

Summary.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM CANTON. Public Notice to British Subjects.—The Chief Superintendent yesterday received an edict, of which the annexed is a copy, to the joint address of the Consul of the Kingdom of Holland, the Consul of the United States, and himself.

By this law the ships and crews of all nations, hereforward arriving in China, are liable to the penalties, the first, of confiscation, and the last, of death, upon the determination of this government that they have introduced opium.

The danger of confiding to this government, the administration of any judicial process concerning foreigners can scarcely be more strikingly manifested than in the list of names lately proscribed by the High Commissioner. Evidence that has been good to satisfy his Excellency that these sixteen persons are principal parties concerned in introducing opium, and therefore to justify their detention as hostages, would of course be equally good for other convicts of the like nature.

It may be taken to be certain, however, that the list contains the names of persons who have never been engaged in such pursuits, or let it be added, in any other contraband practice.

In investigation upon such subjects, the Chinese authorities would probably be guilty of any deliberate intention to commit acts of judicial spoliation and murder. But it is plain that in the present state of the intercourse there would be excessive risk of such consequences, and therefore the present law is incompatible with safe or honourable continuance at Canton, if nothing else had happened to establish the same conclusion.

It places, in point of fact, the lives, liberty, and property of the whole Foreign Community here at the mercy of any reckless foreigners outside, and more immediately at the disposal of the Hong merchants, Linguists, Compradores, and their relatives.

The Chief Superintendent by no means ascribes general wickedness to those parties, but their situation and liabilities make them very unsafe reporters, and yet it is mainly upon their reports that the judgment of the Government will be taken.

It will be particularly observed that persons remaining are understood by the Government to assent to the reasonableness of the law.

CHARLES ELLIOT, Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

Canton, 11th May, 1839.

From the Kwangchow Foo Commissioner, the orders of the Chinese Government, Governor and Lieut. Governor, regarding the punishment of Foreigners for dealing in opium.

Choo, by special appointment, Prefect of Kwangchow Foo, issues commands to the English Superintendent, Elliott, the American Superintendent, Officer, Show, and the Dutch Superintendent, Officer, Van Bessel, for their full information.

He has now received from Liu, the high Imperial Commissioner, &c, Tang, Governor of the two Kwang, and the Lieut. Governor of Kwangtung, the following orders:

"It appears that the English Superintendent Elliott, the American Superintendent Officer, Show, and the Dutch Superintendent, Officer, Van Bessel, requesting that they all should return home at the head of the people and the vessels of their several nations.

"These addresses coming before us, the Commissioner and the Governor, and being duly authenticated, we reply: "China has indeed no need of commercial intercourse with other Barbarians."

But because you have come from far over the seas, it cannot be so to push you utterly away; you have enjoyed the overshadowing, the comprehensive, and deep benevolence of the Great Emperor, who has given sanction to the trade with Kwangtung. You who have come to the territory of the Celestial Empire, have not only eat of the herbage and trod the soil equally with the people of the land, but have also by your buying and selling acquired very rich advantages. It is naturally your duty to rest in your stations, observing the laws. But for ten years past, you have on the contrary employed a thing hurtful to men, as a means of gaining and possessing yourselves of the people's wealth.

"The great Emperor, anxiously regarding of the general well-being, has declared his pleasure that this should be severely prohibited. And if the laws be not plainly declared, how shall the future ingress be put a stop to? While now, all you Superintendents and Consuls aforesaid are aware that the prohibitory enactments of the celestial court may not be opposed, you are yet anxious in regard to points of difficulty as relates to your own countries, and request that, at the head of the people and vessels of your several countries, you may all together take your departure to return home.

"Those of the foreigners whose names are prominent as having been habitual settlers of opium, have already ere this been ordered away. But besides Jardine and others who have come away back to their countries, there yet remain many lingering behind. If indeed all leave China, for ever, there will of course no opium gain entrance into the inner land, and this evil may be removed.

"After then the full completion of the present deliveries, let it be even as requested. It shall be left to you entirely to return to your countries. Only you will not be allowed to make a pretext for procrastinating and delaying. And after you have thus returned, you will not be allowed to come again. Let there be no returning backwards and forwards, no inconsistency, whereby investigation, and proceedings thereon will be involved.

"Having reference to the great numbers of the foreigners of various nations, and the expense of communication by sea in every part, and considering that the laws and enactments of the celestial court are extremely strict, it is still requisite that the punishment attaching to the prohibition against the importation of opium should be plainly proclaimed. All you foreigners of every nation, should you not come hither, there the matter rests; but should you come to the territory of the celestial court, be you people of any country whatsoever, so often as opium is brought, in all cases, in accordance with the new law the parties shall be capitally executed, and the property entirely confiscated. Say not that it was not told beforehand!

"We proceed to issue these orders, commanding the Prefect immediately to enforce the orders on the original Hong merchants, and on the several senior and other Hong merchants, that they may plainly enforce the same on the several Superintending officers aforesaid, that they having knowledge thereof may offer no opposition."

This having been received by the Prefect, he proceeds to issue these commands; when the orders on the several Superintending officers, let them, having knowledge thereof offer no opposition. A special command. Tonkwang, 19th day, 3rd month, 24th day, L. S. (8th May, 1839.) (True Translation.)

J. ROSE, MONTROSS, Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—According to a letter from Odessa, published in the Augsburg Gazette, the Russian fleet of Sebastopol had been ordered to hold their position in the Black Sea, and several large bodies of troops were on their march toward the corps stationed along the Pruth, where a considerable force was to be assembled.

The Commerce publishes a letter from St. Petersburg, dated the 14th ult., which states that a consular vessel had been discovered among the officers of the first corps d'armee, and of the Hussars of Imperial Guard, in consequence of which numerous arrests had taken place. The commanders of both corps were moreover removed and placed on half pay.

A Liverpool correspondent of the New York Star makes the following statement: "A singular fact has just occurred—that the Emperor of Russia has made an offer to the owners of the British Steam and Great Western Railways, at a price equal to 50 per cent, profit on the price cost of these vessels, on delivering them at Constantinople, allowing them to take their present trips to New York. The respective owners of the companies are understood to have declined this very tempting offer, considering that having afforded a certain contribution to the public, they were authorized to withdraw or diminish it, and forbidding the loss, from interruption, at their establishments, would exceed the profit intended. In stating this, it is given in the exact words of the letter from a respectable London house, which has been handed to me here.

The Rev. Mr. Stephens was tried on Thursday at the Guildhall, on the charge of sedition, on the 14th of November at Hyde. There were two other counts varying the charge of indictment—one charging the defendant with libel, and the other with being present at an unlawful assembly. Witnesses were examined at great length in support of the charge. The prisoner addressed the jury; he stated that he had been arrested on the 14th of November at Hyde, and that he had been committed to the custody of the Rev. Mr. Stephens, who had been ordered to remove him to the prison at Newgate. The prisoner stated that he had been committed to the custody of the Rev. Mr. Stephens, who had been ordered to remove him to the prison at Newgate. The prisoner stated that he had been committed to the custody of the Rev. Mr. Stephens, who had been ordered to remove him to the prison at Newgate.

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in the Army, Jan. 10; Capt. C. Barry, of the 73d Foot, to be Major in the Army, June 25. Office of Ordnance, Aug. 15.—Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Lieut. Colonel R. F. Cleveland, to be Colonel, vice Rogers, deceased; Captain and Brevet Major P. Fady, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Cleveland; Second Captain R. Kendall to be Captain, vice Fady; First Lieutenant N. T. Lake to be Second Captain, vice Kendall; Second Lieutenant J. M. Adey to be First Lieutenant, vice Lake, Aug. 10.

THE HARVEST, &c. From all quarters, the accounts speak in the highest terms of the harvest; considerable quantities of wheat, barley, and oats having been sown in most excellent condition, in the Western, Southern, and Midland Counties.

LEANS.—We are now at the commencement of the harvest in the northern counties, and for the latter part of the present month we have had tolerably favourable weather for ripening the grain, which is generally advanced to maturity. The crops, we think, promise a fair average, if there was no severe frost, but we do not think that we should be justified in looking out any higher expectations. In the south, after a very rainy season in July, during which time nine inches of rain fell in Devonshire, a great improvement took place early in August; and in the corn counties, the harvest has on the whole been secured in good condition. In the middle counties, much of the wheat is cut, but not housed, and as a great breadth of corn was laid by the heavy rains of July, the yield in the district between the Trent and the Thames is not expected to reach an average. On the whole, we should say that the prospects of the harvest were fair, but not brilliant. The price of wheat in the Wakefield market yesterday was quoted 2s. per quarter lower than on the last day of the month.

LINCOLN.—The harvest has now begun in right earnest, and although we cannot speak very favourably of the quality of the wheat, it having been seriously injured by the rain and by the floods, yet there will not be on the whole a short supply of "bread stuff," and should the weather but continue fine, a very large quantity will safely and in good condition be housed. The barley crops look well, of good bright colour, and already many hundred acres have yielded both to the sickle and scythe. Oats are fine, both in straw and corn, and many quarters in a few days are carried. Hundreds of acres of hay are yet uncut and unripened, and many we fear are still under water.

It is not, however, to be expected that there will have been fairly commenced, at least in particular localities of this county—Several fields of barley have been cut down, and in one or two instances oats have already fallen before the sickle.

The weather, alternative shower and sunshine, is not so propitious as we could wish, still we believe the crops are likely to exceed expectation.—Gloucester paper.

HULL.—The harvest in particular places, where the crops are generally late, about a week or ten days more of such weather as we have been blessed with for the last five days, will see all the wheat, in the best possible condition, in the barn or in rick. The hop-growers, too, are progressing well in all respects.

DEVON.—Four fifths of the wheat of this neighbourhood (Exeter) have been sown in excellent condition, and of capital quality. The barley is extremely heavy in the ear. The oat crop is abundant, and in good condition. The turnip crops are looking very well, and are not all indited this year with the fly. Potatoes are looking very well, and there is no doubt of the crop turning out a good one.

SUSSEX.—The harvest, with a few exceptions, is finished throughout Sussex, and as far as we can collect the opinions of the farmers, it may be considered as a fair average crop.

FRANCE.—The reaping of wheat is over in every part of France, except on some points in the northern departments, and has exceeded in quantity and weight all that had been expected from it.

ADRIAN OF THE EAST. Address from Smyrna to the 29th July, say the French squadron, under the orders of Admiral La Touche, was still at anchor on the coast of Troy. The steamer Pepin had joined it on the 21st. The British fleet, which was not on the 27th of July, was hourly expected at Tenedos, where the three steamers which accompany it had already arrived.

The Echo de l'Orient of the 27th ult. states that the British fleet passed near Rhodos on the evening of the 21st, steering a northerly course, and accompanied by the French brig Comete. The Vanguard ship-of-the-line entered Corfu on the 20th, and was to have sailed on the following day for Bosphorus Bay where the rest of the fleet are hourly expected. The same paper denies that the plague had manifested itself in the island itself.

Our letters from Alexandria are of the 27th of July. They state that the officers and crews of the Turkish and Egyptian fleets lived in the most perfect harmony, and appeared to have commenced that remembrance of the people of the two states which would, it was hoped, grow out of recent occurrences. A greater part of the Turkish fleet was already moored in the harbour of Alexandria. The larger ships were landing their guns and heavy stores, preparatory to their going ashore to sea.

The latest intelligence from Alexandria, brought by the Smyrna Journal, is of the 19th ult. Eight vessels of the Ottoman fleet had already entered the harbour, and the troops on board were lodged in the barracks. Most of the crews landed on the 18th. The Pasha had forbidden, under the most severe penalties, that they should be charged more than the tariff for food, drink, or any article they might purchase. Tranquillity had not been an instant disturbed, and no rioting had occurred between the Turkish and Egyptian soldiers. The Commodore money was current in Alexandria, and the pieces of 20 pistons, which were value, Mehmet A. Sarsay.—The Lusitania, which sailed on the 17th, and was followed by the Confiance on the next morning. In the evening of the 20th day, the Yaghi frigate also entered harbour. The nature of the mission of these three English vessels had not

transpired. Their commanders observed the strictest secrecy, and refused even to tell the "Board of Health" where they came from. The Captain, accompanied by Col. Campbell, had had several interviews with Mehmet Ali. The Yaghi was to have sailed on the 19th for London, but her departure had been countermanded; and it was to leave on the 20th, with Captain General St. John at the helm. The Confiance was to proceed to England, via Malta, and the Yaghi frigate to remain on the Mediterranean station. The last accounts from Syria of the month, announced that Ibrahim Pasha appeared in public dressed after the Egyptian fashion, and it was reported that the victory would give him a command in Senaar.

THE CHRONICLE. SAINT JOHN, OCT. 18, 1839. By the arrival of the British steamer Liverpool, New York, we have received Liverpool papers to the 21st ult. Don Carlos of Spain, has been defeated, and with his family have taken refuge in France. Another conspiracy has been discovered in the Russian army on its march to Poland. Two hundred officers were in consequence, confined in the dungeons of Warsaw and other places.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A partial eclipse was given to most of the British Colonies, and was seen by a few days since by the honor of Hottinger & Co. refusing acceptance of about \$2,000,000 of drafts from the Bank of Liverpool. The stock of cotton in Liverpool is 445,000 bales. Sales this week 27,000—fair uplands quoted 7. The shipment of goods to the United States is at almost suspended, in consequence of want of means, and the reduction of the Tariff on 1st January next. The exchange with the Continent are not more favorable. 2d specie has since that time per Liverpool for Mr. Jordan, £110,000. The Bank of England therefore has yet to tell.

The Paris Monitor publishes the two following telegrams from the Government of France: "BAYONNE, Sept. 16, 10 o'clock, A. M. "The General commanding the 20th Military Division has ordered the 10th, 11th, and 12th Regiments of Artillery to be sent to the frontiers of Navarre. The 12th is to leave Urdax on the 17th, the 10th and 11th on the 18th." "The Prefect of the Loire Pyrenees to the Minister of the Interior. "Don Carlos left yesterday evening at eight o'clock for his destination. "Every thing passed with the greatest order." "The 1st Regiment of the 10th, 11th, and 12th Regiments of Artillery, and the 1st Battalion of the 10th, 11th, and 12th Regiments of Artillery, were on Sunday evening at Camp de Marsailles, and on Monday morning they were ordered to march to the frontiers of Navarre. The same official journal mentions that King Louis Philippe had conferred the grand order of the Legion of Honour on General Espinasse.

Our letters from Halifax, this city, and adjacent parts of the County, which were received in France, the Carlist corps which occupied the whole of the Province, and which were separated from the main body of their army and driven into Urdax, was obliged to retire on the 17th to the frontiers of Navarre. The General Negri had already arrived in Bayonne. Don Carlos was accompanied by the Princess of Baden, his son, and his daughter, and his infant Don Sebastian. About 3,000 soldiers of the Carlist army had about their arms on the French frontier.

We regret to state that the English Church on the Island of Grand Main, was consumed by fire on Tuesday last.

Mrs. Gibbs.—We feel pleasure in announcing to our readers, that this accomplished Vocalist, has just returned from Halifax, this city, and is prepared to promise, purposing entertaining the ladies and gentlemen of St. John and its vicinity, with a select Concert, prior to her departure for the winter. The concert will be given in particular places, where the crops are generally late, about a week or ten days more of such weather as we have been blessed with for the last five days, will see all the wheat, in the best possible condition, in the barn or in rick. The hop-growers, too, are progressing well in all respects.

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transpired. Their commanders observed the strictest secrecy, and refused even to tell the "Board of Health" where they came from. The Captain, accompanied by Col. Campbell, had had several interviews with Mehmet Ali. The Yaghi was to have sailed on the 19th for London, but her departure had been countermanded; and it was to leave on the 20th, with Captain General St. John at the helm. The Confiance was to proceed to England, via Malta, and the Yaghi frigate to remain on the Mediterranean station. The last accounts from Syria of the month, announced that Ibrahim Pasha appeared in public dressed after the Egyptian fashion, and it was reported that the victory would give him a command in Senaar.

THE CHRONICLE. SAINT JOHN, OCT. 18, 1839. By the arrival of the British steamer Liverpool, New York, we have received Liverpool papers to the 21st ult. Don Carlos of Spain, has been defeated, and with his family have taken refuge in France. Another conspiracy has been discovered in the Russian army on its march to Poland. Two hundred officers were in consequence, confined in the dungeons of Warsaw and other places.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A partial eclipse was given to most of the British Colonies, and was seen by a few days since by the honor of Hottinger & Co. refusing acceptance of about \$2,000,000 of drafts from the Bank of Liverpool. The stock of cotton in Liverpool is 445,000 bales. Sales this week 27,000—fair uplands quoted 7. The shipment of goods to the United States is at almost suspended, in consequence of want of means, and the reduction of the Tariff on 1st January next. The exchange with the Continent are not more favorable. 2d specie has since that time per Liverpool for Mr. Jordan, £110,000. The Bank of England therefore has yet to tell.

The Paris Monitor publishes the two following telegrams from the Government of France: "BAYONNE, Sept. 16, 10 o'clock, A. M. "The General commanding the 20th Military Division has ordered the 10th, 11th, and 12th Regiments of Artillery to be sent to the frontiers of Navarre. The 12th is to leave Urdax on the 17th, the 10th and 11th on the 18th." "The Prefect of the Loire Pyrenees to the Minister of the Interior. "Don Carlos left yesterday evening at eight o'clock for his destination. "Every thing passed with the greatest order." "The 1st Regiment of the 10th, 11th, and 12th Regiments of Artillery, and the 1st Battalion of the 10th, 11th, and 12th Regiments of Artillery, were on Sunday evening at Camp de Marsailles, and on Monday morning they were ordered to march to the frontiers of Navarre. The same official journal mentions that King Louis Philippe had conferred the grand order of the Legion of Honour on General Espinasse.

Our letters from Halifax, this city, and adjacent parts of the County, which were received in France, the Carlist corps which occupied the whole of the Province, and which were separated from the main body of their army and driven into Urdax, was obliged to retire on the 17th to the frontiers of Navarre. The General Negri had already arrived in Bayonne. Don Carlos was accompanied by the Princess of Baden, his son, and his daughter, and his infant Don Sebastian. About 3,000 soldiers of the Carlist army had about their arms on the French frontier.

We regret to state that the English Church on the Island of Grand Main, was consumed by fire on Tuesday last.

Mrs. Gibbs.—We feel pleasure in announcing to our readers, that this accomplished Vocalist, has just returned from Halifax, this city, and is prepared to promise, purposing entertaining the ladies and gentlemen of St. John and its vicinity, with a select Concert, prior to her departure for the winter. The concert will be given in particular places, where the crops are generally late, about a week or ten days more of such weather as we have been blessed with for the last five days, will see all the wheat, in the best possible condition, in the barn or in rick. The hop-growers, too, are progressing well in all respects.

DEVON.—Four fifths of the wheat of this neighbourhood (Exeter) have been sown in excellent condition, and of capital quality. The barley is extremely heavy in the ear. The oat crop is abundant, and in good condition. The turnip crops are looking very well, and are not all indited this year with the fly. Potatoes are looking very well, and there is no doubt of the crop turning out a good one.

SUSSEX.—The harvest, with a few exceptions, is finished throughout Sussex, and as far as we can collect the opinions of the farmers, it may be considered as a fair average crop.

FRANCE.—The reaping of wheat is over in every part of France, except on some points in the northern departments, and has exceeded in quantity and weight all that had been expected from it.

ADRIAN OF THE EAST. Address from Smyrna to the 29th July, say the French squadron, under the orders of Admiral La Touche, was still at anchor on the coast of Troy. The steamer Pepin had joined it on the 21st. The British fleet, which was not on the 27th of July, was hourly expected at Tenedos, where the three steamers which accompany it had already arrived.

The Echo de l'Orient of the 27th ult. states that the British fleet passed near Rhodos on the evening of the 21st, steering a northerly course, and accompanied by the French brig Comete. The Vanguard ship-of-the-line entered Corfu on the 20th, and was to have sailed on the following day for Bosphorus Bay where the rest of the fleet are hourly expected. The same paper denies that the plague had manifested itself in the island itself.

Our letters from Alexandria are of the 27th of July. They state that the officers and crews of the Turkish and Egyptian fleets lived in the most perfect harmony, and appeared to have commenced that remembrance of the people of the two states which would, it was hoped, grow out of recent occurrences. A greater part of the Turkish fleet was already moored in the harbour of Alexandria. The larger ships were landing their guns and heavy stores, preparatory to their going ashore to sea.