



Herald.

CANADIAN JOURNAL, POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL.

KINGSTON, CANADA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1841.

No. 29.

barietn.

OL XXIII.

OF THE HEAD ge it is that persons when sonal cleanliness, baths, lead—the Hair—the me

pead—the Hair—the mo
prosed—and the most be
the Creator. Perfectly
ndruff or securi with a ce
of fall out, by the use
Ladies, will you make
tricle? I answer feath
te tried and experience
s sweet perfume.

unterfeits are abroad to f COMSTOCK & CO. nd never buy it withou

the following.
RTON, Esq., late Mar

tified, as may be seen r of the following gen lo hereby certify that w

blumbia discovered by and it highly service

ve against the falling restorative.
CHER, senior,

GLIS, 331 Arch st.

HOMAS, M. D. 163 R

JREY, 101 Spruce st. CURDY, 243 South

ose who persist in ways experience its result certainly raise its vist e public, when it is love signers are more the others not less than 30 toom the Mayor.

If of Pennsylvania, Litty of Philosylvania, Litty of Philosylvania,

McCurdy, whose nat certificate, that they at and respectability, and

xth day of December, I ERT WHARTON, M.

Some swindlers have lyut it up with variou

upon. One thing will to of COMSTOCK &

always on the wrapper, t forget it. Take this

lest by that, or never by other to be time or go OCK & CO, 71 Maide

AD CLOTHS.

h, 1841.

Black; Indigo Blues, us, Mixtures &c. with

ORGE H. HAINES &

do. Fall Sizes, iids' Dunstable and Dere

G. H. HAINES &

LDING LOTS on LEA

application to the Sub on Block C, the Glebe

ORGE OKILL STUA

PICTURE FRAMES

ntings, being 26x30 Dutch Metal, &c. for

t 10th, 1841.

R HANGINGS

Quarry Sts.,) y, 1841.

do. 18s.
do. 18s.
ndish 32s.
do. 32s.
boy Snuff,
h Raisins,
do

egs, nd Coffee,

Pepper, Allspice,

ampagne,

ne, 1841. S' COLLARS &c.

pping paper. R. H. & T. K.

ortment of Ladies' ars, Cuffs, Children's

eceived and for sale ver

Quarry Sts., (

, 1841.

ded to.

shillings per annum, (exie in advance, and seveence if sent by mailming responsible for he,
shall receive one graisor a greater number.
continued until arrears ate
n of the Publisher.
ions, to be addressed (post

Allspice, ra Coffee, omingo Coffee, weet Wine, rts,

VED AND FOR S

D, Jr., 123 Arch

s sweet perfume.

IR SIGNS OF A GOOD HUSBAND.

MONTELLER, residence of Dr. P. Thornton, September 8th, 1841.

mong the mountains, in one corner tock county, in the old dominion, I benhamock county, in the old committon, I services by a late number of your paper, set you have order promises to give his set you hashand, as a set off against his set you housewife. This rask promise of a good housewife. This rask promise was no me at a moment of exhilaration was not be a good housewife. up to me at a moment of exhitaration femals, ill adapted to grave discussion a me de among the happiest, as well is the most concerned of a very large in allendace on an old fashioned Vir-

or the time in the limitst of that hap-hich the policy of antiquity dedicated dence of the Abyssinian Princess, as y Dr. Johnson; for, though one may eally that every blast shakes spices is and garay month description. s the grounds, yet, with so many lively and the proof of evils extracted and excluded—that present which can contribute to ant, to fill up the vacancies ise. Some may think it would propriate to give for your farming gas of a good husband-man, but let member that these "signs" are to be into the "Ladies' Department," as a for your Oliver in a late number. Beusband and a good husband-man

mar, or conceit himself such, oss-grained, avaricious, ignorant can be at once a bad father and, for ignorant or cruel treatdren implies a base disregard of the the wife. My promise to indicate good husband extends only to the

a good husband should be a late an any one imagine any habit more ing snoring in his bed, "to dumb ovidence and sloth is unseemly yet more pernicious in its effects d him. As when the "cat's away do play," so servants are quick in learn-ake advantage of the slothful ways of ster, and with late rising and laggard ow can the best housewife, even Mrs. self, have her house made clean and ept decent and in good order? No. ises late has to run after his busi-, and can scarcely overtake it at Richard says; and even were the e rising in the husband reconcileable ust notion of health or of economy in signs of a good husband, on which we have to insist—such a one will be careful, after maring ours, where property is so discontinuent hose little attentions and courtesies which, in the aggregate, constitute of his own fortune, there whom it is not absolutely cultage and courtesies which, in the aggregate, constitute in a great measure the business and happiness of a good husband, in a discontinue those little attentions and courtesies which, in the aggregate, constitute in a great measure the business and happiness of the conjugal state.

Any abatement of the ardor which animates the lover, the considerate husband will make up by tender and respectful watchfulness over all the smaller items of conjugal intercourse which may contribute to her personal comfort, or gratify any innocent peculiarity of his wife's disposies, in ours, where property is so, and where every man, therefore, chitect of his own fortune, there n whom it is not absolutely cula bed after sunrise. Not only is then a sign of a good husband, in a rit an absolute and indispensable e would have for his own gratifive his house servants up and do-12. He will so systematise matcook and washerwoman shall have hand an ample supply of good wood for kitchen and laundry, not leaving ny husbands do, to the last mo-

RECEIVED
LE at T. § J. RIGNEY
of Bonchette's MAPS of
Disputed Territory.
ir own Factory, a full a
f all descriptions, which
below their former prices,
former stock of Fancy as
would invite the attent
dealers and pedlars. vever, early rising and personal jurors e insisted on as among the signs and, I do not refer to his outward dealers and pedlars.
Shaw's celebrated Cost
T. & J. B mediate contact therewith always
the rest may be of "leather or me. To extend the sketch of his ne. To extend the sketch of the ractical duties, on the observance ast depend for that great blessing, vife, they may be all more easily by asking ourselves what is extended in the sketch of the ske ANCE HOTE MEACHAM, New Castle District. hen let him provide her with good strious & docile, with good brooms water convenient and abundant, too often not to be found, a good r at every out door, for the feet of thereat, that the snow, and mud, hare browship. e Werald, EVERY TUESD HN WAUDBY. ch are brought in, may be left outore Street, nearly opposite Hotel, Kingston, Ca will be thankfully receive ded to.

pleasure to see himself reflected by es, let him not grudge a fip's worth one to polish them; though for my banish brasses and all other costly is furniture, which, besides first daily labor to keep it in order, company to keep it in order, intributing any to our real comfort; oney saved in this item should be exadditions to the family library. But gression, so we return to our signs.—isband have a taste for good bread, let the the wheat family four; and agree all white wheat family flour; and after all, he is the difference of 50 or 100 cents in the

barrel, compared to that between a beautiful light spungy roll, or snow-white biscuit, and that other and very different thing, which we too often see—a round, dark, solid, heavy substance or commodity, called a hot roll, which, if given to a beggar, he might well complain, "I asked you Streller, Training Spetember 8th, 1841.

September 8th, 1841.

September 8th, 1841.

For bread, and you gave me a stone!" Has my good husband a relish for a nice fresh egg or a fat broiled kitchen at breakfast, then he must take care to have a warm, tight poultry house, with a good lock on it, and a woman to attend He must see that an ample stock of good things is laid in, in good time; for bacon he must have his hogs of suitable age and size, and well fattened on corn, and this requires some forecast

tened on corn, and this requires some forecast and good management; and when killed, they should be well cleaned and cut up, and "salted away" under his management.

You will see the good husband looking after his matter-of-fact "grey goose the task, it would be out of place agricultural journal, to describe oughly scoured and tight to hold the brine—the meat house will be all secure and of the proper construction, and the hickory wood, if to be had, ready for smoking it. Then his garden will be to him an object of particular attention; without going, unless he can well afford it, to any extraordinary expense for greenhouses, and hot be with the brine—the meat house will be all secure and of the proper construction, and the hickory wood, if to be had, ready for smoking it. Then his garden will be to him an object of particular attention; without going, unless he can well afford it, to any extraordinary expense for greenhouses, and hot be with at least half a dozen kinds of palatable, wholesome and easily raised vegetables, as cabbages, potatoes, beets, peas, heans and origins. with at least half a dozen kinds of palatable, of whom had come from far distant anxious witnesses of this most inserious witnesses, beets, peas, beans and onions, but and convenient of all the vegetables, as cabbages, beets, peas, beans and onions, but and convenient of all the vegetables, as cabbages, beets, peas, beans and onions, but and convenient of all the vegetables, as cabbages, beets, peas, beans and onions, out and convenient of all the wegetables, as cabbages, beets, peas, beans and onions, out and the most use of with all the most user. It all the most user with all the most user. It all the vegetables, as cabbages, potatoes, beets, peas, beans and onions, out and onvenient of all the most user. It all the vegetables, as cabbages, potatoes, beets, peas, beans and onions, out and onvenient of all the most user. It all the vegetables, by Dr. Johnson; for, though one may iterally that every blast shakes spices was, and every month drops its fruits gounds, yet, with so many lively and our going all our going spirally one will be spectable and safe conveyance for going abroad, either for occasional interchange of visits, with goned, yet, with so many lively and our pring and scandal-bearing) neighbors.

rup leather; while the bridle, though it have neither throat latch nor curb, would do well enough, except that it has no reins—and all because this sort of late rising husband, without system or forecast, has appropriated no particular least the sort of the system of forecast, has appropriated no particular least the system of forecast, has appropriated no particular least the system of forecast, has appropriated no particular least the system of lar place or person to keep or take care of such things. Thus have I pointed out a few of the easy, obvious, every day signs and duties of a good husband, such as "he who runs may read;" but let the gentleman not suppose that I have done with him yet.—From this sketch of his common place of light investigations, let us turn to the common-place obligations, let us turn to the morals of the picture!

Let no man embark on the voyage of matri-mony under the idea that the sea is to be forever calm—the sky always serene. Let poets write or lovers swear what they may, we have not found women, more than men, in the shape of angels to rule over us, but if the husband be not a man of overweening selfishness and dogged ill-temper, he will look on the faults and imperfections of a good wife, as accidental blemishes, that sometimes appear on the surface of the most beauteous stately tree, which time will obliterbeauteous stately tree, which time will obliter-bride; and the unreasonableness her to make a good housewife, as our paper of a late date, if her aim a keep all things in order are not all sustained by him.

beauteous stately tree, which time will obliter ate or soft appliances remove, without recourse to knife or cautery; and, sir, to a man of generous here all things in order are not all sustained by him. ing down thereof."

so flattering to a just and honorable pride, as when he sees the mind and character of her who is the object of his sworn affections, growing stronger and more perfect under his own care and watchfulness! until from being always be-loved she grows at last to be an idol of his own creation, so perfect that it were scarcely a sin to

worship it.

Having now, Mr. Editor, adverted to some of the plain obligations belonging to, and out door arrangements necessary to be made by, the master of the honse in every good system of in-doors economy, and having recommended in all his department that spirit of benevolence and liberality which will incline him to bear with those irregularities of tempor companies betrayed by the best larities of temper sometimes betraved by the best of wives, as occasional breezes are seen to dis-turb the surface of the smoothest lake; the impatient gentleman, reader, may think I might here conclude, but even these are not all the signs of a good husband, on which we have to

fy any innocent peculiarity of his wife's disposipeculiar tastes and propensities! If so, and his object is to have all the talking to himself, while she can barely say "check,"—let him go for such an automaton-wife, to that Prince of Conurors—old Maalzel himself! Some wretched miserly husbands there are who, neglecting esband, I do not refer to his outward
The fashion and texture of these
approperation. Only let him keep his
his beard close, and his person and
mediate contact therewith always
the fashion and texture of these
approperation. Only let him keep his
his beard close, and his person and
mediate contact therewith always
the present the fashion and the set of the second to the second the second to the second the breeds disgust in every walk of life, and those considerate and graceful civilities and little complaisances which are most felt than seen—say in handing her a chair, or a glass of water, in adjusting her stirrup when she rides, in reading to amuse her at her knitting, in making her pens or turning over her music—above all, the good husband will never forget, that if "time which steals our years away," steals away all those charms which he was wont to admire and praise, there is the stronger obligation of honor and humanity to make up to her for the loss of these, by increased kindness and assiduity. What though time may have scattered the roses that once bloomed on her cheek—what though care and sickness may have dimmed the lustre of her eye, and broken the spirit that once bore her plaisances which are most felt than seen-say

eye, and broken the spirit that once bore her full of grace and beauty through the mazy dance —is that the time that a good husband will relax in his devotions and show signs of neglect to her whom he has vowed to cherish in sickness and in health! No! No! No! Then it is that his heart will more and more faithfully echo the sentiment of the poet in his beautiful comparison of true love to the sun-flower:

" It is not while beauty and youth are thine own.

"And thy cheeks unprofan'd by a tear,
"That the fervor and faith of a soul can be known "To which time will but make thee more dear

Oh! the heart that has truly lov'd never forgets, " But as truly loves on to the close;

"As the sun-flower turns on her god when he sets,
"The same look which she turn'd when he rose And now, Mr. Editor, lest some of your young readers may be of opinion that my criterious of "good husband" are too severe, and thence conclude that it is better to try the chances of colibs cy than to attempt to come up to my standard, let me submit the reflections of a wise man on the with a good lock on it, and a woman to attend to the fowls, with abundance of food and water convenient; and so with every other comfort or luxury, the good husband will see that all arrangements are made which depend on him.—

They dream away their time without foundness, and are driven to rid themselves of the day, for which they have he childish amusements or vicious depends on the condition of him. no use, by ch'dlish amusements or vicious de-lights. They act as being under the constant sense of some known inferiority, that fills their minds with rancour, and their tongues with cer-sure. They are perverse at home and maleu-lent abroad; and as the outlaws of human nature, make it their business and their pleasure to disturb that society which debars them from its privileges. To live without feeling or exciting sympathy, to be fortunate without adding to the felicity of others, or afflicted without tasting the balm of pity, is a state more gloomy than solitude; it is not retreat, but exclusion from mankind. Marriage has many pains, but celiba-

PLAN TO REMOVE STUMPS .- The following simple and efficient plan to remove stumps is cop-ied from the Western Farmer and Gardener for the present month. To any farmer who is annoyed with these incumbrances (and most of the farmers in this region have them in abundance)

There is scarce a stump or a bush to be seen on my farm, except some very handsome shade-trees purposely left for sheltering in the heat of

The removal of these stumps has been accomplished by a very simple and economical process, which I will attempt to describe, in the hope that it may be benefic at to those who have the r lands encumbered with trees and stumps. Procure a dry-elm lever, about twenty feet long, and six to eight inches in diameter, a good stout log chain, with two yokes of oxen; this is all the machinery that is necessary. The mode of operation is thus:
—wrap the log chain around the stump a little above the ground, and make what is called a loghitch; lay the lever horizontally on the ground, the large end next to the chain and against the stump; make the other end of the chain fast to this end of the lever, crawing the lever tight against the stump; the cattle are hitched to the encumbered with trees and stumps. Procure a against the stump; the cattle are hitched to the small end of the lever, and driven around the stump in a circle, of which the lever is the radius.

One revolution of the oxen around the stump will generally twist out the largest of them; but should not the power thus applied be sufficient to move the stump, the side roots may be uncovered and cut partly off; after this is done, the stump will be easily removed. You will find this plan much preferable to any "patent stump extractor" that you may have seen puffed in the papers.

ADVERTISING.—Here's a good idea on the subject of advertising:—" If a dealer has any article of which he wishes to make a quick return, and consequently is willing to sell at a small profit, he is sure to advertise it; but if he means to he is sure to advertise it; but it he means to make a large profit out of his customers he is gen-erally sly about it. Men and women who have their eye teeth cut, will never deal at a store where they do not advertise." Remember that.

Mr. Stultz, the celebrated London tailor, has contributed the sum of £5560, together with a large plot of ground, for the erection of a comfortable and permanent building for thirty-three pensioners (with their wives) of the institution "for the country to that part of the country."

Quebec, 2nd October, 1841. the relief of aged and decayed jonrneymen tai-

Religious Belief.—I envy no quality of the mind or intellect in others; be it genius, power, wit or fancy; but if I could choose what would be most delightful, and I believe most useful to be most delightful, and I believe most useful to me I should prefer a firm religious belief to any other blessing; for it makes life a discipline of goodness; creates new hopes when all earthly hopes vanish; and throws over the decay, the destruction of existence, the most gorgeous of all lights; awakens life even in death, and from destruction and decay calls up beauty and divini-ty; makes an instrument of torture and shame the ladder of ascent to paradise; and, far above all combinations of eartily hopes, calls up the most delightful visions of palms and amaranths, the gardens of the blest, the security of everlasting joys, where the sensualist and the sceptic view only gloom, decay, annihilation, and despair.

[Sir Humphrey Davy.]

From the Quebec Gazette. CANADA.

BYTOWN. AND THE OTTAWA. BYTOWN AND THE OTTAWA.

Circumstances connected with the late election for Bytown have thrown some degree of ridicule on this rising town, which neither the place nor its inhabitants deserve. Bytown is not a bye place although of but recent growth. It is equally remarkable for its position and its progress. It might be called Hightown. It stands on an eminence, on the south side of the Ottawa, and commands a view of some of the most beautiful scenery in nature; the broad expanse of the Ottawa, above the town to the foot of the Chaudiere falls, the falls themselves, the of the Chaudiere falls, the falls themselves, the of the Chaudiere falls, the falls themselves, the islands which divide them, the distant western ccurse of the river, beyond the falls, the mountain chain extending to the east, the rich level country at the confluence of the Gatineau, thriving settlements, village spires, and the broad and winding course of the river descending towards the St. Lawrence; all these strike the eye from the heights and are worthy of admira-

The site of the town is on a limestone rock rising from 100 to 150 feet above the level of the Ottawa, the highest part, to the west, forming a precipitous cape, jutting out into the stream; the centre of the promontory is cut down to admit to the eight locks forming the entrance of the Rideaux Canal, the navigation of which westward starts from a Basin excavated to the south of the town and is carried by a deep cut and embarkment along an eminence, till it reaches the river of the Rideaux; or certain falls, which pour into the Ottawa, about a mile below, over a perpendicular bank, apparently an hundred feet in height, having the appearance of two white curtains at a considerable distance

the centre of the eminence along the excavation made in the bank for the canal locks. Steamboats and barges are frequently found in the harbour, which, though small, seems to be deep and safe. These steamboats go down, however, only to the head of the Grenville Canal, distant 64 miles, and when the waters are not low, other steamboats take up the passengers at Carillon after they have gone twelve miles in store. after they have gone twelve miles in stage coaches, and proceed to Lachine, distant about 35 miles, or 120 miles in all, from Bytown to

Other steamboats above the Chaudiere falls proceed up as far as the head of Lac des Chats, a distance of fifty or sixty miles, and the settle-ments now extend to about 150 miles above Bytown, and it is expected a steamer will be in operation above the *Chats* to the last mentioned distance next season.

The settlers on the Ottawa are mostly old country people. At the Gatineau, opposite By-town, there is a settlement of French Canadiaus and a Catholic Church. The lumber business is the chief trade of the river, and there are large establishments for getting out and rafting timber, and for supplying the people with impor-

Proceeding down the river from Bytown, the scenery loses nothing of its beauty and is probably not surpassed by any thing in America. The settlements on the banks of the river, are, however, thinly scattered, which is partly owing to the lowness of the land near the river and the great rise of the waters of the Ottawa, which, at certain seasons, amounts to from 12 to 15 feet perpendicular. But from the river on the north bank the land is high, rising in some places to mountains, which are the south western termination of the ridges which extend from Quebec, at a less or greater distance on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, but so as to be visible, generally from the river.

At the Seigniory of the Petite Nation, above the Long Sault, there is a French Canadian settlement, which was founded by the late Mr. Papineau, about 30 years ago, and where he resided for some time on the Isle Roussin. There the two shipsing of a house rested by him in a residual set. the two chimnies of a house erected by him are still standing. There is a respectable looking Church and *Presbytere*, back some distance from the river, numerous and apparently comfortable dwellings and extensive clearings. The seig-niory still belongs to the son of the founder, the late Speaker of the House of Assembly of Low-er Canada, and one of his brothers resides on & manages the property. Further down there are no thick settlements, excepting at Carillon, till you reach the seigniory of Argenteuil, on which pulous settlements extend along the Riviere

Altogether the banks of the Ottawa offer a healthy and promising field for improvement, and with fair play and the increase of a moral and industrious population, cannot fail to form one of the most valuable and agreeable parts of Ca-

Bytown, Oct. 14th .- Among our selections our first page will be found some remarks entitled "Bytown and the Ottawa," from the Old Quebec Gazette.—We believe the writer passed by this route on his return from his Legislative du-ties at Kingston, and being his first visit, as we bles at Kingston, and being his first visit, as we have heard, we look upon his opinions as valuable, from the well know talents of their author, and another proof, if any more was wanted, of the favourable impression Bytown and its noble river makes upon the mind of strangers. There are some trivial errors into which the writer has fallen. He dates the origin of Bytown from the year 1825; it was not till the beginning of October, 1826, that the first tree was cut where Bytown now stands; previous to that date all was a forest. He has also far underrated the population. Bytown contains within its limits nearly 4,000 souls, and is yearly increasing in a ratio beyond any other town in Canada. These little inaccuracies are, however, of minor consequence when weighed against the testimony in favour of the place of one who has heretofore en inclined to view Bytown and all connected with it, in rather a disparaging light.-[Gazette

business of the Assembly.—We have received an official statement of the business of the House of Assembly during its late session, which has been made out and printed for the use of the members pursuant to instructions. Our principal object in referring to this docu-ment at present is to express our very great surprise at finding it stated therein that an ap-propriation was made in the Public Improve-ments Bill of £1,844,091 5s. 2½d, currency. If this be really the case a most extraordinary blunder must have been committed. A state-ment of the items voted in the Improvement Bill will be found in another column and it will be observed that the sums are all set down as sterling. Now we can state most positively that the estimates from the Board of Works were in Halifax currency, and the calculat made by the Finance Committee were based on their knowledge of that fact. It is indeed ab-surd to suppose that any one making out esti-mates for work to be performed in this Province would calculate in sterling. The message from his Excellency the Governor General is quite clear on the subject. It says:

"The total cost of these works thus enume rated would involve an expenditure of about £1,470,000 provincial sterling, to be spread over a period of five years necessary for their completion."

The works alluded to are estimated in Mr. Killaly's report at £1,630,182, and it will be found that this is just about the amount of £1,470,000 sterling at par. Mr. Attorney General Draper stated in the House most distinctly that the "£1,470,000 sterling," was applied only to classes 1 & 2, the estimates for which are stated as above. It is clear then, that the £1,659,682 which was yoted, was currency not sterling, and if it has been altered in the Bill, a gross blunder has been committed by which an appropriation

down, the whole without inclosure and the ground gradually descending towards the south, till it meets the primeval forest. This ground would be a place of strength, but there are neither fortifications nor soldiers.

The population is stated at 1,500 or 2,000; there are two good streets, some handsome houses and shops or "stores," and a good Hotel kept by Mr. Doran, formerly of Quebec. The road to the river and steamboat wharves is near the centre of the eminence along the excavation

From the Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 5. LATER FROM CHINA.

RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES-BOMBARD-MENT OF CANTON-RUMORED SUB-MISSION OF THE CHINESE, &c. &c.

On Saturday the ship Narragansett arrived from Macao, having sailed on the 1st of June, and bringing advices from Canton to the 27th of May. We have Macao papers only to the 26th. We are therefore indebted mainly for the news to the morning papers, some of which have let-ters from Macao as late as the morning of June

The last advices we had, coming down to the 20th of June, were that an immediate renewal of hostilities w.s expected. This expectation was realized, it will be seen, on the very next day, the attack being commenced by the Celes-

MACAO, 29th May, 1841.

We stated last week that every thing at Cantan bore so warlike an aspect that we should probably have to report the commencement of hostilities in this day's issue. We shall relate seriatim the occurrences at Canton, since Friday the 21st, premising that up to the moment of our writing this, no later accounts than of the 25th have been received from Canton and of the 26th from Whampoa, but it is probable that we shall have to add later intelligence before

our paper goes to press.

On the 21st Captain Elliott issued a circular, advising all foreigners to retire from Canton immediately.

On the same day all foreignors left Canton, &

On the same day all foreignors left Canton, & went to Whampoa, or retired on board boats in the river, with the exception of Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Morss, two American merchants. Immediately on the factories being thus abandoned the mob broke in, and were with great difficulty driven back by the soldiery, who wanted no shares in the plunder.—The above named gentlemen were in great danger of violence from the mob and soldiers, but Mr. Morss succeeded, by the assistance of a mandarin, in escaping to by the assistance of a mandarin, in escaping to the river, and into a boat, in which he reached Whampoa in safety, while Mr. Coolidge was, probably with a view to his protection, carried into the city. A boat from the American ship Morrison, which, with a crew of four, and three presenters. Mayber Miller and Guijer. passengers, Messrs. Taylor, Miller and Gutier-rez, left Canton for Whampoa on Friday, was, near the French folly, fired apon by the Chinese and trying to escape, by socking shelter on board a tea boat on the southern bank of the river, the a tea boat on the southern bank of the river, the passengers and crew were followed by the soldiers, who very severely maltreated them, wounding most of them, and then carried them prisoners to the authorities at Canton; the American vice-consul went to Canton to demand the release of his countrymen, and we suppose that it was in consequence of his remonstrance that they were set at liberty in front of the factories, exposed to insult from the mob. although they Harmony among the mixed population of which the settlements are composed, freedom and justice to all, which include a mutual and a strong detachment of troops and released them a strong detachment of troops and released them sending them to Whampoa. We are very sorry to say that Mr. Miller has been so very badly wounded that his life is despaired of; one of the crew is likewise missing, probably killed, and all the others are more or less wounded, and suffering from the privations they have since endured.
Mr. Coolidge has been liberated in the same

manner as the others. Even without this notice it had become but too palpable that the Chinese contemplated commencing hostilities propably on that very day in many of their packhouses and even on their roofs, guns had been planted; every street leadroots, guns had been planted; every street leading to the river's edge had become a masked battery; and pennons and flags were flying over every one of them; soldiers were seen every where, and even in the hong merchant's warehouses. The whole river side from French folly to the most northern end of Canton, presented one continued line of fortification, and a large number of guns were planted on Dutch and French follies. A new fort had been built at Shaming, and it was known that an immense number of fire rafts had been prepared in many

usual quiet. All the innumerable boats which are in peaceful times seen on the river, gaily lighted up, were no longer there, and the foreign factories were, with the exception of two, dark and silent. Soon after six, H. M. S. Modeste and Algerine moved from their anchorage in the Macao passage and anchored as close to the town as the water would permit, nor did this seem for the time to attract much attention. At a little past ten, however, a blaze of light in the a little past ten, however, a blaze of light in the direction of Fatee was observed, and was soon found to proceed from several fire rafts or junks floating down fast with the tide upon the schooners, which were in considerable danger, the tide still ebbing, and weighing anchor would have brought them nearer to the range of the guns from the company's garden and others which had by this time opened upon them, and kept up a smart fire, by which the cutter was hit twice & The two small vessels were therefore obliged

The two small vessels were therefore obliged to remain at anchor, exposed to firing from the battery at Shaming, the cutter returning the fire gallantly; and forcing by her fire six large cargo boats that bore down on her in the wake of the fireships, and probably filled with soldiers to board her, to sheer off, when the steamer Nemesis came down upon the fireships and towed them out of harm's way, opening at the same time a tremendous fire from her 2 thirty-two pounders. H. M. S. Modeste, Algerine and Pylades had meanwhile also opened their fire, and a brisk cannonade ensued, maintained chiefly against the new fort at Shaming were the guns bundred feet in height, having the appearance of two white curtains at a considerable distance from each other. It is at 5 miles from Bytown that the great embarkment called the Hog's Back has been erected, and the breaks in which have excited so much uneasiness in respect to the security of the nawigation.

The town, which only dates from 1825, is still inconsiderable. It is divided into two parts, called the Lower and Upper Town, the former to the west and the latter to the south, with an extensive military ground between them, with only one large stone buildings which have been overlooked, and we therefore incline to the belief that the mistake has been extensive military ground between them, with only one large stone buildings which have been burnt

In the morning early of the 22d the work of destruction at Shaming was recommenced by H. M. S. Modeste, Pylades and Algerine, and steamer Nemesis; the fort was after a heavy can-nonade silenced and destroyed, and eight very fine new brass guns found in it. Meanwhile a number of war-junks were seen issuing from a creek opposite Fatee, and the steamer Nemesis vent to meet them; but they retreated again to went to meet them; but they retreated again to the creek, and the steamer again gave her assis-tance at Shaming; which was no sooner percei-ved by the junks than they came out a second time. This time, however, the steamer was not content with merely driving them back, but fol-lowed them into the creek; what passed there was from the position of our informant hid from his view, but loud reports and immense volumes of white and block smoke rising into the air, at

his view, but loud reports and immense volumes of white and black smoke rising into the air at short intervals, but too plainly told that the work of destruction was actually going on.

In less than three hours upwards of forty war junks were set fire to and blown up. The return of the Nemesis from this successful expedition, followed by the Herald's and her own boats, is described as affording a sight in the highest degree cheering and yet conical at the same time. The stanner was covered all over highest degree cheering and yet comical at the same time. The steamer was covered all over with the flags and pendants captured from the junks; the boats' crews were all arrayed in handsome mandarin dresses and caps; and the crew of one boat, in order to be perfect in their new costume, had each man of them a tail dang-ling from under their caps, which we hope were

lng from under their caps, which we hope were
the spoils from living Chinese, who saved their
livos by leaving their tails behind.

The loss of life in this exploit is said not to be
very great, the Chinese having had ample time
to save themselves by flight before the vessel
blew up. We are sorry to have to record one
casualty on -board the steamer; her gallant
commander, Captain Hall, was severely wounded in the hand, by the hursting of a rocket. ed in the hand, by the bursting of a rocket.—
During the action at Shaming, the rigging and spars of the Modeste were a good deal cut up, and three men wounded. We have not heard of any casualties on board the other two ships.—
After the destruction of the Shaming fort the ships of war regired to their anchorage in the ships of war retired to their anchorage in the Macao passage, waiting for the squadron and

forces on their way up the viver,
On the 23rd the whole of the forces, naval as
well as military, had by the Macao passage arrived to within four or five miles of Canton, and
even H. M. ship Blenheim had been able, in spite even H. M. ship Blenheim had been able, in spite of her great draught of water, to proceed thus far. A great many Chinese chopboats were seized at Whampoa by the British, and they afforded excellent conveyance for the troops. On the 24th H. M. 26th regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Mountain, took possession again of the foreign factories, and were just in time to save the greater part of them from destruction, driving from thence a body of soldiers and thieves that had been carrying away whatever they could. They were too late, however, to save the Greek, Dutch and British hongs; these have been completely sacked: every thing, these have been completely sacked: every thing, even to the window-frames, has been carried a way, and a large quantity of valuable merchandize, chiefly woollens, which were stored in the Company's godowns, have become a prey to the

On the 25th the Cameronians were still in possession of the factories, and the other troops consisting of the 19th Royal Irish, H. M. 49th, the Madras, 37th N. I., altogether 1700 men and 500 marines, had, after some sharp fighting, taken possession of the heights to the North of Canton, and driven all the Tartar troops into the city, which was being bombarded from the ships with round shot, shells and rockets. On the 26th, a general attack, it is said, was contemplaon board an English ship of war. Without the means of getting away from Canton, the poor fellows had no other means of safety but to seek for shelter in the Consoo-house, where they were shut up and remained for several days, without food, apparently forgotten, until, on the 24th, Captain Elliott, who, we suppose, must have been informed of their position, went with a strong detachymat of troops and released them. session of the English. We hear that on the 25th, early in the morning, Howqua and the Kwankchowfoo had an interview with one of the naval commanders, offering to negotiate for the saving of the city; that they offered five millions saving of the city; that they offered five millions to be paid within three months, and all damage done to or suffered by the British during the attack on the city to be made good; that they farther offer to withdraw all troops from Canton, and ask for 40 days to effect it in. These offers, if made, have it appears been refused.

The number of fire rafts prepared by the Chinese must have been enormous; they have been seen on all parts of the river between Canton and the Bogue; some were sent down on the

and the Bogue; some were sent down on the Wellesley, anchored off the Bogue, from Chuenpee; others at Second Bar upon the Futtay Salam, ashore there, and the Scaleby Castle, and the naval senior commander has, we hear, issued a notice to the Chinese that any village from which a fige raft shall be seen to come or the which a fire raft shall be seen to come, or the which a fire rait shall be seen to come, or the village nearest to the spot whence the fire raft shall have been sent, is to be destroyed, so as not to leave one stone upon the other. In pros-ecution of this threat the Sulphur and Alligator number of fire rafts had been prepared in many creeks in different parts of the river.

Owing to its being nearly calm and to a strong ebb tide, the schooner Aurora, with several British merchants on board, and H. M. cutter Louisa, remained archored right opposite the factories, and it was observed that the suburbs of Canton presented an appearance of more than usual quiet. All the innumerable boats which are in peaceful times, seen on the river, gaily care. ers, he now intends to drive them and their troops out of Canton, and warns the peaceful in-habitants to leave the town without delay, in order not to be made to suffer for the faults he mandarins.

We omitted to state in the forego We omitted to state in the foregoing account of the hostilities at Canton that #1. M. B. Algerine, after the forces had arrived at Canton, was placed opposite the Dutch folly, which the Chianese had strongly fortified, and from whence a fire was soon opened upon the vessel, which was returned with interest; the Chinese however, defended the place with great determination, but it was at last carried. We regret however, to learn that the loss in killed and wounded of the Algerine has been very severe, particularly among the boat parties that were sent to carry the fort and several other masked batteries; a the fort and several other masked batteries; a lieutenant of the ship, whose name we did not learn, had, it is reported, his leg carried off by a cannon shot. The guns found in the fort were very handsome brass pieces, quite new, and of superior workmanship.

FIRE RAFTS.—A very serious accident occur Fire Raffs.—A very serious accident occurred a few days since to a boat's crew of the
Scaleby Castle. Two fire-rafts or rather fire
junks chained together were seen drifting upon
the Scaleby Castle, then near second bar, when
to avoid the danger threatened from them the
cutter manned with upwards of 20 hands was
sent to tow them out of the way, a service which
was happily effected, both the junks being towed
ashore and left in the mud. One of them soon
burnt out, but the other, filled with combustibles, was not on fire; it was thought prudent in bles, was not on fire; it was thought prudent in order to avoid her doing any future damage should she get afloat again with the flood tide, to set her on fire also, and the cutter accordingly returned to effect this.

The vessel was found to be filled with com-bustibles of all descriptions, particularly pow-

COPYRIGHT OF PHOTOGRAPH RESERVED TO PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE, APPLY TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES, OTTAWA.