

the lots, and in compliance with that order he had done so. (Cries of shame, and pay the deposit.) It was subsequently ascertained that his name was Proctor, and that he was in the employ of Mr. South, the broker who had made the seizure.

Mr. Fall and others reprobated the conduct of the broker in making himself a partisan in favor of church rates.

Proctor said he was bound to see that the books produced a sufficient sum to cover the amount of sale and expenses attending the seizure, and as Mr. Fall had bid 25s for the first lot, he would turn it over to him, which was accordingly done.

Mr. Fall said that the next lot might surely go for nominal sum for the preceding lots had produced £2 3s., while the amount of the church rate was only 16s. 6d.

Mr. Lloyd, however, declared his determination to sell the lot, 'Ridgley's Body of Divinity,' 2 vols in the same manner as the former lots had been disposed of.

The proceedings were characterized by the same display of feeling until the lot was knocked down to Mr. Fall for 15s. It was then proposed to give three groans for church rates but this was prevented by the friends of the Rev. Mr. Francis.

The seizure in the first instance being considered by the friends of the rev. gentlemen as illegal, the sale of the books took place under a protest; and they likewise declared their determination to proceed against the auctioneer for not complying with the provision of the act, inasmuch as it was his duty, before the sale, to state for what the property had been seized, and to offer in the first instance to the owner for redemption, and if it was allowed to go to sale, then to declare that the property would be free of duty. None of these terms were, however, complied with.—U. S. Cath. Misc.

**Comparative prices of Clerical Establishments**—The English people are famous people for liberality. They keep church and king in the first style of splendour, and compared with their ecclesiastical expenditure, other nations sink into the most contemptible insignificance.—From a pamphlet just sent to me, called "The wonder of all Nations," published by Strange, Paternoster Row, I extract the following list of the prices of pensions, which in itself will be a sufficient comment on the extravagance of the Church of England:—

England and Ireland,	8,500,000
France,	1,047,837
Scotland,	250,000
Spain,	1,034,400
Portugal,	287,300
Italy, including the Pope,	776,000
Austria,	950,000
Switzerland,	870,000
Prussia,	527,000
Holland and Netherlands,	265,000
Denmark,	119,000
Sweden and Norway,	238,000
Russia,	74,270
South America,	450,000

This pamphlet suggests that it would be very expedient that a portion of the overgrown income should be appropriated for national purposes, and likewise reminds the sleek gentry of the gown, that it is perfectly regular in cases of convulsion, to make the church contribute to the exigencies of the state.—Olio.

"Awful Disclosures" about Maria Monk and Frances M Partridge—The heroes of the Holy War unveiled.

G. W. D. Andrews, a Unitarian of Springfield N.Y would inform all enemies of imposture and villainy, and especially the Protestant community, who have been made by designing men the instruments to

propagate so many slanders and so many falsehoods against their Catholic brethren of the Christian faith, that he will give a public lecture at the Masonic Temple in Tremont street, on Tuesday evening the 19th instant, when he will expose (from a mass of correspondence left behind Frances M Partridge, a 'would-be Nun,' when she absconded from Canajoharie, N. Y.) a most complicated, wicked, and astounding conspiracy against the Catholic religion and character.

Every Protestant who is anxious and willing to be just to those whom he has wrongfully accused, and every Catholic who wants ample and annihilating proof of the villainies that have been practised upon his faith, ought to come and listen to Mr. Andrew's exposition of Monk and Partridge, and the vile conclave who counselled with them in deceiving the public. The correspondence will be subject to the inspection of the audience.

**STILL LATER FROM CHINA.**

By an Extra of the N. Y. Herald, we learn still later news from China, which the consignees of the Narragansett kept to themselves for a short time.

Most unexpectedly to every one but the captain and consignees of the "Narragansett," twenty days later from the Celestial Empire has been received by that vessel.

This late intelligence, which reached this city last Saturday, did not meet the public eye till yesterday. Most certainly the consignees ought to reap the benefit of their secrecy.

There is no doubt but that this news was kept back for the express purpose of speculation. It gave them in possession thereof a start of twenty four hours.

The Narragansett sailed on the 1st June, and on reaching Angier roads, in Java, remained there until 24th July.—While their Canton papers of 12th and 19th June were received.

We enclose a report of the cargo of the Narragansett, by which you will see that the total export since 1st July o. last year, is only 90,000 chests. We doubt if the lading of the American ships at Whampoa will be completed without much delay; and viewing the state and prospect of foreign relation with China, in whatever light we may, still we look upon it as almost certain, that high prices for Teas, must and will rule in Europe and America during the ensuing year or two.

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 Dutch 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.

Export of teas since the re-opening of trade has been according to the "Press" of the 18th of May, as follows:

Total Black Teas.	6,656,642 lbs.
" " "	495,909 "
Total,	7,153,651 "

**FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION IN CHINA.**

H. M. S. Blenheim, 74	Sir H. S. Fleming
	Schooner, K. C. II
	senior officer; &c.
	Saml. Pitchard, Com'd

Wellesley	74	Capt. Thea. Maitland.
Blonde	44	Commander Fletcher.
Druid	41	Captain F. Bourchier.
Calliope	20	" H. Smith.
Conway	20	" Herbert.
Herald	28	" C. V. Bathone.
Alligator	28	" Nias.
Hyacinth	28	" H. Kuper.
Modeste	18	Commander W. Warren.
Cruizer	16	" H. Eyres.
Pylades	18	" Giffard.
Columbine	16	" T. V. Anson.
Sulphur	6	" T. J. Clarke.
Nimrod	18	" E. Belcher.
Algerine	10	" C. A. Barlow.
Starling	6	" Lieut. T. S. Mosson.
Hebe, sch.	4	" H. Killitt.
Louiza, cut.		" Mate R. R. Quin, Comd.
Rattlesnake, troop ship.		" T. Carmichael.
A. C. S. Atlanta, armed steamer.		Capt. Brodie.
Nemesis		" Hall.

Owing to its being nearly calm and a strong ebb tide, the schooner Aurora with several British merchants on board, and her Majesty's cutter Louisa, remained anchored opposite the Factories, and it was observed that the suburbs of Canton presented an appearance of more than usual quiet. All the innumerable boats which were in peaceful times seen on the river, gaily lighted up, were no longer there, and the foreign factories, with the exception of two, dark and silent. Soon after six, H. M. S. Modeste and Algerine moved from their anchorage in the passage, and anchored as close to the town as the water would permit, nor did this seem for the time to attract much attention.

After a little past 10, however, a blaze of light in the direction of Fa-tee was observed, and soon found to proceed from several fire rafts or junks floating down fast with the tide upon the cutter and schooner which were in considerable danger, the tide still ebbing, and weighing anchor would have brought them nearer to the range of guns from the Company's garden and others which had by this time opened upon them, and kept up a smart fire, by which the cutter was hit twice and the schooner once.

The two small vessels were therefore obliged to remain at anchor, exposed to the fire from the battery of Shaming. The Cutter returning the fire gallantly, and forcing by her fire six large cargo boats that bore down on her in the wake of the fireships, and probably filled with soldiers to board her, to sheer off, when the steamer Nemesis came down upon the fireships and towed them out of harm's way, opening at the same time a tremendous fire from her thirty two pounders. H. M. S. Modeste, Algerine, and Pylades, had meanwhile also opened their fire, and a brisk cannonade ensued, maintained chiefly against the new fort at Shaming, where the guns were manned with great gallantry. The firing was kept up during part of the night, and the cutter and schooner were at last, by the tide turning, enabled to move out of range of the shot, into the Macao passage.

H. M. S. Alligator and Pylades were at one time, we learn, in imminent danger from the fireships, but the opportune arrival of the boats of H. M. S. Herald, which towed them on shore and saved them. In the morning early of the 22d the work of destruction at Shaming was again commenced by H. M. S. Modeste, Pylades and Algerine, and steamer Nemesis; the fort was after a heavy cannonade silenced and destroyed, and eight fine new brass guns found in it. Meanwhile a number of war junks were seen issuing from a creek opposite Fa-tee, and the steamer Nemesis went to meet them; but they, unwilling to have any thing to say to so formidable an antagonist, retreated again to the creek, and the steamer again gave her assistance at Shaming; which no sooner being perceived by the junks than they came out a second time.

This time, however, the steamer was not content with merely driving them back, but followed

them into the creek; what passed there was, from the position of our informant, hid from his view, but loud reports and immense volumes of white and black smoke rising into the air at short intervals, but too plainly told that the work of destruction was actively going on there. In less than three hours upwards of forty war junks were set fire to and blown up, a sight which can have been any thing but pleasing to Yiksham, the rebel quelling general.

The return of the Nemesis from this successful expedition, followed by the Florida 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 with the flags and pennants captured from the junks: the boats' crews 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 had 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 22d the whole forces, naval as well as military, had by the Macao passage arrived four or five miles from Canton, and even H. M. Ship Blenheim, had been able in spite of her draught of water to proceed thus far. A great many Chinese Choptboats were seized at Whampoa by the British, and they afforded excellent conveyances for the troops.

On the 24th, H. M. 26th Regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. Mountain, took possession again of the foreign factories, and were just in time to save the greater part of them from destruction, arising from thence a mob of soldiers and thieves that had been carrying away whatever they could. They were too late however to save the Greek, Dutch, and British Houses; these have been completely sacked; everything, even to the window frames has been carried away, and a large quantity of valuable merchandise, chiefly woollens, which were stored in the company's Godown, have become a prey to the mob.

On the 25th the Camerons were still in possession. The 13th Royal Irish; H. M. 49th, the Madras, 37th N. I., 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. It is very probable that whilst we are writing, Canton is in possession of the English.

**Letters and Remittances received during the week.**

- HAMILTON—Denis Malone, and Sergeant-Major Malloy, each 7s6d
- MICKLETHIP—John McKearnan, 5s
- TORONTO—Chas. Robertson, and Geo. Michie, each 15s
- NEWMARKET—M. P. Empey, 10s
- PENETANGUISHENS—Rev Mr Charest, 10s
- PICTON—James Moore (Millford) and Patrick Farrington, each 7s6d
- KINGSTON, Jean B Magnah, 7s6d
- RICHMOND, Joseph McGee, 7s6d
- WELLINGTON—Arch'd. McPhaul, 20s
- PERTH—Bernard Mellroy, Patrick Dowdal, Philip McGowan, Thos McCaffry, Edward Byrnes, and Patrick Sheridan, each 7s6d
- BYTOWN—John McGinnis, Capt Hunter, Wm Brennan, Charles Sparrow, each 7s6d
- AYLMER, Paul Shurley, 7s6d
- MONTREAL—Rev Patrick Phelan, 8s

**NOTICE.**

LOST a few days ago, a Note of Hand drawn in favour of the subscriber, by John Miller, for £8 10s, and dated last month. This is to notify the finder that the same has been paid.

JOHN MCGLOWAN.  
Hamilton, Nov 4, 1841.

**OYSTERS!**

Fresh, and just received,—call at C. Langdon's Saloon.  
Hamilton, Oct 13, 1841.