

fixed, and immovable, whom none can withstand, that he will make your enemies bite the dust; that they may vanish as the morning dew, and flee away as chaff before the wind; that your Throne may endure as ever; and that all who live under your scepter may have peace sitting under their own vine and under their own fig trees, some dating or wishing to make them afraid.

This was repeated in Turkish by Mr. Pisan, and a reply of the Sultan was to the following effect:

"The communication made, and the sentiments expressed by the Deputation, have given me great pleasure. I was greatly affected by the occurrence at Damascus; but endeavored to offer some satisfaction to the Israelite nation, by giving orders that justice should be done at Rhodes. The Jewish community will ever enjoy under the same protection and the same advantages, as are accorded to all the other subjects of my empire.

"I grant the Firman the Deputation have asked for, and truly appreciate, gentlemen, the philanthropic views that have brought you to this capital."

The Sultan then desired Sir Moses to draw nearer, on doing which he was again presented to His Imperial Majesty by Reschid Pacha. Sir Moses was then requested by the Sultan to present by name, the gentlemen who accompanied him. Sir Moses complied, and in doing so he was again presented to the Sultan, who, two years ago, translated for Sultan Mahmood the hieroglyphics on the beautiful Egyptian obelisk, that had for so many years been standing in the hippodrome, without any one being able to decipher correctly the inscription.

His Imperial Majesty remembered the circumstance clearly, and expressed his admiration of the Dietter's profound learning.

The decession of the young Sovereign throughout the scene, was at once gracious and dignified. Whilst it lasted, a band placed in the garden executed in admirable style several pieces of music.

Sir Moses and his friends had reason to feel pleased and flattered at the kind and distinguished reception they met with.

They withdrew from the hall of state, to the apartments of Riza Pacha, where were served sherbet and other refreshments, after partaking of which Sir Moses and his companions took leave and quitted the palace. A guard of honor drawn up in the outer court presented arms, the band struck up, and the party were dismissed with the same consideration that had been shown them during the whole course of their visit. Sir Moses was accompanied to the water; the visit of Sir Moses to the palace being known, crowds of persons assembled, as well to witness his departure, as to greet his return.

#### CHINA.

Our advices from China come down to the 4th of August. The news is of very great importance. The British flag waves over a portion of the Chinese Empire for the first time! Chusan fell into the hands of the English on Sunday the 5th of July, and one more settlement in the far East was added to the British Crown.

#### OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF CHUSAN.

Grade Head Quarters, City of P'ing-hai-chen, July 18, 1840.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Auckland, G.C.B., Governor General of India, &c.

My Lord, I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship that on the 4th inst. Her Majesty's ships Wellesley, Conway and Alligator, with the troops of the 18th and 24th Regts. arrived at the anchorage of Chusan harbor, the ships of war taking up a position in front of a hill, upon which there was a large temple or joss-house.

In the evening a summons was sent to the Admirals of the ships, to deliver the Chusan group of islands, calling upon him to surrender the island, and soliciting him to do so that blood might not be shed in useless opposition.

The officers bearing the summons returned with the Chinese Admiral, Wellesley, accompanied by two mandarins, and although they acknowledged their incapacity to resist, they attempted by evasions and requests to obtain time, and left the ship without any satisfactory result, but perfectly understanding that if submission was not made before daylight next day hostilities must commence.

On the morning of the 5th the hill and shore were crowded with a large body of troops, and from the mountain of the city, which was seen at the distance of a mile from the beach, the walls of which were also lined with troops. On Temple-hill, the landing place of wharf, and a round tower adjacent, there were 24 guns of small calibre, independent of the 18th and 24th Regts. The proceedings it appeared that resistance was to be offered.

About 2 o'clock, P. M., Her Majesty's ships Cruiser and Alligator got into position, and the transports were then entering the harbor, the signal was given for landing in rotation, as boats could be supplied in the following order:

1st Division—The 18th Royal Irish, Royal Marines, two nine-pounders, and the 24th Regt.

2d Division—The 24th Royal Irish, Royal Marines, and a detachment of Sappers and Miners.

On the 18th and Royal Marines quitting their ships for the boats, the waving of flags and beating of gongs and drums gave further intimation of the decidedly hostile intentions on the part of the Chinese.

As previously arranged with his Excellency Sir C. Bremer, commander-in-chief, a gun was fired from the Wellesley, at the 18th and Royal Marines were in the boats, and a number of war junks, which brought a fire upon the batteries and junks from the whole of the coast, of very short duration, the guns and hills being abandoned and suburbs evacuated in a very few minutes.

The beach and wharf and Temple-hill being cleared the troops landed without opposition, and I immediately took possession of the hill, from which a good view of the city was seen at the distance of about 1,500 yards. As soon as the landing of the 24th Regiment was completed, I pushed forward advanced posts from the 18th and 24th Regts. to within 500 yards of the walls of the city, which, although in a dilapidated state, are extremely formidable and difficult of access, being surrounded on three sides with a deep canal of about 25 feet wide, and a continued fall of inundated paddy land.

Having consulted with Lt. Col. Montgomery, C. B., of the Madras artillery, and Capt. Pearce, senior officer of Engineers, I decided upon breaching the walls of the city near the west gate, and throwing shells into the west angle, so that in the event of the ordnance being inadequate to breach the point already specified, the northwest angle, which I meant to attempt by escalade, might be more easily carried from the fire kept upon that point having weakened the defence. On the advance post taking up this position, a fire was opened upon them from the walls of the city, and kept up at intervals till nearly midnight. A few shots, not exceeding eight or nine, were fired from our battery, which tended to silence their firing without doing any injury. Whilst we were visiting them from proving that the Chinese were utterly ignorant of gunnery.

The second division, consisting of the Madras Sappers and Miners, Bombay Volunteers, and 4th Regt. were landed without delay, and having taken up their positions, threw out advanced posts to the front, the latter corps protecting the left of the suburbs.

Early on the morning of the 6th, I was happy to find from the very great exertions of Lieut. Col. Montgomery, that during the night he had, in addition to the two nine-pounders landed with the troops, got into position six other guns of the same size, two 63 howitzers, and two mortars, making a total of 10 guns, in a position within 400 yards of the walls. From the stillness of the city, I apprehended a change had taken place there, and I

waited for day-light before issuing orders for offensive operations; on the first dawn the flags were seen on the walls, as they were the preceding evening; but as the light increased there did not appear a single person where there had been thousands the preceding evening, which gave reason to suppose that the city was evacuated, and I sent forward Lt. Col. Montgomery, Major Mountain, Deputy Adjt. General, and Captain Pearce, Field Engineer, with a small escort, to reconnoitre as closely as possible the state of the works, and endeavour to ascertain whether the city was abandoned or not.

"These officers passed the canal (the bridge over which had been broken up) by throwing spars across, and with Capt. Bethune, of the Conway, who had now joined them, scaled the walls by means of a ladder found among the buildings outside. One or two unarmed Chinese who appeared above the gate, hung a placard over the wall, and refused by signs to admit them, but offered no further opposition.

The gate was found strongly barricaded within by large sacks of grain, and by the time that a few minutes had been thrown over the wall, a company of the 49th, which I had sent for, took possession of the principal gate of the city of P'ing-hai-chen, upon which the British flag was hoisted.

A return of the ordnance captured on shore is herewith transmitted; that on board the war junks was considerable, but of which I have not a return. The loss of the Chinese is estimated at about 25 killed; the number wounded I cannot learn, but it must be very small, from round shot having been fired. The Admiral is said to be among the latter. I am happy to say that our troops escaped without loss of any description, and are prepared for any further services required.

The city of P'ing-hai-chen is extensive, the walls being about six miles in circumference; they are built of granite and brick of inferior quality, and with the exception of a hill, where the defences are unusually high, there is a deep ditch or canal about 35 feet wide round the wall at the distance of a few yards. There are numerous bastions in the works, and with good troops, in its present state, the city is capable of making a good defence.

The despatch will be delivered to your Lordship by the Hon. Capt. Osborne, to whom I beg to refer you for further particulars respecting the island of Chusan, and our position here. I have the honor to be, &c.

GEORGE BURRILL, Brigadier, Commanding the Eastern Force.

The Ordinance captured at Chusan (on shore) by the combined British naval and military force, on the 5th of July, consists of 30 iron two to three pounders, 10 iron four to six pounders, 16 iron six to eight pounders, 5 iron nine-pounders, one brass 6-12 pounder—total 91.

A considerable quantity of gunpowder has been found, and three magazines, containing an extensive supply of powder, junks, matches, swords, bows and arrows, &c. with steel helmets, and uniform clothing for a large body of men. With the exception of the ordnance, most of the articles are packed and stored with much method, and are in a very good state of preservation.

In coming up the coast the Admiral detached the Blonde into Amoy, with a message. On her rejoining his Excellency at Chusan it was discovered that she sent in a boat with a flag of truce. This, on approaching the beach, she met the Chinese soldiers, large bodies of whom were drawn up in line along the shore. The frigate immediately returned the fire, and continued it for two hours, by which time the Chinese troops were scattered in all directions, the Blonde continuing levelled with the ground. The loss of the Chinese in killed and wounded is not known, but it is supposed to have been considerable.

The effect of the destruction of the fort of Amoy is very important; for the Blonde continuing levelled with the ground, the communications with the Admiral at the mouth of the Ningpo river were extremely cut off, and for the first time perhaps in the Chinese annals, the Governor declined upon terms of capitulation, calling them the honorable officers of the great foreign nation. The letter to the Emperor was not formally sent by the Governor, but an open copy of it was shown to his Excellency, who, it was believed, would immediately despatch an express to the Emperor, mentioning its purport. The blockade of the Ningpo river had been established by 50 or 60 junks were turned back, but no attempt was made to land troops, the blockade continuing constantly enforced. The Admiral only waited the arrival of the Blonde, to deliver the English ultimatum to the Chinese Government, and the documents of which he is the bearer.

The Chinese appear to be as untractable as ever. At Amoy, the Blonde's boat, with a flag of truce, was shot at, and the Blonde continuing battered down the fort and destroyed the junks there. At Ningpo the letter to the Emperor was returned open to Captain Elliott, who eventually mediated peace to Nanjing in a state of agitation, was rejected; that Admiral Elliott intended to proceed to Pee-chee-lee, in the neighbourhood of Peking, with a part of his force.—It appears by the accounts from Macao, that the blockade of Canton had not been rigorously enforced. The Chinese merchant Governor Lan was making very active demonstrations of hostility.—London Courier.

Admiral Elliott, in the Melville, reached Chusan on the 7th of July, and unfortunately got aground, with so much damage done as to make it necessary to have his ship hove down and dismantled, thus rendering her perfectly useless.

The ships of war at Chusan were the Wellesley, Conway, Alligator, Algerine, Cruiser, Melville, Blenheim, Plyades, and Madagascar and Enterprise steamers.

Canton.—With respect to the blockading squadron of Canton, the Singapore Free Press Extra and Postscript of the 11th of September states from its correspondence—"Six men-of-war proceeded to the Bogue yesterday morning (the 3d of August), early, and by this time have, doubtless, succeeded in breaching the batteries, and clearing the passage up to Canton.—We have just discovered that the men-of-war which went up the river yesterday are in sight, making for Macao. What it means none can say. The Chinese have blocked up the passage with chains and stores. The six men-of-war alluded to are the Singapore Free Press, the Druid, Nimrod, Larne, Hyacinth, and Columbine, with steamer Enterprise.

All the foreigners remaining at Canton, namely, two Americans, two Swiss, one Dutchman, and one Portuguese, had been ordered to leave the city. All the factories were abandoned, the inner passage was left open by the blockaders; but the Chinese would not allow any silk or tea to come down, nor manufactured goods to go up.

The American vessel, Adalaid, and Wal-lington had been released.

The export of tea, including transhipments, at Singapore, would fall short by near 13,000,000 lbs. of the average for the previous four years.

TRUCKS AND EGYPT.—The intelligence from Alexandria is to the 26th November. Commodore Napier arrived there on the 21st, and immediately opened negotiations with Beghos Bey, the Pacha's prime minister. These negotiations were kept secret, but the correspondence of the London papers say that Commodore Napier's terms were, the immediate evacuation of Syria, and the restoration of the Turkish fleet to be offset by the confirmation of the Pacha's hereditary sovereignty of Egypt. The latter letter, dated November 26, states that the Pacha had givenly yielded, and that an order would be forthwith given for the embarkation of his son Ibrahim and his army. The Turkish fleet was to remain in possession of the Pacha until proper guarantees should be given for his hereditary enjoyment of Egypt.—Commodore Napier was resolved and prepared to bombard the city if his terms had not been complied with. The ships he had with him were the Powerful, Rodney, Revenge, Cambridge, Ganges, Ven-

erence and Carysfort, and the steamers Medea and Vesuvius.

CENTRAL ASIA.—Another victory over Dost Mahomed, the usurper and ruler of Cabul, had been gained by General Deane. Dost Mahomed had raised in concert with the Walee of Kholoon, an army of 8000 men; the British force was but 500, exclusive of a native corps belonging to Shah Soojat at the defeat of the former was decisive. He lost 500 killed, a great number wounded, all his tents, baggage, &c. and was himself wounded—report had it, that he subsequently died of his wounds. The best consequences were expected from this victory, in keeping the native powers quiet.

The accounts from Scinde and Nepal, however, continue to be ominous of war with those powers, and it is said that the ruler of the Punjab had been detected in correspondence with Dost Mahomed, hostile to British interests. The utmost activity prevailed in the military departments throughout India—all officers absent on leave had been ordered to join their regiments.

General Holt, with a division of Bengal troops, was advancing on Khetlat, for the recapture of that fortress, and large bodies of troops were concentrating in the Northern provinces.

A detachment under Sir R. Sale had been sent in an attack upon a small fort in Kohistan, near Conoul, with the loss of 12 killed and many wounded. The Major Clibborn, had also been defeated, near the pass of Nafook, by a strong force of Belooches. These cowardly attacks will not fight, we are really, and I am now at Quetich, and we expect one of these nights a rush will be made by the Belooches into our camp, and then there will be a dreadful slaughter. If these cowardly attacks will not fight, we are really, and I am now at Quetich, and we expect one of these nights a rush will be made by the Belooches into our camp, and then there will be a dreadful slaughter.

The State of Affairs in Central Asia is thus described in a letter from Afghanistan.

"When this campaign will be over, God only knows. We are at present in a sad dilemma—the whole of the country is in a state of anarchy, and the left in Afghanistan is not sufficient to keep the country quiet. Troops are ordered off from place to place, and the British troops are sent to Moustang, and now we expect to see a great number of these days. When I was at Candahar, seven weeks ago, we expected every night an attack from the Belooches, and now we have taken to us, and then there will be a dreadful slaughter. If these cowardly attacks will not fight, we are really, and I am now at Quetich, and we expect one of these nights a rush will be made by the Belooches into our camp, and then there will be a dreadful slaughter.

The report now at this place is, that 10,000 Belooches are assembled together at Moustang, and are there waiting for further reinforcement—they have guns with them, and the men are well armed and well drilled. The Belooches are now waiting for further reinforcement—they have guns with them, and the men are well armed and well drilled. The Belooches are now waiting for further reinforcement—they have guns with them, and the men are well armed and well drilled.

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The eminent house of Fox & Co., wire-drawers, of Birmingham, stopped payment on the 9th of December. Liabilities, £150,000. Assets, £100,000. Insufficient to pay all. About 500 workmen are thrown out of employment, by this failure, in Birmingham alone, and a great number in Wales.

The satisfactory intelligence from China and Egypt has given more firmness to the public securities, which yesterday afternoon closed heavily.

155,000 letters and newspapers have passed through the ship letter department of the Liverpool post office in 32 days, from 6th November to 7th December.

Mr. J. O'Connell, M. P., in a recent speech to the Dublin tailors, alluding to the composition of men, expressed his conviction that it would take nine men of any other country to make an Irish tailor.

FRANCE.—Arrival of the Remains of Napoleon in the Seine.—The Havre Journal gives an account of the remains of Napoleon, which arrived at Seine, and their passing in front of that port. The country arrived at Havre in the evening, and remained in the harbor till the 10th.

At six o'clock in the morning, the drums of the National guard and the garrison beat the *rasaille*, and by half past six nearly the whole population of the city were assembled together at No. 10, on the heights and along the shore, eagerly looking out for the funeral cortege.

As the light increased the vessels became perceptible. The Normandy steamship with the body on board, was distinguished taking the lead, dressed in her colours. At seven the convey passed within a distance of a few feet from the shore, and the General attention was turned exclusively to the Normandy, which made a majestic appearance.—The coffin, covered with an embroidered pall, and surrounded by burning lights, was the most striking object.

The funeral car.—The car which is to convey the remains of Napoleon from Combeville to the Invalides, is a magnificent structure, and is to be drawn by sixteen horses, dressed with feathers, and housings embroidered in gold with the arms of the Emperor. The car is to be drawn by sixteen horses, dressed with feathers, and housings embroidered in gold with the arms of the Emperor.

The officers of the National Guard of Paris have drawn lots for the Legion which is to escort the funeral car of Napoleon from Combeville to the Invalides, and which will fall on the 2d Legion.

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had; it has made an enormous bite out of Paris; holds Turkey in his left hand, ready for a lunge; and Turkey is pressed before him for a dinner, and what he is to sup on, or where, is known only to himself and his old nurse. But he is vigorous, vigilant, subtle and persevering; and, therefore, the better to be baffled by Lord Palmerston?

CHINA.—Tom Koochin, China is the great warehouse of mankind, a quarrel having been raised by some of its dealers, the warehouseman has shut up his shop. Foolish as this was, the dealers stood on the point, and determined to starve—more foolish still. But this was not enough. The warehouseman turned some of his capital into powder and shot, and building up his shop windows, mounted them with guns. The dealers, already half ruined, resolved to go the whole length, turned the tea-money into cannon-balls and Congreve rockets, and determined to burn down the warehouseman, shop and all, to force him to trade with them again—most foolish of the whole! The affair is going on still, and the dealers say that, when they shall have destroyed some thousands of Chinese lives, and wasted some millions of British money, they will only be the more amiable on both sides, and will have the privilege of buying more tea, and selling more poison than ever.

BELETTA.—Leopold the first, born in 1790. The luckiest family of Europe. An Austrian captain of cavalry, who succeeded the Prince of Orange in the alliance of the Princess Charlotte of England; enjoyed a pension of £50,000 a year for twenty years, which he saved every shilling; next he succeeded the Prince of Orange in the possession of Belgium, and is now a king on the simple credit of having a good leg, doing nothing, and being a Czar.

PRUSSIA.—William the Fourth, born in 1795. Since the beginning of this year, successor to his father Frederick William the Third. His character is yet to be known. He is a supposed lover of war, and is said to be a man of some talents, and certainly no lover of the French, from his recollection of that most polluted and plundering of all nations; but a worshipper of Russia, on the principle that makes the African bow down.

SPAIN.—Ferdinand, born in 1793.—In Austria the government is wholly contrary to the principle of the surgery; the people are children who think of nothing but their breakfast, dinner, and supper, and, if furnished with dolls and dances, are as happy as the day is long. But they never grow when reflected, they are whipped, or put in black hole. When good humoured, they are suffered to run about the fields, provided that they never run out of sight of the head nurse, and can be brought back to bed for want of material. Spain is now a very lively and interesting scene, and is very wrapped up and put to bed.

SPAIN.—Maria Isabella Louisa, born in 1800. The youngest of sovereigns, though by no means the most childish. Her mother manages the state for her, and she is said to be a very sensible girl, and a mother; the city of Madrid manages the state for General Espartero; and the mob itself is managed by the beggar, the thief and the soldier. The civil war has done out for want of material, and Spain is now a very lively and interesting scene, and is very wrapped up and put to bed.

SPAIN.—Maria da Gloria, born in 1816. Sovereign of an "independent country," which England saves from being swallowed up by Spain; ruling by an "imperial" constitution, which has been changed three times since her accession in 1826; and sitting on the throne of a "lightweight, free, and tranquil" nation; themselves ruled by the priest, the police, and the mob of Lisbon.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—Charles John the Single, born in 1701; formerly Berendotte; a singular character, who, after the death of his father, was elected king of Sweden, and was crowned in 1744. He was a very able and serious man, and a successful general, and, in a country of strangers a secure king.

WELLINGTON ON HIS LEGS.—His style of speaking is what might be expected from his character—plain, simple, straightforward. His sentences are short and pithy—his language clear and lucid; his delivery abrupt. When he makes a point, it falls on the mind with the force of a sledge hammer. His words remind one of that of an officer giving the word of command; they lay emphasis, short and somewhat harsh, on the leading word or words of the sentence, and speaks the rest in an undertone. The arts and tricks of the orator he wholly disdains. They are foreign to the genius of his mind. They are foreign to their interest and their value upon their simplicity, their truthfulness, and their common sense. For the same reason, he never attempts to impose on the house a fictitious declamation, or a pretended excitement. If the Duke of Wellington gets excited—and he will sometimes get into a terrible passion at any infringement of constitutional privilege or breach of discipline—there is no mistaking it for a mere prepared climax to a speech; he is completely possessed by the demon. The only action he ever uses is on such occasions, and then it is almost convulsive. His arms and legs seem no longer to be under his control; he quivers, and shivers, and trembles; and the clearest and most frequently struck upon the table, denotes that some very potent feeling of indignation is, for the time, mastering the usual calmness of this self-possessed man.

SOVEREIGNS OF THE WORLD. From the Comet of Many Tales, a comic almanac for the year 1841.

ENGLAND.—Victoria, born in 1819. Queen of the faith of her ministers; who is returned from us to say that she is not subject to him de facto. If her being the wife of a prince who she is not, she is the only wife in the empire who is not subject to her husband—de jure we mean; for far be it from us to say that she is not subject to him de facto. If her being the wife of a prince who she is not, she is the only wife in the empire who is not subject