NEWS BY THE COLUMBIA.

From the London Times, June 3.

MOST IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM CHINA.

CAPTURE OF THE BOGUE FORTS AND THE CITY OF CANTON BY THE BRITISH.

Our express from China and India brings most important intelligence. The last dates are, from Macao the 1st of April, Singapore the 10th, and Calcutta the 22d; Bombay the 1st of May, and Alexandria the 22d.

The negotiations between the British and Chinese Commissioners had been broken off a few days after the date of the last despatch (February 13), and hostilities had recommenced which ended in the capture of all the Bogue Forts (30 in number, mounting 800 guns), the destruction of all the defences and batteries up to the walls of Canton, "taking, sinking, burning or dispersing the enemy's flotilla," in the words of Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, who conducted the operations, and on the 18th of March "hoisted the Union Jack on the walls of the British factory."

This intelligence was contained in two despatches from Macao to Calcutta, the first by the Waterwitch on the 28th of February, containing the explanation of these extraordinary and eventful proceedings. Keshen, the Imperial Commissioner, had delayed the execution of the treaty concluded with Captain Elliott, to obtain the Emperor's confirmation. Instead of approving, the Emperor has rejected the treaty, and issued four edicts breathing scorn and defiance of the English, delivering Keshen over to the Board of Punishment (though without depriving him of his command), divesting the Admiral Kwan Teenpie of his button, sending flying orders for the march of 8000 of his best troops to defend Canton, "to subdue and recover the places on the coast," "to exterminate and drive out the English," for it is absolutely necessary that the rebellious foreigners must give up their heads, which, with the prisoners, are to be sent to Pekin in cages to undergo the last penalty of the law." The fourth edict clearly betrays the deceptive policy pursued by the Chinese: viz. to-day, the 11th of February, Keshen has reported that the English foreigners have usurped possession of the batteries, and it is difficult to defend and keep the province. He further reports in a supplementary document, in which he with intense earnestness begs that favour may be bestowed on the English, &c. "On looking at the report, I am altogether filled with indignation and grief. The said great Minister, became of the importance of the city of Canton and its granaries of rice, and also because the inhabitants are extremely numerous, because apprehensive that commotions would ensue, has made this a cause for temporary expedients, and deceptively acceded to the requests (of the English), and for the present they have not been surrounded or exterminated." This Imperial Edict continues—"Hasten, then, your consultations and schemes, attack and exterminate," &c.

Before these hostile edicts had appeared, Captain Elliott, confiding in the good faith of Keshen, had sent orders to General Burrell to restore the Island of Chusan to the Chinese, and to return with the Bengal Volunteers to Calcutta. This order had been promptly obeyed. Chusan was evacuated on the 25th of February. Three vessels with the volunteers on board had reached Singapore on the 16th of March, but it was expected they would be ordered back to Macao. The others had fortunately put into Hong-Kong for water, and were detained there. Of the 1,700 European troops belonging to the 26th and 49th regiments, which landed at Chusan in high health in July last, 190 only were left fit for duty. The British imprisoned by the Chinese at Ningpo had been liberated upon the evacuation of Chusan. An arrangement had been made by the friends of Colonel Anstruther to facilitate his escape, but he refused to avail himself of it, as he might thereby have exposed his friends in captivity to greater hardships. Captain Elliott, in pursuance of an arrangement with Keshen, sent on the 14th of February the iron steamer Nemesis up the river with a draught of a treaty respecting the "details which remained matter for negotiation," under orders to wait till the 18th. The Nemesis found the channel obstructed by barriers, large batteries erecting on shore and on the central island, and herself fired on by the Bogue forts while yet two leagues off. She therefore returned at once to Macao, where Captain Elliott, at length comprehending Keshen's duplicity, and the Emperor's inveterate hostility, prepared to recommence hostilities. He set sail on the 20th of February up the river, on the 24th Commodore Bremer attacked and destroyed the mud works, disabling 80 guns they mounted; and on the 25th and 26th he attacked and captured three adjoining Bogue forts without losing a single man, killing about 260 Chinese, and taking 1,300 prisoners, who were subsequently liberated at the opposite side of the river. The whole British force was on the 28th of February proceeding to attack Canton, at which date the Waterwitch was despatched from Macao express with the news to Calcutta. Vessels had also been sent to stop the passing transports from Chusan, and recall those arrived at Singapore. The supreme Government of India was making every exertion to send more troops to China. The above intelligence was despatched from Calcutta by express overland to Bombay, but only arrived three hours after the departure of the steamer for Suez on the 1st of April. It was therefore necessarily detained at Bombay till the 27th of April, when the steamer sailed for Suez with Sir James Carnac. The primary error and cause of delay in the transmission of this and the previous Chinese despatches is attributed to the opinion expressed by Captain Elliott, when, on the 27th of January, he despatched the Enterprise steamer to Calcutta, "that she might stop there, as all was settled in China!" He had at the same time ordered his family to join him, in the conviction that he had re-established peace.

By the arrival of the Queen steamer at Calcutta, on the 20th of April, with Commodore Bremer himself on board, we learn the continued successful result of the operations of the British squadron while re-sending the Canton river subsequent to the 28th of February, capturing forts, destroying barriers, and blowing up junks, till the final success at Canton on the 18th of March. The reports of Commodore Bremer to Lord Auckland contain ample details of the daily and almost hourly operations of the British squadron. The casualties on its side are stated to be inconsiderable; 25 men and 1 lieutenant killed, and 26 men wounded. All the factories at Canton were occupied by the British troops. Captain Elliott had, on the 20th of March, issued a "circular to Her Majesty's subjects," announcing that a suspension of hostilities had been agreed on between the Imperial Commissioner Yang and himself, "that the trade of the port of Canton is open, and that British and other foreign merchants who may see fit to proceed there for the purpose of lawful commerce shall be duly protected. No bond will be required by the provincial Governor, but there will be no objection on the part of the British authorities to the like liabilities for the introduction of prohibited merchandise, or for smuggling, duly provided which which would follow such offences in England, detention of person, or penal consequences of all kinds excepted." The circular winds up thus:—"Notice is hereby given, that British and foreign merchant vessels have permission to proceed to Whampoa; all consequences arising from the possible and sudden resumption of hostilities of course remaining at the risk of the parties."

Subsequently another violent proclamation had been issued by the Emperor. The notices posted by the Canton authorities on the walls to announce the re-opening of trade had been torn down, all communication with the English ordered to be cut off, and Keshen had been been sent a prisoner to Pekin by order of the Emperor.

BOMBAY, April 21.

It appears that Keshen, the Imperial Commissioner, though apparently invested with full powers to treat with us, delayed the execution of the treaty which he had concluded with Captain Elliott, till he could obtain the Emperor's confirmation of it. The Imperial Cabinet, imperfectly acquainted with the emergency of circumstances, has rejected the treaty and determined on war. Four Imperial edicts have been received, breathing hostility and defiance to the English, ordering that since "the rebellious disposition of the foreigners had thus become manifest, nothing is left but to exterminate them." Instead of yielding an inch, by paying down the price of the opium, or granting them a landing place, the Emperor describes the English "as having rebelled against Heaven and opposed reason." "They are," says he "like dogs and sheep in their disposition. It is difficult for Heaven and earth any longer to bear with the English, and both gods and men are indignant at their conduct." "I have heard," says the Emperor, "that for months past they have debauched men's wives and daughters, made captives, carried away property, built forts, opened water courses, and set up a counterfeit public officer, who issues proclamations, ordering the people to pay the duties. In sleeping or eating I find no quiet."

The blood of the Tartar ruler is excited by their enormities. Keshen is ordered to be delivered over to the Board of Punishment; still, however, retaining his command; and the Admiral Kwan, though descended from the god of war, is to lose his button. Troops have been ordered to proceed with all speed to Canton. Flying orders have been sent to the provinces of Houan, Szechen and Kwei-Chow, to proceed immediately to Canton; also flying despatches to Kean-See, to forward 2000 troops already stationed at Kau-Chow to Canton; and it is calculated that in the second moon of the year all the troops in succession may arrive at Canton." Keshen is ordered to exhort and stimulate the soldiers to advance with valorous daring, and to be the foremost in battle, for it is absolutely necessary "that the rebellious foreigners must give up their heads, which and the prisoners, are to be sent to Pekin in cages to undergo the last penalty of the law." The fate of Anstruther and his unfortunate companions appears to be sealed.

Captain Elliott, finding that the negotiations had thus been broken off, seems to have roused himself from his lethargy.

On the 25th the Bogue forts wete attacked, and taken without the loss of a single man killed or wounded on our side. The casualties amongst the Chinese, though not ascertained, are believed to have been great. A thousand prisoners were taken, who were immediately liberated.

According to the last accounts which reached to the 1st March, Captain Elliott intended immediately to proceed to Canton, and, it is said that Keshen had invited the foreign Consuls to mediate between him and the English. Thus fell to the ground all the flaming assurances of Captain Elliott that the negotiations were proceeding most auspiciously. Thus are annihilated, at one blow, all the flattering promises held out by the ministerial organs at home of a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of all differences.

Of all the wars in which we have been engaged in the East, this is likely to be the most troublesome.

The circumstances which have transpired cannot therefore fail to produce a radical change throughout the whole empire—that the Emperor quietly acceded to the treaty, which after all, was far more disgraceful to us than to him. The lofty pretensions of the Tartar dynasty, and the exclusiveness of the Cabinet, might have appeared in the eyes of his subjects to be still inviolate. But the feeling of hostility which he has manifested will necessarily force us to more extended operations. We must make up our minds either to quit China and its trade altogether, or force the Emperor into concessions at the cannon's mouth.

The *Bombay Gazette* concludes by severely condemning the government at home for its want of foresight and bad management of the Chinese question. It is of opinion that nothing effective can be done in the campaign which is about to open.

Letters from Singapore, of the 10th March, received by the ships John Adams and David Malcolm, state that, on the 25th of February, the Island of Chusan was given up to the Chinese. These ships bring to Calcutta the Bengal volunteers, Captain Elliott, in his wisdom, having ordered their return when he was flattering himself that Keshen was behaving honestly. The other transport with the European troops on board went fortunately to Hong Kong, where they will be required; whether the volunteers are to go or to return to Macao was not yet decided.

Chinese goods have risen considerably in price, and junk teas are up from 6½ Spanish dollars to 8½ and 9.

An American gentleman, lately from Canton, tells us that the city is doomed to the flames if we spare it. He says there are 200,000 Chinese starving in the neighbourhood for want of employment, who are as ready to sack the place as our sailors are.

The Queen steamer, with Commodore Sir James Gordon Bremer, arrived at Calcutta from Macao on the 22d April. His Excellency is said to have come to India for the purpose of consulting the Governor General and obtaining reinforcements. The British Troops have possession of the factory at Canton, but it would appear there is a provisional Chinese Government in the City. Official accounts may be expected in a few hours. The *Calcutta Courier* states that the forcing the passage between the Bogue and Canton was gallantly effected. The Chinese lost four hundred men. The British had only six wounded.

We have been favoured with private letters from Singapore to the 10th ult., Macao to the 28th, and Canton to the 20th March. From these we learn that Canton was almost deserted. The Hong Merchants remained on the spot, but said that the people were afraid to trade whilst the men of war remained by the river. The Chinese at Canton now believe that no traffic of importance can be carried on until the whole question is definitely settled.

No despatches had been received in Canton since the Emperor's reply to the announcement of the capture of the Bogue forts. The imperial chop breathed nothing but vengeance and defiance to the English. This induced the Commodore to start immediately for Calcutta. He at the same time ordered Her Majesty's troop ship Jupiter to proceed to Cannamore for the 94th regiment. A report was prevalent among the Chinese that the Emperor's nephew had arrived in Canton, and ordered all the chops about the opening of the trade to be cancelled.

Three Englishmen, two of them officers of the Blenheim, were carried of from a passage boat near Macao on the 26th March, and have not since been heard of. It is supposed they were captured by order of the mandarins.

The Commodore's principal object in coming to Calcutta is said to be the expediting the despatch of reinforcements, his Excellency being of opinion that matters cannot be satisfactorily arranged without another visit to the Gulph of Pee-chee-lee, (near Pekin,) thereby "bearding the lion in his den."

Proclamations of the Chief Superintendent.—In the first proclamation dated 6th March, 1841, Capt. Elliot says—

PEOPLE OF CANTON.

"Your city is spared, because the Gracious Sovereign of Great Britain has commanded the High English Officer to remember, that the good and peaceful people must be tenderly considered.

But if the High Officers of the Celestial Court offer the least obstruction to the British forces in their present station, then it will become necessary to answer force by force, and the city may suffer terrible injury."

In another, dated the 20th March, he says—

"A suspension of hostilities at Canton and in this province has been this day agreed upon between the Imperial Commissioner Yang and the undersigned.

"It has further been publicly proclaimed to the people under the seals of the Commissioner and the acting Governor of the Province, that the trade of the Port of Canton is open, and that British and Foreign merchants who may see fit to proceed there for the purpose of lawful commerce, shall be duly protected."

These are the most important facts in the proclamations of Captain Elliot.

The *Bengal Hurkaru* says, "We have heard upon good authority that the Bengal Volunteers, who had been detained at Singapore, have declared their unwillingness to return to China, and threatened a general mutiny if an attempt were made to compel them."

The 55th European Regiment had been embarked at Calcutta as a reinforcement for the troops at Canton. The island of Hong Kong had been evacuated by orders of Captain Elliott, on his discovery that Keshen's treaty was merely a deception.

The Auckland steamer left Bombay on the 27th April, with Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart., and family on board, *en route* for Egypt and England. Sir James has resigned the governorship of that presidency on account of his health, being threatened with paralysis. His departure had elicited feelings of regret and sympathy among the natives of Bombay, and a subscription of 36,000 rupees had already been made for the purpose of presenting him with a piece of plate—of having a scholarship established in his name in the medical college—and of having his bust taken after his arrival in London. He landed with his lady and family at Suez on the 15th May, and proceeded thence by Cairo to Alexandria, where they arrived on the 21st ult., and set sail in the Oriental on the 22d. Captain Harris, of the Engineers, also sailed in the Auckland steamer from Bombay, and was landed at Aden, to proceed on a mission into Abyssinia.

The Punjaub continued in a very disturbed state. The murder of Colonel Montoro, Captain Fowkes, and Paymaster Ford, by their own Sheik troops, near Peshawar, has been confirmed.

The Bombay Army is marching towards Quetta and Candahar. Major Todd had arrived safely at Gorisk. Generals Brooks and Nott, each at the head of 6,000 men, were waiting for further orders. The rumoured advance of the Persians on Herat is now found to be somewhat premature. All was quiet in Nepaul and Scinde.

Calcutta and Cuttack had been suffering severely from Cholera; the deaths were for some days up to the 9th of April, 50 in the former city alone, not counting its populous suburbs. The Rev. Mr. Backhouse, chaplain at Agra, had been carried off by it. The 32d Regiment of Native Infantry was attacked by it on the 8th of March, between Dacca and Dinapore, and 100 sepoys, about an equal number of boatmen and followers carried off in 11 days.

LIVERPOOL, June 3, 1840.

The greatest excitement has prevailed here throughout the day in consequence of the arrival at this port of the Fortitude, Capt. Arbuthnot, from Buenos Ayres, who reports that, when in lat. 47 north, long. 24 30 west, on the 25th of May, at five o'clock a. m. saw a very large steamer steering to the north east, and making but slow progress. She was without a funnel,—with crippled fore mast, large paddle-boxes painted dark colour had a large square topsail set upon the main-topmast, a topgallant-sail on the fore-top-mast, with fore and aft sails. Captain Arbuthnot seems positive that the vessel seen by him was the President steamer; she was about ten miles distant at the time. The prevaling opinion here is that the vessel seen was the President. There are, however, others who conclude that it was the Britannia steamer from Boston, now some days over due.—[The Britannia did not leave Halifax till the 29th of May.]

LONDON, June 2.

The settlement of the risks upon the President entered into at Lloyd's, was to have taken place yesterday, but it was postponed to the 11th instant, to allow further time for news respecting her.

Rear-Admiral Sir William Parker, K. C. B., who has recently been appointed to the command of the fleet in the East Indies, left the Admiralty on Monday evening for Southampton, attended by his secretaries and flag-officer; where the Admiral and suite embarked on board the Great Liverpool steamer, at an early hour yesterday morning.

Sir Henry Pottinger also proceeded to India by the same vessel, via Egypt and the Red Sea.

Major Malcolm, of the Third Light Dragoons, is to accompany Colonel Sir Henry Pottinger to China, as his official assistant.—*United Service Gazette.*

JUNE 3.

Sir Robert Peel's motion was the subject of a most animated debate last night—no decision has yet been come to.

The Duchess of Kent left England on Thursday morning, accompanied by the Prince and Princess Leiningen. It is her Royal Highness's intention to pay a tour of visits to her illustrious relatives, the King of the Belgians, via Dieppe, the Prince Cobourg, and the Prince and Princess Hohenlohe, and to return to England in the course of two or three months. The Queen, with Prince Albert, accompanied the Duchess to Woolwich, to witness her Royal parent's embarkation. Her Majesty shed tears, appeared deeply affected, and, on her return to the land, covered her face several times with her handkerchief.

We regret to have to record the death of another brave British officer, a victim of the baneful clime of Syria, Colonel Bridgeman, in command of the British detachment at Beyrout. He is succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel Ross, an officer of the highest promise, and well known at Malta, as major, formerly in the 92d Highlanders.

Earl Grey had an audience of the Queen yesterday morning at Buckingham Palace. His Lordship delivered to her Majesty the Riband and Badge of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, worn by the late Earl Durham.

The contract for conveying out the Brazilian mails has been taken, we learn, by a firm at Bristol. It is intended that the steamers shall run to and from the Brazils from Lisbon, to which port the bags and the passengers will be conveyed by the Peninsular steam boats.

It is generally understood that the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland is about to marry the Dowager Lady Somerville, widow of the late Sir Marcus Somerville, and stepmother of Sir William Somerville, the Member for Drogheda. The bride-elect is young and beautiful, and described by all as remarkable for her accomplishments and fascinating manners.

Dr Short was consecrated as Bishop of Sodor and Man, on Sunday morning, by the Archbishop of York, in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall.

Sir Wilmot Horton died on Monday. He was formerly Governor of the Island of Ceylon.

Countless multitudes of Emigrants have left us for America and Australia. Every section of the country is sending forth its band.—*Enniskillen Reporter.*

Some meetings in support of the Ministerial propositions have been held in Ireland: one at Cork, on Wednesday evening; another at Macroom, in the County of Cork, in the midst of a highly agricultural district.

The Chamber of Commerce in Limerick have carried by an overwhelming majority, petitions to both houses of Parliament against the Ministerial propositions respecting the Corn-laws and Colonial timber.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh on 20th May; Lord Belhaven presiding as the Queen's Commissioner. The proceedings in the earlier days of the session were confined chiefly to matters of form. Dr. Robert Gordon of Edinburgh, was chosen Moderator.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland have proceeded to the deposition of the seven ministers of the presbytery of Strathbogie.

Commodore Napier has resigned his command in the Mediterranean, in order that no obstacle may be thrown in the way of his aspiring to the representation of Marylebone.

Capt. Boxer, of the Pique frigate, whose discreet and judicious, as well as gallant conduct at Acre fully deserves the appointment, is fixed on as Commodore on the Jamaica station, in the room of Commodore Douglas, whose term of service has expired.

The late debate on Lord Sandon's amendment on the sugar duties was the longest ever known in parliament, having lasted eight days. The debate on the introduction of the reform bill, in the month of March, 1831, occupied seven days; and Lord John Russell, in his reply then stated that *it* was the longest debate that had taken place in the house.

FAILURE AT GLASGOW.—We regret to announce the failure of the extensive commercial house of Grant and Co., of Glasgow: their liabilities are said to amount to £180,000, and it is feared the effect will be felt by many other houses.

Execution of Darmes.—Darmes, convicted of an attempt to assassinate the King, was executed at seven o'clock, a. m. on 31st May, at the Barriere St. Jacques, Paris.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1841.

The first June Mail, by the steam ship *Columbia*, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning last, in 10 days and 18 hours from Liverpool—the shortest passage across the Atlantic upon record. The mail for this city arrived here about noon on Thursday, per steamer North America from Windsor, being only thirteen days from England!

The most important portion of the intelligence is the renewal of hostilities in China. The arrangements between Captain Elliott and the Chinese Commissioner having been annulled by the Emperor, and the extremely shuffling conduct of the Commissioner himself having exhausted the patience of the British authorities, they proceeded to attack the forts of the Bogue, which they speedily captured in gallant style, and boldly marched to the City of Canton, on the walls of which they planted the British Flag! The factories were all occupied by the British troops. The city of Canton itself was allowed to remain provisionally under the government of Chinese Commissioners. Commodore Bremer had arrived at Calcutta to procure more troops, and the next intelligence from Chinn will be looked for with much interest. Commodore Bremer was of opinion that it would be necessary to send another expedition to the Gulph of Pee-chee-lee, and perhaps visit Pekin with a few steamers.

Sir Robert Peel's motion of want of confidence in Ministers had gone through three nights' debate in the House of Commons when the mail left London, and it was expected that two or three nights more would be occupied before deciding the question. Some of the papers think that the House will divide about equally, and that the majority either way will be small.

It appears to be generally understood that the Timber duties question will not be brought forward this session of Parliament.

The debate on the Corn duties had not yet come on, being fixed for the 4th of June.

Sir Colin Campbell arrived in Ceylon on the 6th April, and was immediately proclaimed Governor of that Island.

Friday last being the 26th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, the gallant 69th, under the command of Lt Col. Monins, performed a great variety of interesting field manœuvres, on the barrack square, in the most perfect manner, in honor of the day, the Band playing a number of pleasing airs in their best style; and in the evening the Sergeants gave a Ball at their Mess. The 69th bore a distinguished part in the memorable battle of Waterloo, and their gallant Colonel is the only officer serving in this Province, who fought on that occasion.

Major General Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K. C. B., the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, arrived at Halifax last week, in the *Columbia*, accompanied by Capt. O'Malley and Lieut. Gibson, aides-de-camp. Sir Jeremiah is a Waterloo officer, and was promoted to the rank of Major General on 10th January, 1837.

Mr. Chubb's News Room was on Saturday removed to a splendid room in the New Market House, in the rear of the Exchange. It is light and airy, and commands a fine view of a portion of the harbour, the two market wharves, and some of the adjacent streets. The room is fitted up for the purpose in a very superior and comfortable manner.

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE.—The second volume of Mr. Sears' Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible, recently published, has been received in this city, and are for sale at the Bookstores, &c., as will be seen by an advertisement in another column. The object of the work is, to furnish cheap and popular volumes on the manners and customs of the East, illustrative of the Holy Scriptures, together with a description of some of the Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes and other objects mentioned in The Bible. Almost every article serves to illustrate some of the narrations of the Old and New Testaments, and will assist ALL in the study of the Scriptures. Two volumes are now published. They are well worthy of public patronage.

We learn that Mr. Sears has presented a copy of his valuable works to the St. John Mechanics' Institute; which serves as a proof that though absent from his native city, he is not unmindful of her institutions.

THE TOILET.—We beg to direct public attention to an advertisement in another column of this day's impression, of the celebrated Rowland & Son, of London. The great demand for their very celebrated Macassar Oil, &c.; having induced many unprincipled people to *imitate their articles*, particularly the Macassar Oil, and thereby impose upon the public, we have been requested to state that none can be genuine unless purchased from their *sole Agent*, at the Apothecaries' Hall in this City.—The name of the Agent is upon each article.

The Steamer North America had not arrived from Boston at five this afternoon.

FAIR.—A very spirited Cattle Fair was held on Wednesday last, the 16th instant, at the Farm of Mr. Terence Ferguson, situate on the borders of St. John and King's Counties, when a fine show of Cattle was produced, and sold uncommonly well, consisting of Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, and Goats. We understand Mr. Ferguson is establishing a regular course of Fairs, which, we are assured, will prove highly advantageous to the Farmers' and others interests in the Province, and we therefore cordially wish him success.—*Courier.*

NEW STEAMER FOR THE BAY OF FUNDY.—A new steamer, named the "*Saxe Gotha*," built at Kingston by Justus S. Wetmore, Esquire, for Mr. James Whitney, of this City, was towed through the Falls on Friday morning. Her dimensions are as follow:—Length of keel, 116 feet; breadth of beam, 19 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet. She is of an approved model, substantially built, of the best materials, and, we understand, will be ready to commence plying in six or eight weeks. We trust she will prove a source of profit to her enterprising owner, who continues to use his best endeavours to meet the wants of the travelling community by providing additional means of communication between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and the neighbouring State of Maine.—*Ib.*

On Monday morning, a ship called the *Saint Patrick*, belonging to William Hughson, Esquire, was towed through the Falls by the steamer *Novelty*. The St. Patrick was built at Newcastle, (Grand Lake,) and is 800 tons burthen.—*Chron.*

Launched on Saturday, from the shipyard of Messrs. Wm. & R. Wright, a fine new copper fastened ship called the "Eglinton," about 870 tons, N. M. She is owned by Messrs. Munro, Wallace & Co, of this City.

The Legislature of the Province of Canada was to meet "for the despatch of business" at Kingston, on the 14th June.

TIMBER DUTIES.—No intimation of the intentions of the cabinet has been given with regard to the contemplated interference with the timber duties; but it is understood, that they have been *induced* to postpone the consideration of that question by representations made to them by the Governor General of the Canadas of the danger of pressing the measure at this particular juncture.—*Liverpool European.*

We mentioned in our last the departure of the Lieut. Governor for Woodstock; who was accompanied by Lt. Col. Hayne, Provincial Aid de Camp, instead of A. Reade, Esq. as was erroneously stated. His Excellency was escorted from the Ferry, five miles below Woodstock, by a detachment of the Carleton Dragoons; and was received at that village, under a salute from the Volunteer Artillery. On Friday morning His Excellency examined the site for the intended barracks, and rode out to view Park's Hill, which commands the American out post of Houlton. A petition was afterwards presented on the subject of timber duties; and in the afternoon a Levee was held, when an Address was presented to His Excellency. On Saturday morning Sir William took passage in a canoe, accompanied by Col. Hayne, and reached Fredericton about 6 o'clock in the afternoon. We understand His Excellency is much pleased with the agricultural capabilities of that part of the Province which he visited, and the progress that has been made in farming operations. On the way the Lieut. Governor went on shore and inspected the Bridge at Sullivan's Creek, with the workmanship of which His Excellency expressed himself satisfied; and subsequently landed and paid a visit to the Indian Village near Keswick Creek.—*Fredericton Sentinel.*

CASUALTIES.—We regret to have to record several melancholy occurrences. On Saturday last, a man put off in a small boat to board the *New Brunswick*, on her way up the River; and having pulled foul of the wheels of the steamer, was unfortunately drowned.—He has left a wife and two small children at St. John.

On Sunday morning, a young woman, who had just arrived from Ireland, was found in a well in the yard of a house where she lived.—She was in an upright position when discovered, and there was but four feet of water in the well. There was no evidence however, to satisfy the jury that she came by her death in any other than an accidental manner, and they found a verdict accordingly.—*Ib.*

PRESENT TO THE QUEEN.—By the April Steamer, J. C. Vail, Esq. of Sussex, K. C., forwarded to her Majesty a quantity of Maple Candy, from Mr. G. Snider, of that place. The candy was manufactured in Mr. Snider's best style, (who is an old hand at the business,) wrapped up in birch bark and enclosed in a tin case. We understand that Mr. Vail has received per last mail a communication from Lord John Russell, stating that her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept the present, and to express herself highly gratified with the agreeable flavour of the produce of the maple tree.—*News.*

HALIFAX, June 16.

It is with feelings of deep regret that we announce the death of Vice Admiral Sir THOMAS HARVEY, K. C. B., in the 67th year of his age—Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the North American and West India Stations. The sad event took place at Bermuda, on the 29th ult.

This excellent Officer entered the Service at a very early period of life—was appointed a Post Captain in 1797—was at the capture of Surinam in 1799—and, in 1807, commanded the Standard at the passage of the Dardanelles.—He passed his time, subsequently, in the enjoyment of domestic comfort, at his seat at Scholden, near Deal, until he entered upon his recent command.

He has left two Sons and four Daughters—his eldest Son commands the Racer, now cruising in the Bay of Fundy—his second was his Flag Lieutenant; after the demise of his Parent he proceeded in the Griffin to England.

The command of the Squadron has, by this melancholy occurrence, devolved on Commodore Douglas, now at Jamaica—to whom intelligence of the death of the Vice Admiral was conveyed by H. M. Brig Pilot.—*Royal Gazette.*

Commander Belcher, son of the Hon. Mr. Belcher of Halifax, has been promoted to the rank of Captain in the Royal Navy, for his active services on the coast of China.

WEST-INDIA STEAM COMMUNICATION.—The Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will commence with the first October mails. In September next, six or more splendid steam vessels will be sent out to take up their respective stations. Instead of Grenada being the head quarters, as formly intended, it will be Barbadoes. About the middle of October, three steamers will be ready at Carlisle Bay, waiting the arrival of the English Mails; and in six hours after such arrival, one vessel will be despatched for Tobago, Demerara and Suranam; another to St. Antigua and Thomas's; and another to St. Lucia, and the Northern Islands. One steam packet from England will proceed to Grenada, &c. On her way out she will touch at Madeira and the Western Islands. A sailing Boat, (the only one which will be used) is to go between Madeira and the Western Islands. The steamer for England starts from Turks Island, or Nassau, New Providence. Another steamer is intended to run along the coast of America, as far as *Halifax*, and return by the same route. It is also rumoured that a steam communication will soon be established along the whole coast of South America, by way of Barbadoes.—*Ib.*

THE LATE DOCTOR ALMON.—A chaste and elegant Monument has been received from London, by the friends of this deeply lamented Physician, and placed near the west aisle of St. Paul's church, in this city. It bears the following inscription; "Sacred to the memory of the Honorable William Bruce Almon, M. D., a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, and long an eminent Physician of this town, who departed this life (from Typhus Fever contracted in the zealous discharge of public duty,) on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1840, in the 53d year of his age. In his dying hours he testified his trust in the blood of his Redeemer. During life, his active benevolence, his amiable disposition his tender attentions to the sick and afflicted, his sympathy in their sufferings, and his unwearied efforts to relieve them, endeared him to all classes of this community. His numerous friends have felt a melancholy satisfaction, in uniting to rear this stone in perpetuation of the memory of one so warmly beloved and so deeply lamented. 'Concerning those which are asleep, sorrow not, even as others which have no hope; for if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them which asleep in Jesus, will God bring with him.' —1 Thess. iv. c., 13 and 14 v."—*Halifax Post.*

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—We have ascertained that Mr. Cassels, manager of the Miramichi Branch, will succeed Mr. Paton, as manager at Quebec.—*Ib.*

THE PRESIDENT.—Captain Hosken of the Great Western, has published a letter, in which he arrives at the conclusion that there is a strong inducement for hope that the President may yet be heard of. Heaven grant she may!—*Ib.*

Her Majesty's ship Vestal, Captain T. W. Carter, arrived this morning. She left Vera Cruz 7th May, and Tampico on the 11th, from which place she received 700,000 dollars for the Commissariat Department at Bermuda and in the North American Provinces. She left Havana on the 30th ult. and Bermuda on the 13th instant. This beautiful Frigate, so noted for her fast sailing, has been upwards of three years and a half on this station; the time is consequently fast approaching when her officers and crew will have the gratification of again visiting their native land. The Vestal will sail for Quebec in a few days. No intelligence of the President has been obtained at Bermuda.—*Halifax Recorder.*

The Rev. Dr. Alder, of London, and the Rev. Mr. Ritchey, A. M., of Toronto, have been elected Honorary Members of the Philo-Rhetorian Society, connected with the Middletown University, Connecticut, in the United States of America.

COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY OF MONTREAL.—Our harbour at the present moment, presents one of the most enlivening spectacles which it is possible to look upon, crowded as it is with vessels from the sea, which are now here in greater numbers than at any previous time on record.—*Montreal paper.*

THE HALIFAX AND BOSTON STEAMERS.—While referring to the extension of steam navigation, we may mention one most encouraging fact. Under the old packet system, between Falmouth and Halifax, by the gun brigs, the expense to Government was about £40,000 annually more than the receipts of postage. By the line of Cunard's steam-ships, a balance of £20,000 appears already to the credit side of the Atlantic mails.—The indomitable spirit of British enterprise never had a better or more patriotic representative than Mr. Cunard. He not only boldly and simply entered into a contract with the Government to build four steam-ships of 1,200 tons, and with engines of 300 horse power each, to run across the Atlantic to British North America once a fortnight, but he has more than fulfilled his hazardous engagement. His fine vessels have brought one of our most valuable dependencies within 12 days' distance from the mother country, and that with unerring regularity. The punctual success of the Cunard steam-ships is owing, in a great measure, to their construction; being far stronger, in respect to timber, planks and fastening, than is usual in ships of equal size. The strength of construction renders the working of the powerful engines perfectly safe in combating the resistance of the most tempestuous weather. Not only are the vessels built much stronger than the usually required strength, but the engines placed in them exceed the power contracted for, being not 300, but 440 horses' power. The fiscal success of these packets ought, we think, to induce the Government to extend the communication, by enlarging Mr. Cunard's contract, so that he could increase his steam fleet, and despatch a packet from Liverpool to Halifax and Boston once a week during the eight spring, summer, and autumnal months, and once a fortnight during the winter months. By such an arrangement, not only would the post-office gain in revenue, and Mr. Cunard be amply remunerated, but this frequent intercourse would form a rapid line of communication between the whole of Europe and all North America, including every country from the Gulf of Mexico to Lake Superior.—*London Journal of Commerce.*

STEAM.—The numerous friends of Captain Fayrer will be rejoiced to learn, that, on Friday, he received official notice of his appointment to the command of the steam-frigate *Forth*, one of the splendid ships belonging to the West India Steam Navigation Company, just launched at Leith.—*Liverpool Standard.*

We understand that the General Steam Navigation Company, whose number of vessels is 50, intend establishing a regular communication between London and New York. A vessel is to start every fortnight from London for New York, and another is to leave New York every fortnight for London. The company are to employ six of their first-class ships, being about 1,200 ton vessels, for this purpose. They are to carry the mails, and to limit their trade to the conveyance of passengers and light goods. The vessels are to call at Portsmouth and Southampton.—*Ib.*

THE BLESSINGS OF PEACE.—Europe, with the exception of two of its least civilized provinces, Spain and the Turkish empire, has now enjoyed a peace of twenty-five years; a longer period of repose from the crimes and miseries of war than has blessed mankind, since that which has been called the happiest epoch in history—the period between the death of Trajan and the accession of the younger Antonius. Nor has peace failed to fulfil its sacred mission. It is difficult to estimate the immense advancement in population, in wealth, in comfort, in commerce, in internal and international communication throughout every part of the continent, in education in most countries, almost every where in the general social and intellectual condition of the people, in national self-respect, and respect for the rights and independence of other nations. It would be impossible to imagine a stronger contrast than the actual condition of Europe and its state at the close of the war, its desolated fields and bombarded cities, with its commerce annihilated, its agriculture impoverished, its population thinning by conflicts of unexampled magnitude, the people weighed down by insupportable taxation, and galled by remorseless conscription, and with all the national antipathies and jealousies exasperated by long oppression, and either intoxicated with the pride of victory and just revenge, or fiercely struggling with the shame and indignation of defeat. It might have been supposed, and may still indeed be supposed, that mankind had been made wise by the stern and convincing lessons of the previous half century; that they would have learned how idle and expensive a luxury is war; that peace affords to the ruler as well as to the subject, a nobler glory than military fame; that scarcely any territorial aggrandizement is worth the sacrifice that is necessary to obtain it; and that there are few countries in which half the expenditure, in the diminution of the burdens of the citizens, or the promotion of industry by some wise plan of internal improvement, would not add tenfold to the wealth and power of the State, as well as to the happiness of the people. —*Quarterly Review.*

Kingston, June 8th.—His Excellency the Governor General, we are pleased to announce, continues to improve in health—daily exercise on horseback and on foot aiding materially in his convalescence. We have no doubt that His Lordship will have recovered sufficiently to open Parliment on Monday next.

The tide of immigration has fully set in. Rising 800 have arrived at this port within the last two or three days. The immigrants are all going past the town, and not a few have gone to Oswego and Rochester.—(*Ib.*)

A Slave Brig, with 200 slaves on board, arrived at Berbice about 12th May—was captured on the Brazil coast by a British Man of War, with 500 slaves on board, 300 of which were put on board another vessel.

TIMBER.—St. John Pine sold in Liverpool market, about 1st inst. at 20½d per foot; Quebec at 18½d do—Deals, St. John, 2⅝d to 2¾d per foot of 2 inches

The Cholera had again broken out at Calcutta and large numbers of people had died in a few days.

THE TRAFALGAR.—The Trafalgar, 120 guns, which has been eighteen years on the stocks, will be launched from Woolwich Dockyard, on Monday, 21st of June, being the anniversary of the proclamation of her Majesty as Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

SUPREME COURT, *Trinity Term, 4th Vic.* 1841.

William M. Greenwood, Gentleman, one of the Attornies of this Court, is called to the Bar, and admitted, sworn and enrolled a Barrister.

Edgar Wheeler and William Edwin Twynam, Gentlemen, having produced the necessary certificates, and having been examined as to their fitness and capacity, are admitted, sworn and enrolled Attornies of this Court.

The Army.—69th Foot—Lieut. St. J. Mundell to be Capt. without purchase, vice