



(From the China Mail, October 22.)

The subject of the Notice is published at the request of the Bombay Government.

By Order, W. CAINE, Officiating Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Office, Victoria, Hongkong, 18th October, 1846.

NOTICE OF MARINERS.

The present Fixed Light of the Bombay Light House is to be converted into a Revolving Light, and will be exhibited as such on the 1st February, 1847.

(Signed) R. OLIVER, Captain R. N., Superintendent I. N., Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th August, 1846.

(True Copy) W. CAINE, Officiating Colonial Secretary.

To the Editor of the Friend of China, Victoria, 23rd October, 1846.

Dear Sir—The last Mail from England brings us accounts of an enquiry being made in the House of Commons concerning the system of flogging in Hongkong...

Hongkong is a high way, hundreds, and indeed we may almost say thousands, arrive in the morning and leave at night—Six or Eight Junks arrive from the Coast, east and west in the Bay, procure supplies, and are ready to proceed...

I may be mistaken, but I think in the Criminal Records of Hongkong will be found in the summing up of the Judge to the Jury in a trial for Murder, the following expressions, "at least the spirit of them," and upon the evidence of most respectable Chinese Witnesses, it was found that the man, but one of bad character, carried arms of any description about his person...

NOTICE.

New advertisements will be received, until 4 O'clock on the evening previous to publication, viz: Tuesdays and Fridays.

Table with columns: LATENT DATES, England, United States, Orleans, Bombay, Madras, C of G Hope. Rows: Aug 24, July 15, Sept 7, Sept 15, Sept 19, Aug 10.

THE FRIEND OF CHINA AND HONGKONG GAZETTE.

VICTORIA, SATURDAY, 10 OCTOBER 1846.

NOTICE—Dr. BOWRING will be open for Public Work at 11 o'clock P.M. on the 10th Oct. 1846...

We are glad to hear that Dr. BOWRING has brought the cruel system of flogging in Hongkong before the observation of the House of Commons, and that Her Majesty's Ministers have promised that a searching inquiry should be made into these atrocities...

Strangers have been flogged for not having a useless ticket of registration, while the greatest ruffians have been permitted to congregate in the town, the police not giving them the slightest trouble.

Many are the abuses in Hongkong, and many are the changes called for, but no department has abuse been more glaring than in the Magistracy, and among the numerous requirements of the colony, none more urgent than a properly qualified Chief Magistrate—a man of principle and integrity, who knows his duty, and who will perform it.

FLOGGING AT HONGKONG.

Dr. BOWRING has put the question, of which he had given notice, whether the attention of the Government had been called to the frequent application of flogging as a punishment for petty offences in the island of Hongkong...

On Tuesday morning last Mr. Everett, the American Minister to China, embarked at Macao in the U. S. S. "Vincennes," Capt. Paullding, for Canton—his object being to present his credentials to the Provincial Government...

MACAO.

The late riot by the Chinese boatmen; the silly proclamation issued by some disaffected Portuguese; and the radical changes introduced by Governor Amaral, have all tended to draw an unusual degree of attention to the Portuguese settlement.

Of the riot itself it is unnecessary to take further notice than to say, that it was little more than a demonstration of opposition to an unpopular tax after the usual Chinese fashion. The boatmen landed a mounted ginseng, which they fired once, the shot lodging somewhere in the roof of a house...

Any further outbreak among the boatmen is not to be apprehended; and so far, the result may have a good effect, as showing that Europeans are not to be bullied by a mob of disorderly Chinese. But it is doubtful how far the Chinese government may be satisfied, and considering that it has always claimed an exclusive control over the Chinese residents of Macao...

It is with feelings very much akin to disgust that we read the circular issued by Mr. Macgregor to his countrymen in Canton. The document is quite Davidsonian—a waspish attempt to sting the Canton Residents by an intimation that "killing is murder" if it cannot be justified by circumstances...

The Superintendent of Trade feels that he neglected to afford his countrymen that protection which they had a right to demand. Their frequent applications for a man of war in terms of the treaty were treated with contempt. On a recent occasion, when the factories were in imminent danger, they bravely repulsed a large body of robbers and disorderly persons who had congregated to destroy their houses and plunder their property...

After the late riot, and the refusal of the Superintendent to keep a vessel of war at the port, the British residents of Canton met and drew up some regulations for a systematic combination, in repelling robbers, and in extinguishing fires, incendiary or accidental; they also deemed it advisable to obtain a supply of arms and train themselves to the use of them. These trainings have gone on for some months in a private street between the Hongks...

not be one per cent. Three times his house rent is to be taken as a man's income. We will suppose A. and B. to be each in occupation of houses for which they pay \$500 a year. A. is a tradesman requiring an expensive house for his business, but not having a clear income of more than \$750. Their respective income tax will stand thus— A. worth \$20,000 a year B. making \$750 pays 10 per cent on \$1,500 10 per cent on \$1,500 amounting to - - \$150 amounting to - \$150 or 1 per cent on his real, or 20 per cent on his income.

The income tax is thus unequal and unjust—it is oppressive upon the poor, and easy upon the rich. A bona fide tax of ten per cent would be the fair way, and according to the ordinance it is doubtful whether it is not optional with the government to lay the assessment on the real income, though such a measure would be stoutly opposed by the wealthy inhabitants. The wisdom displayed in abolishing the custom house dues may be questioned. Had this been done five years ago, and a few other concessions been made to foreigners, Macao would now have been a flourishing place...

The subject of colonial legislation must soon engage the opinion of the press and the country to a greater extent than it has done any period since the American revolution. Our colonies are now, in a great measure, about to lose that preference in the British market which the system of protection afforded them, and which certainly had the effect of making them more dependent on the mother country than they are likely to be for the future. But while they are thus becoming less dependent on us, we are daily becoming more dependent on them.

act independently and boldly. The pride of office is hurt, and with ruffled feathers the bird (let ornithologists class it) cackles and scrapes to its own infinite satisfaction, though we cannot perceive, that like the nobler classes of the feathered tribe, it ever shows what is vulgarly termed "pluck."

Four days previous to the attack on the factories a Gentleman, in passing through one of the narrow lanes between the Hongks, was accommodated by bucksters stalls nearly blocking up the thoroughfare. These stalls were there contrary to stipulations with the Authorities; the edict prohibiting them being cut in stone and built in the wall so that offenders might not offer the plea of ignorance. The Gentleman in question, annoyed to see such a disregard of the established regulations, upset one of the stalls. For this he has lately (many months) after the occurrence, but immediately after Keying's application for a vessel of war) been fined \$200 by the Superintendent of Trade.

Now that a man of war is permanently stationed at Canton, it may be questioned how far it is prudent to continue the drills. If the Superintendent is of opinion that it would be advisable to give them up, we are satisfied that his wishes would have been complied with, had they been intimated in a proper manner, but there is a Gentlemenly way of doing things, and there is the opposite, and unfortunately, in China, officials always choose the latter.

COLONIAL LEGISLATION—HONGKONG.

The subject of colonial legislation must soon engage the opinion of the press and the country to a greater extent than it has done any period since the American revolution. Our colonies are now, in a great measure, about to lose that preference in the British market which the system of protection afforded them, and which certainly had the effect of making them more dependent on the mother country than they are likely to be for the future.

Table with columns: Civil establishment, Ecclesiastical establishment, Military establishment, Sundries, Total per annum. Values: 13,440 or £4114, 5,040 or 1,355, 26,760 or 8,141, 5,160 or 1,391, £ 15,431.

It is important to consider how these benefits are to be secured and retained. England needs her Colonies—cannot do without them—how is she to ensure their loyalty? Only by conferring on them the benefit of good government. If she wishes them to feel towards her as children, she must treat them as her offspring; study what is for their advantage, and show them that the British connexion is as much for their interest as for their honour.

It is important to consider how these benefits are to be secured and retained. England needs her Colonies—cannot do without them—how is she to ensure their loyalty? Only by conferring on them the benefit of good government. If she wishes them to feel towards her as children, she must treat them as her offspring; study what is for their advantage, and show them that the British connexion is as much for their interest as for their honour.

But this is equivalent to saying that there must be an entire departure from the system hitherto pursued. For in regard to the great majority of British Colonies no material change of system has taken place since the time when the folly of a British Minister converted into enemies and rivals a people as loyal and national as the inhabitants of any English country. Since our colonies have been better treated than others, our most powerful colonies have been conciliated—they are allowed the benefit of a representative legislature, and some pains are taken to select properly qualified Governors.

After the late riot, and the refusal of the Superintendent to keep a vessel of war at the port, the British residents of Canton met and drew up some regulations for a systematic combination, in repelling robbers, and in extinguishing fires, incendiary or accidental; they also deemed it advisable to obtain a supply of arms and train themselves to the use of them. These trainings have gone on for some months in a private street between the Hongks...

Our chief hope, as a manufacturing country, of a steady, permanent, and growing trade, rests in the Colonial Empire of Britain. Inhabited by Britons or their descendants, retaining all the tastes, feelings, and wants of Englishmen, these lands furnish a natural outlet for the products of British industry, where they will obtain a preference independent of legislative enactment. Such has been the case hitherto, so steady and sure has this branch of trade proved, that it seems rather an anomaly that the home market. This must be also a growing and extending trade, as the population of these colonies increases in a still greater ratio than our manufacturing population at home. Indeed, so rapid has been the increase of colonial trade for some years past, that we may cherish the hope that, on no distant period, the demand for our manufactures will keep pace with the supply, and save us from those periodical convulsions which are at present the bane of our commercial system.

It is important to consider how these benefits are to be secured and retained. England needs her Colonies—cannot do without them—how is she to ensure their loyalty? Only by conferring on them the benefit of good government. If she wishes them to feel towards her as children, she must treat them as her offspring; study what is for their advantage, and show them that the British connexion is as much for their interest as for their honour.

But this is equivalent to saying that there must be an entire departure from the system hitherto pursued. For in regard to the great majority of British Colonies no material change of system has taken place since the time when the folly of a British Minister converted into enemies and rivals a people as loyal and national as the inhabitants of any English country. Since our colonies have been better treated than others, our most powerful colonies have been conciliated—they are allowed the benefit of a representative legislature, and some pains are taken to select properly qualified Governors. But the principle has not been recognised in regard to the colonies at large, that government is instituted for the good of those governed. Accordingly we find that most of the smaller and less formidable colonies have suffered severely from misgovernment, arising from ignorance or indifference to their interests on the part both of their governors and the subordinate agents. If they have prospered, it has been owing to the indomitable energy of the national character, which the most discouraging proceedings of those in power could not repress. Now the distinction thus made between the strong and the weak is not only unjust

the most impolitic; for granting that Britain could afford to lose this colony or that, or she has them so completely at her mercy that she can treat them as she pleases... the larger colonies... a newly-founded one nearly ruined...

AMERICAN AT WHAMPOA AND MACAO. Agnes, Williams, Geo. Ryan, Chokoy, Marsh, John, N. A. Griswold, Don Juan, Hamilton, Bush and Co, Glide, (Am.) Waterman, Russell and Co, Hebr., (Am.) Porter, Olyphant and Co, J. Q. Adams, Nickels, A. Head and Co, Lark (Am.) Tibbets, Nye, Parke and Co, Montauk, (Am.) Michel, Wetmore and Co, Navigator, Silver, N. Parke and Co, Oneida, (Am.) Creesey, Nye, Parke and Co, Tonguin, (Am.) Hunt, Russell and Co

BRITISH HOTEL, KEYING HOUSE, Queen's Road, Victoria.

MICHAEL GABRIEL. GENTLEMEN and Families visiting this place will find every accommodation and all the articles of the first description at moderate charges.

FOR SALE. GOVERNMENT Manila No. 3 Cigars, on board of the Spanish Bark "Vela". Apply to the Captain J. S. Lawe, at Mr. C. Durvoo, Queen's Road, corner of Graham Street.

FOR SALE. A strong Grey Pony. Apply to, MR. G. DEWAR, Victoria, 3rd September 1846.

M. R. D. G. JONES, begs to inform the Merchants of China, that he is prepared to Adjust Claims on the Underwriters for Sea Damage, and that any Communication made to him to the care of Mr. HUGHES, Queen's Road, will receive immediate attention.

AN Invoice of Cumberland Hams and Wiltshire Cheese, ex Lady Sandy, for Sale at the stores of the undersigned, HOLMES & BIGHAM, Victoria, 23rd September 1846.

NOTICE. WE the undersigned have formed a Partnership for the transaction of a General Agency, Auction and Commission business at Victoria Hongkong, under the Firm of DRINKER & HEYL.

PUBLIC AUCTION. WILL be Sold on Saturday 24th Instant at 11 o'clock A.M. on the premises situated at the corner of Wellington and D'Arquillat Streets.

JUST RECEIVED EX "HEBER". SUPERIOR Hams, Butter in small kegs, Cheese, Tongues in half barrels, Sperm Candles, Fancy and Brown Soap, Dried Apples, No. 1 Mess Beef and Pork, Europe Rope, White and Blue Paint, Pump Leather, Ours &c. &c.

DEMYRY, FRASER & CO, inform the Community of Hongkong, that they have a horse named FAIRBANK lately arrived, and though their establishment is rather distant from the centre of the town, Gentlemen may rely on having their horses faithfully and expeditiously shod.

NOTICE. DURING the absence of the Proprietor, Mr. D. H. E. EDWARDS is duly authorized to manage the affairs of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED. BY a respectable and steady Portuguese Young man, who writes English fluently, and is somewhat conversant with accounts; he has been in an Office for upwards of two years; and has no objection to go to any of the Ports open; satisfactory references can be given, Application at the Office of this Paper, addressed to, W. B. G.

NAVY AND MILITARY. The Commodore, 16. Com. Boats, proceeds to the East Indies. The Commodore, 18, is selected as Flag-ship in the East Indies.

FOR SALE. AT the office of this paper, Commodore's cheque books, Ships Articles, with an abstract of the merchant seaman's act endorsed on the back, Powers of Attorney, after forms by Chitty, Charities, after forms by Chitty, Bills of Lading, Chinese Tariff of imports, and exports, for counting houses.

BIRTH. At Canton, on the 22nd Instant, the Lady of CHARLES HENRISSON, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEED. At Canton, on the 18th October, Mrs LUTIA HALE DEYAN, aged 28 years. Wife of the Rev. T. T. DEYAN, M.D., and daughter of DAVID HALE, Esq. of New York. The remains were accompanied to the place of interment on Danes Island by a party of the foreign community of Canton.

MR. ALEXANDER McCULLOCH and Mr DUNCAN JAMES KAY have been admitted Partners in our Firm, TURNER & Co. Hongkong, 20th October 1846.

NOTICE. PARTIES desirous of correct information about China generally, and Hongkong in particular, can obtain the same really pure, and un-exaggerated, by application to the Editor of the China Mail.

QUESTIONS COPPER, for Sale, apply at the Godowns of, W. & T. GEMMELL & Co. Victoria, 23rd October 1846.

FOR SALE. SODA WATER and GERATED LEMON-LADE of superior quality at Messrs HUNTER & BARTON'S Dispensary, Pottinger Street, Victoria, HONGKONG.

FOR SALE. COGNAC in Bottles at \$6 per Dozen at Messrs FRANKLYN & MILLNE'S, Hongkong, 22nd October 1846.

FOR SALE. REGISTER Iron Fences. Fenders and Fire-Irons. ROBT. RUTHERFORD, Queen's Road, Victoria, 23rd October 1846.

NOTICE. THE undersigned receives every description of goods from alongside ships, in Lorchas, under the superintendance of an European, and Stores them in dry and secure Godowns at very moderate charges.

FOR SALE. PUBLIC AUCTION. SMITH & BRIMELOW, WILL Sell on Monday, the 26th Instant, at 11 o'clock A.M. precisely, at their Sale Rooms, Keying House:-

2 Cases of French Boots and Shoes; 50 Rems. of Post Paper; Blue and Black Kerseymer; Russian Canvas; Light Lined Oil; a quantity of elegant Timepieces; Light Wines; Striped Muslins and rous to insert; and a variety of articles too numerous to insert.

NOTICE. DURING the absence of the Proprietor, Mr. D. H. E. EDWARDS is duly authorized to manage the affairs of this paper.

NAVY AND MILITARY. The Commodore, 16. Com. Boats, proceeds to the East Indies. The Commodore, 18, is selected as Flag-ship in the East Indies.

FOR SALE. AT the office of this paper, Commodore's cheque books, Ships Articles, with an abstract of the merchant seaman's act endorsed on the back, Powers of Attorney, after forms by Chitty, Charities, after forms by Chitty, Bills of Lading, Chinese Tariff of imports, and exports, for counting houses.

NOTICE. THIS Company is formed for the purpose of employing Steamboats for the transshipping of goods and passengers between Hongkong and Canton, thereby preventing the expense and delay of Ships Navigating the River above Hongkong 70 miles below WHAMPOA in the present Shipping Season.

SITUATION WANTED. BY a respectable and steady Portuguese Young man, who writes English fluently, and is somewhat conversant with accounts; he has been in an Office for upwards of two years; and has no objection to go to any of the Ports open; satisfactory references can be given, Application at the Office of this Paper, addressed to, W. B. G.

NAVY AND MILITARY. The Commodore, 16. Com. Boats, proceeds to the East Indies. The Commodore, 18, is selected as Flag-ship in the East Indies.

FOR SALE. AT the office of this paper, Commodore's cheque books, Ships Articles, with an abstract of the merchant seaman's act endorsed on the back, Powers of Attorney, after forms by Chitty, Charities, after forms by Chitty, Bills of Lading, Chinese Tariff of imports, and exports, for counting houses.

NOTICE. THIS Company is formed for the purpose of employing Steamboats for the transshipping of goods and passengers between Hongkong and Canton, thereby preventing the expense and delay of Ships Navigating the River above Hongkong 70 miles below WHAMPOA in the present Shipping Season.

NAVY AND MILITARY. The Commodore, 16. Com. Boats, proceeds to the East Indies. The Commodore, 18, is selected as Flag-ship in the East Indies.

BIRTH. At Canton, on the 22nd Instant, the Lady of CHARLES HENRISSON, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEED. At Canton, on the 18th October, Mrs LUTIA HALE DEYAN, aged 28 years. Wife of the Rev. T. T. DEYAN, M.D., and daughter of DAVID HALE, Esq. of New York.

MR. ALEXANDER McCULLOCH and Mr DUNCAN JAMES KAY have been admitted Partners in our Firm, TURNER & Co. Hongkong, 20th October 1846.

NOTICE. PARTIES desirous of correct information about China generally, and Hongkong in particular, can obtain the same really pure, and un-exaggerated, by application to the Editor of the China Mail.

QUESTIONS COPPER, for Sale, apply at the Godowns of, W. & T. GEMMELL & Co. Victoria, 23rd October 1846.

FOR SALE. SODA WATER and GERATED LEMON-LADE of superior quality at Messrs HUNTER & BARTON'S Dispensary, Pottinger Street, Victoria, HONGKONG.

FOR SALE. COGNAC in Bottles at \$6 per Dozen at Messrs FRANKLYN & MILLNE'S, Hongkong, 22nd October 1846.

FOR SALE. REGISTER Iron Fences. Fenders and Fire-Irons. ROBT. RUTHERFORD, Queen's Road, Victoria, 23rd October 1846.

NOTICE. THE undersigned receives every description of goods from alongside ships, in Lorchas, under the superintendance of an European, and Stores them in dry and secure Godowns at very moderate charges.

FOR SALE. PUBLIC AUCTION. SMITH & BRIMELOW, WILL Sell on Monday, the 26th Instant, at 11 o'clock A.M. precisely, at their Sale Rooms, Keying House:-

2 Cases of French Boots and Shoes; 50 Rems. of Post Paper; Blue and Black Kerseymer; Russian Canvas; Light Lined Oil; a quantity of elegant Timepieces; Light Wines; Striped Muslins and rous to insert; and a variety of articles too numerous to insert.

NOTICE. DURING the absence of the Proprietor, Mr. D. H. E. EDWARDS is duly authorized to manage the affairs of this paper.

NAVY AND MILITARY. The Commodore, 16. Com. Boats, proceeds to the East Indies. The Commodore, 18, is selected as Flag-ship in the East Indies.

FOR SALE. AT the office of this paper, Commodore's cheque books, Ships Articles, with an abstract of the merchant seaman's act endorsed on the back, Powers of Attorney, after forms by Chitty, Charities, after forms by Chitty, Bills of Lading, Chinese Tariff of imports, and exports, for counting houses.

NOTICE. THIS Company is formed for the purpose of employing Steamboats for the transshipping of goods and passengers between Hongkong and Canton, thereby preventing the expense and delay of Ships Navigating the River above Hongkong 70 miles below WHAMPOA in the present Shipping Season.

SITUATION WANTED. BY a respectable and steady Portuguese Young man, who writes English fluently, and is somewhat conversant with accounts; he has been in an Office for upwards of two years; and has no objection to go to any of the Ports open; satisfactory references can be given, Application at the Office of this Paper, addressed to, W. B. G.

NAVY AND MILITARY. The Commodore, 16. Com. Boats, proceeds to the East Indies. The Commodore, 18, is selected as Flag-ship in the East Indies.

FOR SALE. AT the office of this paper, Commodore's cheque books, Ships Articles, with an abstract of the merchant seaman's act endorsed on the back, Powers of Attorney, after forms by Chitty, Charities, after forms by Chitty, Bills of Lading, Chinese Tariff of imports, and exports, for counting houses.

NOTICE. THIS Company is formed for the purpose of employing Steamboats for the transshipping of goods and passengers between Hongkong and Canton, thereby preventing the expense and delay of Ships Navigating the River above Hongkong 70 miles below WHAMPOA in the present Shipping Season.

NAVY AND MILITARY. The Commodore, 16. Com. Boats, proceeds to the East Indies. The Commodore, 18, is selected as Flag-ship in the East Indies.

The Court-martial upon the Marine sentenced to death at Cork, for striking a sergeant, having been illegally constituted, it is not intended to proceed further against the prisoner.

Some remarkable results have been produced by the shot practice from the Excellent on the Ruby-iron steamer, ordered by the Admiralty to be experimented upon, in order to test what resistance the iron hull of a ship would offer to a shot; and it is expected that the Admiralty will, in consequence, stop the building of iron steamers, and other vessels for the present.

The Commodore, 16. Com. Boats, proceeds to the East Indies. The Commodore, 18, is selected as Flag-ship in the East Indies. The Commodore, 18, is selected as Flag-ship in the East Indies.

FOR SALE. AT the office of this paper, Commodore's cheque books, Ships Articles, with an abstract of the merchant seaman's act endorsed on the back, Powers of Attorney, after forms by Chitty, Charities, after forms by Chitty, Bills of Lading, Chinese Tariff of imports, and exports, for counting houses.

NOTICE. THE Commodore, 16. Com. Boats, proceeds to the East Indies. The Commodore, 18, is selected as Flag-ship in the East Indies. The Commodore, 18, is selected as Flag-ship in the East Indies.

FOR SALE. AT the office of this paper, Commodore's cheque books, Ships Articles, with an abstract of the merchant seaman's act endorsed on the back, Powers of Attorney, after forms by Chitty, Charities, after forms by Chitty, Bills of Lading, Chinese Tariff of imports, and exports, for counting houses.

NOTICE. THE Commodore, 16. Com. Boats, proceeds to the East Indies. The Commodore, 18, is selected as Flag-ship in the East Indies. The Commodore, 18, is selected as Flag-ship in the East Indies.

FOR SALE. AT the office of this paper, Commodore's cheque books, Ships Articles, with an abstract of the merchant seaman's act endorsed on the back, Powers of Attorney, after forms by Chitty, Charities, after forms by Chitty, Bills of Lading, Chinese Tariff of imports, and exports, for counting houses.

NOTICE. THE Commodore, 16. Com. Boats, proceeds to the East Indies. The Commodore, 18, is selected as Flag-ship in the East Indies. The Commodore, 18, is selected as Flag-ship in the East Indies.

FOR SALE. AT the office of this paper, Commodore's cheque books, Ships Articles, with an abstract of the merchant seaman's act endorsed on the back, Powers of Attorney, after forms by Chitty, Charities, after forms by Chitty, Bills of Lading, Chinese Tariff of imports, and exports, for counting houses.

NOTICE. THE Commodore, 16. Com. Boats, proceeds to the East Indies. The Commodore, 18, is selected as Flag-ship in the East Indies. The Commodore, 18, is selected as Flag-ship in the East Indies.

FOR SALE. AT the office of this paper, Commodore's cheque books, Ships Articles, with an abstract of the merchant seaman's act endorsed on the back, Powers of Attorney, after forms by Chitty, Charities, after forms by Chitty, Bills of Lading, Chinese Tariff of imports, and exports, for counting houses.

NOTICE. THE Commodore, 16. Com. Boats, proceeds to the East Indies. The Commodore, 18, is selected as Flag-ship in the East Indies. The Commodore, 18, is selected as Flag-ship in the East Indies.

FOR SALE. AT the office of this paper, Commodore's cheque books, Ships Articles, with an abstract of the merchant seaman's act endorsed on the back, Powers of Attorney, after forms by Chitty, Charities, after forms by Chitty, Bills of Lading, Chinese Tariff of imports, and exports, for counting houses.

NOTICE. THE Commodore, 16. Com. Boats, proceeds to the East Indies. The Commodore, 18, is selected as Flag-ship in the East Indies. The Commodore, 18, is selected as Flag-ship in the East Indies.

FOR SALE. AT the office of this paper, Commodore's cheque books, Ships Articles, with an abstract of the merchant seaman's act endorsed on the back, Powers of Attorney, after forms by Chitty, Charities, after forms by Chitty, Bills of Lading, Chinese Tariff of imports, and exports, for counting houses.

NOTICE. THE Commodore, 16. Com. Boats, proceeds to the East Indies. The Commodore, 18, is selected as Flag-ship in the East Indies. The Commodore, 18, is selected as Flag-ship in the East Indies.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. ARRIVALS.

OCTOBER. 21, H. M.S. Ringdove, Sir W. Hoste, Bart., Amoy, 22, Scotland, Paul, Whampoa.

OCTOBER. 21, H. M. T. S. Sappire, Master-Commanding Pittack, Whampoa. 21, Sidney, Schofield, Bombay. 22, Kibbiata, Shaw, Manila. 23, Tonguin, (Am.) Hunt, Whampoa.

REPORTS. John Bughshaw, Dare, Shanghai. Scotland, Paul, Glasgow.

VESSELS IN VICTORIA HARBOUR. H. M. S. Wolf, Commanding Gordon. H. M. S. Ringdove, Sir W. Hoste, Bart. H. M. S. Vulture, Captain Macdonald.

Amiga, Penny, Maccvior and Co. Anglona, Lane, Maccvior and Co. Anita, King, Dent and Co. Bonanza, Messop, Crooks & Massey. Brougham, Bunker, Whole ship. Bonanza, Harnes, Coates, J. Matheson and Co. City of Derry, Were, Maccvior and Co. Gazelle, Anderson, J. Matheson and Co. Gou, Beard, Gilman and Co. John Bughshaw, Dare, Jamieson How and Co. John Barry, Howard, Dent and Co. Kelpie, Bellamy, Master. Ketchel, Beauvais, Boustead and Co. L. M. Wood, St. Evans, J.A. Olding, P.O. Co's. Younghurst and Co. Lined, Bush and Co. Midas, (Am.) Poor, Blenkins, Rawson and Co. Rowland, Paul, Head and Co. S. Laram, Conkling, Murrow and Co. Syc. Cole, Smith and Brimelow. Spa Singapore, Smith and Brimelow.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA. H. M. T. S. Sappire, Master-Commanding, Pittack. H. M. B. Wolosere, Commander Clifford. H. C. St. Nenerie, Master-Commanding Russell.

Aberfoyle, McAlpine, Jamieson How and Co. Amazon, Abbott, Maccvior and Co. Appolina, Thomas, Lindsay and Co. Amelia, Disper, Boustead and Co. Autumnus, White, G. Livingston and Co. A. Edward, Downward, G. Livingston and Co. Antilla, Barrett, Henderson, Watson and Co. Branks-Moor, Carr, J. Matheson and Co. Bransford, Solomon, Boustead and Co. Borders, Willis, J. Matheson and Co. Bahamian, Hawkins, Gibb, Livingston and Co. Hon. Accord Buckle, Bell and Co. Countess of Eglinton, Grange, Maccvior and Co. Constant, Henry, J. Matheson and Co. Chusan, Laird, J. Matheson and Co. Druid, Richie, Fergus and Co. Darimouth, Stewart, Russell and Co. Emma Eugenia, Beech, Dirom, Gray and Co. Earl of Chester, Blackstone, Gilman and Co. Ellen, A. Redger, Maccvior and Co. Earl Balcarras, Baker, J. Matheson and Co. Fort William, Methwin, J. Matheson and Co. Glenmore, Barnett, Fletcher and Co. J. du chian, Blair, Gibb, Livingston and Co. John Bibby, Cawkell, Gibb, Livingston and Co. Josephine, Smith, Henderson Watson and Co. Indanera, (Danh) Holm, Lindsay and Co. Lady Nugent, Parson, Russell and Co. Lyford, Stuart, J. Matheson and Co. Malacca, Shattler, F. B. Birley. Maggie, Jona, Turner and Co. Marquis of Bute, Banatynne, Turner and Co. Mary Banatynne, S. Picken, Lindsay and Co. Patricia Ponsorby, Crooks and Massey. Royal Albert, Scanlan, Maccvior and Co. Sappho, Dunlop, Maclean D and Co. Simon Taylor, Brown, Turner and Co. Sultana, Wedge, D & M Ramage and Co. Scalby Castle, Leman, J. Matheson and Co. Surge, Purchase, Bell and Co. W. Mitchell, McLaughlan, Turner and Co. Wild Irish Girl, Buckton, Captain. Zoe, Miller, Maccvior and Co. Zombia, Stoned, Maclean Dearle and Co. Zorngozied, Bus, Turner and Co.

VESSELS AT MACAO. Harrier, G. Sapoorie Lungzah. Isabella Robinson, Kelly, F. J. de Pairs. John Corrao, Danham, Franklin and Mills. Lya, J. A. Durran. Popy, Cole, Dent and Co. Snamtra, (Dutch) Velman, Olyphant and U.

Vindictive, not a particle of evidence has been elicited reflecting in the slightest degree upon the honour and purity of Major Deane's motives, and that the honourable testimonials, both oral and written, brought forth by Major Deane, as to his zealous, active, and gallant services, have not sullied his high bearings as a gentleman.

The charges of the court found the gallant major guilty, and—1. For having, at Clare Castle, at the October half-yearly inspection, 1844, when in the field, in presence of Lord Downes and some hundreds of inhabitants, most shamefully abused Sergeant Francis Nolan, the company I commanded, for having made a mistake when discharging, in firing—2. For having some days afterwards sent for the said Sergeant Nolan to the orderly room, where all the sergeants of the depot were assembled for the purpose, when he gave orders for the sergeant to be immediately relieved of guard, to be stripped of his appointments, his name to be put on the gate canteen and sergeant's mess, served with private's appointments sent to drill with the last squad of recruits, and marched on Sunday to his place of worship as a parson, without any appointments, in the rear of the party.

2nd.—This corps moves from Winchester to Gosport.

18th.—This corps was presented with new colours, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Shortly before 4 o'clock on 18th August, his Royal Highness landed at the dockyard at Portsmouth, and proceeded to Southsea Common, where the regiment was drawn up, waiting his arrival.

The usual military formalities having been gone through, and the colours encased, his Royal Highness issued a very happy, though somewhat short address to the soldiers of the 62nd, and presented them with their former banners. After the ceremony was concluded, the prince returned to the dockyard and embarked in the *Fairy* for Cosham House. A magnificent entertainment was given in honour of the event in the evening, by the officers of the 13th, at the King's-rooms, Southsea beach.

62nd.—A number of soldiers killed on the Sulej has been published in the *Gazette*. The *Reed* is in the *Africa*. The following has been published in the *London Standard*, March 17, 1846.—Sir—*I* have had the honour to submit to the Commander-in-Chief your letter of the 6th inst., bringing to notice the publication, in the *Friend of India*, newspaper, of a letter addressed by his Excellency's military secretary, under date the 27th of November last, to Major Short, commanding her Majesty's 62nd Regiment, which letter you conceive reflects injuriously on your character. In reply I am instructed to state that you can more strongly reprobate the publication of an official document in columns of a newspaper, and his Excellency's strongest reprehension of the publicity given to the letter in question will be communicated to Major Short, and the officers of the 62nd Regiment.

I am directed to state that the Commander-in-Chief is not surprised that you, wholly in ignorance of the order to retire, so culpably given to the 62nd Regiment, by Brigadier Reid, without referring to you, have imagined that in falling back there was misconducting itself, and your decision, written under this impression, must be received as a true and correct statement of facts, as they appeared to you at the time to exist.

When the letter of the 27th of January was written, the Commander-in-Chief did not know that you were unaware of the order given by Brigadier Reid, and it was under this impression that his Excellency considered that the character of the 62nd had been spotted. The letter was prepared on instructions verbally given to the acting military secretary, and he inadvertently dispatched it without laying it before the Commander-in-Chief for his Excellency's approval. Had the Commander-in-Chief seen the letter, he would have expunged the sentence which describes that the battery had been gallantly charged by the 62nd, for his Excellency is satisfied that no such charge was made, and that no soldier of the corps ever advanced up to the battery.

Two Commander-in-Chief knows that you, of all persons, are entirely incapable of suppressing information which you ought to have furnished, or of making a prejudiced report on any subject; and he trusts that the explanation contained in this letter will satisfy you that no such impression could for a moment have found place in his mind, or in the mind of any one acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and the high and honourable reputation you have established and ever maintained.

While the Commander-in-Chief will not altogether differ from you from making the contents of the letter known to your friends, he strongly deprecates any further public application of this most unpleasant discussion; and he trusts you will yourself see the propriety of abstaining from having recourse to a proceeding so injurious to the discipline and character of the army as an appeal to the public press.—I am, &c.

P. GANNETT, Lieut-Genl., Adj-Gen.

To Major-General Sir J. Little, K.C.B.

Capt. Turner's company of the Royal Artillery, under orders from the Adjutant-General, has been counter-manned.—The *Sir Robert Peel* has been engaged to convey the remainder of the 66th Regt. to New South Wales.

COLONIAL.

Sir G. Gipps and Council of Australia having removed Mr Justice Willis from his office, he is appointed to Her Majesty in Council. The report of the Privy Council having been laid before the Queen, Her Majesty has been pleased to confirm the same, and has directed the order of removal to be read on the ground that the applicant was not allowed an opportunity of being heard in his own defence.—(*London Mail*, August 24.)

OUR PROSPECTS IN INDIA.

Since Oliver Cromwell's success, no British army in India has ever been defeated in a more ignominious fashion, or for more singular purposes, than in Lahore, at the present moment. We have chastised the insolence and infidelity of another Hindu state as heavily as we chastised the aggressions of the Sikhs. We have been perpetually driven to excessive extensions of our frontier, without the

ability of exempting the new boundary from the expenses and insecurity of the old, and without much reason, from the renewal of hostilities to a further benefit than the removal of a source of power, limited by natural or immemorial boundaries, but a power of artificial extent and irregular action, aggrandised by a powerful and unscrupulous ruler, and proclaimed by his neighbours, as the only Prince out of the dominions of his neighbours, pushed beyond those limits which Nature would apparently prescribe, and still unaccompanied by any just title.

In addition to instances never intercalated in the Eastern history, of local Governors throwing off their dependence and threatening their former Lords, there are able and daring Princes in the hills eyeing eagerly the defenceless plains at their feet, and ready to pour down their troops in a war which would be rather one of rapine than of success, and would certainly terminate in success and gain. Such is the picture of the Punjab; and unless all these elements of discord are so evenly balanced as to hold each other in check, it seems impossible to hope for any other result of our experiment than a discovery that the attempt has failed, and that our resort must be to more expensive and inconvenient measures for tranquillising other territories and securing our own.—*Times*.

2nd.—We have struck down gigantic usurpers like Tippeo, and restored the ancient stock like the Hindoo Princes of Mysore. We have charged ourselves with the extinction of an universal scourge like the Pindarres. We have pacified highland frontiers like Nepal, and bargained for the cessation of barriers like Atracans. We have been the arbiters of disputed successions, paid the dictators of decent compromise on occasions innumerable. From Seringapatam to Simlah we have employed every method for securing the tranquillity of India, most comprehensive of all, and of insuring a quiet reign, which would content himself with being left in the possession of his own, without insulting ourselves or plundering our neighbours, and who would rule his people fairly and efficiently, without taxing us to provide for his humanity and moderation, or compelling us to annex his territory to our own as the only means of preserving the lives and property both of our own dependents and his.

This is the precise end at which we are now aiming in our interference with the vanquished Sikhs; the arrangement by which the object is to be secured, and the means by which facility is to be given to the experiment, are such as have never yet been tried. We are endeavouring to restore to absolute independence a state which has just now exercised that independence in most unprovoked aggressions upon ourselves, in the hopes that it will henceforth apply to better purposes the privilege of its own independence, and be allowed to allow us the gratification of its defence, and at the same time furnish a body of those troops which chastised its aggressions to overcome the turbulence of these mischievous subjects, whose instance the aggressions are said to have been undertaken. We are called in to give power and stability to a Government whose instability and weakness are the alleged causes of its outrages upon others. We are in possession of an enemy's capital as friends, after defeating its troops as enemies. Such a picture is not untraced and to be found in English history; but here we were not to be found in England, or expecting a mischievous usurper. We are simply asked by a Government to secure it a fair field for reconstructing itself.

Our interference, however, is only up to a certain point. We dictate no principles of internal policy. We offer no such insidious guarantee of privileges or castles on any function in the state as would give us an opportunity of future intervention at any moment we please. We are not hereafter to march our Sepoys to Lahore as Catherine II. marched her troops to Warsaw. Our limited object, fixed by the terms of the *trêve* of a successful force, present in the capital; but we take no part in the proceedings for which we thus secure an opportunity. On a fixed day we shall retire and witness the result of the experiment which we have enabled other parties to make. The probable issue of the trial, there are, unfortunately, but too good grounds for conjecturing; and we yesterday published a letter of peculiar interest from our own country on the spot which will furnish any person who has the leisure to estimate our chance of success in this novel attempt to pacify and propitiate such troublesome borders.

One of the main difficulties of the undertaking lies in the fact that there is no definite faction or party in the Sikh state with whom it might be possible to deal. The Maharajah is an infant. The Regent and her Ministry are not only without influence, but without any ideas which deserve the name of policy. They have no views beyond the most vulgar hopes of filling their pockets with the spoils of a foreigner. They have no objection to the presence of a foreign force, except as it restricts their license and taxes their treasury. They have no feeling of loyalty towards their infant sovereign, or any preference for any other ruler whatever. They desire nothing but an irresponsible power of murdering and plundering; and their sentiments towards the British troops are divided between impatience at the supervision they exercise and satisfaction at the protection they afford. In disbanding the old army, the Government of Bombay, which they have proceeded with the most impudent impudence, filling the country with a discontented and dangerous soldiery, ruminations by nature and ambitious by recollection, justly expatriated at being defrauded of their pay, and galled by the preference given to strangers of another caste who are enlisted in their places. The new army is rapidly undergoing the same demoralization as the old, being alternately cheated and coaxed, and taught by convincing experience that there is no way of making any good by meeting.

The consequence of the destruction of the old army, to which the soldiers must bear an unusual proportion, are not perhaps likely, provided they are left to themselves, to regard their rules with much more than original indifference; but the zamindars are very naturally represented as anxious to exchange their precarious prospects of independence for the security promised by the supremacy of the British.

It is difficult to entertain a hope that the fratricidal passions which hurried a hundred thousand men against our frontiers can be so completely cooled by the success of our expedition, for the very count and characters which originally roused and directed them. The same causes which produced the former outbreak are in full vigour to produce it again. It was not an insurrection for liberty, a stroke for nationality, or even a definite expedition for aggrandizement or plunder. It was an expression of drunken frenzy, more aimless and unscrupulous than a fury of savages. The Sikhs had no grounds for holding a reason for being. As they were they are, and as they are, they will remain. They have no patriotic feelings of freedom, and they are not likely to be able to do anything more than to regulate their conduct by an arbitrary ruler to guide their steps, whereas their turbulent and feverish nature could only be pacified by a master spirit employing a master-stroke.

The state comprising these elements of anarchy, or rather wanting so entirely all elements of stability and permanence, is not an ancient and compact power, limited by natural or immemorial boundaries, but a power of artificial extent and irregular action, aggrandised by a powerful and unscrupulous ruler, and proclaimed by his neighbours, as the only Prince out of the dominions of his neighbours, pushed beyond those limits which Nature would apparently prescribe, and still unaccompanied by any just title.

In addition to instances never intercalated in the Eastern history, of local Governors throwing off their dependence and threatening their former Lords, there are able and daring Princes in the hills eyeing eagerly the defenceless plains at their feet, and ready to pour down their troops in a war which would be rather one of rapine than of success, and would certainly terminate in success and gain. Such is the picture of the Punjab; and unless all these elements of discord are so evenly balanced as to hold each other in check, it seems impossible to hope for any other result of our experiment than a discovery that the attempt has failed, and that our resort must be to more expensive and inconvenient measures for tranquillising other territories and securing our own.—*Times*.

### MILITARY FLOGGING.

It cannot be denied that the plan brought forward by Lord J. Russell will fail in giving universal satisfaction. Two reasons may be assigned for this. The first is the general unwillingness of all men to accept half-way measures; the second is the expectation of a Household had excited. But, we receive neither of these reasons can be deemed sufficiently valid whereon to rest the disapproval of the Ministerial measure. It must be tried by other tests, and weighed in other scales, than an indignation, however honest, or an expectation, however generous.

To abolish flogging in the army would be one of the most desirable things in the world. On this point all men are agreed in the world. On this question, however, considered as an abstract proposition, we differ. But, how to abolish it? That's the question, which statesmen and the people, no less than military commanders, must ask themselves. Of course, the abolition desired is an abolition that shall be safe,—one that shall not tempt insubordination by a novel license, nor weaken authority by a sudden change. The precipitate introduction of any policy, in itself humane and well intended, invariably dangerous. Anything that unsettles a society, and disorganizes its machinery, the habitual regularity of its mechanism, does more immediate injury than it can effect prospective good. But if this be true of other societies, and other relations, how eminently true is it of that large society, the army, the members of which have been schooled and disciplined in certain habits of thought and action, and could hardly accommodate their code to the rapid evolutions of public opinion and legislative decision.

Swayed by such considerations as these, the Premier has stopped short of the utter abolition of military flogging. No man's determination did he rely upon. No man's judgment alone. Feeling he could not do this, he introduced innovations into the most numerous and most important body of public servants, he naturally sought to correct his own opinions by the suggestions and experience of distinguished officers. The plan which he has now propounded, and to which the Government has given an unanimous assent, is one which, in fact, emanated from the head of the army. Without the advice of such a man, an arbitrary military reform must have savoured of empiricism; and, without this sanction, might have ended in failure. It therefore a matter of congratulation, that however the plan may fall short of the wishes and schemes of the most sanguine, it is nevertheless directed in the right way, and directed too by a man whose judgment on these matters few persons will be apt to question.—*Times*.

The marked absence of any attempt on Lord John Russell's part, to give a rational account of his concurrence in a scheme of which he verbally and officially assumes the responsibility, sufficiently shows that his Lordship has sacrificed his own judgment and feelings, and, we must add, the rights of his position as Premier, to the amiable gratification, or the supposed public advantage, of pleasing the Duke of Wellington. A part from the customary truisms about the importance of maintaining "discipline" in armies, and the decided superiority of a well-disciplined army, or a well-disciplined body of men, over an undisciplined one, made towards giving a reasonable justification of the dual measure, the House was not indulged with anything pretending to the character of a *raisonné* of the fifty-lash maximum. It was not for a moment attempted to be shown, either that the fifty-lash maximum, with the appended medical, barometrical, and thermometrical conditions and provisos, will possess any appreciable disciplinary efficacy. Nor does the Noble Premier appear to have given the slightest attention to the very obvious fact, that the Duke's rule is a double-edged sword, which, while it punishes the soldier for an offence (supposing the "very precaution" to be anything more than words) for the purpose of terrorizing, will be fatally counteractive to those endeavours to raise the moral character of the army, in whose success he expressly so lively an interest. He seems to have forgotten that brutality is brutality still, whether there be much or little of it, and that the infamous liability which he retains as an established condition of military life, as if for the purpose of making the service hateful to all British men who respect themselves, is not a thing susceptible of arithmetical measurement. There is no evidence, we are sorry to say, in his Lordship's speech of last night, of his having seriously applied his mind to the real principle of a question so deeply interesting to the national feeling, and so important to the national character, as that of how to make the British army worthy of the British people. The speech had much of the Duke in it, and too little of that which we should have hoped would have had the first place in any speech of the Duke's on a subject of this nature.

It will, we fear, be very generally felt, that "the great man" now at the head of the army is complimented at the expense of the army's honour and most vital interests, and that the "great achievement" of a great Commander-in-Chief are

more thought of than the rights and feelings of those without whom the greatest of commanders can achieve nothing. Altogether, it is very much such a speech, both in its intellectual and moral characteristics, as might have been spoken by the "great man" himself, whose name and authority are so unhappily used by a Liberal and reforming statesman to uphold a vicious doctrine, and vindicate a foul and brutal practice.—*Chronicle*.

### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Messrs Wm. Jas. Thompson & Sons' Memoirs. by Tea Circular.

LONDON, 22nd August 1846.

The heaviness which has now for so long a period pervaded the Tea Market, has rather increased than abated during the past month, and the discontinuation to purchase beyond the immediate necessities of the Trade has been more decided; but at the same time, as there has been no great anxiety shewn to force sales, the prices of the staple sorts remain without material alteration.

Letters by the Overland Mail were delivered yesterday, the latest date from China, was the 22nd June. The Exports to that date were 56,223,000 lbs, against 53,223,000 lbs at the same period last year. A few chests of new Congou had arrived, but none were reported as having been sold.

Two Public Sales have taken place during the month, the first on the 28th July, consisting of 10,900 packages; and another on the 18th inst., comprising 26,000 packages. The sale of the 28th July went off very fairly, and about 500 packages only found buyers, including 150 packages of low as 4d to 4 1/2 p, which, allowing for the sold without reserve. The prices were in some instances under previous quotations, but were of sufficient moment to effect transactions by Private Contract. A parcel of true Padra, sold with out reserve, for cash, realized only 10 1/2 p. This class of Tea, although fine, is unsuitable for this Market. The sale of the 18th August also passed off heavily; the total quantity sold was 6,700 packages, but by far the greater portion of this quantity consisted of inferior and damaged parcels, and an unusually large proportion of small boxes. About 2 lbs of the best of Wootung was sold at low as 4d to 4 1/2 p, which, allowing for the low being imported in a "Sugar Ship", must still be considered very reduced rates. Other parcels of Fancy Teas, ex sundry Ships, which has sustained considerable damage, sold equally low. There was great disposition to purchase on the part of the Trade generally, and there was not a sufficient quantity of sound Tea sold to justify any new quotations.

Black Teas. Common Congou remains unaltered; a larger supply of the middling sorts has been offered, and these consequently are more difficult of sale on questions. Fine, continuous, very heavy at previous nominal rates. Considerable quantities of Fancy Teas have been pressed on the Market, and although this has led in many sorts to material reduction in prices, the object of effecting clear sales has not been accomplished.

Green Teas. Twankey of the ordinary kind continues unsaleable, and the better sorts, which, until the recent arrivals, had been very scarce, are effected as well; this, which was not generally expected, may be accounted for by the fact of other classes of Green Teas (especially Young Hyson) having been introduced in the place of Twankey during the temporary scarcity of the latter;—and the Dealers are disinclined to go back to the consumption of Twankey, whilst other sorts remain at their present relatively low rates. Young Hyson of common quality have been sold on easier terms, but the superior grades are still scarce. Hyson, Imperial, and Gunpowder remain much as last month; but for some parcels of Twankey Imperial, and Canton Imperial and Gunpowder, lower rates have been taken.

The arrivals to Dock have comprised three vessels at this Port, and three at Liverpool.

At Liverpool a fair business has been done during the month by Private contract, but at prices under our Market, particularly for most descriptions of Green Teas. Two Public Sales have taken place, but the quantity sold was comparatively trifling.

At Belfast a Public Sale of 2,000 Packages, part of the cargo of the *Larpet*, direct from China, took place on the 18th inst.; about 1,400 packages were sold at prices fully equal to those previously current.

At Amsterdam a Public Sale of the cargo of the *Chit* took place on the 30th July; all the Congou, the chief part of the Souchong and five Green were sold at somewhat lower than prices ruling here: the Single and Twankey were nearly all withdrawn, there being little demand for these descriptions. On the same day 289 packages Japan Tea sold; it was common badly made Green Tea, and sold at a very low rate. About 5,700 packages of Java Tea are advertised for Public Sale on the 25th August.

At Hamburg the cargo of the *Frustrated Eagle* still remains unsold, prices higher than the market rates being asked.

At Bremen the remaining portion of the cargo of the *Pauline* is held for higher rates.

At Bordeaux the cargo of the *Orient*, comprising 3,149 packages, was brought to sale on the 5th August, but there was very little inclination shewn to purchase, and only 605 packages were sold, the prices obtained being below those formerly ruled. The remainder, which has sailed from China bound for France, will be due next month; the *Anfile* has on board 736 packages;—the *Mélée* 4900 packages, principally boxes; and the *Nicholas Cezard* 1,000 packages. The first two are intended for Bordeaux, and the latter is destined for Havre.

Comparing the present rates with those ruling on the 21st ultimo, the chief alterations will be found in Scented and Fancy Teas, Ordinary Twankey and Young Hyson, and Canton Imperial and Gunpowder, all of which we quote lower.

The Stock of the different grades, amounted on the 31st ultimo to 51,311,000 lbs, against 44,008,000 lbs. last year.