

they with greater readiness obey, than "Fear God, and honour the King." Be it our purpose to combine for the public good. What Cicero said has an application here: "We should all of us, therefore, propose the same end, and every one think his own interest in particular to be the same with that of the community in general." Be the intellectual progression of all classes an object never lost sight of. Be peace and virtue strenuously inculcated; for knowledge without these is a curse. But he who stops short at these, practically denies the privileges of the transcendent dispensation under which we live; and is not a true Christian. The peculiar, Divine, and renovating truth of the Bible should be recognized—promulgated—defended; and, in this way, the millennium antedated; for it is to be supposed, that when this period shall come, the Press will be consecrated to Christ. May CANADA, in all her magnificent institutions—civil, commercial, scientific, and religious—be blessed; and, to remotest generations, her population be distinguished for their wisdom, Christianity, prosperity, and happiness!"

We have much pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to an excellent original article, entitled "On Forgiveness, and the Regulation of the Temper," (in another column,) from the able pen of Mrs. J. R. SPOONER—a lady, whose productions are characterised by sentiments of deep piety and true benevolence. The subject treated of in the article alluded to, is of a highly useful and practical character; and will, we are persuaded, be duly appreciated by the readers of the *Mirror*. We sincerely trust that the object of the writer may be fully realized. Future contributions are most respectfully solicited.

Since the above was written, the *Literary Garland* for November has appeared, containing another article from Mrs. Spooner, and which we, with much pleasure, transfer to our columns: the subject is, "Sympathy."

THE friends of the Rev. THOMAS TURNER, Wesleyan Missionary, in Canada—(where, during a period of nineteen years, he was greatly beloved and esteemed by those who were favoured with his ministry,)—will rejoice to learn that he has arrived safely in the land of his fathers. Mr. T., during his residence in this country, laboured for some time among the Indians in the upper part of this Province, with considerable success. During the sittings of the late Wesleyan Conference, an interesting service was held, at which those ministers who had been for many years on foreign stations, (among whom was Mr. TURNER,) were publicly and formally recognised.

UNDER the head "Religious intelligence," will be found a brief outline of the proceedings of an interesting meeting held in the city of New York, on occasion of the departure of the Rev. GEORGE SCOTT for Sweden—which will, doubtless, be read with pleasure. The truly catholic spirit of this eminent servant of God, and the zeal which he constantly manifests in the salvation of his fellow men, we are happy to remark, have every where secured for him a cordial and affectionate reception, and the active co-operation of Christians of almost every name, in his travels through this continent.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

* * * THOSE subscribers to the *Christian Mirror* who have not yet paid their half-yearly subscriptions, are respectfully reminded that the terms are "half-yearly in advance," and that more than three months have elapsed since its commencement. Country subscribers are earnestly requested to send in their respective subscriptions,

THE CHRISTIAN MIRROR.—CONTEMPORARY OPINIONS

For several weeks we have intended to express our approbation of the "*Christian Mirror*," published at Montreal. The editorials are pleasingly simple and elegant in style, and sensible, conciliatory, and pious in spirit; while the selections are admirable for their variety, scriptural sentiment, and usefulness. Our best wishes attend the Editor in his very acceptable endeavours to do good, unconnected as he is with party.—*Christian Guardian*.

The following highly important Resolution was carried at a Special Meeting of the City Council, on the evening of the 18th instant:—

Resolved, That the Honorable the Mayor be authorized and requested to borrow in England, or elsewhere, any sum or sums of money not exceeding £50,000 sterling, which he may be enabled raise on the credit and for the use of the city.

THE *Quebec Mercury* informs the public, that the Bishop of Montreal purposes to have a Collegiate Institution at Sherbrooke: which is estimated to cost nearly £3000 in its establishment, and £1000 annually for its maintenance. It is to be called, "*The Diocesan College of Canada East*."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

The arrival at New York of the *Narragansett*, direct from China, which she left on the first of June, has furnished us with information of the commencement of hostilities—the bombardment of Canton, and the immense slaughter which had been the consequence—in one attack the number of the Chinese who fell being variously stated at from three to ten thousand men. The killed and wounded among the British were in number comparatively trifling. Canton is crammed with inhabitants, and a large number of Tartar and Chinese soldiers were among them—40,000, or 50,000, it is said—while the forces of the English are not over 4000 men. The eternal bombardment, however, from the war ships, had struck so much terror into the hearts of the Chinese, that they had already offered five millions of dollars to the Commissioner, on behalf of his Government, if he would save the town. As was expected for some days previous to the 21st May, the increasing forwardness of the Chinese rendered some harsher measures necessary, and with a view to the commencement of the game in earnest that day, Captain Elliot issued the following circular:

"In the present situation of circumstances, Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary feels it his duty to recommend that the British and other foreigners now remaining in the factories should retire from Canton before sunset.

"CHARLES ELLIOT,
"H. M. Plenipotentiary.
"British Factory, 21st May, 1841."

The preparations made by the Chinese were much better than could have been expected from them. In many of the pack houses and even on their roofs, guns had been placed; 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 warehouse, whilst teas were being weighed. The whole river side presented one unbroken line of fortifications. Guns were planted every where—new forts and ramparts had been constructed, and fire-rafts to an immense extent had been formed, to carry destruction among the enemy's fleets. These engines were found lying in the mouth of every creek, and scattered at intervals over the Canton river. Every thing bore evidence that the Chinese had made their minds up for one desperate effort to rid themselves of their enemies.

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 very heavy cannonade silenced and destroyed, and eight very fine new brass guns found in it. 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 comical at the same time. The steamer was covered all over with the flags and

pennants captured from the junks; the boats' crew 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, more sinico dangling from under their caps, which we hope were the spoils from living Chinese, who saved their lives by leaving their tails behind. The loss of life in this exploit is said not to have been great, the Chinese having ample time to save themselves by flight before the vessels 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 bursting of a rocket.

On the 25th the Camerons were still in possession. The 18th Royal Irish, H. M. 49th, the Madras, 37th N. L., 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 contemplated, and parties arrived yesterday from Whampoa, which they left late on that day, report having heard a heavy cannonade during the greatest part of the day. It is, therefore, very probable that whilst we are writing, Canton is in possession of the English.

We have conflicting accounts in reference to the Chinese offer of ransom for the town of Canton. A letter, dated the 28th May, states that seven millions of dollars, to be paid in seven days, had been offered and accepted. The first payment of one million of dollars was said to have been made. This, however, is flatly contradicted, it being also said in letters of the same or later dates, that the offer had been rejected.

We omitted to state in the foregoing account of the hostilities at Canton, that H. B. M. Algerine, after the forces had arrived at Canton, was placed opposite the Dutch folly, which the Chinese 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 *Alligator* has been very severe, particularly among the boat parties that were sent to carry 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.

STILL LATER.

It appears that the *Narragansett* sailed on the first of June, as mentioned at the first, but on reaching Angier Roads in Java, she remained there until the 24th of July, and while there Canton papers to the 12th and 19th June were received by the Captain. It appears that the offer of ransom had been made and accepted. The sum was to be six millions of dollars, if paid within a week—eight millions in a fortnight—and nine millions if withheld for twenty days. When the whole sum was paid, the British were to retire outside the Bogue, and give up the fortified places to the Chinese, though they were not to be re-armed until the whole of the difficulties were put an end to.

The troops had suffered greatly from sickness, caused by their exposure in the marshy ground back of Canton. The Chinese were assisting in the embarkation of their enemies, being glad to get rid of them on any terms. As indicative of the treachery of the Celestials, however, it is worthy of note, that while this was going on, a stray company of the British, who had become entangled in a swamp, were set upon, and only saved from destruction by an opportune discovery of their predicament, when troops were sent to their rescue.

Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, commanding in the absence of Commodore Bremer, died on the 14th June, and was buried at Macao. Great sickness prevailed.

Despatches were forwarded to England. Capt. Carlow being entrusted with their safe delivery. Notwithstanding all these symptoms, however, the war is not ended, and on the 15th June, the Chinese were again preparing fire rafts, and other means of offence. A number of vessels were at Whampoa on the 19th June. The probabilities were that they would not be loaded for some time.

See next page.