming that it was repugnant to our paternal heart to declare war, we expresly avowed our earnest desire to contribute to peace. Do not allow it, then, to offend your Majesty if we make an appeal to your piety and religion, exhorting you, with paternal affection, to withdraw your armies from a war which, without reconquering to your empire the minds of the Lombards and Venetisba, brings in its train an unhappy mass of evils —evils that you yourself must certainly deplore. Let not the generous German nation take offence that we invite it to lay aside its feelings of hatred and to covert into useful relations of friendly neighbourhood a rule which would not be either noble or happy, as it could only be maintained by the sword.

"We entertain, then, confidence that a nation so generously proud of it's own nationality, will not make it a point of honour to attempt the conquest of the Italian nation by the bloody path that alone can lead to it, but that it will rather deem itself interested in recognising it for a sister; both are daughters, both so dear to us, each consenting to occupy its own natural territory, where they will lead a life honourable and blessed of the Lord.

"We pray the Dispenser of all Knowledge, and the Author of all Good to inspire your Majesty with wise councils, whilst from the bottom of our heart we give your Majesty, her Majesty the Empress, and the imperial family, our benediction. "PIUS PAPA IX."

It is said that Pius IX had recovered all his popularity, and on the feast of St Philip Neri the population made a brilliant manifestation in his favour.

The *Gazetta di Roma* states, that in addition to his ambassador to the Emperor of Austria, his Holiness has also sent an extraordinary apostolic delegate to the other belligerents, for the purpose of opening negociation for the termination of the war.

NORTHERN ITALY.

The later advices from the head-quarters of the Sardinian army do not report any further movement of importance. The adhesions given in by the several provinces of Lombardy and Venice for an union with Piedmont, induced the belief that Northern Italy will soon be consolidated into one empire under King Charles Albert. Already, it is said, the Austrian Government are willing to enter into an agreement to withdraw their troops from Italy, provided that the new kingdom will assume a part of the Austrian debt; it is said that the Pope will be the referee to settle the terms.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

130. *Fenchurch Street*,
London, June 22nd, 1848,
and 29, *North John Street*, Liverpool.

Yesterday we received the China Mail with dates to the end of April: the Mail of last month arrived on the 24th ultimo.

The improved tone noticed in our last month's Circular, we are glad to say, continues, and during the month we have had a steady business, the principal enquiry being in the better kinds of *Congou*, which are scarce, and for which higher rates have been realized. The intelligence of the reduced shipments from China,—showing a decrease of 4,245,625 lbs. as compared with the same period last year, and on *Congou* alone of 2,490,391 lbs.,—we expect will have a beneficial effect on the lower qualities of *Congou*, which have been so long depressed.

There has been but little enquiry for Common *Congous*; the blackish leaf kinds are commanding more attention, but the medium and fine qualities may be quoted 1*d*. higher, being an advance of 2*d*. per lb. from the lowest point of the market. In *Souchong* and *Flowery Pekoe* prices remain quite nominal. *Scented Orange Pekoe* and *Capers* are firm at previous rates.

In Green Teas some low Canton *Twankays* were sold at 2½*d*. to 4*d*., but prices for the fair qualities are nominal as before. Canton *Young Hysons* are heavy, but the good and fine have realized extreme prices: In Common to good *Hyson* and fine *Gunpowder* 1*d*. to 2*d*. per lb. has been submitted to in some instances, but generally the Importers are holding firm for extreme rates.

The sales for the month were—

	Offered.		Sold.	
May 23rd.	3,559	Pkgs	1,900	The Teas sold at these sales were at previous rates.
26th.	4,450	„	1100	
30th.	1,449	„	800	
June 2nd.	754	„	574	
6th.	6,600	„	3 200	Fine *Gunpowder* and good *Hysons* were quoted at a decline of 1*d*. to 2*d* per lb.; Canton *Gunpowder* 1*d*. higher.
15th.	6,700	„	2,600	
	23,512		9,674	

The deliveries have been larger than any month since August last year, amounting to 3,302,220 lbs.—Your obedient Servants,

LLOYD, MATHESON, & Co,
Tea Brokers.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL TEA RETURNS FOR 1847 AND 1848.

1st of January to 16th June.		Imports Foreign	Imports Coastwise	Duty Paid	Exports Coastwise	Exports Foreign	Deliveries	Stock
LONDON,	1847	22,478 285	308,640	11 812,299	3,483,276	2,102,753	17,398,328	37,105,040
	1848	21,279,325	694,500	12,685,985	3,329,582	1,179,687	17,195,224	37 946,709
LIVERPOOL,	1847	7,677,968	188,562	2,556,662	3,201,430	636,148	6 594,235	14,122,646
	1848	8,035,325	263,980	2,619,987	3 282,786	346,517	6 249,290	15,027,093

BOMBAY.

(*From the Bombay Times, June* 1.)

A Meeting of the Creditors of Dadabhoy Rustomjee was held on Thursday last at the office of Framjee Cowasjee Esq., and from the statement of the insolvent's affairs laid before the assembly, it is expected the estate will not realise more than six annas in the rupee. The following gentlemen were appointed to act as Trustees of the estate:—W. W. Cargill, S. D. Murray, Juggorath Sunkersett, and Gungadass Virzbookun, Esqs—We understand, from good authority, that both our Banks are fully secured from any loss.

THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Friday afternoon, 30*th June*, 1848.

During the past week our market for imports has remained pretty nearly in the same state as mentioned in our last report. The speculative enquiry we then stated as existing for low Grey Goods, still continues, but the prices offered by dealers are, generally speaking, so low as to afford little inducement to holders to anticipate the opening of the season, and consequently there has not been much done.

EXPORTS.

Cotton Wool.—Our market has been very dull during the past week, and some descriptions have given way in value. We have only heard of a single transaction since our last—viz, 300 bales Broach, at rupees 83 per candy. The shipments going forward to China are, we understand, principally on account of the native holders.

Opium.—We have heard of no transactions since our last Holders are now asking somewhat higher prices.

FREIGHTS.—We have had further arrivals since the date of our last, and rates have declined still more. For Liverpool, our quotation is £2 10s per ton, and for London £2. In rates to China, we have also to report continued decline, three vessels having been taken up at Rs. 8, Rs 7, and Rs. 6 per candy respectively: the last mentioned rate is the quotation of the day.

EXCHANGES.—There is little to notice since the date of our last. We hear of business done in Bank paper at 1s. 9⅝d. for Bills at six months' sight, and in Russell's drafts on Baring's at 1s. 10d.; but there seems to be little disposition to send remittances by the Mail via Madras, owing to an opinion that we shall see a more favourable rate after the arrival of the China Mail.

(*From the Bombay Times, July* 5.)

By private letters received yesterday from Calcutta we are put in possession of advices from Canton to the 23rd May. Opium had materially advanced in price, Malwa being quoted at $675 per chest, with an upward tendency; Patna at $495, and Benares $485 —Cotton had experienced a further decline, the quotations being as follows:—Bombay 4 to 6.6 taels, Bengal 6.7, and Madras 6.6. The market was very dull, and no demand existed.—Exchange was at 4s. per dollar, and very few bills had been drawn, but a large amount in specie was stated as in course of shipment to this port by the *Will O'the Wisp* to sail on the 25th May. Freights were firm at £4 per ton.

The effect here of the above advices was to cause Opium, which had previously gone up to Rs. 1160 per chest, to advance in price still further, and we understand the quotation yesterday was Rs. 1,200. On the other hand, our cotton market is likely to be unfavourably affected, and the dulness that has prevailed during the past few days will, we anticipate, be followed by a decline in prices of this staple. Freights here are somewhat firmer, and we are told that £2 15s. for Liverpool, and Rs. 6½ for China, were refused yesterday.

SINGAPORE.

(*From the Overland Singapore Free Press, Agt.* 5.)

REPORT ON THE MARKET.

SINGAPORE, 1*st August*, 1848.

The *Crishna*, *Janet Wilson*, *Dulius*, *Berenice*, and *Panama* have arrived from Great Britain since our issue of the 1st ultimo; the first and last only bring Piece Goods and not to any extent.

The dullness in trade current for some months past still continues, and the transactions in every description of imports have been of a very limited nature. The season of the year, and the late occurrences in our bazar, sufficiently account for this depression; it is to be hoped however that with the arrival of the Eastern traders more animation will be apparent in our market.

Produce continues abundant and cheap. It is a matter of congratulation that at a time when the price of our staple production *Gambier*—is so unprecedently low the value of *Rice* continues moderate.

EXCHANGES.—On England,—Bills under Credits at 6 months sight have been sold to a small extent at 4*s*. 4*d*., which may be considered the current rate. A considerable amount of Bills have just been received from Batavia and Australia, but there does not appear to be much demand this month. Navy and Government Bills worth 4*s* 1½*d*. *a* 4*s*. 2*d*. The Oriental Bank is drawing at 4*s*. 3*d*. for 6 months sight and 4*s* 1½*d*. for 30 days sight. On Calcutta,—Sales of 6 000 Company's Rupees Court of Directors Bills at 220. On Bombay,—Unsaleable at 226 *a* 227 per $100. On China.—Unsaleable at almost any price. Sycee of good quality difficult of sale for cash at 6 per cent premium and a considerable amount offering.

TONNAGE.—Very abundant. The *Lady Peel* is loading for London and the *Janet Wilson* for the Clyde. The former takes *Antimony Ore* at £2, *Pearl Sago* at £4, *Gambier* at £3 in bale and £3.10 in basket per ton of 20 cwt, and *Measurement Goods* £4 5. The latter *Sago Flour* £3 and *Sago* £3.5 *a* £4 per ton of 20 cwt, in bags or boxes. The *Dulius*, *Crishna*, *Berenice*, *Princess Royal* and *Victoria* are open, but will probably have to seek employment elsewhere.

EASTERN ARTICLES.

Alum.—In no demand but stocks small.

Bees' Wax.—Of good quality readily sells at $32½ per picul.

Betelnut.—An import of about 150 piculs by an Achineese boat, has been sold at $2 15 per picul. 1,000 piculs per *Good Luck*, contracted for at $2 35, from Pinang are being transhipped; price had receded there to $1 80 per picul.

China, Cash.—Stocks small; sales at $13 *a* $14 per picul.

China, Camphor.—No sales have been reported.

Cassia.—Dull of sale at $13 per picul.

Cotton.—Very dull. 24 bales Bombay sold at Auction at $14½ which would have fetched $18 per bale 3 Months ago.

Opium.—On the arrival of Steamer from China on the 3rd ultimo, the value advanced to $475 and before the return Steamer left had been run up to $540 for *Patna*. From that date until the arrival of the *Water Witch* and *Bintang* the stock was so low that only a chest or two at a time was procurable at $525 *a* 530 for *Benares*; since then prices have declined to $515 *a* 520 *Benares*, and $540 *Patna* at which holders are firm *Malwa*—none. *Turkey*—8 chests were sold early in the month at $600 per picul, and there is now none in the place, any thing like a liberal supply would however send prices down to $450 or $400 per picul.

Pepper, Black.—Sales of clean Singapore at $3.50 *a* $3.60 per picul. *White*—wanted; last sale at $ 5.50 per picul.

Rice.—Abundant, Sales of Bally and Java at $36 for Cargo and $50 per coyan for fine.

Rattans.—Imports of Straits and sales at $1.50 *a* $2 per picul.

Sandal-wood.—Sales of 700 piculs at $4 per picul for shipment to China.

Tin.—Current at $15½ *a* $16 per picul.

Tobacco.—Sales of China at $13½ per picul and but little demand for other sorts.

MANILA.

(*From the New Weekly General Price Current, August* 5.)

REMARKS ON THE MARKET.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Goods.—The weather is now good; but as the province dealers have retired till the end of the Monsoon, begining of Nov., piece goods continue neglected, especially the coloured goods. Heavy Brown shirtings is the article most saleable at this season of the year, but even those have advanced little.

EXPORTS.

Sugar.—Nothing doing. Current quality could be obtained at $3.5-0 per picul.

Hemp.—We hear that a small lot has been sold at $5.5 per picul unscrewed, and the purchasers show little inclination to buy. Some considerable lots expected.

Sapan wood.—Firm

Indigo.—No demand.

Rice.—With declining tendency, owing to the favourable rainy weather.

Segars.—Abundant and few purchasers.

EXCHANGE.—On England.—We have been informed, that none is left. Our quotations refer to the last mail. On China no purchasers.

TONNAGE.—No freight offering for Europe.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. AT HONGKONG.

15, P. & O. Co. Str. *Braganza*, Potts, from Point de Galle 20th July, Penang 5th August, and Singapore 8th August.
16, *Titania*, Knight, from Whampoa.
16, *Van der Palm* [Dutch], Muntendaen, from Samarang 15th July.
17, *Mazeppa*, Jauncey, from Shanghai 4th Aug.
18, *Eudora*, MacMicken, from Manila 7th Aug.
18, *Howqua* [Am.], Low, from Shanghai 29th July.
18, *T. W. Sears* [Am.], Graves, from Boston 9th May.
18, *Cleone* [Am.], Bearse, from Boston 24th April.
18, *Mischief*, White, from Calcutta, 17th July and Singapore 7th August.
18, *Lady Denison*, Murray, from S. S. Islands 30th June.
18, *Adelaide*, Hutchinson, Put back, having lost masts and sails.
18, *Clifton*, Kettlewell, from Amoy.

Aug. AT MACAO

15, U. S. Ship *Plymouth*.

July. AT SHANGHAI.

30, *England's Queen*, Alleyne, from Liverpool 29th March.

PASSENGERS.

Per P. & O. Co.'s Str. *Braganza*,—Messrs Margesson, R. Fortune, C. S. Compton, T. Jones, J. Burd, Schweinam, and Mehose; Mrs Brimelow; Rev. W. Helott, and Rev. W. Denes; Capt. Raitt; Señor D. M. Cruise; 9 Missionary Priests, and 7 Rank and file of Her Majesty's Ceylon Rifles; Appan and Wahan.

Per *Mazeppa*,—Mr Chapman.

Per *Howqua*,—Messrs Pyke, Wilson, and Dent; Captains Woodbery and Marven.

Per *T. W. Sears*,—Messrs Dane and Rotch and Dr Ball.

Per *Lady Dneison*,—Mr Karsuer.

Per U. S. Ship *Plymouth*,—The Honourable J. H. Davis, Commissioner to China for the United States.

REPORTS.

The schooner *Mazeppa* saw H. M.'s Brig *Espiegle*, off Foochow working down, passed an American Ship standing to the northward on the 13th August.

The *Lady Denison*, on the 7th August, spoke the *Nerbudda*, from London bound to Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. FROM HONGKONG.

16, *Victor* [French], Leroy, Macao.
16, *Titania*, Knight, Manila.
18, *Sylphide* [Hamburg], Storm, Macao.
18, *Ferozepore*, Masterton, Whampoa.
18, *L'Entreprise* [French], Briancon, Macao.

Aug. FROM WHAMPOA.

8, *Zenobia* [Am.], Kenny, Manila.

July. FROM SHANGHAI.

14, *Larpent*, Towling, London.
29, *Helena* [Am.], Eyre, New York.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS FROM CHINA.

At London.—*May* 27, Sir Robert Sale. *June* 2, Australia; 5, Hindostan; 12, Minerva.

At Bristol.—*May* 30, Culdee.

At Liverpool.—*May* 31, Jeremiah Garnett, and Euphrates. *June* 10, Emma; 20, Francis Barclay.

DEPARTURES FOR CHINA.

From London.—*June* 13, Surge; 14, Tartar.

From Liverpool.—*May* 25, Sandersons; 30, John Christian. *June* 3. Athena; 8, Emily; 10, Viscount Sandon; 17, Walton; 19, Favorite.

BOMBAY SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—*June* 28, John Cooper, Were, from Hongkong 28th April.

DEPARTURES.—*June* 29, Kilblain, Shaw, China; 30, Sultan, Putt, Whampoa.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—*July* 22, Water Witch, Forgan, from Calcutta 2nd July; Sidney, Wild, do. 3rd do.; 23, Kilblain, Shaw, Bombay 30th June; 25, Dulius, Maxton, Newport 6th April; 29, Sarah Crisp, Taylor, Maulmain 20th June; Wigeon, Capes, Penang 25th July. *August* 2, Sultan, Putt, Bombay 30th June.

DEPARTURES.—*July* 24, Sidney, Wild, Hongkong; Kilblain, Shaw, China; 25, Water Witch, Forgan, do *August* 2, Sarah Crisp, Taylor, Hongkong; 3, Wigeon, Capes, Macao.

VESSELS PASSED ANJER.

June 30, Titania, Knight, Swan River 14th June, for Hongkong; Glide [Am], Waterman, China 16th May, Lima. *July* 2, Concordia [Am.], Stephenson, Boston, Hongkong; 3, Ferozepore, Masterton, Portsmouth 11th Feby., China; Horsburgh [Am.], Hatch, Boston, China; 4, Hugh Walker, Cameron, London 16th March, China; 14, Bombay [Am.], Carter, Manila 4th June, Boston; Will O'the Wisp, Knight, Hongkong, Bombay; 17, Patna, Mann, Liverpool 8th April, Hongkong; Helen Stewart, Buckham, London 21st March, Hongkong; 21, Carrington [Am.], Abbott, Canton 20th June, Bombay; 23, Dickey Sam, Thompson, China 21st May, Liverpool.

MANILA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—*July* 19, Dos Hermanos [Sp.], Salado, from Macao 25th June; 27, Eudora, McMicken, Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.—*July* 12, Sil [Sp.], Salu, Hongkong; 24, Veloz [Sp.], Echavarria, Shanghai; Areatus [Am.], Procter, Boston; 26, Allorth, Dorr, do.; 30, Fortuna [Sp.], Martinez, Shanghai; 31, Carmen [Sp.], Escobar, Macao. *August* 5, Dos Hermanos [Sp.], Salado, Hongkong.

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