

d provisions, ght on board various other pt. Maxwell honour of the submission, s. The man- he forts (con- Bocca Tigris, the ship ad- sink her (the ted to pass s pushed on, iced from the which was im- the Alceste, l shot of their broadside was mber sprawl- est heels over the ship now nd proper an- nmolested, by the Viceroy l in the right andarin to con- the Captain in having passed vn, who, in the to Canton, to , for the insult

January, His nd Lyra sailed former having and suite, re- from the Court bruary, the Al- and the Lyra sent with his o Bengal. eding into the the Straits of unately struck morning of the tly filled. No occasion. The , with some of ely pnt on shore it, a short dis-

Lord Amherst's the Island, that ould attempt to 0 miles) in two- nant Hoppner, oke, and Blair, ur days of much m want of water ship, without a ched the Com- with Mr. Ellis, y, volunteer, to ft behind. She urcent for a con- last got sight of y left obtained had floated up, ent they made

shift to live there (having obtained, by digging, some fresh water) from the 18th February to the 7th March.—During this period they were beset by the savages of the neighbouring islands, who after plundering and burning the ship, blockaded the party on shore, they, with a very few regular arms, kept them at bay. In an attempt to seize the remaining boats, ten of them, one morning where variously disposed of by Lieut. Hay; some were shot, and others were drowned. The adventures in the Island were rather of a romantic and unusual cast. The conduct of Capt. Maxwell, in his general management of affairs, as well as means of defence, is spoken of in high admiration by his Officers—it displayed coolness and powerful reflection, under a sudden pressure of difficulties and a combination of dangers more than sufficient to have overwhelmed an ordinary mind. At Batavia, the *Cæsar* was taken up to bring home his Excellency and Suite, with the Officers and Men of the *Alceste*; she touched at the Cape, St. Helena and Ascension, on her way to England.

Concerning the interior of China we have been able to obtain but little information. The people appear to manifest the same determined mind to suffer no innovations in their accustomed habits, but, on the contrary, they boast of not having gone out of the beaten track of their forefathers; they are grossly ignorant and sensual. The country in general appeared well cultivated. They have no caravans, road waggons, or any establishment similar to our post; consequently, in the interior, the people had not heard of the Nepaul War, nor, indeed did they appear even to know where that country was situate.—It appears impossible to estimate the population, as the people are not enrolled, nor has a census ever been taken. But few soldiers were seen; the greatest number of one body did not exceed 600. They are composed of four descriptions of men, viz. *Machtoaks*, (usually in a bad state) *Archers* (who occasionally act as a cavalry) *Spearmen* and *Tigers of War*, who are the Emperor's body guard: they are armed with a short sword and target, and enveloped in a yellow mantle, gorgeously decorated with Tiger's heads, to render their appearance formidable. The King's internal revenue is collected in kind, after the manner of our tythes: the collecting junks, which are said to amount to 20,000, set off for the further parts of the empire, and with the change of the Monsoon from the westward, they all return and unload their cargoes of all species of grain into public granaries, from whence it is sold to the public; this and the customs from export of their manufactures at Canton, comprise the

entire source of their revenue—excepting only the sale of the Governorships, which emolument goes into the private purse of the Emperor.

Aug. 27.

BONAPARTE AND LORD AMHERST.

The *Cæsar* which lately brought home Lord Amherst and his suite from Batavia, in consequence of the loss of the *Alceste* frigate, is the bearer of the latest intelligence from St. Helena, relative to the health and manner of the living of the Ex-Emperor of France. The *Cæsar* having occasion to touch at St. Helena, Amherst expressed an ardent desire to be introduced to Bonaparte, and although some obstacles presented themselves in the attainment of his object, on account of the schism which still subsists between Sir Hudson Lowe and Bonaparte, they were in due time all removed, and Lord Amherst, together with Capt. Maxwell, and Mr. Lynn, Surgeon of the *Alceste*, were allowed to wait on the great man (the title generally conferred on Bonaparte at St. Helena) and on the 31st July, Lord Amherst was ushered into the presence of the General at Longwood whilst Capt. Maxwell and the Surgeon waited in an anti-chamber. It was not long before those Officers were desired to join. There was nothing in the appearance of Bonaparte that in the least indicated ill health. On the contrary, he looked well and less bloated than ordinary. In his conversation with the party, his questions were put with the usual rapidity—indeed, they followed each other in such quick succession, that answers could only be given to those which appeared most marked and important. With his general precision, Bonaparte enquired of the Officers what stations they followed on board of ship. On learning Mr. Lynn was the Surgeon, he enquired what system of pharmacy he pursued—"that depends upon circumstances," replied the Surgeon. "I hope," rejoined the General, "it is any other than that practised on this Island, for here we have the same thing over and over again—bleeding and calomel for ever." The conversation taking a turn on the mission of Lord Amherst to China, his Lordship related the cause of its failure, which he ascribed to the necessity imposed upon him by the Emperor of smiting the ground nine times with his forehead, an indignity which his Lordship intimated could not be submitted to. Here Bonaparte's answer shewed the man,—"Indeed! now had it suited by policy to send an Ambassador all the way to the Emperor of China, I should have instructed him to kiss his great toe, and if that would not do he might, if required, have saluted a more offensive part, provided my object was attained!!" But although Bonaparte

seemed to have no objection to enter into conversation on general topics, it was manifest, that his imprisonment on the Island formed the subject which was nearest and dearest to his heart. He said he knew of no law in existence which gave the Powers of Europe the right of detaining him a prisoner on the Island of St. Helena or elsewhere, and strongly urged the propriety of his present situation being taken into consideration by the crowned heads of Europe. Bonaparte notwithstanding his disappointment from that quarter, affects great reliance on the justice and impartiality of the Prince Regent of England, when unconnected with national policy and the influence of Ministers; and with this impression on his mind, he expressed an anxious wish, that Lord Amherst would be the bearer of a letter from him to his Royal Highness which had been prepared for some time, with the intention of forwarding to England. We have reason to believe we are correct in stating that his Lordship undertook to deliver the Letter in question. It is said to be couched in the most respectful terms, but discovers a sourness throughout, on account of the unnecessary restraints he is made to undergo, with regard to his personal liberty. On enquiry, the Officers of the late *Alceste* found that Bonaparte can have the range of the whole Island, in his exercise of riding, driving or walking, provided he will allow a British Officer to attend him in his excursions—but this he objects; as it is, he may extend his walks or rides about 12 miles—but then he is liable to meet in his perambulations British sentinels at various points, who never fail to present arms to him. Madame Bertrand was seen by the British officers, and the impression made upon them was, that she was a very handsome and clever woman. It may be relied on that the above particulars have not been communicated on light authority.

There has not been known for many months so busy a day on 'Change as yesterday was. No less than seventy-five vessels were reported inwards, with various cargoes, some of them consisting of corn.

ENGLISH METHODISTS.

From a Liverpool Paper of Aug. 4.

On Monday last the Seventy-fourth Annual Conference of the people called Methodists commenced at Sheffield—the Rev. John Gaulter was chosen President, and the Rev. Jabez Bunting, Secretary. About three hundred preachers have assembled. The last week was occupied by the Committee for Stations, and by the Committee for Examination and Finances of the numerous Missions of the Connexion. Various interesting accounts have recently been received