Chronicle & Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1841.

ADVENT OF SIR CHARLES BAGOT.

It is now pretty certain that our new Governor General is on his way, and by the time this will have reached the eyes of our readers he will be rapidly nearing our shores. His Excellency Sir Richard Jackson intends leaving Kingston on Friday next for Quebec, to be in readiness to receive the Governor General on his arrival. His Excellency, it is expected, will descend the rapids in the new and beautiful boat called the *Union*, fitted with the Ericson Propeller, and under the command of Capt. Wetherby. The Executive Council, in obedience to His Excellency's desire, will follow on Saturday, for the purpose of being present in Quebec to assist in the reception and swearing in of the new Governor.

Sir Charles Bagot, by late and authentic accounts from England, was to embark in the Steam Frigate *Styx* on the 10th or 12th inst. He was to land at Halifax and be conveyed up the St. Lawrence by the Unicorn, if that vessel could be obtained for the service—if not, by the Steam Frigate. The *Styx* is a new and untried vessel. She carries on her deck a heavy 88 pounder, and being, like most of the class of War steamers, built more for strength and endurance in conflicts with the elements and the enemy, than for rapidity of transit through the ocean, we have no reason to suppose she will make her passage with the despatch which has heretofore attended the Cunard Steamers. Under these circumstances, allowing for a decent delay in the disembarkation, and introductions to the authorities and leading citizens at Halifax, Sir Charles Bagot cannot be reasonably expected at Quebec before the 7th or 10th of November. He cannot well avoid tarrying a brief space at Quebec and Montreal, throwing back His Excellency's arrival here in Kingston to a late period in the month of November.

The good people of Quebec seem to be forward and prompt in performing the duty they owe to the Representative of their Sovereign, so far as the duty of giving him a respectful, loyal, and cordial welcome is concerned. An invitation to the citizens to hold a public meeting to agree to an Address of congratulation, has been put forth, signed by M. Caron, the Mayor, by Messrs. Neilson, Parent, Aylwin, Black and many other politicians of note, representing various and conflicting sentiments. We sincerely hope this harmony of action may be the auspicious herald of a perfect accord of feeling between the adverse races in what was lately the Province of Lower Canada, and between all political parties of every creed and description in what is now happily the United Province of Canada. Kingston has her duty to perform in the way of hearty gratulation to the new Governor, and we trust she will be early in the field, and not unprepared when the moment for action shall arrive.

The task upon which His Excellency will enter in taking the reins of Government in this Country will be sufficiently arduous, and whatever can be done to smooth the path is due, as well to the national interests as to the individual to whose prudence and energy they are confided. The change of Ministry at home, furnishing fallacious hopes of a change of system to political parties here,—the death of Lord Sydenham, is the deliberate intention of his successor, of him upon whom the hopes and destinies of Canada now repose, and of the United Cabinet of England.

Accident to the Royal Mail Steamer "Niagara."—We regret extremely that this fine steamer on her downward trip on Monday evening last got aground in the Harbour of Port Hope during a tremendous westerly gale where she still remains. Hopes, however, are entertained that through the energies of her experienced commander, Captain Sutherland, she will be speedily got off and resume her place on the line.

The Schooner "Brock", Captain Pearson, left Wellington Square at the head of the Lake on Monday last, with a heavy cargo of flour, wheat, and staves. She was overtaken with one of the heaviest gales ever witnessed by the oldest seaman on the Lake. She lost part of her deck load and made the Port of Kingston in 16 hours.

The steamer "Union", Captain Drummond, made good her trip from Rochester to Kingston in the same gale.

In consequence of the fall of the water on Lake Ontario, being at least three feet lower than usual, Presq Isle and other Harbors do not afford the ordinary protection this season, heavy vessels being unable from the shallowness of the water to approach them.

Among the passengers by the Royal Mail Steamer "Columbia" just arrived at Boston, we observe Lord Morpeth, late Secretary for Ireland—on a tour through the U. States and the British Provinces. His Lordship is eldest son of the Earl of Carlisle, and is in his 39th year. He is allowed to be an accomplished scholar and an excellent man.

We understand that the Catholic College partly commenced in the Park of Selina on this place, is to be permanently built upon.

From our Extra of Yesterday.

Chronicle & Gazette Office,
Kingston, Oct. 26, 1841.

Capt. Drummond of the steamboat Union, just arrived from Rochester, has kindly furnished us with the following important intelligence, which we hasten to lay before our readers.

We were also politely put in possession by our Boston friend on Sunday last with the news brought by the Columbia. We subjoin a few extracts.

From the Daily Democrat.

Rochester, Monday, Oct. 25—9 o'clock, A. M.

We have received by Mr. C. Fielding, Post Office Agent, an extra from the office of the N. Y. American, containing the account of the bombardment of Canton by the British. We are only able to give the heads of the intelligence this morning. The attack on the city is represented to have been terrible and the slaughter immense.—We shall give full particulars to-morrow. It is supposed that this news will materially affect the Tea Market, in consequence of the complete stoppage of the trade.

From the Postscript of the N. Y. American, Oct. 23.

Late and highly important from China.

ATTACK ON THE CITY OF CANTON BY THE COMBINED BRITISH FORCES.

We despatched the Steamboat Hero, at an early hour this morning, in search of the Narragansett, and have the pleasure of laying before the readers of the American, ELEVEN DAYS LATER NEWS FROM CANTON.

Passenger in the Narragansett, Mr. Wm. H. Low.

MACAO, May 23, 1841.

Dear Sir: You will see by the enclosed that hostilities have again commenced—the trade entirely stopped. All foreigners have left Canton, except the English forces.

Several of the factories have been partly demolished, and nearly all entirely plundered by the rabble and Chinese soldiers. We have news from Canton up to the morning of the 20th, at which time the English were still storming the city.

The land forces had possession of the heights in the rear of the city, while the men-of-war had possession of the river in front and to the westward. The loss of life on the part of the Chinese has been tremendous. There are between 40 and 50 thousand Tartar and Chinese troops inside the city, into which the men-of-war are pouring incessant vollies of shells and rockets, in order to drive them out to a close engagement with the English soldiers on the heights.

The English have sustained considerable loss. A portion of our establishment is here, some on board ship at Whampoa, and Mr. Delano close to the city, intending to land first opportunity in order to look after the factory and property left there.

We have been fortunate enough to get on board ship, and at this place in safety, every book, paper and account we possess, though we evacuated the Factory in great haste, and but a few hours before the Chinese commenced the attack.

From the Boston Times Extra, Oct. 21.

ARRIVAL of the COLUMBIA.

The Steam-packet Columbia, Capt. Judkins, arrived at this port at half past 7 o'clock this morning. She left Liverpool on the 5th, and made her passage in 13 days to Halifax, arriving there on Monday morning at 7 o'clock. She left Halifax at 2 P. M. the same day.

The Columbia has had a very rough passage, having encountered heavy head gales a great part of the time. Capt. Judkins is deserving of high credit for his ability in weathering the storms that delayed his passage.

The news brought by the *Columbia* is exceedingly interesting and important—the proceedings in Parliament are particularly interesting, as showing the measures which the new Cabinet intend to adopt or abandon—it will be seen that the Corn-law question, which is so important to the great mass in Great Britain, is to be passed over entirely till the next session of Parliament in Feb. 1842.—Notwithstanding the numerous petitions which have been got up all over the kingdom, to the effect that her Majesty will not prorogue Parliament till some step has been taken upon this question. The new Chancellor's financial scheme is given, and a loan of three millions sterling has been advertised.

Trade continues to remain in a very depressed state in England, and the sufferings of the operatives are extensive in consequence.

The Britannia arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 30th ult. The news created an unusual excitement in the metropolis and principal towns.

The Queen and Court remain at Windsor Castle, and nothing has occurred to break the monotony of Court life. The Queen has taken her usual walks and rides, and is [illegible] daily.

The Globe announces, "that directions have been received at Buckingham Palace for the reception of her Majesty and the Court on Saturday, Oct. 9th, when the Queen will remain till after her approaching accouchement."

The freedom of the city of London has been presented to Sir Robert Stopford and Sir Charles Napier. The documents were contained in boxes made of heart of oak, representing the fortress of Acre.

A meeting was held on the 29th ult. for the election of Lord Mayor for the City of London, when Alderman John Pirie, and by trade a plasterman, was elected. Mr. Pirie, in returning thanks, said he little thought, 40 years ago, when he came to the city of London a poor lad from the banks of the Tweed, that he should arrive at such a distinction.

M. Laporte, for a long time manager of the Italian Opera, London, died of apoplexy, at his Chateau, near Paris, Sept. 23.

Kinmell Hall, the splendid seat of Lord Dinorben, was destroyed by fire, through the carelessness of a servant, on the 27th ult; the loss is £35,000, and the property was uninsured.

Sir Charles Bagot has been appointed Governor General of all Her Majesty's provinces in North America, and was to sail in the Steam Frigate Styx on the 10th inst.

Lord Morpeth has arrived from England, and intends to make a tour of four months through the United States.

It is said that the British Queen steamship is about to proceed to Constantinople, previous to her spring voyage to New York.

Numerous large meetings have been held all over England, to petition the Queen not to prorogue Parliament until the Corn laws have been fully discussed. Notwithstanding these meetings, it is announced, in the Ministerial organs, that Parliament would be prorogued on the 7th of October.

The entire line of the London and Brighton railway opened to the public on the 21st ult. Two serious accidents have occurred on this line since it opened.

A frightful and horrid murder, which caused great excitement throughout London, was committed on the 21st ult., on a Mr. Burdon, the landlord of the King's Hotel, Eastcheap, by a man named Blakesley, who had married Burdon's wife's sister. The connexion did not prove a happy one, owing to the misconduct of Blakesley, and his wife had returned to her brother-in-law as housemaid. On the evening of the 21st Blakesley went into the hotel, walked deliberately behind the counter, and stabbed his wife first, and then stabbed Mr. Burdon, and made a hasty attempt to stab Mrs. Burdon. He then ran out and made his escape. Mr. Burdon died immediately of his wounds, but Mrs. Burdon and her sister are out of danger. The murderer was apprehended and examined at the Mansion House, after which he was committed to Newgate to wait for his trial at the Old Bailey.

Macready has announced his intention to open Drury-lane Theatre on the 27th of December.

Mr. Stevenson, the American minister at the Court of St. James, has engaged his passage in the Great Western, which will leave Bristol for New York October 23.

IN PARLIAMENT.

Monday, September 20. In the upper house Lord Brougham read a petition from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, complaining of the encouragement given to the slave trade in Brazil and Cuba, by British subjects, those engaged in missing operations, who bought and employed slaves. The petition stated that officers of the army and navy were engaged in the purchase of slaves. That 60 tons and shackles, used in the traffic of Cuba, were exported from England. That vessels for the slave trade were built in English port. No motion was founded on the petition.

[illegible] the House [illegible] Sir Robert Peel information intended to propose, but with [illegible] committee of supply. A [illegible] were voted, and then the House adjourned to Thursday.

Tuesday. The proceedings were merely formal, and the House adjourned to Friday.

Thursday. The House of Lords in session. A number of petitions were presented, for the repeal of the corn laws, the extension of Jesuits from Ireland, for action at the present session of Parliament to relieve the distresses of the country, &c. &c. The House adjourned to Monday.

Friday. In the House of Commons, on the order of the day for going into committee of supply being read, Mr. P. M. S. Stewart made a representation of the extreme distress prevailing in various parts of the country, and urged the necessity of doing something to relieve it. Other members pressed Sir Robert with appeals to do something before February, or at least to say what he meant to do, but all to no purpose. After some considerable talk the House adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Sept. 27. In the upper house Lord Brougham moved an address to the Queen, asking information relative to the condition of the prisons and the discipline, &c. expressed therein. The Duke of Wellington said if the noble lord would give him a note of the points on which he wanted information he would communicate with the head of the Home Department.

In the Commons Mr. Goulbourn, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, brought forward his budget. The substance of its project is thus explained by the Spectator:—

The new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goulburn, explained his expedient for temporarily meeting "the deficiency," and the whole question of income and expenditure can be revived next session. It is thus: the funds—half in borrowing—five millions; taking from the sinking fund to the operation half is cancelled Exchequer Bills, and half in money; in other words, it diminishes the sinking debt by two and a half millions, which he adds to the permanent acknowledged debt, together with the Whig deficiency. Mr. Goulbourn has been reproached for two things,—for falling, because only three millions and a half have been subscribed; and for adding to the debt. Both reproaches seem rather imaginary; his success is comparatively great, for his predecessor had to tend for one project of the kind on his own terms, and there is no doubt that Mr. Goulburn will save the money somehow; and he has no more added to the debt, in any just sense of the word, than a new clerk who enters in the ledger an obligation incurred in his predecessor's time, but kept out of sight in a separate account. The small affair seems to have been done in a workmanlike way enough. The "permanent" measure of next session will be the real test of Mr. Goulburn's financial skill; and few would purchase the honor of success at the cost of the risk of failure which he cannot avoid.

Some debate ensued, but it amounted to nothing, and the House resolved itself into committee on the poor law commission bill—the present motion being merely to continue the present system over to the next session of Parliament. An amendment offered by Mr. Yorke, making a clerical change in the system, was voted down, 187 to 36. And the House adjourned.

Tuesday. The proceedings in the House of Lords were uninteresting, and the House adjourned to Thursday.

In the House of Commons Mr. Sharman Crawford offered a series of resolutions, modifying the operation of the poor law. After a very long debate, in which the distress of the country and its causes were fully discussed, the resolutions were negatived, 146 to 2. So the poor law question, like the financial question, goes over to the next session.

Wednesday. Mr. Wakley brought up the subject of Mr. Warner's famous projectiles, and a conversation took place, the amount of which was that Mr. Warner refused to have his pretensions investigated by a committee. The rest of the sitting was taken up with routine business.

Thursday. Lord Brougham presented a petition for a change in the corn laws, and said that within the past week from 300,000 to 200,000 quarters of foreign grain had been admitted at one shilling duty. Lord Brougham then brought up the subject of clerical corruptions, giving [illegible] forbidings to this measure.

In the Commons a [illegible] over—among the [illegible] causes—but the talk [illegible] of the existing distress and its cause was talked of in both houses, the poor Law bill had its third reading.

Saturday. Routine business in both houses.

Monday, Oct. 4. In the House of Lords. Lord Melbourne made a severe attack for him—on the new administration, and on the general policy [illegible] particularly on its [illegible] of foreign [illegible] and declared to go at once into the [illegible] of the day. The Duke of Wellington [illegible] the evening papers were [illegible] progress.

In the Commons there was no House.

London, Monday, October 4th, 1841.

The Britannia news was received in London on Friday last and caused an unusual sensation.—The Merchants and South American Coffee House was the first place in town where the American papers were to be seen, and the subscription rooms were crowded with the leading merchants, bankers and brokers, to learn the nature of the news. Mr. Marshfield, agent for the Coffee House, had received the heads of the intelligence in a slip from the Liverpool agent, together with a file of papers, and he specially satisfied the intense curiosity of all by loudly reading the most prominent information which he had received in advance of every other, and the mail. The papers were then thrown upon the tables that every person might read for himself, and immediately any important paragraph was discovered, it was read aloud to the crowd of anxious listeners.

Thus for two hours continued a most extraordinary excitement, after which the *Standard* made its appearance, in advance of all the other papers, as usual, with many three columns of the news abridged in an admirable manner by its Liverpool Correspondent. The [illegible] recent editions of the Morning papers and afterwards the Evening papers.

The news spread throughout the metropolis with great rapidity and was eagerly read by all classes. Handbills were speedily posted and the news carried to various parts of the country, and sold on have I known American intelligence to create such a sensation, of course the Nature of the news was the most important feature of it to the great mass of Englishmen, but to Americans, the political doings at Washington formed the most interesting part of the intelligence. Crowds of English merchants and bankers, consisting of from ten to a dozen persons, were found in the Coffee Rooms in Threadneedle Street, discussing the various topics in the American papers, while the Liverpool Americans in London had formed little knots at the several tables and were earnestly talking over the political changes and movements at Washington. Up to a late hour on Friday evening, the rooms were crowded and such a chattering amongst the different parties I never heard before at this or any other place. The North and South American Coffee House has been distinguished for many years for its priority in obtaining foreign news of the greatest importance, and hence, when a Boston Steamer is expected to arrive, the reason why all parties resort thither to this place.

I must now proceed to tell you what effect the *Britannia's* news has upon the minds of the public, and I cannot do this in any satisfactory manner, unless I give you a few extracts from the leading papers of the day. On Saturday morning and evening, one paper after another appeared, with long articles devoted to American affairs. Although the extraordinary doings at Washington were commented upon at considerable length, yet the McLeod question excited the deepest interest. Before I proceed to inform you what the opinion now is with regard to this affair, I will quote a few lines from the *Morning Herald* respecting the United States Bank.

"The final declaration of the insolvency of that mighty institution must yet be passed over in silence. The direction for the assignment of all its remaining property in trust for the liquidation of its debts, have consummated its most irretrievable bankruptcy—a bankruptcy more prodigious, it may be said, than ever the world witnessed—for it is the bankruptcy of a mere national establishment, which started with a capital of thirty-five millions of dollars, and no total is [illegible] doubted if a single cent of surplus property will remain after the ultimate payment of debts, for distribution among the shareholders. The famous Mississippi speculation of John Law, in France, or the South Sea Bubble in the reign of George [illegible], on their first explosion, left behind [illegible] of the opposite kind [illegible]

The *Morning Herald* thinks that the changes in the Cabinet are favorable to peace. It says, "Mr. Webster remains in power solely for the purpose of maintaining that view of the relations between this country and the United States. He could give no higher proof of his patriotism than by no delay, for the conduct of Mr. Tyler and his late administration in reference to the Bank Bill amply provoked the resignation of the entire Cabinet." It also adds, that "while there is not an instance on record of a British Sovereign refusing the royal assent to a bill which had received the sanction of the legislature, within the last thirteen years two Presidents of the United States have placed their vetos on seven bills transmitted to them. The contrast is remarkable, and favorable we opine to the Government of a constitutional monarchy." The *Herald* says, "Mr. Tyler's motives for taking this step is that he wishes to be re-elected and seeks the support of the democratic party."

The *Morning Post* says "if the President should ultimately prevail—a President who owes his election to accident—it will appear that the constitution of the United States has left more to the discretion of chance, or of individual will, than might have been expected from a constitutional republic. At present all seems to go well with the vigorous Chief Magistrate, for he has filled up his Cabinet anew, and if Webster, the various versions in his Cabinet occasioned by resignations, and all the new appointments have been ratified by the Senate."

With regard to McLeod, the Herald says—"Could we forget that in the trial of McLeod the British Crown is arraigned for felony, we should consider the intelligence relative to that gentleman entirely satisfactory so far as it goes. At all events the nation owes nothing to Lord Palmerston, that the affair is not in a much worse predicament, and it must, we presume, now make the best excuses it can to itself, for its position, which is anything but honorable, and which will by no means raise the moral reputation of Great Britain in the eyes of the world. The Herald considers that McLeod's person is now safe, and that he will be handed over to the British authorities.

The Washington correspondent of the Herald gives some curious particulars respecting McLeod. He says—"McLeod is a worthless man; he was a sergeant in her Majesty's service, and after serving his time got he received his bounty of land in Canada and retired from service. He was poor, and [illegible] a friend in the sheriff of the district, in Upper Canada, in the person of Major Cameron, he received from him the appointment of deputy sheriff under him. The result was, that in a few years he is said to have proved a defaulter for a large amount, variously estimated from £10,000 to £20,000, which Major Cameron, with his securities, were forced to make good as far as they could.—McLeod, in the mean time, changed about from place to place, sometimes in the States and sometimes in the Canadas. He went over to the States and boasted that he had been a prominent actor in the affair of the 'Caroline,' although it can be proved he was not within 50 miles of the spot when that boat was destroyed.

The *Morning Post* says with regard to the McLeod case, "It is satisfactory to find that the ablest and most influential men in Congress are rational, mild, and pacific in their language. A speech of Mr. Adams, bearing upon this subject, is worthy of attention. The authorities of New York have, it appears, taken some precautions to protect McLeod from the administration of lynch law.—Whether these precautions will prove effectual remains yet to be seen." The *Morning Chronicle* says "the whole affair wears a very unpleasant appearance." The *Times* says, "come what may of McLeod's trial, the honor of Great Britain is now, we fear, irretrievably compromised. The cardinal point in the whole dispute, as far as concerns the country, was that no such [illegible] circumstances, inadmissable. Mr. Adams has followed in the train. To send us a steamer ten days hence with the news that the prisoner is acquitted will go for nothing. The great acknowledged fact that that British subject, though not amenable to a provincial American tribunal, has actually been put to trial, involves the honor of Her Majesty's crown, just as much as if he were sentenced to death." The *Times* thinks that the American Government ought to make a solemn promise that a Bill should be introduced into Congress depriving the separate States of all power, in time to come, of thwarting international justice by pretending to be independent of the central government.

The leading weekly journals have not had time to give their opinion upon this matter, as the news came so late in the week.

The *Courier* says, "His acquittal although tending to allay excitement and diminish the chances of an immediate rupture, will be far from offering a solution of the questions at issue between the two countries, or from removing the cause of the difficulty. It is not even certain that it will put an end to the difficulty that the British Government cannot allow the affair to pass. British McLeod's trial and disclosure appear perfectly plain, but the mode of reporting the merchant committed under Lord Palmerston's auspices, and of recovering from the effects of that disastrous position into which either his politics or his criminality had involved the Government, is not so plain—indeed, it is by least with difficulties and entanglements, as we fear, to defy the utmost efforts of his successor wholly to wipe away the stain which an impoliticence in McLeod's long and weary imprisonment has fixed upon the national character; that case by thing which patriotism and statesmanship of the highest order can contribute to the honor and towards vindicating the honor of England, upholding the dignity of the British Crown, and exacting a full measure of satisfaction and recompence both for the individual sufferer and the nation, we unfeignedly believe; but that the case had been allowed by the late government to arrive at that pitch of importance, in which the cure becomes worse than the disease, is, we regret to say, but too true." This opinion of the *Courier* is valuable, as this paper is now the organ of the new Peel Cabinet.

The *John Bull*, a strong advocate of the measures of the Peel Cabinet, says "the information brought from America by the Britannia, of the resignation of the whole of the American Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Webster, are not entirely unexpected by us. From the moment President Tyler took his stand on the Bank question, and exhibited such Jacksonnic pertinacity in maintaining it, we foresaw that the crisis must come. President Tyler may be an honest man, but he is clearly ignorant of the state of feeling of his own country. There is no such thing as sterling honesty to be found from one extremity of the States to the other; and as the Bank scheme was taken up for the simple purpose of affording fresh facilities for speculation, he may depend upon it that in spite of his resistance it will be carried. According to the principles of the Constitution he has but one course left; and then who will undertake to say what may follow? Meanwhile, the same pretext for war on a large scale the better. Mr. Webster, it is indeed, has placed in Mr. Webster is known to be friendly to a British alliance. But of his new colleagues, there is not one but is more or less inclined to assert what they call the dignity of their country, and on a necessary occasion, [illegible] of allegiance. We should not be much surprised if the next packet brought intelligence of Mr. McLeod's acquittal and of certain [illegible] all events, we advise our government to look to the alarm.

The *Sun-dial* has no article on the American news. The *Examiner* merely says, in a postscript, "the news brought from the United States produced very considerable excitement in the city, as the veto of the Fiscal Bank Bill by the President, and the consequent change of administration, must have the effect of leaving the corn-law question unsettled for a long time. For fiscal winding up of the Bank of the United States, announced by the contemporary, but not possible to be expected by many of the unfortunate shareholders in this country." The *Examiner* remarks, that it certainly sounds strange in English ears that the President of a republic, should thus the publicly expressed wishes of the country will contrary, by performing his individual opinion to that of the country, and stretching the executive prerogative to an extent almost unparalleled in a monarchical government. Mr. Webster is induced to retain office, at the earnest solicitation of his friends, in consequence of the ticklish state of the foreign relations of the country, particularly those with England, arising out of McLeod's case and the boundary question." The *Observer* refers only to the United States Bank: "the intelligence, it says, of the entire prostration of this bank, has caused much distress among the numerous holders of the stock of the bankrupt establishment, as well as other similar securities, emanating from the other side of the Atlantic."

The *Weekly Chronicle* remarks, that "the last advices from the United States are not unfavorable as regards the McLeod case, proper precautions having been taken by the Government to prevent the occurrence of outrages, which were felt to be most discreditable by all sober-minded men; but it is impossible to calculate upon anything where Americans are concerned, in the present anomalous state of their own domestic affairs. Mr. Webster's continuance in office is of great importance, at the present moment, as his admitted ability and moderation, will rally round him a large number of reasonable men, who while they repudiate undue compliance will be ready and anxious to adopt all honorable means of prevention the present crisis may be [illegible] from hostilities ensued."

The *Morning Post* remarks, "that every rational hope may be entertained that, by some unknown mystical process, not, certainly by Grecian justice, or by mere sensible negotiation, McLeod will at length be released from his long and humiliating confinement."

The *Dispatch*, in its money article, has some curious remarks relating to affairs in France, as connected with the United States; I shall here give you the whole paragraph, as it will probably convey much news and create considerable surprise.

The *Dispatch* says,—"The Money Market is slightly affected by the seeming revival of the animosity between France and the Allies. The publication of a semi-official article in the *Journal des Débats*, denying that France intends to reduce her Navy, at the same time that the French Army is being secretly increased beyond its usual vast extent, has produced much consternation. The real object appears to be to take part, if necessary, in the expected fray between England and United States, pursuant to the arrangements made between General Jackson, [Quere ?] through General Cass, with Louis Philippe, a few months ago. The French papers set up a different pretext—a determination to keep up predominant influence at Tunis, lest English influence there should thwart their gigantic projects of colonization in Africa. It appears, however, that the Tunisian Government have offered the same indignity to England as that which furnished the French Government with the pretext for occupying Algiers. The English Consul at Tunis has been beaten and thrown into jail. The Bey has sent a Minister to conclude some negotiations at Paris.—There are two English men-of-War boys lying at Tunis and three French ships." In speaking of the American news just received, the *Dispatch* says—"the news leaves no hope of a revival of the American trade for the next six months."

I have already extended this article to such a length that I shall be compelled to withhold any remarks of my own upon the recent American news; the opinions of the journals, which I have given in as brief a manner as possible, upon the great questions of interest to both England and America, will be read with avidity.

At a single glance can be obtained the different opinions upon our affairs; and as the *London Courier, the Times, Herald, Post, and John Bull*, are journals which express the sentiments of the political party now in power in this country, and as they are the avowed organs of that party, the several quotations which I have made from those papers upon American affairs, are, as I should say, highly important.

F.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers contain very little news of interest. The seizure of several of the leading journals occupied the attention of the whole metropolitan press. The question of disarmament also was a leading one with the press. No further disturbances are reported either in Paris or elsewhere.—The census had commenced in Paris.

The *Moniteur* contains a Royal Ordonnance, authorizing the Minister of Finance to raise a portion of the loan of 200 million francs and a tax passed by the Chambers.

The King, at a grand review of troops at Compiegne, was in danger of an accident from his carriage coming in contact with a dragoon.

SPAIN.

The news is not very important. The anniversary of the September movement was celebrated at Valladolid by the most outrageous riots. The Moderado party have lost a staunch supporter by the death of Louis Mendez. The Emperor of Brazil has sent the insignia of the Order of the Star to Baron Cabrera. Senor Olozaga is appointed Ambassador to London. The Regent has doubled [illegible] Fears were entertained that riots would again commence in Valencia.

PORTUGAL.

At Lisbon a very serious failure had taken place; that of the Spanish house of Cuyas, Garcia & Co. The bulk of the loss (£120,000) will fall on the English cotton houses.

The Courts were still proceeding with the financial projects, most of which had been taken up from the Deputies to the Senate.

Considerable dissatisfaction is manifested respecting the new American tariff duty of 20 per cent. on certain foreign articles of luxury.

BELGIUM.

The Hague, Sept. 28.—The central section of the Second Chamber of the States General had a sitting to day, in which a report was made on the proposed budget. The report is very long, and many retrenchments are proposed. The vote of the First Chamber in the Chamber of Accounts has caused a great sensation.

[illegible] that an interruption of negotiations relative to the commercial treaty between France and Belgium had taken place, but the Paris Moniteur asserts that such is not the case.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia left Warsaw on the 21st ult. to return to St. Petersburgh. There are rumors afloat that the Emperor intends to restore the nationality of Poland.

PRUSSIA.

During the engagements of the guards, near Potsdam, several men were wounded by their comrades, having put sand stones into their guns when firing blank cartridges. Over the previous Jubilee the Prince of Prussia was wounded in the thigh by a stone fired in this manner.

TURKEY, EGYPT AND SYRIA.

The arrival in London of the Levant mail brings intelligence from Constantinople to the 7th Sept. The Sultan is said to be restored to perfect health; takes much exercise, and attends to business with the greatest assiduity.

The Convention signed in London on the 13 July, was ratified at Constantinople on the 2d Sept. and sent off by an extraordinary courier to London, where the exchange of ratifications was to take place. Lord Ponsonby was to leave Constantinople on the 15th Sept. Advices from Alexandria are to the 9th. The Pasha of Egypt was busying himself with peaceful occupations, selling his crops at an advance of 20 to 50 per cent on last season's prices. 21 vessels are taken to go to the Syrians in the Pacha's service. They are to receive their arrears of pay before their departure.

MARKETS.

Liverpool Corn Market, Oct. 20.—The foreign arrivals since Tuesday last have principally consisted of 5606 quarters of wheat, 7787 barrels, and 1915 sacks of flour. Flour moved off rather freely and for fine qualities higher prices were paid.

STATE OF TRADE.

Manchester.—The yarn market is less buoyant than it was last week and prices have rather receded of this advanced. The goods market exhibits no new feature, for the manufacturers will find it impossible to sell goods, unless it be at a loss—regular business is out of the question, and houses that can hold are doing so, for no amount of business can be done for a profit. We do not anticipate any material change for the better this year, for in every quarter of the globe the markets are glutted and many bad to get in.—[Advertiser.

Leeds.—The business in the merchants' warehouses continues brisk, and many of them are kept open till late hours to execute their orders; yet the demand for goods in the piece halls during the week has not been equal to what we have recently witnessed.

London Corn Exchange, Oct. 2.—The reports of the weather from Ireland and Scotland are deplorable. The arrivals this week are light. The duty on foreign wheat is now 10s. 8d., and will probably be 10s. 8d. per quarter next week. The wheat trade has been very lively, and sales have been made at 2s. to 3d. advance on previous prices. Flour is firm.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT.

Oct. 2.—*Tea*, Bohea, fine, per lb. 1s. 10d.—Congou, fine, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 2d. Souchong, fine, 2s. 1d. to 4s. in bond: duty, 2s. 1d. per lb. *Coffee*, fine (in bond,) per cwt. 116s. to 118s.; good ordinary, 75s. to 83s. *Sugar*, Muscovado, per cwt. 38s. W. I. *Molasses*, 20s. to 23s. *Corn*, average prices per quarter (Imperial) of England and Wales; *Wheat*, 70s. 9d.; *Barley*, 39s.; *Oats*, 23s. 9d.; *Rye*, 38s. 11d.—Duty on Foreign Corn: *Wheat*, 10s. 8.; *Barley* 3s. 4d.; *Oats*, 12s. 3d.; *Rye* 12s. 6d.

THE HARVEST.

The quality of this year's harvest is decidedly inferior on the average; the weight is also deficient; and thus, while the averages fall and the duties rise, owing to the inferior quality of the home growth, good flour will maintain an exorbitant price. Before Christmas the duties on foreign corn will have reached, perhaps, as high as 28s. 2d. We shall have to import from almost two millions of quarters to supply the people with food.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Oct. 1.—Money has been in great demand, and 6 per cent was easily obtainable for loans of money upon the security of Exchequer Bills.

The general feeling of the Funds is [illegible] while the present weight of Stock has [illegible] the market. Exchequer Bills steady at 12s. to 11s.

The melancholy accident which occurred on the London and Brighton Railway on Saturday, caused a decline of £1 10s. per share; but a reaction has since taken place and they are now quoted at £7 ditto, which is £1 10s. lower than on Saturday.—South Western are 5l 1-2; South Eastern and Dover 11.—[Sun, Oct. 1.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Hampshire Telegraph.)

Portsmouth, Oct. 1.—Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Owen K. C. B., is appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, and will hoist his flag on board the Queen. The St. Vincent, 220, will be substituted for the flag of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, on Tuesday. Captain George F. Rich will be Sir Edward Owen's Flag Captain. The Queen is to bear a complement of 925 men.

The Vindictive, 50, at this port, was this day ordered to be commissioned; her complement of men is to be 510—ten more than the Winchester. Captain J. Toup Nicolas, of the Belleisle, is appointed to command her.

The Hazard, 18, was commissioned at this port yesterday, by commander Charles Hall.

The Impregnable, 104, with the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Mason, will sail to-morrow from Liverpool for Malta.

The Ardent, steam-frigate, Commander John Russell, sailed yesterday for the Brazils, touching at Madeira.

The Cyclops, steam vessel, intended as a tender to the Illustrious, sailed yesterday for Bermuda.

The Ringdove, 16, Commander H. K. Stewart, came into harbour on Monday, to be paid off.

The Rapid, 10, sailed yesterday for Liverpool and Bristol, for seamen.

The Clarydis, brigantine, Lieut. de Carteret, left Jamaica for the Bahamas and Halifax, on the 11th of August: the Hydra, steamer, Commander Murray, left for Carthagena on the 19th August.

The Rolla arrived at Bathurst (River Gambia,) from Sierra Leone, on the 22d July, and sailed on the 27th on her return. The Termagant arrived at Bathurst on the same day from Portsmouth, and the Wanderer, on the 28th July; and both sailed on the 29th to Leeward.

The Madagascar and Satellite were taken out of dock yesterday; the Hazard taken into dock. The Madagascar and Pantaloon went out of the basin on the same day.

The following vessels are fitting at Woolwich:—Sisen, 16, Hermine, 10. Steam-vessels—Vixen, Devastation, Rhadamanthus, Volcano, Avon, Lightning, Dasher, and Wildfire.

The following memorandum has been published, dated Admiralty, Sept. 8, 1841:—"Persons serving as Clerks are only to wear the uniform of the station in which they are actually serving. By command of their Lordships—P. Barrow."

In harbour—Queen, Victory, Excellent, Hecate, Winchester, Madagascar, Belleisle, Ringdove, Pantaloon, Viper, Apollo transport-ship, Dragoman naval transport, and Echo steamer.

Plymouth, Sept. 30.—On Thursday sailed the Mercury tender, and Diligence transport, for Portsmouth; also the Rochford lighter for Woolwich and Deptford. Arrived—the Devon lighter from Liverpool, and Swale tender from Falmouth. The Ferret, 10, Lieutenant W. S. S. Thomas, was taken into dock to have her bottom examined. A Court of inquiry has been held on the Lieutenant and Second Master of this vessel, to inquire into the circumstances of her getting on shore, but the result has not transpired. On Saturday the Albion steamer, Mr. King, Master, with the depot of the 18th from Cork, put into this port on her way to Guernsey, for which place she sailed the same day to disembark the depot. On Wednesday, the Forester, 10, Lieutenant G. J. Nyscock, was paid off in dock.

In Hamoaze—Caledonia, San Josef, Malabar, Cambrian, Sparton, Nightingale, and Ferret.

In the Sound—Impregnable, Belleisle, and Tortoise, convict-ships.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Promotions.—Mate—Henry William Hire of the Pilot, to the rank of Lieutenant.

Appointments.—Captains—Geo. F. Rich, to the Queen, (for the flag of Vice Admiral Sir E. Owen,) vice E. Codrington, to the St. Vincent; J. Toup Nicolas (of the Belleisle) to the Vindictive.

Commanders—Charles H. Seale, to the Serpent; M. A. Slater, Acting, to the William and Mary (commanding the Lightning); James B. Hay, to the Queen.

Lieutenants—George Smyth, and F. W. C. Hickey, to the Volage; James C. Johnson, R. A. Oliver, J. T. Thonburn, and Edward J. B. Clarke, to the Thalia; Langton Browell and David A. Buchan, to the Vixen; Thomas Edwards and Percy Parkhurst, to the Styx; Henry G. Morris and Edward R. Lower, to the Harlequin; James C. Robinson, and Edward M. Noble, to the Serpent; E. R. Nott, to the Siren; James B. West and Cospatrick B. Hamilton, to the Argle; James A. Abbott, Henry Eden, and James Hunt, to the Dido:—Prohyn, to the Isis;—Robertson, to the Hazard; A. Boyle, from North Star, to be First Lieutenant of the Queen.

Masters—James Boxer, to the Volage;—James Tonkin, Acting, to the Formidable; W. T. Mailpriss, to the Argle; Francis Edington, to the Harlequin; W. J. B. Hilliard, to the Serpent; Julius Doe, to the Siren; J. H. Aston, to the Styx; R. C. Allen, to the Vixen; F. W. Paul, to the Hazard.

Pursers—J. H. Cook, to the Volage; Kenneth L. Sutherland, to the Harlequin; John Brickwood, to the Syren; Walter Clatsworthy, to the Thalia; John Harshaw, to the Vixen; W. L. Freeman, to the Argle; C. Bulmar, to the Dido; W. A. Harris, to the Hazard.

Surgeons—Wm. Kent, to the Argle; R. Birkwhistle, to the Volage; Charles K. Nott, to the Harlequin; James Lambert, to the Serpent; Wm. Roy, to the Siren; David G. Miller, to the Styx; Richard Douglas, to the Thalia, John Nanity, to the Vixen; A. Donahoe to the Dido.

Assistant Surgeons—T. H. Graham, to the Argle, John Simpson, to the Dido; — Bower, to the Lynx; R. A. Gibson to the Serpent.

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