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**To the FREE and  
INDEPENDENT ELECTORS  
OF THE COUNTY OF  
MIDDLESEX.**

GENTLEMEN:  
In compliance with the  
urgent solicitations of my friends, I am  
persuaded it is proper to inform you that  
it is still my ambition to represent your  
constituents faithfully in the United As-  
sembly of Canada, and to promote the  
welfare of our Country to the best of my  
ability. If you think proper to commit  
that highly important trust into my  
charge, I hope you will not find me  
unworthy of your confidence. I am  
glad to say I am pledged to no party,  
fettered by no particular prejudice in  
politics; an advocate for Reform who  
has for his object to improve and  
secure the interests of the people and  
the Government. And to forward the liberal and just  
wishes of the People, administer the  
Government with justice and impar-  
tiality, from whose zeal for our country  
and the great powers and abilities with  
which he is possessed, we have every  
thing to expect, and that our country  
will flourish, and all its capabilities improved  
through his skill and studious care.  
Gentlemen Freeholders!

The inhabitants of the  
Southern Townships will prove equally  
interesting to me. As I live in a central  
part of the County, they will claim my  
attention and consideration, with  
whose feelings, wants, and wishes, I  
hope I am familiar.  
It would ill accord with my liberal  
views, of the freedom of Election, did I  
by personal visits seek to persuade or  
bias your judgment, but it will afford  
me much pleasure to meet you, in open  
discussion at Township meetings, should  
it be your wish to do so.

I can only say, that it shall be my  
endeavour to effect a reduction in the  
taxes of the Public Lands, and promote  
every facility to encourage Emigration,  
and strenuously advocate the necessity  
of an improved system, (for the ways  
and means) to obtain an Education for  
the Youth of our country.

I observe with regret, the depressed  
state of our Agricultural Interest, and  
feel it is a subject of the highest impor-  
tance, that a tax should be levied on  
the produce from the neighbouring  
States, to protect the Farmer upon  
whose prosperity all classes depend.  
**JOSEPH B. CLENNY.**  
Crested, December, 1840. 11

**TO THE INDEPENDENT  
ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY  
OF MIDDLESEX.**

GENTLEMEN:  
Since I first addressed you an-  
nouncing my intention of appearing  
before you at the next general election,  
a great change has been effected in our  
political condition.

The reunion of the Provinces is an  
experiment, which may lead to good  
or evil; and the welfare of this Country  
will depend upon the choice of Repre-  
sentatives made by the people of Upper  
Canada at the approaching elections;  
for, assuredly, if Upper Canada return a  
radical majority to the United Legisla-  
ture, to dissent rather than to ally  
discontent, to agitate imaginary griev-  
ances rather than to seek the redress  
of real ones; then we may expect  
internal discord to prevail, destruc-  
tive of our peace, the fore-runner of  
our separation from the mightiest Em-  
pire in the World; and we shall be left  
a prey to the overgrown Democracy of  
the United States, to augment and swell  
the elements of anarchy and confusion.  
In the meantime all our public works  
will remain in the same unsatisfactory  
state as at present.

But if a large and truly British  
majority be chosen from Upper Cana-  
da, to unite with the loyal portion of  
the Representatives from Lower Cana-  
da, in fulfilling the intentions of the  
Imperial Government, then will the  
sublimity of Prosperity shine upon these  
disunited Provinces.  
Already has a declaration of a rebel-  
lious spirit revived, and a determination  
not to amalgamate and become essen-  
tially British, manifested itself among  
the French portion of the inhabitants  
of Lower Canada; it will be one of the  
duties of the Representatives from  
Upper Canada to endeavour  
to remove the prejudices, so  
dangerous to the permanence of our  
union with the Parent State, enter-  
tained by our fellow-subjects of French  
origin, evincing to them by a course of  
conduct oblivious of the past, that our  
interests are identical, and that our  
prosperity will depend upon our unan-  
imity.

With these sentiments, I beg to  
renew the offer of my Services, to  
become your Representative in the  
United Legislature—assuring you, that  
should I be honored with your confi-  
dence, I shall as vigilantly guard the  
rights of the People, as I shall strenu-  
ously expose every attempt to under-  
mine and weaken the just prerogatives  
of the Crown: And I will add, that  
altho' in principle strictly conservative,  
I shall hold myself independent of the  
travails of party.

Having in my former address ad-  
verted to the subjects which will demand  
the attention of your representative, I  
deem it unnecessary to say more at  
present.

**EDW. ERMAFINGER.**  
St. Thomas, September, 1840.  
WORK done at this Office,  
with neatness and despatch.

**LONDON GAZETTE.**

VOL. V. SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1841. NO. 14.

**TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT  
ELECTORS OF THE  
TOWN OF LONDON.**

GENTLEMEN:  
Some months having elapsed,  
and many changes taken place, since  
I had the honor of putting out my  
former address to you, I think it in-  
cumbent on me as a Candidate for  
your Suffrages at the ensuing Elec-  
tion, again to appeal to you; and in  
doing so on this the first day of a new  
year, I cannot commence it better  
than by wishing to all and each of  
you the compliments of the season,  
and to convert the phrase of happy  
returns to suit the occasion may there  
be many happy ones of good Mem-  
bers to the United Parliament.

In the event that you may think  
proper to confer such distinguished  
honor upon me, I have only again to  
repeat my willingness to serve you;  
and if honesty of purpose united with  
a sincere desire of discharging un-  
flinchingly the responsible duties of  
such an office constitute any claim  
upon you, I think I have some title  
to look for your support. I will to  
the best of my ability support the  
grand Constitutional principles of the  
British Empire, and in making this  
declaration I consider it no empty  
one; for on the strength of those  
principles in the United Parliament  
—where for the first time we will  
have to contend with French repub-  
licanism and Canadian disaffection—  
I deem the security of our existence  
as a glorious appendage of that Em-  
pire, as a free, happy, and a pros-  
perous people, alone depends.

While I shall be strictly conservative  
in this, I hope not to be found stingy  
of salutary and necessary reforms;  
and though venerating the good old  
oak, will not scruple to apply the  
pruning knife when required, and  
when corruption or decay might  
otherwise blast the trunk or impede  
the healthiness of its growth.

We have a Queen upon the Throne  
whom we love, and thank God now  
a Princess to continue her illustrious  
line; and my prayer is that a Canadian  
people will be the last to refuse her  
homage, the last to forfeit the privi-  
leges of her benign and virtuous  
Government. As I said in my former  
address, I have no pledge to give,  
nor do I think it the part of a  
Constitutionist to ask one; but this far I  
will say, that if returned I will consider  
it imperative upon myself to receive  
with the strictest attention to dis-  
tinction, whatever communications you  
may from time to time make to me;  
and shall use my best exertions to  
carry those measures into effect  
which you may suggest and which  
may be found expedient to be adopted.  
The local improvements of this  
place and general improvements  
through the province shall constitute  
my especial care; and as one of  
those I hope the Great Western  
Railway will not be overlooked—  
Emigration and the settlement of  
those who emigrate upon a good  
place of government shall also meet  
my strict attention. I trust I shall  
also be influential, however feebly,  
in promoting the interest of Agricul-  
ture, by the removal of improper dis-  
tinctness imposed upon Canadian pro-  
duce—by stimulating the exertions  
of Agricultural Societies; and also  
in forwarding the benefits of  
trade whenever the knowledge or  
the experience I have in business  
suggests a more favorable course.

By attention to these interests, and  
the general political interest of the  
country, I do not despair of seeing  
our province naturally one of the  
finest in the world—the first also on  
account of the improvement of its  
resources and the admirable working  
of its policy, which is already bring-  
ing to develop itself, and by perse-  
verance may probably lead to more  
signal triumphs.

Gentlemen, I will trespass no longer  
upon you further than to say, that  
should you consider any other indi-  
vidual more fit to discharge the  
duties of your Representative, I will  
cheerfully give up in his favor; but  
if not, I will keep my promise.  
I have the honor to be,  
Gentlemen,  
YOUR OBLIGED SERV'T.  
**JOHN DOUGLAS.**  
London, 1st Jan'y, 1841.

**BRITANNIA  
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
OF LONDON.  
Capital One Million Sterling.  
I, the undersigned having authority  
to appoint Agents in Upper Cana-  
da, beg leave to notify the inhabitants  
of the London District that **WILLIAM  
WARREN STREET**, Esquire, Cashier of  
the Upper Canada Bank, has consented  
to act as Local Agent for the above  
Company, & at the same time to call the  
attention of the public to the great ad-  
vantage of Life Assurance as a provision  
for widows and orphans, as also for se-  
curing debts and borrowing money.  
Prospectus, List of Directors and rates  
may be seen on application to **W. W.  
STREET**, Esq. London.  
**J. H. MATTLAND.**  
Agent for Canada.  
London, Oct. 20, 1840. 2s3

**SALT FOR SALE BY  
J. H. JOYE E.**  
London, U. C. January 9th 1840.

**Cabinet and Upholstery  
ESTABLISHMENT.**

Opposite R. Fennell's Saddlery, York Street.  
THE subscriber respectfully in-  
forms the Inhabitants of Lon-  
don and its vicinity that he has com-  
menced the manufacture of Cabinet  
Work in its Various Branches; and  
hopes by strict attention to business to  
give satisfaction to those who may  
honor him with their commands.  
In the **UPHOLSTERY** Depart-  
ment, he will cut and make up Window  
and B. d. curtains, Carpets, Mattresses,  
&c. &c. He will also resell Sofas,  
Couches, &c. on an improved plan, viz  
with Spiral Springs. Seats for Chairs,  
Settees, Church or Cottage seats,  
made to order on the shortest notice.  
N. B. Ladies can have Curtains or  
Carpets Cut, on reasonable terms, to  
make up themselves on the newest fas-  
hions.  
**P. TISSMAN.**  
Cabinet Maker and Upholster, York Street,  
London, Decr 23, 1840. 10s3

**REMOVAL.  
NEW GOODS.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to in-  
form their Friends and the Pub-  
lic that they have removed to their new  
and extensive premises, immediately ad-  
joining the Store formerly occupied by  
them, and are now receiving from the  
**BRITISH AND AMERICAN  
MARKETS.**

A very large and well assorted  
Stock of Goods  
Which they will sell at very low prices  
for prompt payment. Their Stock has  
been selected with great care and will  
be found to consist of the best descrip-  
tion of Goods, which having been pur-  
chased at the time when the markets  
were in a very depressed state, they  
venture to assert that it will be found  
cheap, and superior to any in the West-  
ern part of this Province, and as their  
terms are Cash or 30 days credit, the  
prices will be lower than ever before  
offered in this part of the country.  
Their Stock consists in part of the  
following, to which they are daily mak-  
ing additions, and will continue to the  
close of the navigation.

**DRY GOODS.**  
Superfine West of England Cloths  
and Cassimeres,  
Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Flushing,  
Denny Tweeds, Kaseys,  
Red and White Flannels and Serges,  
Moccasins, Bombazines,  
Gros de Naples, Silks, Satins, Tartans,  
Plain and Fancy Vestings,  
Silk and Cotton Ties, Velveteens,  
Moleskins and Fustians,  
Linen & Cotton Tickings, Irish Linens,  
Table Diapers, Towellings,  
Cotton and Woolen Table Cloths,  
Book Muslin, Cambrics, Jacons,  
Mills, Victoria Cloths,  
Great variety of Winter Shawls,  
Silk do Thread and Cotton Insertions  
and Edgings, Gumps, Fringes,  
Kidderminster & Scotch carpetings,  
Star do Blankets,  
Regatta and Twilled Shirtings,  
Stripes and Checks, Gingham,  
A VERY SUPERIOR LOT OF LIGHT  
AND DARK POINTS—NEWEST STYLE  
English and American Factory Cottons,  
assorted widths,  
Cotton Yarn best quality,  
Fur Gloves and Caps, Buffalo Coats,  
Ready made Clothing, Boots & Shoes  
Ladies' best London Primella do  
A large assortment of Winter Hosiery,  
&c. &c. &c.

**GROCERIES.**  
Best Black and Green Teas,  
Muscovado and Refined Sugars,  
Coffee, ground and raw,  
Spices of all kinds, Currants, Raisins,  
Liverpool & Montreal Soap & Candles  
Spermaceti and Wax do. Oils,  
Barley ground and whole, Rice,  
Saltpeetre, Alum,  
Candied Orange and Lemon Peels,  
Bitter Almonds, &c. &c.  
—ALSO—  
A large quantity of the best London  
**PICKLES AND SAUCES.**  
Anchovies, Corned Beef, Mustard,  
Fine Salad Oil,  
Olives, Prepared Peas and Barley,  
Fine Table Salt,  
Maccaroni, Vermicelli, &c. &c. &c.  
**CELLAR STOCK**  
Very extensive and consisting of  
**SPRINGS & WINES.**  
Of the most celebrated brands, in  
Wood and Bottle, amongst which are—  
Martell's, Otard de Puy's and Hen-  
nessy's Cognac Brandy,  
A few casks of very old Pale do.  
Also Bordeaux and Spanish do.  
Shallan (Gin), Old Irish Spirits,  
Rum, real Campbelltown Whiskey,  
Old Port Wine, Madeira, Sherry,  
Teneriffe, Malaga, and Benecarlo  
Wines,  
Leith Ale, London Porter,  
Peppermint and Shrub, Olive Oil,  
Raw and Boiled Linsseed do. &c.  
In addition to the above, the subscri-  
bers have always on hand a full supply of

**Crockery and Glassware,  
IRONY AND SHEET  
PAINTS, &c. &c.  
PATENT LAMPS,  
CORN BROOMS, WINDOW  
GLASS,  
SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER,  
And in fact every thing required and  
made use of in this part of the country,  
all of which will be sold at very low  
prices. Private Families and others  
may depend upon the articles being  
genuine.  
Country merchants supplied on the  
most reasonable terms.  
**KIRK & ARMSTRONG.**  
Dundas St London, Nov. 6, 1840.**

**Original Poetry.**

**MY SISTERS TOMB.**  
BY A SOLDIER OF THE ROYAL.  
Twas Autumn, when the fading leaves  
Were whirling o'er the blighted heath,  
And withered flowers lay scattered round,  
Or swept in madd'ning eddies wreath,  
As if all nature sighed to view  
The wreck of summers fairest bloom,  
Like human life whose day of pride,  
So soon lies withered in the tomb.

Beneath a hoary aged pile,  
Whose turrets thick with ivy bore,  
Stands frowning through a length of years,  
O'er many a sacred thing mould,  
And there close by its shelving walls,  
Now in the Church yards dreary gloom,  
Rise one known knoll, where oft I sigh'd,  
Twas o'er an only sister's tomb.

For as a visitant of Earth,  
You came to glad our hearts with joy,  
But for a short-lived day, and then  
Went pale, pale on thy little bed,  
But what avails our secret grief,  
Could it avert thy early doom,  
I no, but still I feel relief,  
To see you rest by sister's tomb.

And as autumn winds do sweep,  
And lend the driving tempests roar,  
When spring from off the falling tree,  
The verdure which so late it bore;  
So is thy mother's withering heart,  
Deep sorrow does her life consume,  
Still of all she loved so well,  
She sighs behind her daughter's tomb.

Scarcely had the Spring-tides begun,  
To prattle by thy mother's knee,  
When pale, pale on thy little bed,  
Nath' wench'd thee from thy friends & me.  
Sleep on, sleep on, in thy own home,  
That home no sun shall e'er illumine,  
But surely shall the wild flowers wave,  
Upon my only sister's tomb.

The opening of the new year has been,  
We regret to say, marked by another of the  
disturbances which during the last few  
years, have been so severely felt by the  
residents of Grimsby, and these parts of  
the city built upon the low grounds adjacent to  
the River or Creek. Commencing on Sat-  
urday, 24th inst. St. Paul St. have also been for  
some days under water, and much distress has  
been necessarily experienced. In many cases,  
the rapidity of the river, dammed up by the shore  
of the sea, prevented the possibility of making  
any provision whatever against its effects,  
and the unfortunate inhabitants were forced  
to take refuge in the upper parts of their  
houses, unprovided with food or fuel. To add  
to the distress, the weather has been pierc-  
ingly cold, and the state of the water, not  
sufficiently frozen to render it safe to walk upon,  
and yet so crusted as to prevent the free cir-  
culation of boats, rendered it impossible to leave  
the houses, or to receive supplies from the  
more fortunate dwellers upon the dry land.

What could be done, however, we believe,  
was done by Captain Comau, of the Police,  
(by order of the Mayor, the Governor General),  
and many benevolent citizens; and a  
small quantity of provisions was conveyed into  
the flooded district.

The water, happily, has now fallen consid-  
erably, and the ice being of a safe strength,  
the business of the wharf is past, for the present.  
Many means, however, are being devised,  
(and employed) to prevent a repetition of these  
mischievous and disastrous visitations,  
we hope they will be adopted without a  
moment's avoidable delay; and we are pleased  
to hear that preliminary surveys have been taken  
to effect this most desirable end.

It gives us much pleasure to add, though  
the catalogue of mischances is of consider-  
able length, that we have heard of no very serious  
accidents.—*Mon. Morning.*

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.  
**LATER FROM ENGLAND.**  
The Packet ship ENGLAND, Captain  
WATTS arrived yesterday from Liver-  
pool, whence she sailed on the 9th  
ultimo, and has brought us Liverpool  
papers of the day and London files to  
the evening of the preceding day. We  
beg Capt. WATTS to accept our ac-  
knowledgments of his kindness in fur-  
nishing us with the latest papers.

The intelligence we have received  
by this vessel is highly interesting. In  
the first place, the debates in the  
French Chamber of Deputies on the  
Ministerial address, in reply to the  
speech of the King, at the commence-  
ment of the session, has been adopted  
by a large majority—thus securing the  
predominance of the peace party in the  
councils of the nation.  
In the next place, the adhesion  
of Mehmet Ali to the terms proposed to  
him by the allied powers, has removed  
all apprehensions of a serious collision  
arising out of the Eastern question at  
the present moment. Yet it cannot be  
concealed, that feelings appear to  
have been excited in France, by the  
course pursued by the other great Euro-  
pean powers in this matter, which  
threaten the general peace at no very  
distant day.

Accounts of a later date have reached  
England, of the proceedings of the  
English forces invading China. They  
have made themselves masters of the  
Island of Chusan, without meeting any  
resistance worthy of the name, and have  
then directed their strength to the blue  
lake of other important points, and per-  
haps to an attempt upon Peking itself.  
It would also seem that the possession  
of Canton is also contemplated by them,  
or at least the destruction of the forts at  
the Bogue. What may be the eventual  
success of their measures, time alone  
can determine; it is, however, very  
clear, that the Chinese are totally un-  
able to meet their assailants in open war.

The English Journals contain a vast  
mass of intelligence from their Indian  
Empire, generally of a favorable char-  
acter. Dost Mohammed, the former  
sovereign of Afghanistan, has been de-  
fected, wounded, and has fled from the  
scene of action.  
In commercial matters, there is cer-  
tainly one very favorable symptom, and  
that is, the cessation of all demand on  
England for corn or bullion.  
London, Dec. 7.—The debates in the  
French Chamber of Deputies ended on  
Saturday last in a majority of 86 in fa-  
vor of the present administration—  
which is considered a crushing blow to  
the warlike proceedings arising out of  
the recent follies of Mons. Thiers.  
The overland mail arrived this morn-  
ing from the East Indies, China, and

Egypt—bringing a great mass of impor-  
tant information from all parts of the  
world. The formal submission of Me-  
hemet Ali to the conditions of the Five  
Powers is announced in despatches from  
Admiral Napier—the Pacha consented  
to the entire evacuation of Syria, the  
restoration of the Turkish fleet, and the  
possession of the sovereignty of Egypt for  
his life.  
From China the overland mail has  
brought despatches to the 4th of August,  
to the effect that the capital of the island  
of Chusan had been captured by the  
English fleet, without material resis-  
tance on the part of the Chinese, or  
considerable loss on either side. The  
general tenor of the accounts from Chi-  
na is, however, that the government of  
the Central Empire was preparing an  
obstinate resistance of the passing de-  
scription—the population appeared to be  
with the government against the for-  
eigners, and there is every appearance  
of a protracted and finally very uncertain  
result from this distant and very ill-  
advised, ill-arranged, and ill-  
popular war.

From the North of India the same  
mail brings accounts that Dost Ma-  
hemet is again in arms, and in consid-  
erable force. From another quarter of  
India there is intelligence that the King  
of Siam has espoused the cause of the  
Chinese, and threatened the extinction  
of all the Europeans in his dominion, if  
the Chinese junks in his waters should  
be attempted to be attacked. It is  
therefore by the American merchants to  
be regretted that the proceedings of  
the English government should appear  
to be interrupting the trade, not only  
with China, but in all the eastern  
seas.

Of other foreign intelligence there is  
nothing more important than the arrival  
of the Belle Poule frigate, at the harbor  
of Cherbourg, with the remains of Na-  
poleon Buonaparte. An interesting  
account has been published of the ex-  
amination of the body, from which it shows  
that the features of the face were un-  
changed as though the corpse had been  
under ground only a few days. The  
coffin is to be taken up the Seine to  
Paris, but neither the time nor the  
particulars of the programme of the  
interment of the body in the Hospital  
des Invalides has yet been announced.

The Queen of England has entirely  
recovered from her confinement, and  
the young Princess, is also reported to  
be doing well. In consequence, how-  
ever, of the disappointment of not hav-  
ing produced a prince, the Queen is re-  
ported to be not disposed to allow of any  
very important manifestations in conse-  
quence of the event.

**EGYPT.**  
ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 25, 11 o'clock. A. M.  
As the Oriental is starting, I have  
only time to say that the negotiation is  
happily concluded: that the Pacha has  
consented to give up the Turkish fleet,  
and has sent an order for the prompt  
evacuation of Syria by sea, and in re-  
turn is to be guaranteed the hereditary  
possession of Egypt. Commodore Na-  
pier has had an audience at the Palace  
this morning, and is now, it is under-  
stood, arranging the only point to be  
settled, viz. the port of embarkation of  
Ibrahim Pacha and his army on their  
return to Egypt.

**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 on the East was  
added to the British Crown.

**OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE  
CAPTURE OF CHUSAN.**  
By GADSDEN HEAD-QUARTERS,  
City of Ting-hoo-shan, July 18.  
To His Excellency the Right Hon. Earl  
Auckland, Governor General of India, &c.

My Lord—I have the honor to ac-  
knowledge the receipt of your Lordship's  
order of the 14th instant, her  
Majesty's ships Wellesley, Couracy and Al-  
batross, for the former of which I had trans-  
ferred brigade headquarters, in compliance  
with the wishes of Sir Gordon Bremer,  
with the troopship Rattlesnake and two  
transports, arrived in 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 Chinese to surrender the island, and  
the Chinese 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 British, having the summons re-  
fused, and the Chinese Admiral to the  
Wellesley, accompanied by two Vandalas,  
and although they acknowledged their in-  
capacity to resist, they attempted by evi-  
dence 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 most heads of the ships,  
the city 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 or wharf, and a round tower  
adjacent, there were 24 guns of small cal-  
iber, independent of a number of war junks,  
and from their proceedings it appeared that  
resistance was to be offered. As both wind  
and tide were against the transports, and  
only 350 men, including marines, were in  
the harbor, I called myself the time of day  
ended to reconnoitre the beach beyond  
Temple-hill with a view of landing at some  
distance from the latter, but which I  
abandoned, as if opposed there, the shipping  
must have opened their fire on the different  
batteries, and the result would have been the same  
with respect to the loss of life as of opening  
on the batteries at once; besides which, it  
was not expedient to take from the ships of  
war, under the prospect of action, so  
many hands as were required to man the  
boats.

About 2 o'clock, P. M. her Majesty's  
ships Cruiser and Algerine got into position  
and as the transports were then entering the

harbour, 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 26th  
regiment.

2d Division—Volunteer Corps and the  
40th regiment, and a detachment of Sap-  
pers and Miners.

On the 18th and Royal Marines quitted  
their ships for the beach, the waving of  
flags and beating of drums gave  
further intimation of the decidedly hostile  
intentions on the part of the Chinese.  
As previously arranged with his Excel-  
lency Sir G. Bremer, Commander in chief,  
a gun was fired from the Wellesley, after  
the 18th and Royal Marines were in the  
boats, with a view of ascertaining whether  
resistance was intended. The gun was  
fired at the round tower most correctly and  
an individual was hurt thereby. As the  
whole of the guns on shore were manned, a  
return fire was immediately given from  
them, and a number of war junks, which  
brought a fire upon the boats and junks  
from the whole of the ships of war, but of  
very short duration, the guns and junks 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 pos-  
session of the hill, from which a good view  
of the city is obtained at a distance of about  
1,500 yards. As soon as the landing of  
the 26th regiment was completed, I placed  
forward advanced posts from the 18th and  
20th regiments to within 500 yards of the  
walls of the city, which although in a dis-  
advantaged position, are extremely  
strong, and difficult of access, being surrounded  
on three sides with a deep canal of about  
25 feet wide, and a continued ditch of innum-  
erably small ditches.

Having consulted with Lieut. Colonel  
Montgomery, C.B. of the 1st Royal Artillery,  
and Captain Pearce, the senior officer of  
the Engineers, I decided upon attacking  
the walls of the city near the west gate,  
and the firing shells into the west angle, so  
that in the event of the Chinese being in-  
adequate to breach the point already men-  
tioned, the north west angle, which I meant  
to attempt to scale, might be success-  
fully carried from the fire kept upon that point  
by the 26th regiment. On the morn-  
ing just 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  
served to silence their firing without doing  
any injury. While I was visiting them  
several shots were fired without any other  
effect than proving that the Chinese were  
utterly ignorant of gunnery.

The second division, consisting of the  
Madras Sappers and Miners, Bengal Volun-  
teers and the 49th regiment, were landed  
without delay, and having taken up their  
positions, three out advanced posts to the  
front, the latter corps protecting the left of  
the sappers.

Early on the morning of the 6th, I was  
happy to find, from the very great exertions  
of Lieutenant Colonel 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 five and a half howitzers and two  
mortars, making a total of 10 guns, in a  
position within four hundred yards of the  
walls. From the stillness of the day, I  
perceived 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  
single men were passing to and fro; but as  
the light increased there did not appear a  
single person where there had been thou-  
sands the preceding evening, which gave  
reason to suppose that the city was evacu-  
ated, and I sent forward Lieutenant Colonel  
Montgomery, Major Mountain, Deputy  
Adjutant General, and Captain Pearce,  
Field Engineer, with a small escort, to re-  
connoitre as closely as possible the state of  
the works, and endeavor to ascertain whether  
the city was abandoned or not.

As the officers passed the entrance bridge  
over which had been taken up by drawing  
spars across, and with Captain Bellamy,  
of the Conway, who had been joined there,  
scanned the walls by means of a ladder found  
amongst 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 other opposition.

The gate was found strongly barricaded  
within by large stacks of grain, and by the  
time that a few planks had been thrown  
over the canal a company of the 49th, which  
I had sent for, took possession of the prin-  
cipal gate of the city of Ting-hoo-shan, 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 the Chinese is estimated at about  
25 killed; the number wounded I cannot  
learn, but it must be very small, from round  
shots having been fired. The Admiral is  
said to have been among the latter. I am  
happy to say her Majesty's ships were not  
wounded, and with the exception of the  
loss of a few men, and the capture of the  
city, the British flag was hoisted.

The despatch will be delivered to your  
Lordship by the Hon. Captain Osborne, to  
whom I beg to refer for further particu-  
lars respecting the Island of Chusan, and  
our positions here.

I have the honor to be, &c.  
**GEORGE BURNELL**, Brigadier,  
Commanding the Eastern Force.

The effect of the destruction of the fort of  
Amoy seems to have been excellent for  
the communications with the Admiral at the  
mouth of the Ningpo river were extremely  
convenient, and for the first time persons in  
the Chinese annals the Governor of the  
Chinese province conducted his correspon-  
dence upon terms of equality with the  
English, 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  
established—20 or 30 junks had been tra-  
cked, but no attempt at resistance was  
made by this accommodating Governor,  
although the boats of the squadron, con-  
stantly employed in enforcing the blockade,  
were close to shore. The Admiral only  
waited the arrival of the Blohmien, when he  
would proceed to the mouth of the Pesho,  
to deliver the ultimatum of the British Gov-  
ernment, and the documents of which he  
is the bearer.

Two or three days before the departure  
of the Enterprise, some of the wealthiest  
Chinese merchants were returning to their  
homes in the capital of Chusan. We have