Herald. CANADIAN JOURNAL, POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL.

KINGSTON, CANADA, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1841.

No. 5.1

I. XXIII. From the Ladies' Company THE SABBATH BELL. BY JOHN M'CABE. eet to hear the Sabbath bell, Whose soft and silvery chime on the ear with fall and swell, Wating our thoughts from time. Come floating up the dell;
Thile wending to that sacred fane, Where chimes the Sabbath bell. nemory mingles with that peal!

SPLENDID URNITURE eapest, and as

leave to inform the e has removed his new building, teet, third door from d near to Mr. This ill always he found. DY MADE FU y and latest paid.

y and latest pattern urchasers. Persons pectfully invited to r is constantly man r, they can speed they may require.

T. O. BUTLE

and Polisher.

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J. W. BRENT, Druggist & Apothem 1840.

NOTICE.

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1840.

How hours of other years ! or sad the thoughts, that, pensive, steal lies my tricking tears:
boothis, mournful to my bosom lone,
Ist those I would not smell:
to, seeking to my grief, that tone
Of thise, sweet Sabbath bell. few years more—the winds, so bland, lew years more—the winus, so bland, Will bid the young flowers wave; Which, oh! perhaps some soft sweet hank Will plant around my grave! Which, ah! so oft could tell In heart, though tempest-tost, "rejoice,"—
Thou dear, dear Sabbath bell!

on the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, May 7th. RIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA. ELVE DAYS LATER FROM EUIOPE. deam-ship Britannia, Capt. Cleand, arri-

Boston at 2 o'clock yesterday moning. She repool on the moining of the 20h of April. London papers are to the evening of the 19th land Liverpool to the morning of the 20th, THE STEAM SHIP PRESIDEN". with extreme regret we announce that the

in President had not arrived a Liverpool ritannia departed, nor had ny tidings ich an intense anxiety is felt bth in this

ad an intense anxiety is lett out in this yand in Europe for her safety, we copy be-aumber of articles relating to her. now, April 13, There was a reporthis after-tal Mrs. Roberts had received a etter from the captain of the Presiden, and that out into Madeira with damage; out on senat lady, it was found that the eport was

DD PARK .- The Duke and Juchess of who has just exchanged from the 43d reto the 10th Dragoons, and Mr. Courtnay, on of Mr. P. Courtnay, M. P. fir Bridgehe only officers in the British army who their passage in that vessel.

is morning by the news brought by the s, that a very large steam ship was off and on for water, to enter the Victoria. It was immediately interred that the be the President Messengers were nce sent to inform the numerous parties her of the fact, and boats were disdown the river to meet her. Even f the consignee was hoisted at the sigof the consignee was mosted at the sign of denote her strival off the port. The addressore of the town prevented a clear award, and for one hour at least the Presias expected every moment to enter the

st aner's guns was heard in Bootled in a 6w minutes it was ascertained that elwar not the anxiously expected Presith Oriental, from Alexandria and Fal-The report in circulation on Monday, of and having put into Madeira, would seem

lowing letter was posted to day in our merican Steam Navigation Company, 2, Billiter court, Billiter square.

MESSRS. JONES AND HODGSON. men: In the Liverpool correspondence of his day's date, it is stated that ' the ent were neither numerous nor eport is hardly worth contradiction. cause uneasiness among the under-I beg to annex a list of the sails Captain Keane to Captain Roberts nmand of the vessel.

ortunity of stating that the direcpprehension for the safety of the pinion that her machinery has giv-ptain Roberts has put into Halifax lost probably the latter port, as the orth east. I remain gentlemen,

"MACGREGOR LAIRD." sails on board the President-fore ditto mainsail, ditto mizensail, ls, main gaff top sail, mizen ditto, so fore topsails, one topgallant dit-aysail, three jibs, two larger studopmast ditto, two topgallant ditto. that night the following communi-

LIVERPOOL, half past 10, Saturday Morning. Segming to take possession of the respecting the President. That the ugur the worst may be inferred from fusing business on her yesterday num of 80 per cent. When it was found ala brought no news about her, the ere sunk to zero. Some still cling of her having put into Bermuda. the hope of in some measure quieting used by her delay, we willingly give the following com nunication, sent us alent on whose accuracy we can re-

blic arxiety is so deeply excited conthe a circumstance connected with a circumstance connected with a circumstance connected with a circumstance of the Louisa, Captain Wood. It is a circumstance of the Sovereign, one of line of packet ships, having been Sandy Hook, the Louisa, of six hunas put on in her place, and sailed from to London, which port she reached in

teturn, with upward of one hundred emiencountered severe weather, and was he writer, on her arrival, was informed od that he made the American coast north east, which carried away idder, and nearly all the upper sails Being entrely disabled, his vessel ato the Gulf Stream, and after the portugal, and reached Lisbon. Fortute was a large quantity of potatoes on
the passengers would have enflared sepassengers would have suffered searly all the emigrants returned to England by the assistance of the British Consul, and about 20 arrived in New York by the Leuisa, near-dated January 20, which we have given among

about 20 arrived in New York by the Leuisa, nearly five months after leaving London.

There can be no doubt that the President suffered severely from the gale of the 13th and 14th ult. and was probably, from her great bulk, entirely disabled, in which case it is most likely she would be blown to the southward of her course, and fall into the gulf stream. It may, therefore, be many days before she may be heard of. Altogether, the gale being from the N. E., it was improbable she would return to Halifax or New York. Information may, with more probability, be looked for concerning her on the arrival of the West India packets."

Captain Fayrer, who commanded the President

Captain Fayrer, who commanded the President on her first voyage, hazards in a letter to a friend, dated on the 17th inst., the following conjectures respecting the probable course Captain Roberts would felled and the sircumstances supposed in the letter. The following is an extract:—

"No President yet! rather awkward! If she lost her rudder, which I think most probable, on the banks of Newfoundland, in lat. 45 N., and long. 50 W., she would be distant from Bermuda about 1,000 miles. The gale at N W. or W. would prevent the possibility of getting either to New York or Halifax. Bermuda would be the place; if so, I would give her three days after the

would prevent the possibility of getting either to New York or Halifax. Bermuda would be the place; if so, I would give her three days after the gale to fit a temporary rudder. Having sailed on the 11th, she would be in the position above for five or six days; so that, with the three days fitting a rudder, &c., she would be on the bank still on the eighth day, or the 19th of March. Then Capt. Roberts would run down to the latitude and the longitude below 50 and 55 W., till in the parallel of Bermuda, so as to be in the eddy east of the Gulf Stream, then hard up west for Bermuda.

Now, as a crippled ship, and in those latitudes, particularly after a gale, calms are common, so give bim, from the 19th, 14 days to go to Bermuda. This would be the 2d or 3d of April. Say they get in on the 3d. I give Lord Lennox and Power, two days to get ready a schooner, five days to Philadelphia, three days to Halifax; 10 days would make it the 13th or 14th of April before they could be heard of from Bermuda, according to my notion, even if she could be at Bermuda from the bank in the time I allow.—They may have been seen by many vessels, but I have had too much experience in the inattention of small craft on the coast of America; they care for nothing but themselves. I give till the 25th of this month to hear from Bermuda, unless some vessel is dispatched by the government of that island, and even that, as the mail muda, unless some vessel is dispatched by the government of that island, and even that, as the mail

packet calling is very uncertain.
"I lost my rudder off the Cape of Good Hope, proof Park.—The Duke and Judies of sugnet park and family are in a painful state of sustant fau of their second son, Leutenant as to the fau of their second son, Leutenant fautor. The amiable Duchess is in a state, teams. The amiable Duchess is in a state, the most of the superior of the Cape of Good Rope, in the Lady Flora, drawing 21½ feet water, in a severe gale, and fitted one after my own plan, and made an excellent passage to St. Helena. Captain Roberts is a sharp fellow, and will do much under the state of the superior of the Cape of Good Rope, in the Lady Flora, drawing 21½ feet water, in a severe gale, and fitted one after my own plan, and made an excellent passage to St. Helena. Captain Roberts is a sharp fellow, and will do much under the cape of Good Rope, in the Lady Flora, drawing 21½ feet water, in a severe gale, and fitted one after my own plan, and made an excellent passage to St. Helena. Captain Roberts is a sharp fellow, and will do much the cape of Good Rope, in the Lady Flora, drawing 21½ feet water, in a severe gale, and fitted one after my own plan, and made an excellent passage to St. Helena. any difficulties he may be placed in. He has his engineers and officers-everything to give confidence.—It is my opinion, strongly so, that the President will turn up at Bermuda."

THE PRESIDENT STEAM SHIP.—Her Majesty, upon leaving Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle, left strict commands that immediately upon the news of the safety of the President reaching London, a special messenger should be dispatched to Windsor with the intelligence; and it having been (alas! but too confidently) stated in London on Tuesday that some information had been re-ceived respecting this vessel, which left no doubt that it had not been heard of, and was in safety, Mr. Rogers, a Queen's messenger, arrived express at Windsor, from town, shortly after eight o'clock that evening, and her Majesty, immediately after his arrival, had the intelligence communicated to her through the Lord Chamberlain, when the Queen and Prince Albert expressed the highest satisfaction at the gratifying communication. isfaction at the gratifying communicat don paper.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London papers announce the death of Reynolds, the dramatist, in his 77th year.

Commodore Napier had refurned to England from the Mediterranean, and was received with great honors at Liverpool. It is stated in one of the papers that he will take the chief command in the Pacific.

The Albert, iron steam vessel, for the Niger expedition, sailed from Deptford on the 13th of April, and anchored off Woolwich to complete her preparations. She was to sail for Africa about the

ons after the Easter recess, on the 20th of April. The papers announce the arrival of Sir George Arthur, from Upper Canada.

The Duke of Wellington completed his 72d year

on the 1st instant.

Four Captains of the 13th and 14th light dragoons, quartered at Canterbury, were held to bail in £200 each, on the 16th of April, to take their

trial at the quarter sessions, for kicking up an outrageous riot in that town, on the previous night

The London Spectator mentions the fifth American vessel detained and overhauled by a British cruiser, on (groundless) suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade, with the trief remark, "These things are very awkward just now."

LATE NEWS FROM CHINA The overland India mail reached London on the 10th of April, bringing advices from Canton to the 23d January, Calcutta to the 18th of February and Bombay to the 1st of March.

On the 9th of January, nothing satisfactory hav-ing been elicited from the Imperial commissioner Keshen, preparations were made for attacking the

A force of about 1,300 men under the comman of Major Pratt, was therefore landed in a bay below Chuenpee fort, while the ships Calliope, Larne and Hyacinth took up a position opposite the lower battery of the fort and opened a fire upon it, the steamers Queen and Nemesis throwing shells with great effect into the upper fort, so that the garrison were quickly compelled to evacuate it. The land forces, after come resistance and the limit of the compensation of the co forces, after some resistance, ascended the hill, and taking possession of this fort, poured a very destaking possession of this fort, poured a very destructive fire of musketry into the garrison of the lower battery, and, within two hours from their landing, the British flag waved over the fort. The loss of the British force is stated to have been 3 killed and 26 wounded; that of the Chinese is validated and 26 wounded; that of the Chinese is validated and 26 wounded.

killed and 26 wounded; that of the Chinese is variously rated at from 500 to 700.

Simultaneously with this attack the ships Druid, Samarang, Modeste, and Columbine took up their position opposite to the fort of Ty-cocktow, which guards the southern entrance of the Bocca Tigris, and opened a heavy fire, which was, for a short time, briskly returned; but it being soon silenced, a party of sailors landed, and after a determined resistance on the part of the Chinese, this fort was also cantured. The first lieutenant of the Samaalso captured. The first lieutenant of the Sama-

rang was wounded in the assault. sent to destroy the war junks in Anson's Bay; but the shallowness of the water admitted only of the approach of the Nemesis, towing some ten or twelve boats. The junks endeavoured to escape, but a rocket from the Nemesis blew up the powder magazine of one of them, and eighteen more which were set on fire by the English boats' crews also

Successively blew up.

Preparations were then made for attacking the principal fort of Anunghoy on the following day, when a flag of truce was despatched to the super-intendent, and hostilities ceased. The result of dated January 20, which we have given among our extracts, together with the singular document of the imperial commissioner Keshen.

CAPT. ELLIOT'S CIRCULARS. TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

MACAO, 20th Jan., 1841. Her Majesty's plenipotentiary has now to an-

nounce the canclusion of preliminary arrangements between the imperial commissioner and himself, involving the following conditions:—

1. The cession of the island and Harbor of Hongkong to the British crown. All just charges and duties to the empire upon the commerce carried on there to be paid as if the trade were conducted at Wharmore.

2. An indemnity to the British Government of six millions of dollars, one million payable at once, and the remainder in equal annual instalments ending in 1846.

3. Direct official intercourse between the coun-

tree upon an equal footing.

4. The trade of the port of Canton to be open in 10 days after the Chinese new year, and to be cartied on at Whampoa till farther arrangements are practicable at the new settlement.

practicable at the new settlement.

Details remain matter of negotiation.

The plenipotentiary seizes the earliest occasion to declate that her Majesty's Government has sought for no privilege in China exclusively for the advantage of British ships and merchants, and he is only performing his duty in offering the protection of the British flag to the subjects, citizens, and ships of foreign powers that may resort to her Majesty's possession.

jesty's possession.

Pending her Majesty's farther pleasure, there will be no port or other charges to the British Gov-The plenipotentiary now permits himself to make

The pienipotentiary now permits minsent to make a few general observations.

The oblivion of past and redressed injuries will follow naturally from the right feeling of the Queen's subjects. Indeed it should be remembered that no extent of modification resulting only from relitical intervention, can be efficacious in the political intervention can be efficacious in the steady improvement of our condition, unless it be steady improvement of our condition, unless it be systematically seconded by conciliatory treatment of the people and becoming deference for the institutions and government of the country, upon the threshold of which we are about to be established. The plenipotentiary can only presume to advert very briefly to the zeal and wisdom of the commander of the expedition to China; and to that rate union of advert princes and these sections. rate union of ardour, patience, and forbearance which has distinguished the officers and forces of all arms at all points of occupation and operation.

He is well assured the British Community will

sympathise cordially with him in their lasting respect for his excellency and the whole force, which he is ashamed to express in such inadequate terms.

He cannot conclude without declaring that, next to these causes, the peaceful adjustment of difficul-ties must be ascribed to the scrupulous good faith of the very emicent person with whom negotiations

are still pending. charles Elliot, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, China. (Signed) CIRCULAR.

TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS. MACAO, 20th Jan., 1841. Her Majesty's plenipotentiary considers it in-cumbent upon himself to lose no time in assuring the commercial community that he will use his best effort with her Majesty's Government to se-cure an early and entire advance of their claims

for indemnity.

And, mindful of the interest of parties in India, he will not fail respectfully to move the Right Honourable the Governor General of India to se-cond these purposes as far as may seem just to his lordship. (Signed)
CHARLES ELLIOT.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

From the Canton Register of Jan. 19. THE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONERS' ORDER. We have just received and translated the following order from Keshen to the Keunming loo of Macao, which is a rider to the Birtish Plenipotentiary's circular, and confirms the good and grateful news continued in that document.

"Keshen, a great minister of state, and imperial high commissioner of the second order of hereditary nobility, and acting governor of the two Kwang provinces, writes this despatch for the full information of the Tungche, or Keunming foo of Ma-

"The English barbarians are now obedient to orders, and by an official document have restored Tinghae and Shakee; invoking me with the most earnest importunity that I should for them report,

and beg for (the imperial) favor.

"At present all affairs are perfectly well settled. "At present all affairs are perfectly well settled.

The former order for stopping their trade and cutting off the supplies of provisions, it is unnecessary to enforce; it is for this purpose that I issue these orders to the said Tungche, that he may obey accordingly, without opposition. A special despatch."

From the Bombay Times.

MACAO, Jan. 21, 1841. Chusan, it is understood, will be evacuated, and no port will be opened to the Northward. The future course of the opium trade does not seem to have formed a subject of discussion; but we un-derstand opium may be imported into the new set-tlement although still contraband in China.

The general trade, this season, is to be carried on at Whampoa; and until we learn the proposed measures of the British government with regard to Hong-Kong, we cannot pretend to say when it is likely to be diverted to the new settlement. Altogether we look upon the arrangement as a very unsatisfactory description of compromise; and we fear the only real and tangible result will be a payment of 6,000,000 dollars within the specified time, possibly collected by some additional imposts on the foreign trade. We do not learn that any reduction of the syisting heavy duties in the specified time. reduction of the existing heavy duties is in con-templation, or any modification of the objectionable hong system; but we trust, when the details of the arrangement are promulgated, we shall find these matters will be properly arranged, and some hope be afforded of a more secure system of trade for

Nothing can exceed the indignation and disgust which Capt. Elliot's proceedings have excited a-mongst all classes of British subjects both in India and China. Not only has be neglected the just claims of private individuals, but he has sacrificed the honour of his country. By contenting himself with the capture of two minor posts of Chuence and Ty-cock-low, instead of following up the blow by seizing Annunghhoy, he has induced the Chinese to believe that the strength of the latter place was such as to make him fear the result of an at-tack. It is indeed to this motive that they ascribe his readiness to receive pacific overtures. The terms which he has accepted are by no means an equivalent for expense which has accrued to the British nation on account of the expedition, much less do they afford satisfaction for the indignity inflicted in his own person on the representative of the British Crown; and still farther are they from securing an indemnification to the British mer-chants for the property which he (Captain Elliot) caused, by the exertion of his influence and au-thority, to be placed at the disposal of the Chinese.

From the Singapore Free Press, Feb. 3.
On Tuesday the 26th ult., as we have been informed, the British flag was to be hoisted at Hong-kong and a portion of the force to be disembarked, to take formal possession of the island in the name of her Majesty. The troops were then to remained the majesty. The troops were then to remained the majesty of the majesty. The troops were then to remained the majesty were provided for them on shore. Capt. Elliot was to proceed in a few days in a steamer on the river to second here, where he was to have up the river to second bar; where he was to have in interview with the Imperial commissioner Ke-

shen.

The following particulars regarding the loss of the Kite have at last transpired, from communications obtained from the captives at Wampoa.—This vessel struck on a quicksand off the coast during a squall, and capsized immediately. Capt. Noble and child were thrown into the sea and drowned, and Mrs. Noble was also dashed overboard, but saved with great difficulty by Lieut. Douglas, of the royal navy. How many survived drowned, and Mrs. Noble was also dashed overboard, but saved with great difficulty by Lieut. Douglas, of the royal navy. How many survived does not appear; but Lt. Douglas and Mrs. Noble, with several others, lascars and soldiers, got into one of the ship's boats, in which they were for the space of four days; and they had nearly succeeded in effecting a bargain with a junk to convey them to Chusan, when they were pounced upon by the mandarins and coaveyed prisoners to Ningpo, where they were at first most inhumanly treated. Poor Mrs. Noble, like the rest, was thrust manacied into a cage, the only difference in her treatment being that her irons were lighter than those put on the men. This, by degrees, gave way to milder treatment, until they were all at last allowed apartments, bedding, &c., in their prison; and finally some farther indulgences were granted, much contributing to their comfort.

We have also received an authentic account of the circumstances attending the capture of Capt.

the circumstances attending the capture of Capt.
Anstruther, which differ in every particular from what his yet been published on the subject. It appears that this officer while out on a survey, accompanied only by an old and favourite native servant, was surrounded and attacked by a crowd of Chinese, whom, armed only with the spade his servant had brought with him, he manfully kept at bay, until the numbers augmenting, and seeing his poor follower, whom he vainly endeavoured to rescue, inhumanly murdered, and all retreat precludes, he endeavoured to fight his way through the miss that encompassed him on every side, but was of course overpowered by numbers, and struck down, with some severe cuts on his head—from the effect of which he however very shortly recovered. An order had gone up to Ningpo from the imperial commissioner, directing the immediate of the control of the control

the imperial commissioner, directing the immediate release of all the prisoners detained there.

The Bomkay Times has the following comments upon the renewal of negociations:

This interruption of hostilities was caused, we understand, by the Chinese admiral sending, by means of an old woman in a tankta boat, a flag of truce to Captain Elliot, praying for delay that he might send a despatch to Canton; and, as has always been the case hitherto, the wishes of the Chinese were immediately attended to and time. nostilities will re-commence.

Negotiations must have a charm for the pleni-potentiary that he cannot resist; he has been en-gaged in them to no purpose during the last five months, and although every body else expected nothing from them, wet that were months, and atthough every body else expected nothing from them, yet they were continued week after week, month after month, until at last even the plenipotentiary's infatuation seemed to give way, and the attack related above determined on; but no sooner are two paltry forts taken, and no sooner does a subordinate Chinese officer beg for a suspension of hostilities, but this is immediately granted, the English forces are checked in their ory, and the Chinese allowed to recover from the consternation into which the reduction of Chuenpee and Ty-cock-tow, and the de-struction of their fleet, had thrown them, that they may, we presume, on a future day oppose a more roublesome resistance.
At present the Chinese are busy in removing

very thing valuable from the forts. We should have thought that if negotiations are so soon to be resumed, they might as well be carried on from the Bogue forts, whence the demand of the pleniotentiary would be made with peculiar weight, and if there was good reason for attacking the Chinese at all, such attack should have been persevered in until all resistance was overcome. But the temptation of new negotiations, no matter how resumed, was too strong to be resisted by the blenipotentiary.

We give also the remarks of the London Spec-

tator:
"The news from China, by the overland mail, is of a more stirring kind than that of last month, is of a more stirring kind than that of last month, and indeed more imposing at first sight than the facts warrant. Sir Gordon Bremer had attacked and taken two of the minor forts of the Bogue, and would have attacked the larger fort of Anungpoy; but the Chinese Commander in Chief expressed a wish to diversify that sort of inconvenient pas-time with a little talk, and Captain Elliot could not resist the temptation to more "negotiations."
The guns of the ships were silenced; the talking -still through some subordinates-was resumed; -still through some subordinates—was resumed; the forts were evacuated by the British and the ships withdrawn. Captain Elliot announced the upshot of these managures in a circular, stating that he had procured from the Chinese the cession of the island of Hong Kong, for the occupation of the British but subject to the Chinese the British, but subject to the Imperial taxes; payment of an indemnity of six millions of dollars within six years; direct official communications on a footing of equality between the two countries; and the re-opening of the trade on the 12th of

February.
"These concessions, however, have to be tested these concessions, nowever, have to be tested by time before their real value can be known; and the accounts imply certain negatives almost as im-portant as the positive statements. Captain Elliot had not explained in what manner or under what guarantee of bona fide intention the concessions were offered; it is certain that the offer, vague as it is, had to receive the Imperial sanction; it is not even known through what channel, authentic or otherwise, Keshen conveyed his proposals—for the actual interview between the plenipotentiary and the imperial commissioner was yet a matter of the future, to take place "in a few days"; and lastly, the announcement of the new basis for a settlement is accompanied by the formidable qualiication that "details remain matter of negotiancation that "details remain matter of negotia-tion." Those who stormed the forts of the Bogue found a good lesson as to the use which the Chi-nese can make of "negotiations:" some of the works were so 'reshly made that it was clear they must have been constructed while Keshen was humoring Captain Elliot with negotiating. "So, after all, it appears that the whole of the details—that is, every constituent particle of the

-that is, every constituent particle of the new arrangement, all that may make it valuable or worthless—had yet to be negotiated. And Captain Elliott had not yet seen Keshen to begin the negotiations about it. Yet some are confiding enough to say that the whole affair is settled !?

The Indian papers contain a voluminous cor-respondence between the English merchants at Macao and Sir J. Gordon Bremer, relative to the permitted departure of the American ships Panama the merchants, Commodore Bremet gave this reason for allowing the egress of those vessels.

or the coast of China, and that their application for permission to enter the port had been baffled by entirely unusual trammels of the Chinese Government, arising out of the disturbed state of affairs.

somble presumption that these ships might either have left the port with cargo, or been actually loading at the period of the notice of blockade, if they had not been subject to these unusual difficulties, did not intend to obstruct their egress, and in the justice of that determination I concur."

To this statement of the matter the merchants demurred at creek length controlled. demurred at great length, contending that the in-

The admiral, therefore, considering it a rea-

demarted at great length, contending that the information on which the egress had been permitted
was irroneous, and that even if it was true, the
departure of the ships was an absolute breaking
of the thorkade.
In the course of the correspondence a letter from
Captain Elliot appears in which he characterizes
the departure of the ships as "no more than a
suitable act of friendly respect to the flag of the
United States."

United States." The merchants closed the correspondence with a formal protest against the proceedings, and no-tice that they should forward all the documents to

the British government, and cause them to be pub-lished out of China. THE PUNJAUB. - The news from Lahore is im portant, leading more and more to the belief that the British forces will soon interfere. It appears that Shere Singh, having induced the troops outside the city of Lahore to join his standard, commenced an attack with a determination to remove the Ranee Chund Kooar, mother of No Ne-hal Singh, from the throne. The city gates were suddenly ordered to be closed on the evening of the 14th of January; guns were planted at them, and no persons were allowed to approach the walls from the outside. On the 15th nothing was decided, but during the night some of Shere Singh's part sans having entered one of the gates, that

chief succeeded in establishing himself in the city, where he held a durbar.

The fort still held out for the Ranee, and continued to fire upon the adherents of Shere Singh. The contest, which it was at first thought would speedily terminate in favor of the assailant, was continued up to the date of the latest intelligence. Orders had been issued to several British regi-

ments to prepare for marching, as it was expected, toward the capital of Punjaub.

Bengal.—The second regiment of Bengal light cavalry has been disbanded for cowardice exhibited in an affair with a body of Afighan horse, in Cabool, on the 21st of November. This regiment consists of Sipahis, or Sepoys, with European officers. The officers behaved gallantly, but the men turned their horses and fled when ordered to charge the Affghans.

the Affghans. No intelligence of importance has been receivtruce to Captain Elliot, praying for delay that he might schol a despatch to Canton; and, as has always been the case hitherto, the wishes of the Chinese were immediately attended to, and time given them until Monday night, when, if they do not comply with all the demands, it is understood hostilities will re-commence.

**To Interingence of Importance has been received to Indicate the present month. Nusseir Khan is still at large, but there are strong reasons to hope he will surrender himself. Dost Mahomed had, on the 10th of February, proceeded from Ferozepore to Loodenah.—

He was desirous to go to Calcutta to see Lord Anckland, but it was doubtful if this would be per-Auckland, but it was doubtful if this would be per-Shere Singh had deposed the Rance after an attack on the citadel of Lahore, which lasted three days, but the authority of this new R jah is far from being generally recognised. General Court had been obliged to make his escape from Lahore to Ferozepore, in consequence of a mutiny among his troops. Major General Sir Robert Dick has arrived at Madras from Bengal, and assumed the command of the Army at the former presidency.

Our extraordinary express has also brought let-Pacha was awaiting the decision of the Divan, but had declared his determination to concede nothing beyond the payment of a fixed yearly tribute, and to allow no interference in the details of his government. As if in defiance of the hatti-scheiiff of the 224 of January, he has ordered the army to be increased to 70.00 mm. increased to 70,000, was daily bringing in conscripts to Cairo, had stopped the supplies of cornshipped at Suez for the Holy Cities, which form their yearly tribute from Egypt, and had raised the French Colonel of Engineers, M. Galise, who recently fortified Alexandria, & was now strengthning Cirital to the rank of a Bourse full any 150. purses (£750) per annum. Three Regiments had been ordered from Cairo to garrison Alexandria, and none of the Pacha's sitious were permitted to leave the city for a moment. The frontiers of Egypt were much disturbed. Melik Nimer was said to have beaten Ahmed, the Pacha's Governor of Kartoom. The two great Bedoun tribes on the west of the Nile were engaged in wartare on their own account, and the peaceable inhabitants engaged in the collection of natron at the lake south Alexandria had been extensively plundered .-The Pacha had formed an alliance with the Be Douins of the Desert, on the borders of Syria, exempting them from tribute, &c., and was preparing them to fortify Gaza. His present force is said to

Although the merchants of Liverpool had sent a very complimentary address to the Pacha, nothto open the trade of Egypt according to the treaty of commerce and navigation of Balti Liman, and great dissatisfaction was felt among the Syrians still detained in Egypt. Numbers were to be seen in the Regiment of Cavalry encamped outside Alexandria. These two points, but chiefly the latter, had given rise to the coolness and dissatisfaction observed between the Pacha and Commodore Napier previous to departure of the latter. The Maronite Emirs and Druse Sheiks had, however, arrived safely at Beyrout.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The mutual affairs of these two powers yet remain in abeyance, the Porte not having determined on the ultimate line of conduct it will pursue

toward the Pacha. The following paragraphs con-tain about all there is of interest. The Leipsic Gazette under the date of Vienna, The Leipsic Gazette under the date of Vienna, 2d inst. mentions that Prince Metternich had lately declared, that "if the treaty of London was not executed in the spirit of humanity in which it was conceived toward Mehemet Ali, Austria would withdraw completely from it, and leave to the au thors of a war, which would then become inevitable, all the responsibility of such a calamity."

The Christians of Candia have revolted against the Parts and appealed to the commander of a such a calamity.

The Christians of Candia have revoited against the Porte, and appealed to the commander of a British frigate for support in asserting their right to an independent government under the p otection of England. They form a majority of the population of the island; and they enjoyed immunities under the rule of Mehemet Ali of which they are now de-

SPAIN. The intelligence from Madrid is to the 9th of Committees of the Senate and the Deputies had

reported on the abdication of Queen Christina, and declared that act legal.

Some questions had been put to Ministers, in the Chamber of Deputies, as to the marriage of Queen Christina; they said that they had no official information on the subject.

mation on the subject.

The budget had been presented. The expense

BELGIUM.

A change of Ministry has taken place in Belgium. The following are the new names—M. de Muslenare, Foreign Affairs; M. Nothomb, the interior and public instruction, the Arts and Sciences; M. Van Volsem, Justice; Ceuntide Briey, Finance; M. Desmaisieres, Public works General Buzen, War Minister in the late cabinet still retains his post—M. Nothomb has issued an address to the Gavernors, of the provinces, in which dress to the Governors, of the provinces, in which he intimates that the late Ministry resigned because the King had refused to dissolve the Chambers; which he did to order to avoid needless popular excitement. From the tenor of M. Nothomb's address, it seems that the present Cabinet is to be considered as a coalition of opposite parties.

Private letters from Berne of the 6th April, state notwithstanding the recent decision of the Federal Dict against the right of the canton of Argau to suppress the Catholic cottavents of the canton, the Argovian Government was proceeding as actively as ever with the spoliation of those institutions. The Catholic population, on the other hand, emboldened by the admission of their rights by the Legislature, were preparing, with the aid of their allies, to enforce the execution of the decree. The Conservative party at Lucerne were ready to support the Catholics of Argau; representatives of Austria Russia and England had taken a strong part in urging the Diet to oppose the proceedings of the Argau Government. SWITZERLAND. Argau Government.

From the London Herald of April 13. BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The attention of those interested in American securities has latterly been anxiously directed to the approaching instalment of the United States Bank for 400,000l, which falls due on Thursday, on account of moneys borrowed from various banking firms and capitalists on the deposit of state stocks and bank shares, the repayment of which were to be effected at stated periods. The recent failure of the bank itself to failure of the bank itself to resume specie pay-ments in Philadelphia, and to redeem its current paper circulation and post-notes, with the deplora-ble exhibit of its general affairs, which upon the face of its own balance-sheet was equal to a declaration of complete insolvency, were quite enough, it must be thought to satisfy men of business that so far as the payment of the instalment depended on facilities for raising more money either here or in the United States, there could not be here or in the United States, there could not be the slightest hope. And so the result had proved. It is understood now that the post notes for the 400,000l. cannot be taken up, but that interest upon the amount at the rate of 5 per cent. will be paid or profered, and an additional deposit of 250,000l. nominal value in Pennsylvania State Stocks, placed in the hands of Messrs. Denison and Co. by way of better security for the ultimate satisfac-tion of the principal. It will be remembered that Messrs. Denison and Co. were constituted trustees of the large amounts of state stocks originally deposited in guarantee of the loan or advances on post notes originally. The London holders of these notes are understood to have acceded to the that the greater proportion of the notes representing the moneys really advanced are in the holding of bankers and other capitalists in the country, and whom they were arfully foisted at the time. upon whom they were artfully foisted at the time through the instrumentality and strong writing upof the Bankers' Circular, which is generally known to be the cat's-paw of a certain clique of London bankers, who had more state stocks and

terest as they were, it was found safe or convenient to hold. However curious the fact may be, it is not the less certain, that country bankers are generally conceived in the city to be more gifted with pockets full of money than brains full of wisdom. How they will be disposed to act upon the occasion of this non-payment of post-notes and advances appears not to be absolutely ascertained, although it is not easy to discover what other course they can pursue than to follow their bellwether of the London tribe, by whom cunningly betrayed into the scrape. An evening paper, in alluding to the affair of the United States Bank instalment in its money article," takes occasion to insinuate that Mr. Jaudon, the respected agent of the Bank, had escaped all personal responsibility by taking his departure for the United States in the Great Western, which has just taken her departure. first of all it may be observed, on the authority of Mr. Jaudon's friends, that he has not left the country, but remains still a resident here. And secondly, whatever the condition of the United States Bank, Mr. Jaudon has never shown himself the man to shrink from the performance of duties which must long have been excessively onerous which must long have been excessively onerous and greatly disagreeable, or from any responsibility which may personally attach to him. If personal respectability of character, and personal esteem resulting, could have saved the credit of a principal, the United States Bank, under the agency of Mr. Jaudon, would have escaped its present state of degradation.
[From the London Bankers' Circular of April 16.]

post notes than, good things and bearing

The instalment of the loan to the United States Bank, which became due yesterday, amounting to 400,000 pounds, was met by a farther deposit of state stock of the value of 225,000 dollars, or more than eleven per cent on the sum postponed. The than eleven per cent on the sum postponed. Ine interest on the same has been regularly paid up to the present time. The consent of some holders of this loan-scrip—they being abroad or residing at a distance—has not yet been received, but all the principal holders attended the meeting at which this arrangement was concluded and agreed to. [From the Globe of the evening of April 19.]

UNITED STATES BANK. It is said the affair of the United States Bank debentures; which fell due on the 15th instant, and were left unpaid, is now in a fair train of adjustment, many of the claimants having agreed to continue their advances upon the terms proposed, lthough a few of them have protested the and threaten ulterior proceedings. The difficul-ty has been partly removed by the representatives of the bank agreeing to allow 8 per cent. interest instead of 6 per cent. for the extension of time; but the dissentients object to this, under the plea that the original contract price for the two years loan was 92 per cent., which, with 6 per cent. interest, brought the actual profit equal to 10 per cent, per annum; and therefore they consider themselves entitled to the same per centage for

any extension of the loan.

The stock Market is quiet, without any dispo-The stock Market is quiet, without any disposition to speculate one way or other. The opening prices were—Consols for money 90% to 90% gidto for Account 90% to 90%; New 3% per cent; 99% to 99%; Exchequer Bills, 13s. to 15s. prem.
Two o'CLOCK.—Consols remain at 90% to 1 for money and 90 3-8 to 1-2 for Account; New 31-2 per cents 99 1-8 to 1-4; and Exchequer Bills 13s, to 15s. prem.

[From the Liverpool Times of April 80]

[From the Liverpool Times of April 20.] STATE OF TRADE.

LEEDS .- There has been rather more business the merchants, Commodore Bremer gave this reason for allowing the egress of those vessels.

"His excellency found upon inquiry that both these ships had been for some weeks or days in

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