

# 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 for 14 Dollars, 8 Dollars, and 2 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, 4 Dollars; subsequent insertions 45 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, ADEEN, COLOMBO, COCHIN, CALCUTTA, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, GOA, VIRGOLOVA.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steam Ship LADY MARY WOOD, will leave this for the above places on Friday the 29th of

September. Cargo will be received on board until Noon, and Sailed 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, 31st August, 1848.

NOTICE. THE P. & O. S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS, will in future proceed through to BOMBAY, and be fitted 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 regulations specified in their customary Bill of Lading, at 24 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.

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

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. This 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 BE LET. TWO or Four Good Rooms in the upper part of a HOUSE by DOUGLAS LAPRAIK. Victoria, 4th July, 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 12, and Out-houses, known as the Victoria Hotel, together with the Goodwill 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 to 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.

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.

FOR SALE. A BUILDING Allotment on the Queen's Road. Apply at this office. Office "Friend of China," 26th May, 1848.

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. THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in China for the BOMBAY ROYAL EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY of Bombay, are now prepared to grant POLICIES on Merchandise under the customary terms and to make the same payable in case of loss in China, Calcutta, Bombay, London, or Liverpool. (Signed) RUSSELL & Co. Canton, August 24, 1848.

NOTICE. THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the WESTERN INDIA INSURANCE SOCIETY, are prepared to grant POLICIES, payable in London, Liverpool, Calcutta, Bombay, and China.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. Canton 24th August, 1848.

NOTICE. MR. MARTIN WILHELMY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration. BOUSFEAD & 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 AUG. CARTER. Hongkong 1st July, 1848.

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

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

FOR SALE. ALLSOPPS PALE ALE, in Cask and in Bottle. Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, 25th August, 1848.

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

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

FOR SALE. A FEW Bales of Superior VELVET CORKS suitable for bottling Beer. Apply to, HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, 28th August, 1848.

FOR SALE. A PIANO made by COLLARD & COLLARD, London. Apply to, ROBT. RUTHERFORD, Queen's Road, 29th August, 1848.

J. ROGERS & Co. Ship Chandlers of Manila. DEC leave to inform OWNERS and CAPTAINS of B. WATER SHIPS, that the Government of Manila has abolished the TONNAGE DUES and CUSTOMS DUTIES heretofore existing on Wharves touching at that Port for refreshments. This regulation will commence from the 1st of January, 1849; and will afford Whaling Captains the means of supplying their vessels with all kinds of Stores at the most moderate rate. Manila, 12th July, 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 p Dozen. Hock, 1822... 7 " " Claret... 5 " " Cognac... 4 " " Seltzer Water, per Basket, each } 3 " " 25 Pint Stone Bottles... } 3 " " RAWLE, DUUS & Co. Victoria, 7th July, 1848.

FOR SALE. SALT Provisions, Flour, Rem. Arreck, and Brands in Wood; Whisky, Cognac, and all kinds of Wines in Bottle. RAWLE, DUUS & Co. 4th November 1846.

NOTICE. THE Firm of FRANKLYN & MELNE, is 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. MELNE. 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, BASSIS Pale East India Ale, in Hogsheds and Bottles. Also, Pale East India Ale, in do. and Bottles. Shaw & Maxwell's Port, Sherry, and Champagne. Good do. do. do. Old Holland 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 5th, 1848.

FOR SALE. AN excellent assortment of Carpets and Hearth Rugs to match, just received ex Helen Stewart. SMITH & BRIMELOW. No. 1, Woomnam'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 Woomnam'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, Woomnam's Buildings, Victoria, 22nd February, 1848.

SHIP CHANDLERS STORES. And supplies of every description required for Ships use, on sale by the undersigned. JAMES 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 STORAGES with water frontage. CHARLES BURTON, Shipping and Commission Agent, Queen's Road, Victoria, 25th Jan., 1848.

JUST RECEIVED PER "MOHAWK." CHAIN Cables, from 1 1/2 to 3 inch; Topsail sheet Chain, from 1 to 3; Common Anchors, from 26 Cwt. to 2 Cwt., 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 Hums and Cheese of the very best quality. Almanacks for 1849, and Martyn's Signal Books. BOWRA, HUMPHREYS & Co. Victoria, 18th August, 1848.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY, QUEEN'S ROAD. SODA WATER and LEMONADE of Superior Quality. MACAO, at HINNAM'S, China Shopkeeper. Victoria, 11th June, 1848.

JUST RECEIVED. AN assortment of Ladies White and Colored Muslim dresses. HOLMES & BIGHAM. Victoria, 23rd August, 1848.

NOTICE. THE "MONTHLY TIMES," heretofore the property of Captain JAMES BARBER, having been transferred to Mr J. H. STODOLSKER, 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, 10th August, 1848.

\$4000. WANTED to borrow the above sum for TWO YEARS on valuable LAND and BURDENS 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 GASKELL, Solicitor, Victoria. Victoria, 2nd August, 1848.

DEMI, CHRONOMETER and WATCH-MARKS, begs to inform the Public, that he has removed his Establishment from Messrs de Souza, and he has the pleasure of addressing his business 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, 5th July, 1848.

FOR SALE.—At the Office of this paper. Comrades cheque books. Ships Articles, with an abstract of the merchant-seaman's act endorsed on the back. Powers of Attorney, after forms by Chitty. Chartparties, after forms by Chitty. Bills of Lading. Chinese Tariff of Imports, and Exports, for counting-houses.

BILLS OF LADING FOR THE OVERLAND ROUTE. FOR sale at this office, four forms of bills of lading for goods by 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 paper. Office "Friend of China" } 25th October, 1845. }

SHIPPING ARTICLES, according to the recent act (Victoria 7 & 8) for sale at this Office. Office "Friend of China," } Victoria, 10th October, 1845. }

LINGUISTIC REPORTS and NAVY BILLS for sale at this Office. Office "Friend of China," 29th Dec., 1844.

The Particular about Dates.—A Scotch tradesman, who had amassed, as he believed, £2000, was surprised by his old clerk with a balance sheet, showing his fortune to be £2000. "It cannot be," said the principal, "count again." The clerk again declared the balance to be £2000. The master counted himself and he also brought out a surplus of £2000. Still he had a lurking doubt of the existence of the extra £2000; so, one night he set down to give the column a one count more. At the close of his task he jumped up and rushed through the streets in a shower of rain to the house of his clerk. The clerk's head, capped by the knocker, to inquire the errand of his midnight visitor. "Who's there?" he murmured, "and what do you want?" "It's me, your honour," explained the employer, "ye've added up the year of our Lord among the people."

Newspaper Friends.—A contemporary compares some of his subscribers in this way: "You may think the far the right way for years—talk and write in pleasant tones, and hear nothing but praise; but occasionally tread on a nail, say something that comes in scuffling with their faith, prejudice, or interest, and what a scolding and sneering there will be!"—American Paper.

(From the China Mail, August 31.)
GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.
His Excellency Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade, &c., &c., is pleased to direct that the following Notification, issued by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Shanghai, be published for the general information of British subjects in China.

By Order,
A. R. JOHNSTON,
Victoria, Hongkong, 30th August, 1848.
BARNUM CONSULAR OFFICE, SHANGHAI, 12th August, 1848.

NOTIFICATION.
His Excellency the Officiating Tao-tai having communicated his intention of sending certain armed vessels, equipped in the manner to cruise about in the neighbourhood of Gwai-lai Island in search of Pirates, and for the protection of the Native Shipping, it is hereby made known that the above specified fleet is only commissioned by the Chinese Authorities for the service on which it is employed, and that each vessel carries a distinguishing flag of White with a Red border, and is provided with a White Authority or Commission.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Consul.
To British Subjects within the Consular Jurisdiction of Shanghai.

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

Table with columns: LATEST DATES, England, United States, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and corresponding dates for Sydney, Batavia, Singapore, Malacca, Shanghai.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd, 1848.

NOTICE.—Driscoll Service will for the present be conducted in the building adjoining the Post-Office and opposite to the Club House, on Saturdays at 1 past 6 A.M., 11 A.M. and 6 P.M., and on Thursdays at 7 A.M., 11 A.M. and 6 P.M., and on Thursdays at 7 A.M., 11 A.M. and 6 P.M., and on Thursdays at 7 A.M., 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. This congregation, conducted for the present by the Rev. W. C. BURNS, will meet every Sabbath, in the Congregational immediately behind the Club House, at 11 A.M. and 7 P.M. The hours of Divine Service will be 11 A.M. and 7 P.M. Victoria, 27th December, 1847.

THE GALE.
EARLY on Thursday the fall of the Barometer indicated an approaching storm; two vessels bound to the east coast prudently remained at anchor. At 9 A.M. the Barometer was 29.55; at noon 29.45; at 5 P.M. 29.36; at a quarter past 11 P.M. it had fallen to 29.11. The Thermometer was steady at 81 1/2.

The gale commenced a little after sunset with gusts from N.N.W.; by ten o'clock it had veered round to the N.E. blowing very fresh. Between one and two o'clock on Friday morning it was at its height, with vivid lightning and much thunder; the Barometer was then at its lowest point (28.84) gradually rising as the wind shifted round to South East. We have been favoured with some atmospheric jottings which may be relied upon; the Barometrical ratios differ slightly from those in the Harbour-Master's report, but the instrument was compared with a standard and allowance made for a trifling discrepancy.

Table with columns: Hours, Min., Bar. (Obs.), Bar. (Theor.), Wind. Data for 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 hours.

The shipping has suffered severely; the following are the casualties reported.—
Hermes (British Barque) ashore under the West point police station.
Charlotte Wigram (Am. Brig) ashore at the Naval Stores.
Sam F. Xavier (Port. Brig) ashore below the Naval Stores.
Island Queen (British Brig) dismantled; masts supposed to have been cut away.
John Laird (British Barque) loss of mizen-mast.
Elias Stewart (British ship) loss of head and cutter, having been in contact with a Spanish Brig.
Don Hermanson (Spanish Brig) loss of bowsprit and main topmast.
Helen Stewart (British Ship) on shore near Green Island.
Savannah (British Barque) dismantled.
Dorset Walker (British Brig) dismantled.
Black Swan (British Brig) dismantled.
Mackintosh (British Brig) loss of top-mast.

The troop ships did not sustain any damage; nor have we heard of further injury among the European shipping. Two vessels are missing; supposed to have drifted out the harbour. Several Lorcha, Fireboats, and Junks were wrecked; we saw three dead bodies taken from the wreck of a Junk which was literally

knocked to pieces, and it is to be feared that these were not the only lives lost. A good many European boats have disappeared, and are no doubt lost. Of the vessels ashore, it is doubtful whether any will be got off; the Charles Wigram has five feet water in her hold, and the others lie in dangerous positions.

The European houses have not suffered much; some verandahs are injured, and tiles blown off the roofs. The mat verandahs in front of the Chinese shops are nearly all blown away—the roofs damaged a good deal—in some instances the front wall blown in. One house came down altogether. In the lower Bazan much damage has been done to the houses next the water. Several granite wharfs were carried away by the sea during the night, though it day break the bay was comparatively calm.

It is generally admitted that we have not had such a gale since 1841, and though much loss has been incurred, it did not in strength amount to a hurricane, or what is usually termed in China a Typhoon (great wind). As compared with the gale last summer, and one in the summer of 1844 or 5, the present one is more severe if we judge by the loss, which is perhaps the best criterion. Some anxiety is felt for the ship Hindostan; she sailed for Shanghai on Wednesday; there is a report (it is to be hoped a correct one) that she is anchored outside of Green Island. The steamer Braganza also sailed on Wednesday, but she would be some degrees to the south before the gale commenced.

It is proper to mention that Mr Lena boarded several vessels on Thursday to warn them of the approaching storm; and in the afternoon, signals to that purport were hoisted at the Harbour Master's office.

We have just heard that two salt Junks were wrecked, near East Point and many of their crews lost.

On Wednesday night the Store of Mr Charles Buckton was entered by robbers and some burning carried away. Burglaries are now of rare occurrence (thanks to a very efficient night police, good roads, and lamps); four or five years ago they were common, and frequently attended with the shedding of blood.

The windows of Mr Buckton's Store were only secured with venetians and glass sashes inside; and being under a verandah which covers the foot path, the robbers cut an entrance in comparative security.

We learn that Major Balfour has been appointed Consul at Canton, and will be out by the July mail. When in the temporary occupation of this office, previous to his Shanghai appointment, he proved an efficient and energetic officer, thoroughly acquainted with Chinese character. His subsequent career at Shanghai has been severely commented upon; but although he may have had exaggerated notions of official dignity, he has not been charged with any neglect of duty; while his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee shews that he gave great attention to the substantial interests of British commerce. In China we are perhaps too apt to forget that a British Consul is not the mere commercial Agent of his government; his duties are of a higher order, calling for qualities rarely possessed by one individual. In his Judicial capacity the Consul is intrusted with great powers; unfortunately some of the present incumbents have shewn that these powers are in bad hands; and it certainly diminishes the dignity of the Consular office when it is bestowed upon men incapable of filling it creditably to themselves or the government they represent.

It would be an invidious and unprofitable task though there would be little difficulty in shewing that the first Consular appointments were neither creditable to Lord Aberdeen nor Sir Henry Pottinger. But this observation cannot apply to Major Balfour, whose sole recommendation to office was his individual merit. Major Balfour's appointment will cause changes in the Consular establishment at Canton, we therefore deem it a duty to say that Mr Elmistie has given general satisfaction during the term he has been officiating Consul, much to the astonishment of many, ourselves inclusive.

AUSTRALIA.
On the 4th July a public meeting was to be held in Sydney "to take into consideration the propriety of supporting the introduction of Silk growing and Reeling." Two years ago we received a hank of Silk from a Gentleman in Australia with a request that it should be submitted to the inspection of some good Judges

in this quarter. It was shown to several gentlemen who had been long engaged in the trade, and their opinion was favourable. The staple was excellent; but badly reeled. An Italian or French gentleman lately published some letters in the Sydney Morning Herald which have attracted attention, and it is proposed to engage his services with a view to promote the growth of Silk and have it reeled so as to suit the English manufacturers. The climate of New South Wales is favourable to Silk culture, but the high rate of labour is a serious obstacle, though one which might be partially got over by an extensive emigration from India or China. There is a report in one of the local papers that a steamer is to be employed in introducing Chinese emigrants, taking three hundred each trip. It is nothing more than a rumour, though, if encouraged, the scheme may be realised beneficially to the Colony and to the emigrants.

On the 1st July, Brown Sugar was quoted at from £14 to £16 per ton; and fairer samples at £21 to £22. The Tea market has been depressed by forced sales; but an improvement was looked for; holders were firm, fresh cargoes not known to be on the way, and the outputs moderately stocked. Some sales of Cigars had been effected at £1.18 to £2 for number four.

CEYLON.

The spice Island has been the scene of an emuie, which fortunately enough was settled mainly through the influence of the Editor of a radical paper. Lord Torrington's government does not appear to be a popular one; the bad feeling existing on his arrival from the arbitrary pulling down of verandahs, which for a long term of years had been allowed to encroach on the public streets, has not been mollified either by His Lordship's personal demeanour or his official acts. An ordinance lately passed, obliges the natives to register their arms; paying an annual fee for the privilege of using a gun. This tax has caused much dissatisfaction, and at Kandy some tumultuous meetings presented an alarming appearance though the people did not proceed to acts of violence.

On the 28th of July several thousands of the Natives in the neighbourhood of Colombo congregated and marched in a body to present a petition to the Governor. The authorities got alarmed, and troops and police were placed at the fort gates to keep the people out. From the imperfect account in the Colombo Observer (which we have copied from the Straits Times) we learn that the police and the people came into collision, but without serious injury to either party. Dr Elliott's eloquence soothed the excited mob; and Lord Torrington condescended to receive the petition signed by upwards of 2,800 people. The Doctor's own paper calls him the Ceylon Mitchell. A sanguinary ruffian in Ireland was engaged in rousing the worst passions of an excitable people—pointing the way to sedition and murder. The Ceylon Mitchell on the other hand performed a service the very opposite, and may with a greater degree of correctness be styled the Ceylon Pacifier.

OSPEYVER OFFICE.
Wednesday, July 30, 12 O'Clock A.M.
All Colombo is in commotion—the Troops in Garrison are under arms—one Company of the 27th and 9 Gussars have marched out of the South Gate towards Maradahan, and another Company of the 27th and 9 Gussars have marched out of the North Gate towards the Main Gate towards the Churchery—the South Gate is scraped away which prevents its moving. And all this because some thousands (from 5 to 7,000) Natives of Ceylon dressed in their Holiday Clothes and perfectly unarmed are attempting to approach the Fort in a tumultuous and disorderly manner, and to present a Petition to the Governor. We find the order to present a Petition to the Governor was issued by the Fort time to get authentic intelligence for our friends at Galle. The Government learned that the people intended coming, we understand the Governor ordered that Mr MacCarthey, Superintendent of Police and a body of his Force, should start this morning for Maradahan and stop the people absolutely if it should become violent an express was to be started to the Fort when the Military would be ordered to march. The order to present a Petition to the Governor was issued by the Fort time to get authentic intelligence for our friends at Galle. The Government learned that the people intended coming, we understand the Governor ordered that Mr MacCarthey, Superintendent of Police and a body of his Force, should start this morning for Maradahan and stop the people absolutely if it should become violent an express was to be started to the Fort when the Military would be ordered to march.

However, finding that all the boats at Khan Ghur were in the possession of the enemy, our force marched down 12 Kos to Gungawallah opposite to which Bhowal Khan's force was encamped, about three miles from the Ghats, and there were some 45 boats found available. At midnight we managed to cross some 3,000 of the new levies, who joined Bhowal Khan by early dawn. The enemy were now encamped at Bogurrab some 4 Kos from the Ghats, and 2 Kos from the Naval Force. Thus stood affairs till about 1 past 5 A.M. on the 18th, when Capt. Edwards himself crossed. He had scarcely landed when the enemy who had marched from Bogurrab (seeing Bhowal Khan's force on the move) opened on them with their great guns which they returned, but were pressed so heavily that their "right" was obliged to fall back. On their "left" Capt. Edwards had posted himself with the new levies who were all dismounted, sufficient boats not being at hand to cross the horses. With this handicap, (most of them boats) without cavalry he held his position and without yielding an inch. The enemy had 10 guns, 4 Regt. of Infantry and a large body of Cavalry, in all about 9,000 men, while on the other side, Bhowal Khan's force, consisted of 11 guns, 2 Regiments of Infantry and 2 Regts. of Cavalry, amounting to 9,000.

tion which the Governor has promised to receive favourably and reply to. The people cheered Dr Elliott—and at the conclusion of the day they were discharged for the day by the Governor. P. S.—Dr Elliott has just arrived with a Petition signed by several thousands of the Natives, which he has been desired to present to the Governor. Our next will prepare his narrative of what took place for to-morrow's presser. In the meantime we may mention that the first set of this assembly of Government and begged him to write a letter to lay them down, an order which was nearly obeyed save by one drunken person who had hold of a bottle of Brandy and was in a very high state of intoxication and delivered it to Mr Morris. Here the people were sorry to see some drunken and disorderly persons among them, and that if any were stirred to commit violence he would with his own hands be the first to strike. He said the people were right to petition—that he was sorry to see the people in that state of mind—and begged the authorities to withdraw their troops from the Ghats, and engage the people in signing the Petition and restoring them to good humour by speeches and cheers. All this (3 P.M.) quiet—the people are dispersed and the Military are re-entrusting the Fort.

Dr Elliott has presented the Petition signed by above 9,000 persons—the Governor received it most courteously—acknowledged Dr Elliott's influence and begged him to use it to the cause of order—a request we need scarcely say, which will be willingly and earnestly attended to.

The trial of the steaman John Hesterman for the murder of the Chief Officer of the American ship Andrus, took place in the Supreme Court yesterday, when, after as full an investigation of the case as could, in absence of the three witnesses whose depositions were taken before the chief magistrate of police, and by whom they were in the usual manner, based on at the sessions, be gone into, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, and the culprit was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour in the country jail. The other murder case set down in the calendar, in which a blind man was indicted for the murder of his wife, also came on for trial in the afternoon, which terminated in a verdict of not guilty, on the plea of insanity.—Notes of both trials were taken by our reporter, and will appear in our next.—Bombay Times, July 12.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP VERNON (50) left this her homeward voyage on Wednesday last. About eight o'clock in the morning all sail was made, and she stood out to sea. The breeze being very light, she appeared scarcely to move. Between nine and half past nine o'clock she sailed upwards of Karanjah, but at a slow rate; the breeze at this time was springing up. At half past ten she put about,—occupying good fifteen minutes so doing,—and again stood out to sea, moving along at a snail's pace—the breeze freshening. At twenty minutes to two she had got out as far as the inner light vessel, where she made another tack, and stood in a direct line out to sea. At half past five she could be seen on the horizon, and at six she was lost sight of altogether. It is to be hoped she will have a speedy and prosperous voyage home, and that no ill luck may befall her on the way.—Ibid July 13.

The Cutter Prince of Wales, (formerly a Liverpool Pilot boat) Commander Bales, bound to Zanzibar, got under weigh at precisely the same time as the Vernon, and at three o'clock in the afternoon was nowhere to be seen. She was towed a short distance up the harbour by a dingy, and then left to herself.—Ibid.

MULTAN.
The following extract from a letter placed at our disposal gives further details of the proceedings of Lieut. Edwards and his adjutant, who are anxiously expecting some account of their doings after the taking of Soojahabad.—Lahore 29th June.

"Resuming my account of our doings in the Multan country from the date of Capt. Edwards crossing the Indus, with his forces on the 10th and 11th inst. having left at Ders. Ghazee Khan two guns, 300 horses and foot, and also the Katir Mohie Regiment just arrived from Bannoo.

On the 14th the enemy crossed the Chenab with the exception of about 1,000 men and 2 guns which at first halted at Khan Ghur, but made the passage next day. On the 15th Capt. Edwards and the mounted branch of our force reached Khan Ghur, and on the following day the guns and Infantry under Genl. Cornwalli joined him there. Their camp was pitched about half a loss from the Chenab, the enemy being encamped on the opposite side and were expected to steal off during the night. Our force moved on soon as the boats could be collected, for the purpose of joining Bhowal Khan's troops, who were within 6 Kos of the enemy. The great point was to effect this junction before any attack should be made upon them, and much anxiety was consequently felt at the want of means to get across.

However, finding that all the boats at Khan Ghur were in the possession of the enemy, our force marched down 12 Kos to Gungawallah opposite to which Bhowal Khan's force was encamped, about three miles from the Ghats, and there were some 45 boats found available. At midnight we managed to cross some 3,000 of the new levies, who joined Bhowal Khan by early dawn.

The enemy were now encamped at Bogurrab some 4 Kos from the Ghats, and 2 Kos from the Naval Force. Thus stood affairs till about 1 past 5 A.M. on the 18th, when Capt. Edwards himself crossed. He had scarcely landed when the enemy who had marched from Bogurrab (seeing Bhowal Khan's force on the move) opened on them with their great guns which they returned, but were pressed so heavily that their "right" was obliged to fall back. On their "left" Capt. Edwards had posted himself with the new levies who were all dismounted, sufficient boats not being at hand to cross the horses. With this handicap, (most of them boats) without cavalry he held his position and without yielding an inch. The enemy had 10 guns, 4 Regt. of Infantry and a large body of Cavalry, in all about 9,000 men, while on the other side, Bhowal Khan's force, consisted of 11 guns, 2 Regiments of Infantry and 2 Regts. of Cavalry, amounting to 9,000. The following account commenced soon after sunrise, raged in earnest till about 9 P.M. when the enemy finding that Bhowal had fallen back, made a desperate attack on Capt. Edwards

with the whole of their force, whose position was now one of imminent danger, his guns not having been fired, and only one or two of the Nawab's at this time were firing.

Now turned the fortune of the day, for at this critical moment two of Genl. Cornwallis's Regts. with two guns arrived, speedily followed by four more which did good service. The Regiments behaved bravely and the guns with grape and canister poured destruction on our foe, and in fact their timely assistance decided the action in our favour. We took 6 guns at the point of the bayonet, and followed the enemy several kos. Their loss must be very great, all their camp bags and stores have fallen into our hands. Two guns they managed to carry off, the other two have not as yet been found, but are supposed to be secreted in a well or nullah. The remnant of their scattered force fled to Mooltan, which is only 20 miles distant. Our loss has been comparatively small, considering that the battle lasted from 7 A.M. till past 3 in the afternoon. Though Genl. Cornwallis and the men who were whitest him followed each other as fast as they could pour out of the boats, and literally raining across the intervening space to join Captain Edwards yet the two first Regiments and guns may be said to have given the turn to the day, and sealed the affair; till these arrived the action was very severe and doubtful. Captain Edwards worked hard and was in the advance of all where in fact he had been the whole morning. He had rather a narrow escape, a ball having passed through his sleeve under the arm. The Sikhs fought desperately; they charged three times sword in hand. Our guns poured grape

and canister on them, but it was a hand to hand fight several times during the day, and many were found amongst the dead who had received their death-blow by swords.

This ended the Waterloo of the Punjab, as it may well be called, being fought on the glorious anniversary, the 18th of June, and bringing (as far as probably it will) the Mooltan business to a close; certainly all idea of a campaign in the cold weather may now close "in toto."

Moolraj is of course thoroughly disheartened. This force was his "all;" he has more guns to sure, but not any field pieces. — *Bengal Hurkaru*, July 13

ing an emissary to Captain Edwards with an offer to surrender himself into his hands provided he was protected, his life and descendants' interest. The bearer of this message reached his destination on the 25th, and was told the offer should be taken into consideration. The day following, Mustapha Khan was directed to return to his master and inform him that no terms could or would be granted to one who had rebelled against his law, and advised the Emperor of the atrocious crime of murdering two British envoys in cold blood while performing the duty on which they had been deputed by the Lahore Durbar. But Mustapha Khan would seem to have more regard for his life than to return to his master, who thereupon he probably looked on as sealed; he therefore at once replied that he had no intention of rejoining the Dewans; and having offered his services to Captain Edwards, he was at once taken into employment by that officer. The combined troops moved on the 27th to a place called Sikandrabad, twelve miles from Sojabad, on the direct route to Mooltan; where they were joined by a number of Mohammedan Sardars and their followers. The force under Shaikh Esmahood Khan had been ordered to join the grand army without delay. Lieutenant Lake reached Bahawalpore on the 22nd; he had been introduced to the Nawab about the 25th, and was to start to join the army immediately. Meanwhile divisions had crept into the ranks of the Dewans at Mooltan. One of the Sikh leaders advised the Moolraj to discharge the whole of his Mohammedan troops, as he said they had been the first to leave the field at the battle of Noonaree on the 15th; and that as they

had nearly all sent their families to Bahawalpore it was unlikely they would endanger their safety by fighting against the troops of their sovereign. This suggestion being concurred in by all the other Sikh Sardars present at the Durbar, the Mohammedan leaders were informed that their further services were dispensed with; on which three of them with their followers at once left the city and directed their steps towards the camp of the enemies of their late employer. It is most probable that these were the parties who formed the combined force on the 27th. The Gooroo was daily exhorting the Dewans' troops to stand by him to the last, assuring them that victory over their enemies was certain, and at the same time giving them to believe that those who fell in the cause of their master were sure of admission into heaven. The Sikh Chiefs said they felt assured that their followers would fight all the better for having been raised of their Mohammedan auxiliaries; and as we doubt not their assurances were speedily put to the test, we may now daily look for account of another battle still more sanguinary than that of the 18th June. It was the Dewans' intention to retreat to his capital should the issue of the impending combat prove contrary to his expectations, and there shut himself up and defy his enemies. A force consisting of H. M.'s 10th Foot, the 8th and 73rd N. I., with a company of artillery, is said to have been ordered to leave Lahore on the 30th June by water to join the combined army; as also some guns and a brigade from Kerapore; but we feel confident the fate of the Dewans and his army will have been sealed long ere these reach the scene of operations. — *Bombay Times*, July 15.

(From the report of the Canton British Chamber of Commerce, 20th August 1848.)

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO AUSTRALIA.

	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Sou-chong	Sorts	Flowers Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Orange Pekoe	Total Black	Tuankey	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gun-powder	Total Green	Total	
Season 1847 and 1848	740,766	22,913		24,200					787,879	59,685	2,816,127	11,548		2,000	2,065	18,160	2,909,585	3,697,464
From 1st July to 20th August 1848																		
12th July	14,000								14,000		128,600	7,200				5,500	141,300	155,300
18th Augt.	31,975			600					32,641	666	43,666		666		383	45,831	77,972	
Total	45,975			666					46,641	666	172,266	7,200	666		5,883	141,300	155,300	

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO THE UNITED STATES FOR 5 YEARS ENDING 30TH JUNE 1848.

	Congou and Sou-chong	Pouchong	Ouloug	Caper	Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Total Black	Hyson Skin and Tuankey	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Export
Season 1847 and 1848	3,016,675	372,124	536,355	23,984	4,204	45,176	3,998,518	3,759,002	581,434	8,628,376	968,910	1,102,248	15,340,583	19,399,963
do. 1846 and 1847	3,146,120	372,736	685,695		120,398	173,350	4,498,305	2,770,705	754,243	8,572,181	988,836	1,807,017	14,357,982	18,886,877
do. 1845 and 1846	3,601,160	490,378	220,294		35,435		4,206,267	2,588,776	905,566	8,633,731	854,048	1,253,709	14,235,835	18,502,992

EXPORT OF TEA TO THE UNITED STATES FROM 1ST JULY TO THE 20TH AUGUST 1848.

Date	Vessel	Destination	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Sou-chong	Sorts	Fl. Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Orange Pekoe	Pouchong	Ouloug	Total Black	Tuankey	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds		
July 27	Helena (S)	New York	22,305			92,899							115,004	140,921	103,778	10,846	160,555		10,700	10,396	437,200	592,204	
Total from 1st July to 20th Aug. 1847			204,568										46,521	5,708	256,817	257,052		90,860	424,420	150,561	206,730	1,129,630	1,386,447

ABSTRACT OF THE MANIFESTS OF VESSELS SAILED FROM GREAT BRITAIN FOR CHINA.

ARTICLES.	Ann Canton	New Mar- garet 15 May Canton	Sappho 17 May Canton	Cocker-mouth 18 May Canton	Surge 13 June Canton	Tartar 13 June Canton	J. Christian 30 May Canton	Athabai 3 June Canton	Viccount Sandon 10 June Canton	Favorite 19 June Canton	Nautilus 11 Feb. Shanghai	Sea Witch 27 April Shanghai	Confucius 1 May Shanghai	Eliza Kellick 5 May Shanghai	Sanderson 21 May Shanghai	Emily 8 June Shanghai	Walton 17 June Shanghai
Otto yarn, lbs	100,000	60,800		86,000			180,000	60,000	276,800	19,200							
Plain cotton, yards	804,305	113,840	434,750	382,924	35,600	790,263	31,970	862,580	469,740	611,600	997,610	2,420,440	2,835,984	508,983	1,096,290	1,538,740	1,214,775
Printed do. "				32,000									4,090		6,275	935	
Colored do. "						4,180		9,009	1,650	17,422				11,700		182,188	
Longcloth, "					11,534		405,143			412,500							
Grey Cottons, "					3,824	1,670	2,252	280	130	1,322			1,564		328	2,111	566
Woolens, "			491	137	3,875											540	
Woolen stuffs, "									992								
Woolen ends, "									3,000								
Worsted stuffs, "																	
Langells, "		540	5,500														
Spanish shawls, "																	
Canton twists, lbs.						430	143,500	80,000	19,500	140,250							
Iron, "								100	40	49							
Nailrod, "									60								
Copper dress, "									9								
Copper, cwt.									60								
Steel, "									19								
Zinc, "									10								
Corks, "									18								
Flax glass, cases							190		24								
Crown glass, "									240								
Linen, "									300								
Linen thread, lbs.									240								450
Opium, "							750										

EXPORTS, from Canton.			Sugar candy			Cotton			Sandalwood			Lloyds from Bombay			Sydney from Calcutta		
Bon Accord to London, 25th July 1848.	Preserves	14 chests	8	5 chests	1,467 bales	Rastins	1,836 pieces	31st July	1,836 pieces	4th Augt.	400 bales	7th Augt.	400 bales	14th Augt.	400 bales	14th Augt.	400 bales
Preserves	Trunks	6	1	44 hlf do.	136 piculs	Sundries	117 pkgs.	Do.	52 hlf do.	Do.	1,895 bales	Do.	52 hlf do.	Do.	1,895 bales	Do.	52 hlf do.
Sundries	Furniture	1 chest	6	136 piculs	Urania from Bombay, 22nd July.	Sheep skins	2	Do.	2	Do.	1,800 pieces	Do.	2	Do.	1,113 bds.	Do.	2
Cocoyee Family to Calcutta, 8th July.	Hector to Shanghai, 4th Augt.	Woolens	45 bales	1,986 bales	Do.	Falcon from Bombay, 26th July.	1,769 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.
Preserves	Woolens	216 boxes	95	56 piculs	Sharks fins	18	1,769 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.
Paper	Cotton yarn	115	3	18	Fish maws	36	1,769 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.
Bangles	Isabella Watson to London, 22nd July.	3	2	36	Cloves	36	1,769 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.
Vermillion	Preserves &c.	110	200 chests	116	Sandal-wood	116	1,769 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.
Tea	Soy	31	20 piculs	116	Dukes of Lancaster from Bombay, 22nd July.	1,809 bales	1,769 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.
Glass beads	Do.	35	20 piculs	116	Do.	70 hlf do.	1,769 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.
Brass lead	Do.	10	20 piculs	116	Sandal-wood	530 piculs	1,769 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.
Lackered ware	Sweetmeats	18 articles	182 chests	116	Do.	70 hlf do.	1,769 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.
Furniture	Grass cloth	57	2	116	Do.	100	1,769 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.
China ware	Lackered ware	40 piculs	1	116	Do.	2	1,769 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.
China road	Do.	15 boxes	1	116	Do.	2	1,769 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.
Paper fans	Water Witch to Calcutta, 11th Augt.	1 box	6 piculs	116	Do.	2	1,769 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.
Silk & cotton mixtures	China ware	1 pkge.	8 chests	116	Do.	2	1,769 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.
Silk umbrellas	Silk piece goods	3 pkgs.	32 piculs	116	Do.	2	1,769 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.
Number of pearl ware	Marble slabs	5 pkgs.	20	116	Do.	2	1,769 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.
William Wilson to London, 8th July.	Glass beads	20	32 chests	116	Do.	2	1,769 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.
China	Paper	30 pkgs.	30 pkgs.	116	Do.	2	1,769 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.
Amisced oil	Diana to London, 10th Augt.	70 pkgs.	132 chests	116	Do.	2	1,769 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.
China oil	Sweetmeats	108 chests	117	116	Do.	2	1,769 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.
Rubarb	China ware	12	11	116	Do.	2	1,769 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.
Tea	Lackered ware	20 pkgs.	11	116	Do.	2	1,769 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.
Soy	Soy	20 pkgs.	3 tubs	116	Do.	2	1,769 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.	Do.	1,227 bales	Do.	33 hlf do.
Adelaide to Singapore and Calcutta, 2nd Augt.	IMPORTS, at Canton.																

