EXTRACTS FROM PRESIDENT TYLER'S MESSAGE.

After alluding to the release of Grogan, he says—

I regret that it is not in my power to make known to you an equally satisfactory conclusion in the case of the Caroline, steamer, with the circumstances connected with the destruction of which, in December, 1837, by an armed force fitted out in the Province of Upper Canada, you are already made acquainted. No such atonement as was due for the public wrong done to the United States by this invasion of her territory, so wholly irreconcilable with her rights as an independent power, has yet been made. In the view taken by this Government, the enquiry whether the vessel was in the employment of those who were prosecuting an unauthorised war against that Province, or was engaged by the owner in the business of transporting passengers to and from Navy Island in hopes of private gain, which was most probably the case, in no degree alters the real question at issue between the two governments. This Government can never concede to any foreign Government the power, except in a case of the most urgent and extreme necessity, of invading its territory, either to arrest the persons or destroy the property of those who may have violated the municipal laws of such foreign Government, or have disregarded their obligations arising under the law of nations. The territory of the United States must be regarded as sacredly secure against all such invasions, until they shall voluntarily acknowledge their inability to acquit themselves of their duties to others. And in announcing this sentiment, I do but affirm a principle which no nation on earth would be more ready to vindicate, at all hazards, than the people and Government of Great Britain.

If, upon a full investigation of all the facts, it shall appear that the owner of the Caroline was governed by a hostile intent, or had made common cause with those who were in the occupancy of Navy Island, then, so far as he is concerned, there can be no claim to indemnity for the destruction of his boat, which this government would feel itself bound to prosecute—since he would have acted not only in derogation of the rights of Great Britain, but in clear violation of the laws of the United States; but that is a question which, however settled, in no manner involves the higher consideration of the violation of territorial sovereignty and jurisdiction. To recognize it as an admissible practice that each government, in its turn, upon any sudden and unauthorised outbreak, which, on a frontier, the extent of which renders it impossible for either to have an efficient force on every mile of it, and which outbreak, therefore, neither may be able to suppress in a day, may take vengeance into its own hands, and without even a remonstrance, and in the absence of any pressing or overruling necessity, may invade the territory of the other, would inevitably lead to results equally to be deplored by both. When border collisions come to receive the sanction, or to be made on the authority of either government, general war must be the inevitable result. While it is the ardent desire of the United States to cultivate the relations of peace with all nations, and to fulfil all the duties of good neighbourhood towards those who possess territories adjoining their own, that very desire would lead them to deny the right of any foreign power to invade their territory with an armed force. The correspondence of the two governments on this subject, will, at a future day of your session, be submitted to your consideration; and in the mean time, I cannot but indulge the hope that the British Government will see the propriety of renouncing, as a rule of future action, the precedent which has been set in the affair at Schlosser.

I herewith submit the correspondence which has recently taken place between the American Minister at the Court of St. James, Mr. Stevenson, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that Government, on the right claimed by that Government to visit and detain vessels sailing under the American flag and engaged in prosecuting lawful commerce in the African seas. Our commercial interests in that region have experienced considerable increase, and have become an object of much importance, and it is the duty of this government to protect them against all improper and vexatious interruption. However desirous the United States may be for the suppression of the slave trade, they cannot consent to interpolations into the maritime code, at the mere will and pleasure of other governments. We deny the right of any such interpolation to any one, or all the nations of the earth, without our consent. We claim to have a voice in all amendments or alterations of that code—and when we are given to understand, as in this instance, by a foreign government, that its treaties with other nations cannot be executed without the establishment and enforcement of new principles of maritime police, to be applied without our consent, we must employ a language neither of equivocal import, or susceptible of misconstruction. American citizens prosecuting a lawful commerce in the African seas, under the flag of their country, are not responsible for the abuse or unlawful use of that flag by others; nor can they rightfully on account of any such alleged abuses, be interrupted, molested, or detained while on the ocean; and if thus molested and detained, while pursuing honest voyages, in the usual way, and violating no law themselves, they are unquestionably entitled to indemnity.

This Government has manifested its repugnance to the slave trade, in a manner which cannot be misunderstood. By its fundamental law, it prescribed limits in point of time to its continuance; and against its own citizens, who might so far forget the rights of humanity as to engage in that wicked traffic, it has long since, by its municipal laws, denounced the most condign punishment. Many of the States composing this Union, had made appeals to the civilized world for its suppression, long before the moral sense of other nations had become shocked by the iniquities of the traffic. Whether this Government should now enter into treaties containing mutual stipulations upon this subject, is a question for its mature deliberation. Certain it is, that if the right to detain American ships on the high seas can be justified on the plea of a necessity for such detention, arising out of the existence of treaties between other nations, the same plea may be extended and enlarged by the new stipulations of new treaties, to which the United States may not be a party. This Government will not cease to urge upon that of Great Britain, full and ample remuneration for all losses, whether arising from detention or otherwise, to which the American citizens have heretofore been, or may hereafter be subjected, by the exercise of rights which this Government cannot recognise as legitimate and proper. Nor will I indulge a doubt but that the sense and justice of Great Britain will constrain her to make retribution for any wrong, or loss, which any American citizen, engaged in the prosecution of lawful commerce, may have experienced at the hand of her cruisers, or other public authorities. This Government, at the same time, will relax no effort to prevent its citizens, if there be any so disposed, from prosecuting a traffic so revolting to the feelings of humanity. It seeks to do no more than to protect the fair and honest trader from molestation and injury; but while the enterprising mariner, engaged in the pursuit of an honourable trade, is entitled to its protection, it will visit with condign punishment, others of opposite character.

At the opening of the last annual session, the President informed Congress of the progress which had then been made in negotiating a convention between this government and that of England, with a view to the final settlement of the question of the boundary between the territorial limits of the two countries. I regret to say that little further advancement of the object has been accomplished since last year; but this is owing to circumstances no way indicative of any abatement of the desire of both parties to hasten the negociation to its conclusion, and to settle the question in dispute, as early as possible. In the course of the session, it is my hope to be able to announce some further degree of progress, towards the accomplishment of this highly desirable end.

The commission appointed by this government for the exploration and survey of the line of boundary separating the States of Maine and New-Hampshire from the contiuuous British Provinces is, it is believed, about to close its field labours and is expected soon to report the results of its examinations to the Department of State. The report, when received will be laid before Congress.

British News.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT BURNLEY.

The town and neighbourhood of Burnley, in this county, were, on Sunday evening last, thrown into a state of great excitement and confusion by a report that an officer of the 60th Rifles, a private soldier, and a female servant about the mess-house, had all been stabbed in many places, and had died of their wounds. The sensation excited was intense; and it was found true to a great extent the report was true, for none of the three wounded individuals survived beyond an early hour the following day.

The barracks at Burnley, erected in 1821, cover a large area, and are generally occupied by both cavalry and infantry. At present there are stationed there two or three troops of the Queen's Bays, or Second Dragoon Guards, occupying the cavalry part of the barracks; the infantry quarters are tenanted by two companies of the 60th Rifles, under the command of Major Cockburn. The regiment quitted Windsor about two months ago; and its present head quarters are at Bolton, under the command of Colonel Sir John Maclean. The recent death of Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable H. R. Molyneux, of this regiment, must be in the recollection of our readers. The double murder and suicide occurred within the mess-house, a detached building in the barrack yard.

The officers dine in the mess-room at seven o'clock; and on Sunday evening last, they had dined, when the unfortunate officer, Lieutenant O'Grady, quitted the room about eight o'clock, an earlier hour than that at which he generally retired after dinner. About half an hour afterwards, Major Cockburn, and several other officers, being still in the room, they were astounded to see Lieutenant O'Grady rush into the room; and, as he staggered towards the hearth, he exclaimed—"Major Morris has murdered me." He then fell upon the hearth, apparently exhausted from loss of blood; for his dress was by this time drenched in blood from a large wound on the left side. He was placed upon the hearth; and while the officers were crowding around him, loud screams were heard from the direction of the unfortunate man's apartment, and Major Cockburn rushed from the room to ascertain the cause of this fresh alarm. He saw the unfortunate young woman whose life was the second sacrificed by the murderer, in his fury, lying in the lobby. He also saw the murderer, whose name is Robert Morris, brandishing a large carving knife, apparently the weapon with which he had stabbed both the officer and the female. Major Cockburn, with a view of intercepting what he supposed the flight of the murderer, turned round, and ran out of the front entrance of the mess-house, and in front of the building, towards the back door to the lobby, calling as he ran—"Order the guard out; and, sentry, stop every body that passes." Having reached the back door, Major Cockburn entered the building that way, and then found Morris, the murderer, stretched on his back, and apparently dead, from self-inflicted wounds with the knife, which was lying on the ground, at a short distance from his feet. All these bloody deeds must have been perpetrated within about two minutes. It is impossible to describe the scene of horror and confusion, from the moment it was discovered that Lieut. O'Grady had been stabbed. People were rushing to the spot from all parts of the building, for it would seem that the mess-woman, the mother of the deceased girl, was in the mess-waiters' room when he stabbed his officer; and her shrieks and cries of murder, followed by those of the unhappy girl herself, and of the persons who arrived in time to witness the flight and suicide of the murderer, spread the alarm throughout the barracks, and the officers' quarters were soon crowded with inquirers.

We now return to Lieutenant O'Grady, who, during the latter part of those tragic occurrences, had been placed by his brother officers on the hearth rug, and attended by Mr. Cohen, the assistant-surgeon of the regiment; the principal surgeon, Dr. Fraser, being at the head quarters at Bolton. The wounded officer exclaimed to those about him, "Oh! I have long expected this from that villain;" and immediately afterwards he asked, "Is that poor girl dead?" Mr. Cohen told him she was not. Taking an officer's hand, Lieut. O'Grady said to him with much earnestness and emotion, "Oh, this is a bad way to die. Any way to die but this!" Mr. Cohen then desired him to keep himself quiet, that perhaps all would not be so bad as he anticipated; and he endeavoured, by holding the lips of the wound together, and compression, to stay the blood which was now pouring from the wound. Mr. O'Grady looked at him, and, speaking as if in pain and with difficulty, said, "Oh! it's of no use; I shall not live many hours. This is the death of me." He was then placed on a table, and conveyed to his own room, and laid upon the bed. By this time, Mr. White, a surgeon in practice at Burnley (which is distant about a mile from the barracks), arrived, and, with Mr. Cohen, attended the unfortunate gentleman during the remainder of the night. He lingered till half-past ten o'clock on Monday morning, and then expired.

When the poor girl was raised from the ground, it was found that she was bleeding profusely from several wounds inflicted below the shoulder on the left side and on the back. She was conveyed to one of the rooms of her mother, at the other extremity of the building; and a medical man shortly afterwards attended. She appeared to suffer much pain; and twice, in paroxysms of agony, she exclaimed, "Oh, Morris! Oh, Morris!" She survived only till eleven o'clock the same night, about two hours and a half after the fatal deeds.

Robert Morris was almost instantly raised, and carried to his room; he expired in two or three minutes afterwards, having apparently stabbed himself with such desperation as to inflict two or three mortal wounds, besides others of a less serious nature. He never spoke after the fatal acts above described. The sergeant-major picked up the knife, which is about a foot in length—being an old carver, much ground, and so thin that the back had almost as sharp an edge as the true edge; the point, too, was very sharp. The force with which this deadly weapon had been used, in its too fatal success against three lives, was evident from the blade being quite bent for several inches next the point, and the point being also turned, as if it had come into contact with some hard substance; probably the resistance of a bone.

As to the cause of this three-fold crime, though nothing can be ascertained with certainty until after the inquest on the bodies, we have heard enough to leave little, if any, doubt that Morris was actuated by jealousy. There seems to have been considerable intimacy between Lieutenant O'Grady and the girl; and Morris was jealous of this, and desirous that she should marry himself; strangely enough, for he was aware that she was already married. On Sunday afternoon, Morris and the girl (for, though married some years ago, she had not completed her twenty-first year) took a walk together towards the town; and it is said, that, during this walk, Morris reproached her with suffering the attentions of Lieutenant O'Grady, and threatened that he would be the death of them both. On their return to the barracks, Morris waited at dinner in the mess-room as usual; but, when asked by the mess-woman, the mother of the deceased girl, to come to supper, as he had been accustomed to do, he replied, "I'll have no supper," and walked out of the room. It is known, that Lieutenant O'Grady, on quitting the mess-room, at eight o'clock, went to his own apartment; and it is supposed, that the girl had gone thither to wait for him, and had then told him of the threats of Morris to take his life and her own. It is conjectured, that, upon this intimation, Lieutenant O'Grady immediately went into Morris's pantry, which, adjoins his own room; but, whether to demand that Morris should deliver up his sword and rifle (for he was a private in the regiment), or to order him into custody, or to remonstrate with him, is not known, though it may appear from the evidence of Mrs. Hadden, the mess-woman, who was present at the rencontre, and is the only individual who can throw any light on the commencement of the transaction. Be this as it may, it would seem that, as soon as Lieutenant O'Grady had made known to Morris why he had sought him, the latter, snatching up the carving knife, had commenced the bloody work which has terminated so fatally. After stabbing Lieutenant O'Grady, while in the pantry, Morris seems to have rushed past the wounded officer to his apartment, where he probably knew or suspected the girl to be. She, hearing the alarm given by her mother, was about making her escape, when, as is supposed, she was overtaken by the murderer at the door, where he stabbed her repeatedly in the back and side—a large splash of blood being visible on the wall near the lintel of the door, between the doors of the two rooms. Such, we have no doubt, will prove to be the principal facts of this melancholy catastrophe.

It was expected that the inquest would be held on the bodies on Tuesday, before John Hargreaves, Esq., coroner for the Blackburn division; but he was engaged at Haslingden, holding an inquest over the body of Mr. Robinson, butcher, of that place, who, it will be recollected, was severely injured a few days ago by the overturn of a coach, and who died from the injuries he received on Saturday last. The inquest on the three bodies at the barracks was therefore fixed to be held on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, at the barracks. We understand that a respectable and independent jury was summoned, not including any person living in the immediate neighbourhood of the barracks, so as to secure an impartial and unbiessed inquiry. Eight of the jurors were summoned from the township of Habergham Eaves, in which the barracks are locally situate, and eight from the adjoining townships.

On Tuesday, Dr. Fraser, the principal surgeon of the regiment, proceeded from Bolton, the head-quarters of the regiment, to Burnley, we were told for the purpose of making a post-mortem examination of the bodies, prior to the inquest.

By the orders of Major Cockburn, the bodies have been kept as nearly as possible in the same state as when life became extinct. That of Lieutenant O'Grady is in the room which the unfortunate young officer occupied, and we believe his dress has not been removed; and, with the exception of the surgeons and persons whose attendance is necessary, no one has been permitted to see the body. From what we can learn it would appear that Lt. O'Grady had received but one serious wound; but that seems to have been inflicted with the most desperate and deadly purpose. The knife must have penetrated to some depth between the ribs and hip joint on the left side; and we understand, that, as soon as Mr. White had ascertained its situation and nature, he pronounced it mortal. The deceased was a fine, athletic young man, about five feet 9 inches and a quarter. The corpse of the unfortunate girl is lying on a bed in a small room near the apartments of her mother. Her gown has been removed, and it has six or seven large cuts through it, and nearly the whole dress is saturated with blood. We understand that the principal wounds were just below the left shoulder, and a third near the lower part of the back, on the left side. These would indicate that the murderer had overtaken her, or, at all events, had come behind her at the time. The deceased appears to have been rather a good-looking girl. The body of Morris is lying at the other extremity of the barrack yard, in the dead-house. The clothes are still upon the body; a short green jacket, in which he waited at mess, and black trousers, which are perforated in eight or nine places by the point of the carving knife. The principal wounds are three deep stabs upon the chest, and another upon the left side of the abdomen, through which a portion of the entrails protruded. The deceased has no marks of a ferocious disposition in his countenance; on the contrary, there is a look of placidity in the features, and a manifestation of intelligence in the broad and high forehead, that appeared to indicate him superior in some respects to his station. And this we learn was the fact. He was a sober, steady man; very fond of reading, and possessed of very acute reasoning powers. He was about five feet eight inches and a half in stature.

With a few particulars, as to the deceased persons, we must close this account. The unfortunate officer, William Sharman (or as the army-list gives his name, William Stanner) O'Grady, was of a large and somewhat distinguished Irish Family, being the nephew of the late lord chief baron of the Irish exchequer (Baron O'Grady), who, in 1831, was raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Guillamore, and died in April, 1840. The young officer who has now come to an untimely end, was cousin to the present Lord Guillamore. Mr. O'Grady's father was one of the nine sons of Darby O'Grady, Esq., of Mount Prospect, county Limerick. We believe the deceased's widowed mother at present resides in Dublin or Kingstown; and if report be correct, this will be the second time she is doomed to mourn over the premature death of a son. A brother of the deceased, we are told, was killed in a duel, some years ago, with a Capt. Smith; an affair which at the time caused considerable sensation in Dublin, where it occurred. Looking at the fate of two fine young men by hostile wounds, there would seem something strikingly remarkable in the family motto—"*Vulneratus, non victus.*"—(Wounded, not conquered.) The deceased officer was formerly a lieutenant in the 16th Lancers, and was with that gallant regiment in India. He appears to have joined the 60th Rifles on the 31st October, 1834, and at the time of his death held the rank of first lieutenant. He was in his 29th or 30th year. He is described to us as having had many of the characteristics of the young Irish gentlemen; he was hot headed, and at times intemperate, but was much liked by the soldiers of the regiment—indeed we might say that both officers and men were very much attached to him, and his death, especially under such circumstances, appears to have cast a deep gloom over the place. We understand that the Rev. T. G. James, M.A. chaplain of the garrison, was with him during the last few hours of his existence, fulfilling the last Christian duties, and offering such consolations and prayers as the sad circumstance called forth. The dying officer declared to the chaplain, that he had lost his life in endeavouring to save the life of another.

Robert Morris, whose age we were told by one person was 28 or 29, and by another, 24 or 25, was a Scotchman, a native of Aberdeen, a private in the regiment, but also employed, as we have stated, as mess-waiter. We believe he had been about eleven years in the regiment. He was considered a good, steady, trustworthy man, and nothing had been alleged against him, except some former quarrels with the girl, to whom he appeared devotedly attached. It is said that Lieutenant O'Grady once ordered him into confinement for some neglect of duty, or act of insubordination.

Isabella Hadden, as she was generally called, only completed her twentieth year on the 21st of April last. We learn that this wretched girl, the fatal cause of all this crime, had long been of indifferent character. When only sixteen years of age, she married a man named Patrick Terrett, a private in the 97th Regiment, then stationed at Burnley Barracks. She has for four or five years lived separate from her husband, who, we believe, is now with his regiment in Malta or Corfu; and she was employed by her mother about the kitchen, assisting in cooking &c. She has left an infant, a daughter, about two years old, this child was placed out at nurse in Burnley or the neighbourhood. —*Liverpool Mail.*

(*From the London Times.*)

All the mass of worthless evidence adduced for the prosecution of M'Leod was as patiently analyzed by Judge Gridley, with the usual cautious distinctions, as if his life had been actually dependent on the issue; and after indulging in a long and wasteful expenditure of profound judicial laws, the complacent luminary was constrained at last to let the jury retire. They too, lest the farce should suffer in their part of the representation, make a decent show of hesitation, although, as even the New York journals confess, their acquittal had been agreed on two days before.

Thus if any sensible portion of the British public ever conceived that the continuance of our amicable relations with America depended upon the issue of M'Leod's trial, their apprehensions on that score may now be considered at an end. But although we never to any extent partook of those apprehensions, and least of all since the publication of Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Crittenden, we cannot disguise from ourselves that their still remain certain correlative questions of great importance, the satisfactory adjustment of which may be attended with some difficulty. The case of M'Leod has disclosed to the Powers of Europe a vital disability in the American Constitution, which, unless it be forthwith repaired, not only places the Republican Union in the untrustworthy position of being unable to exact from its component states a due observance of international law, but must compel foreign kingdoms, for their own safety, to insist at all hazards that such a dangerous insubordination shall be effectually extinguished. If great Britain or any other Power enter into an amicable alliance with the transatlantic union, it is on the distinct understanding that the *whole* American nation are parties to that alliance, and shall be bound to respect the treaties of their central Government. What powers or privileges may be arrogated by the seperate provinces of the Union, we have nothing to do with. The responsible party with whom alone we treat is the Federal Administration. If the Federal Administration cannot enforce its own approved policy among its subordinate states, the American *Government* is an impotent phantom—a mere formal nonentity, set up to give a colourable respectability to an enormous system of buccaniering. No civilized country could be safe in treating with such a Power. To talk of the supreme and independent sovereignty of New York is a perfidious insult to every nation in Europe. If New York and the other American provinces be independent states, let them severally send their Ambassadors to foreign Powers, and let them be bound respectively to the obligations of international justice. Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State to the Republican Union, has emphatically declared that M'Leod's detention, in an international point of view, was illegal. But an American *imperium in imperio* refuses to acquiesce in the Federal Government's decision. The New York sovereigns have persisted in bringing M'Leod to trial. They have bearded and defied the Washington Cabinet to the teeth. Great Britain, apart altogether from the acquittal of her persecuted subject, has thus been incidentally dishonoured by the private lawlessness of an organized mob, wholly unknown to European diplomacy. Of course, a rectification of this injury, or at least a satisfactory guarantee against its recurrence, in which all nations are equally interested, is indispensable to the peace of the world. The Queen of England's power to protect her subjects is a question which cannot be lightly disposed of. On such an important point as this, is it to be endured that our glorious empire shall quail to my masters of New York? As matters stand at present, Her Majesty has been foully spat upon by these inflated bravadoes. M'Leod's acquittal we care not a straw about. It is enough, that in proud defiance of their own nominal Government, they have actually brought him to trial. To the constitutional counter efforts of that government, as betokening the existence of sound principles among the leading American statesmen, a fair portion of respect is undoubtedly due; and in virtue of such respect, a suitable term may reasonably be allowed, for enabling them to prevent in future the refractoriness of their subject states. But this important international exigency cannot be lost sight of. The continuance of Great Britain's amicable relations with America cannot be permitted to depend upon the caprices of a Republican province. The prevention of war in M'Leod's case has fortunately been secured, not by the mere accident of his acquittal, but by the equally accidental fact that the Federal Government happened to be opposed to his conviction. Circumstances, however, may change that government. Less enlightened men may be called to the management of American affairs. Is Great Britain, then, to be at the mercy of the discretion or indiscretion of the persons who may happen to hold office at Washington? Such an idea cannot be tolerated for a moment. The Queen of England's power to protect her subjects must be regulated and recognised on clear and determinate principles, irrespective of the possible versatilities of the diplomatists with whom she treats. This is a point which demands immediate settlement.

CHINA.

The commercial letters transmitted by the overland mail from China and India were delivered this morning. They are numerous, but nothing seems to have been communicated in them to produce much improvement, if any, to the tea trade. The market is still very flat. The following comes down to the latest date:—

"*Macao, August* 24, 1841.

"Sir Henry Pottinger and Sir W. Parker arrived here on the 9th inst., and set to work without delay, the former at his desk, and the other with the fleet. Sir J. C. Hobhouse seems to have had from somebody, a full and accurate description of Captain Elliot, physical as well as mental; and seeing that such a one had not accomplished anything, to have selected as his successor a man in all points the most opposite to him. It is impossible to conceive a more striking contrast than is exhibited between the past Plenipotentiary and the present. This contrast appears to have extended to the condition of things. The dull, gloomy feeling of indisposition and care which prevailed throughout the community has been overcome. Old Parker, with his one eye, has infused a portion of his own energy and spirit into every person. On the 13th inst., Sir H. Pottinger sent up his secretary, Major Malcolm, to China with a 'chop.' One letter was for the Emperor, which the Commissioner Yishan was ordered, through the Kwangchoofoo, to forward to Pekin or wo beide him. Another was to himself, to say that the English Plenipotentiary would respect the truce made with Capt. Elliot at Canton, in June last, so long as the Chinese themselves respected it, but that, if they broke it, we betide them too. Another 'chop' in the shape of a notification was to the few English at Canton, in which they were addressed to this effect:—'Gentlemen, you are very great fools for being here, and remember that you are so at your own risk and peril, for should you be seized and executed, I shall take no notice of you. I now warn you to go away.' It threw them into a perfect fever, yet if they stay not up there, England will to a certainty get no supply of tea this season. An interview was held between Secretary Major Malcolm and the Kwangchoofoo, or Lord Mayor of Canton, with whom Elliot made and concluded the treaty of Canton. For this Kwangchoofoo I have a high degree of personal respect. He has a contour the *fac simile* of that of the Duke.—I met him in Beale's-lane three days ago, and I could not help taking off my hat to the living image. He must be a Chinese Tory, for he looked the perfect gentleman. After the interview, when the Kwangchoofoo waited upon Yishan, the imperial commissioner and nephew of the Emperor, to give him the letter he was to send to his celestial uncle, he found himself in a most awful scrape. Yishan told him that, as *he* had concluded the treaty of Canton, *he* must be answerable for it and its consequences, for, as he (Yishan) understood, he (the Kwangchoofoo) told him he had settled the whole matter with the English, and the payment made of six million dollars had covered all the demands of that nation, and so he had written to his uncle. Of course I do not know how the talk proceeded, but in three or four days time, the Kwanchoofoo paid a visit to Macao, unexpected and uninvited, to solicit an interview with Sir H. Pottinger, which was wisely and prudent refused him. He was referred, instead, to his former acquaintance, Major Malcolm. To the Major it is reported he was very communicative, endeavouring to prove to him how excessively angry the Emperor would be if the English fleet presumed again to go to the north, and to show how much better it would be to settle the matter down here at once and for ever. To facilitate the great point, he offered a payment of ten million dollars *more*, to satisfy the cormorant craw of the English. On learning that this could not now be thought of, he went off in the worst possible plight. Three days since the fleet, with Sir Henry Pottinger in company, set sail from Hong-kong to the North. We hear every ship is ready for action, and it is generally supposed that the large town of Amoy, in Fokien province, will be the first to have to sustain an attack; and to reap the fruits of Chinese boasting and bluster. Now that we are in it, we must proceed.—There is no withdrawing. Neither ten, twenty, nor fifty million dollars should buy us off if the thing is to be done effectually. Whether it will be an easy matter—whether the Emperor will succumb, and by acceding to our demands, save his throne, no one knows. If, with his almost incredible resources at command, he were a man of spirit, he might and would give infinite trouble. This brings you down to the present day in Chinese matters."

(*From the Times.*)

According to a private letter from Macao, dated the 22d of August, and which is deemed in the city of very good authority, the following are the conditions which Sir Henry Pottinger, under his instructions from this Government, is to demand from the Chinese as the basis of a treaty of peace between the two Powers:—

1. The opening of all the Chinese ports situated on the eastern coast to all the European nations without exception, who will be permitted to trade freely, subject to a moderate duty on the entry and departure of their vessels.

2. The abolition of the monopoly hitherto enjoyed by the Hong merchants.

3. The appointment of an English Ambassador to reside at the Court of Pekin.

4. Indemnity to the English merchants for the loss sustained by the destruction of opium and the abolition of the trade.

ACCOUNT OF PROPERTY SEIZED BY THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT IN KESHEN'S HOUSES.

Gold, 270,000 taels weight; sycee silver, 3,400,000 taels weight; foreign money, 2,000,000 taels weight; land cultivated, 39 king. A king contains 100 mow, or Chinese arces, equal to about one third of an English acre; four pawn shops in the province of Pechele; two ditto Shihking or Moukden; 84 banking (or scoff) shops; 94 large pearls; 14 strings of pearls; eight pearl lams; 34 arrow thumbrings, made of feathers of the *feitsuy* bird; 18 pieces of coral; 24 catties of ginseng; 25 catties of deer's horns; 420 lengths of 18 striking clocks; 10 gold watches; 24 fur garments; two images of horses, made of precious stones; two images of lions, made of precious stones; 28 chrystal washhand basins; one tortoiseshell beadstead; four chariots; 198 female slaves.

THE LATE FIRE IN THE TOWER.—The gun-making trade is all on the *qui vive* both at London and Birmingham since the immense destruction of arms in the Tower, and the government authorities have already taken steps to repair the immense loss which they sustained in the munitions of war by that unfortunate event. It is said, on good authority, that they have already applied to the East India Company for their stock of muskets; but this will be a poor supply, their magazine of arms not containing at present above 3,000 or 4,000 stand. The number of muskets said to be destroyed (250,000) is now ascertained to be much below the real amount, and, should the chests in the vaults below be injured by the fire, double that number of arms will be rendered useless. The latter, however, were well packed, and the locks kept constanly oiled, so that should the fire not have heated them and spoiled the temper of the lock springs, no injury to them is anticipated from the immense flood of water in which they are immersed; and an error has also gone abroad that a great number of the new percussion guns were destroyed, the fact being that all guns of this discription which have been lately made have been sent off to the different depots of troops almost as soon as finished. It is expected among the trade that nothing but percussion will be manufactured, and that for them government will issue an entirely new pattern. As a proof of the rapidity with which muskets can be manufactured in this country, it was found during the late war that by means of machinery and an infinite division of the labour, the gunmakers of Birmingham could manufacture a musket per minute, and there is no doubt that if the recent lamented fire should give a sufficient spur to the trade, the same astonishing celerity would be again exhibited among our mechanics.

LONDON SHOP-WOMEN.—The number of young women employed in draper's shops is said to be about two thousand five hundred. In some of these shops there are as many as thirty girls occupied from morning to night at the counter. These girls have, for the most part, received a fair education, and are remarkable for the genility of their appearance and manners. They invariably board and live in the houses of their employers. Their yearly salaries, in addition to their board and lodging, vary from 10*l.* to 30*l.* In perhaps about a dozen instances when the parties are known to be very experienced shop women, 35*l.* and 40*l.* are given. In one single case, that of a young woman, who is, or lately was in the employ of a house in Blackfriars Road, the princely salery of 100*l* per annum was given. This young female is said to exhibit wonderful resources as a saleswoman. She discovers the character and peculiarities of her customers, as if by a species of intuition, and so completely adapts herself to them, that it is impossible to withstand her insinuating manner, when pressing on the purchase of articles. Her persuasive powers are so great, that she not only induces ladies to purchase articles for which they have no immediate use, but in cases where they did mean to make purchases, she induces them to purchase three times the quantity of articles they contemplated before entering the shop. In many, if not most of the draper's shops, a small commission, varying according to circumstances from one shilling to half-a-crown per pound, is allowed to the young women who can prevail on customers to purchase shawls, gown-pieces, and other articles, which have gone out of fashion. This commission is allowed them as an inducement to put all their ingenuity into requisition to get rid of articles which have ceased to be in demand. And some of the more ingenious of these saleswomen, thus add, I understand, very considerably to their fixed salaries. I know one instance in which a female adds in this way, on an average, 110*l.* to her 40*l.* salary, making in all 150*l.* per annum. It is right, however, to mention that I am not aware of any other shop woman who turns her business talents to any equally profitable account. *Lights and Shadows of London Life.*

The Nile has been four inches higher this year than it was last, but, owing to embankments which had been erected all along the course of the river, it has not done a very great deal of damage.

It is generally expected that the crops this year will be very abundant, especially that of cotton.—The land of Egypt must certainly be very fertile, considering the immense crops it yield, and how very badly it is managed. Probably not more than one fourth of the arable land in Egypt is under cultivation in consequence of the defective system of Government, and the want of population. In the present state of the country one may reckon on an average the quantity annually exported is between 500,000 and 600,000 ardebs (315,000 to 380,000 imperial quarters) of wheat, and 200,000 to 300,000 ardebs (130,000 to 200,000 imperial quarters) of barley.

The demand for wheat in England influences the trade here indirectly, for as the wheat and barley of this country are not of a quality to suit the English markets, England in the time of scarcity draws her supplies from the Baltic, the Black Sea, and the Mediterranean ports, which latter shop their stock of hard wheat, and replenish their stores with Egyptian.—*Times.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscribers either by Note or Book Account, that they will please call and settle the same immediately, as all Accounts remaining unsettled on the 31st December next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

NATHAN & CHAS. GODSOE.

Stall in E. Barlow & Sons building, corner of Market Square and King street.

3*d Dec.* 1841.

Office in the Brick Building, corner of Prince William and Church Streets.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, DEC. 17, 1841.

What is the cause of the frequent alarms of fire in our City?

The repeated attempts which are made night after night to set the town on fire, would give just cause of alarm were it not for the very efficient and praiseworthy exertions of the Volunteer Watch.—These attempts have hitherto been unsuccessful, and the incendiaries have as yet escaped detection, even although they are nightly becoming more and more bold in their daring. What will be the end of all this, no one can tell; the cause it would be most desirable to ascertain.

The Portland fire seems in some mysterious way connected with the late firing of the South Market Wharf, and the frequent incendiary attempts of which we are continually hearing, would seem to be attributable to the same cause. St. John, always generous, always ready to relieve those that are in distress, notwithstanding of the commercial difficulties from which it was suffering at the time, did, on the latter occasion, come forward nobly. Money was wanted to assist the sufferers, and money was most liberally contributed for that purpose: not less than £600 were raised in St. John and Portland for those who were loosers by the fire in August last. Now all this was very well in its way; it was in fact *nobly done*, but it was not *prudently done*; for it may well be suspected that the very money thus raised, was the cause of the firing of the South Market Wharf. This may seem a bold assertion, when not backed by direct evidence; but a moment's consideration of the circumstances of the case will certainly go far to prove it. They stand thus: the fire in Portland, which was purely accidental, unhoused many poor creatures whose all was consumed in the flames. For these a subscription was raised nearly the whole of which was distributed among them according to the numbers in their families their losses, &c. The industrious part of the sufferers immediately made use of what they received in removing to the States, as they saw no good prospect of finding employment here in the present state of things. The dissolute and idle portion of them we have among us still. These last were enriched by the receipt of a sum of money for which they had not laboured, and which probably exceeded what they had ever before had in their possession at one time; for they are of that class who spend every penny they get on rum. There were others too of the same class, who although they had lost nothing by the fire, put in their claims for relief, in the hope of getting something. Nearly the whole of the money subscribed has thus been distributed among these sufferers; and now, let any one consider for a moment the case of the profligate part of them: they lost little or nothing, for they had very little to lose: the money they received as sufferers was like a little fortune to them; it furnished them with the means of giving loose to their dissolute habits for a time; and no doubt all they got was spent in that way. Now is it too much to say that these are the individuals, whose nightly attempts to set our city on fire, spread continual alarm among us? Is it going too far to charge these men as the incendiaries, and the subscription which was raised for their relief, as the grand incentives of their attempts? They have already tasted the sweets of having to spend what they did not labour for, and *plunder*, if not *subscriptions*, is now their aim. They try, night after night, in different parts of the city, to set a fire fairly agoing, in order that they may distract attention; and they most daringly set about it early in the evening, that they may have a long night before them for plundering. This was without doubt the cause of the firing of the South Market Wharf; and it is from this cause that the respectable part of the citizens are obliged, in self defence, to keep up a nightly watch over their property.

But what is to be done in order to cure all this, is a question not so easily answered. An effective Police, which will no doubt soon be established in St. John, will tend to free us from the evil in its effects; but the cause lies deeper. The system which some ship-owners at present pursue of opening such facilities for immigrants into the Province, is certainly chargeable, in some measure, at least, as the cause of the evil.—The passage money from the old country to St. John is so small that friends and relations, and parish overseers find it a very cheap way of getting rid of those that are worse than useless at home; they therefore gladly embrace the opportunity afforded them of transferring the burden of supporting these from themselves to us. Of those that come to our shores, such as have the means, immediately remove to the States; and the industrious ones, that have not money enough to take them there, only remain here until they have earned what is sufficient for that purpose. None but the useless and the bad stop with us: there are few or no agricultural labourers, that settle in this Province; they immediately set off on their way to the 'far west' in the States. Those that are left for us here are almost all of them paupers, who could not earn a livelihood at home: or still worse, such as by their conduct, had rendered themselves unfit to be members of society in the old country. The Overseers of the poor in this city can testify to the truth of this: let any one ask them how the matter stands. They can point out many families entirely dependent upon the parish allowance, that were sent here by their relations, purely in order that they might get rid of the burden of them. They can bear evidence also to the evil of subscriptions and private charity. There are many individuals in our community who give away a great deal in acts of private charity: their hand is ever open to relieve distress: 'Their pity gives ere charity begins.' Thus much may be said in their praise, but here candour must stop. They mean well, and occasionally they do well, by being so liberal; but in how many cases is their charity ill-bestowed, for once that it is well bestowed? How often do they encourage idleness, for once that they relieve real distress? How often do they supply the drunkard with the means of gratifying his evil propensity, for once that they give to the truly deserving poor?—This is not said with the view of checking private charity: far from it: but let such as are disposed to relieve the wants of their fellow-creatures, enquire and know something of those to whom they give: there are ways and means of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of their statements; and time spent in making enquiry is by no means lost.

And as to the checking of the immigration from the old country it is difficult to say what ought to be done. If the Province derived any advantage from the present influx it would be highly injudicious to throw any obstacles in the way of it. But there is no advantage: on the contrary there is a positive loss; for as soon as these creatures set their foot on shore they commence begging from door to door, or surround the Overseer's house. They do *not wish*—they do *not intend* to settle in the province: their great object is to get to the States: and we are obliged to support them, while they are here, and afford them the means of leaving us: and all this that some half dozen of merchants may be enabled at the expense of the community at large. This ought not to be: things can never be in a healthy condition, whilst such is the case. Could there not be a greater head money laid upon immigrants, sufficient to protect us from the burden of supporting those that flow in upon us in such numbers? In the States this answers well enough, and would no doubt benefit us also. Let those that come for the purpose of settling in the province have the value of the head money given them in land, so that they should be no loosers in the matter: and whatever is derived from such, as wish to leave us, might help to lighten the burden of keeping those that are depending upon the city, or the province, for support. This plan is well worthy of consideration, in the present state of things: and the tendency of it would certainly be to relieve the province, and St. John especially from a burden, which is continually becoming greater, and which in the present stagnation of trade, is much felt.

INCENDIARISM.—Since our last, but one incendiary attempt has been made, which was on Friday night, to set fire to the house of Mr. Portmore, in the Lower