Chronicle & Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1841.

We have devoted a large portion of our sheet to day to the news furnished by the "British Queen." It will be observed that John Bull has at length been thoroughly aroused on the subject of McLeod's imprisonment, and our neighbors must liberate their prisoner or shortly encounter England's ablest and surest diplomatists, a fleet of 74's. The dallying of Mr. Fox in this matter we do not understand. That he will submit to McLeod's being tried, and at the same time remain himself at Washington is what we do not believe.

A very able article on the subject of McLeod's detention from the Cour. & Enq. will be found in this day's paper, which we would recommend to the attention of our readers.

From our Extra of Thursday, furnished by the Albany Daily Advertiser.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.

The Utica, Captain Shultz, arrived at 5 o'clock. We are indebted to the proprietors of the N. Y. Sun and Herald for extras containing the news brought by this vessel.—The Queen reached New York at 3 o'clock yesterday morning—she put into Halifax on Thursday last for a supply of fuel. The news she brings, so far as relates to this country, is of most intense interest. We give the particulars as far as our limits this morning will permit.

The dates from England received by the Sun are of the morning of the 10th ult., the day the Queen sailed. On that day an express was received from the East, containing later news from China, and the Indies.

The great object of interest in the intelligence received by this express is the state of the British relations with the Chinese Government. The negociations up to the 18th of December, which is the latest date of the news from Macao, appear to have produced nothing, for the Chinese seem desirous of shuffling and delay.

Admiral Elliot left Singapore for England on the 26th December. Entire tranquillity prevails in the Indies.

MOST IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

A Squadron ordered to America.—The Times and other papers state as a positive fact, that some of the squadron, believed to consist of ten sail of the line, which had been engaged on the coast of Syria, had been suddenly ordered off the coast of America, to support the remonstrance of the British Minister, Mr. Fox, against "the judicial murder of McLeod."

Infantry for Halifax.—The Times also states that "three battalions had been put suddenly under orders for Halifax," and adds "God knows how the home service of the realm could be furnished after their departure."

The Atlas says "War with America must and will as surely follow upon the murder of McLeod, as the light of morning follows the darkness of night; but then this war will be a war without any definite object, except revenge for an injury which cannot be scorned."

We cannot occupy any more space with this exciting subject at this time, but we promise to refer to it again hereafter.

The news from the Continent we find of very little interest.

In France every thing is quiet as at our former dates.

The people of England appear to have been panic struck at the intelligence which reached that country by the packets George Washington, United States and Westchester, from New York. The first named vessel took out the news of the stoppage of the United States Bank—the second that of the indictment of McLeod—and the Westchester Mr. Pickens' Report in Congress on the McLeod affair. These three causes combined, created a sudden panic among all classes of persons, and the Funds at the Stock Exchange were materially lowered in consequence.

We find it utterly impossible in our limited space, to give at this moment even a synopsis of the comments of the press upon this intelligence; but upon Mr. Pickens' Report, which seems to have created the greatest shock, the Globe says—"The painful effect which this intemperate 'party document' must otherwise produce on the strongly cherished hopes of the people of this country, of an amicable adjustment of the dispute, will be much relieved by the tone of the principal speakers in the debate which ensued on the question of printing the Report.

We see nothing in this manifesto of empty and unreasonable denunciations, qualified as they are by the strong expressions of dissent and reprobation with which it was received, to shake our belief that peace will be preserved.

The Morning Chronicle of the 9th says—The publication of this report created considerable sensation. In this feeling, we confess, we do not altogether participate. The very men who drew up this document—it is plain upon the face of it—must have felt they were putting their names to a case upon which no nation would venture to enter upon hostilities. The language of the report is not the language of men who felt or were convinced that their last grievance were determined to go to war rather than bear it.

The Times says—We shall not quote from the document at any great length, but we invite our readers carefully to study it in extenso for themselves, and then judge themselves what chance there is of a fair or just treatment for Great Britain from those authorities with which no false charge of insults could have instigated it.

If the Russian Government be, as we believe it will be, vexed at the report, it is not improbable that they may be induced to hasten the war to issue!

From the Morning articles on the same point, we find that this American news took a power on the Markets.

The French papers on the stoppage of the U. S. Bank will cause a great deal of money here as well as in America. Shares which bought two years ago 1,21, are now actually sold at 111 Bro."

The Globe of the 8th says:—The arrival of the West Chester from New York, whence she sailed on the 16th February, has given certain information that the Congress of the United States, by the large majority of 103 against 65, had voted in favor of the report on the McLeod affair, which was calculated to excite hostilities with England. The subject has been taken up by Congress, the question is not moved of course as in common cases, at the call of the majority, and there is the chance of seeing the article of the constitution of the state of New York actually by the General Government enforced. It means, the dangers of war seem more imminent than it was before the return, assuming it on this light, to be a matter of much greater importance.

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