1837, Mr. Sandford's number was still further reduced, he having 1837, Mr. Sandford's number was still further reduced, he have polled only 3556, while the Conservative candidate, Mr. Acland, polled 3883, being a majority of 327 over one who had reckoned his majorities by thousands. But the days of delusion are past; his majorities by thousands. But the days of delusion are past; his majorities by thousands. But the days of delusion are past; his majorities by thousands. sound political principles have placed the Conservatives in a still loftier position, the return of their two members being now secured was evacuated, and I sent forward Lieut. Col. Montgomeric, for peace rather than for a renewal of hostilities. by an overwhelming majority.

Acre was occupied upon the most auspicious anniversary in British history—upon the anniversary of the landing of King William in Torbay, which was also the birthday of our glorious deliverer from civil and religious bondage. We cannot hope that any other event will rival the Revolution of 1688 in its happy of the Conway, who had now joined them, scaled 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 eard over the wall, and refused by signs to admit them, but offered to 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 Captain Bethane, of the Conway, who had now joined them, scaled 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 to other opposition. establishment of our civil and religious liberties, the work begun on the 4th of November, 1688.—St. James's Chronicle.

The gate was found strongly barricaded within by large sacks

ANOTHER AWFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT. (From the York Courant of Thursday.)

Last night great consternation was created in this city in consequence of an alarming and most dreadful accident having oc-curred on the York and North Midland Railway, by which, it was stated, some lives had been lost, and many persons seriously injured. We regret that that report is but too true. It appears that the place where the melancholy accident occurred was at the junction of the York and North Midland with the Leeds and Selby railroad at Milford, and the time about seven o'clock in the The manner in which the accident arose we understand to be as follows: A coal train from the pits in the neighbourhood of Leeds was on the London line, where it remained, for some reason or other at present unexplained, beyond its usual time; whilst it was in this position, a passenger train proceeding towards Hall came up, and the engineer not observing the waiting train, the locomotive engine was driven with great force against one of the first-class carriages of the passengers' train. Our informant states that the concussion was so violent, that the carriage was broken into fragments, and pressed together "like a sheet of paper." A person on the line who witnessed the approaching ion, called out, and immediately the engine-driver of the waiting train and the feeder, observing the imminent danger to which they were subject, jumped off the tender, and happily escap-

Unfortunately this was not the case with the passengers in the first class carriage. One unfortunate individual had his face com-pletely taken off by a portion of the broken carriage, and immediately expired. An aged lady had her hand cut off, and was so much mutilated, that death almost instantaneously followed the injury. Another female was severely maimed, and fears were en-tertained that one of her legs was broken. Others were seriously injured, but the nature and extent of their injuries we have not yet been able to ascertain.

One of the passengers in a third class carriage (a female belonging to Sherburn), observing the danger as the coal train approached, leaped out of the vehicle. She rolled down the embankment, but sustained no injury, although she was necessarily in a state of great trepidation and alarm. She afterwards walked to Sherburn. The bodies of the deceased were then removed to the station-buse at Milford, and it is probable that the Coroner's inquest will

be held at the adjoining village this day.

The fearful nature of the scene may be better imagined than described. The shricks of the wounded were truly terrific, and all the passengers were thrown into such a state of intense alarm, ost of them were unable to describe the nature of the accident, and some were even unable to state the place to which they were proceeding.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Since our Editorial article on the aspect of the intelligence brought by the Acadia was in type, the following important items of later news have been received.

From the N. Y. Albion. 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 re settlement in the far East was added to the British Crown. OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF CHUSAN. Brigade Head-quarters, City of Ting-hae heen, July 18th, 1840. To His Excellency the Right Hon. Earl Auckland, G. C. B.,

Governor-General of India, &c. My Lord—I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that on the 4th inst. Her Majesty's ships Wellesley, Conway and Alligator (to the former of which I had transferred brigade-head quarters, in compliance with the wishes of Sir Gordon Bremer), with the troopship Rattlesnake and two transports, arrived in the anchorage of Chusan harbour, the ships of war taking up a position is the contract of the same war as large temple or tion in front of a hill, upon which there was a large temple or

In the evening a summons was sent to the Admiral, who was

On the morning of the 5th the hill and shore were crowded with a large body of troops, and from the mastheads 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 calibre, independent of a number of war-junks, and from their proceedings it appears that resistance was to be offered. As both wind and tide were against the transports, and only 350 men, including marines, were in the harbour, I availed myself of the time offered to reconnoitre the beach beyond Temple-hill with a view of landing at some distance from the batteries, but which I abandoned, as if opposed there, the shipping must have opened their fire on the different batteries, and the result have been the same with respect to the loss of life as of opening on the batteries at once; besides which, it was not considered 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

-The 18th Royal Irish, Royal Marines, two nine-Pounders, and the 26th Regiment.
2d Division—Volunteer Corps and 49th Regiment, and a de-

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tachment 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

landed without opposition, and I immediately took possession of the hill, from which a good view of the city is obtained, at the distance of about 1,500 yards. As soon as the landing of the 26th Regiment was completed, I pushed forward advanced posts from the 18th and 26th Regiments 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 conti-

Madras artillery, and Capt. Pearse, the senior officer of the 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 city, and kept up at intervals till nearly midnight. shots, not exceeding eight or nine, were fired from our battery, which tended to silence their firing without doing any injury. Whilst I was visiting them several shots were fired without any

The second division, consisting of the Madras Sappers and Miners, Bengal Volunteers, and 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

5 1-2 howitzers, and two mortars, making a total of 10 guns, in the late engagement with Brigadier Dennie.

2766, of whom 2221 were plumpers. In the election of July, a position within four hundred 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 ope-Major Mountain, Deputy Adjutant-General, and Captain Pearse, We know not whether it has been remarked, that St. Jean d' Field-Engineer, with a small escort, to reconnoitre as closely as on Khelat, for the re-capture of that fortress, and large bodies of possible the state of the works, and endeavour to ascertain whether

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 pos-session of the principal gate of the city of Ting-hae-heen, 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 Her Majesty's troops escaped with out loss of any description, and are prepared for any further ser-The city of Ting-hae-heen 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 de-

fences are unusually high, there is a deep ditch or canal about 25 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 the case of the Caroline. I have not deemed it proper, under the present state, the city is capable of making a good defence.

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

GEORGE BURRILL, Brigadier,

Commanding the Eastern Force. The Ordnance captured at Chusan (on shore) by the combined naval and military force, under the command of Commodore Sir J. G. Bremer, C. B. and K. C. H., &c., and Brigadier Burrill, on 5th of July, 1840, consists of 30 iron two to three pounders, 40 iron four to six pounders, 15 iron six to eight pounders, 5 iron

nine pounders, one brass 6 1-2 pounder—total 91.

A considerable quantity of gunpowder has been found, and A considerable quantity of gunphuch in a cet many three magazines, containing an extensive supply of iron shot, jin-jals, matchlocks, swords, bows and arrows, &c., with steel helmets and uniform clothing for a large body of men, the particulars of which have not been ascertained, but of which an inventory is which have not been ascertained, but of which an inventory is the case without much further delay. being made. With the exception of the ordnance, most of the articles are packed and stored with much method, and are in very

The Chinese appear to be as untractable as ever. At Amoy, the Blonde's boat, with a flag of truce, was fired upon; and the the Blonde's boat, with a flag of truce, was fred upon; and the Blonde in return battered down the fort and destroyed the junks there. At Ningpo the letter to the Emperor was returned open to Captain Elliot, who eventually declared Ningpo and Shanglae and all the intermediate ports to Nankin in a state of blockade. It was reported that Admiral Elliot intended to proceed to Peechee-lee, in the neighbourhood of Pekin, with a part of his force. It appears by the accounts from Macao, that the blockade of Cantan had not been very rigourously enforced. In the meantime ton had not been very rigourously enforced. In the meantime Governor Lin was making very active demonstrations of hostility. - London Courier.

ALL FOREIGNERS ORDERED TO QUIT CANTON .- A fast boat from Canton has brought the intelligence that a day or two ago all the Hong merchants were sent into the city by the Governor, who expressed a wish to see all the foreigners in Canton within the city; this wish he afterwards abandoned. But the Hong mercommended all the foreigners forthwith to leave Canton. - Canton

Register, July 7.

Aden.—Strange reports are in circulation about this new possession in the India papers. The Bombay Overland Courier reports that the cruiser Elphinstone has had a tremendous engagement with a French frigate. The story is, that the Elphinstone was on a cruise to Nassawah, and found the said frigate there at anchor. Upon some of the officers of the cruiser proceeding ashore, they were hailed by the frigate and told they were not permitted to land. The commander, incensed at this, attempted to land in the gig; but he was fired upon. He then went back and a fierce action ensued. Report says that the Elphinstone was triumphant, and captured the frigate, but was left in a very disabled state her-A vessel has been sent from Aden to ascertain the truth. Bombay United & vice Gazette.

EASTERN QUESTION—SUBMISSION OF THE PASHA. Alexandria, Nov. 23.—Commodore Napier, who had arrived off the port in the Powerful on the 21st inst. sent in the steam frigate also governor of 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 uscless opposition.

The officers bearing the summons returned with the Chinese Theoficers bearing the summons of the Packan and the Scott, the Packan and the respecting an adjustment of the grand question. The letter of Commodore Napier is stated to be rather of a friendly than of an future. 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 submit is submit to the venesation of the reason very dangerous position of afforce and commodore. Napier is stated to be rather of a friendly than of an official character, combining salutary advice, and even admonition, with a frank offer of his services to bring about a satisfactory if submit is a submit to the venesation of the reason very dangerous position of afforce and the reason very dangerous position of a finite venesation of the reason very dangerous position of a finite venesation of the reason very dangerous position of a finite venesation of the reason very dangerous position of a finite venesation of the reason very dangerous position of the reason very dangerous position. if submission was not made before daylight next day hostilities must commence. four allies to revoke his deposition and restore to him the heredit-ary Pachalic of Egypt, if he at once and forever gave up all pre-tensions to Syria, Candia, the holy cities, &c., and sent back the fleet without any further delay or effusion of blood. The hopelessness of resistance in Alexandria, after the recent events in Syria, was also plainly stated, and an appeal made to his good sense to seize the moment when he might by making the first step towards a reconciliation secure the approbation and good offices of the four great Powers. He also proposed an exchange of 60

Syrian officers, prisoners, for Egyptians.

November 24.—The reply of the Pasha (through Boghos Bey, to whom the letter of Commodore Napier was officially addressed) is, I am assured, decidedly pacific; but, at the same time, characterised by that oriental turn of thought which regards every offered negociation as a snare. It recognises the hearer, Captain Maunsell, as an old friend and a brave officer; thanks Commodore Napier for his excellent advice, and does not attempt to dispute ither that his power over Syria is virtually departed, or that he ould not hope to successfully resist the naval forces of the allies Alexandria. He declares that it never was his intention to keep the Sultan's fleet, and that if the communication made by Sami Bey had been attended to, the ships would have been estored long since. In short, he thankfully accepts the advice of Commodore Napier, and undertakes to make every concession quired, in consideration of an assurance of being guaranteed a free possession and succession of Egypt, and will cheerfully restore the fleet, as soon as the communication of his reinstatement comes to him in an official form from Constantinople, accompanied by the necessary guarantees. Till that arrives he can take no step

Alexandria, Nov. 26, 11 o'clock, A.M.—As the Oriental is starting, I have only time to say that the negociation is happily concluded; that the Pasha has consented to give up the Turkish leet, and sent an order for the prompt evacuation of Syria by sea; and in return is to be guaranteed the hereditary possess Egypt. Commodore Napier has had an audience at the Palace this morning, and is now, it is understood, arranging the only point yet to be settled, viz., the port of embarkation of Ibrahim

Pacha and his army on their return to Egypt.

Ibrahim Pacha was at Zahlé, immediately under the Lebanon amounted to about 15,000 men.

DISASTER AT ACRE. London, Dec. 7.—We have received by extraordinary express from Marseilles, accounts from Syria and the Levant, bringing dates from Acre to the 15th, Beyrout 18th, and Malta, 25th Nov.

We have the painful task of announcing that a terrible disaster coursed at Acre on the 6th November, three days after the Castor; Licut. Johnson and the Rev. Mr. Kitson, of the Princess

Letters from Cabul, of the 20th of September, give the particulars of a decisive victory gained over Dost Mahomed, on the 18th, at Bamean, by a small force under Brigadier Dennie, consisting of six companies of the 35th native infantry, six pieces of horse artillery, and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery, and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery, and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery, and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery, and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery, and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery, and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse artillery and between 400 and 500 of the Schal's pieces of horse pieces pieces of horse pieces of horse pieces pie sion of Dost Mahomed, who fled seriously wounded.

retreat from the perilous position at Khan, where he was so long cooped up, and is now in safety at Shikarpore. The great loss sustained by the Murrees, or Hill Belooches, in their conflict in the mountain pass of Surtofs with the force of Major Clibborne, had its effect on their subsequent proceedings, for they afterwards offered no molestation to the fortress at Khan, and seemed inclined

UNITED STATES.

M'LEOD AND THE CAROLINE.

To the House of Representatives of the United States. I hereby transmit to the House of Representatives a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, in answer

Department of State, Washington, Dec. 28, 1840.

I regret to say that no answer has yet been given to my note in circumstances, to press the subject without further instructions from your department. If it is the wish of the Government that I should do so, I pray to be informed of it and the degree of urgency I am to adopt.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Stevenson-Extract.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

SIR,-I am informed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, that Mr. Alexander Mc-Leod, a British subject, and late Deputy Sheriff of the Niagara District in Upper Canada, was arrested at Lewiston in the State of New York, on the 12th of last month, on the pretended charge of murder and arson, as having been engaged in the capture and destruction of the piratical steamboat Caroline, in the month of December, 1837. After a tedious and vexatious examination, Mr. McLeod was committed for trial, and he is now imprisoned in

I feel it my duty to call upon the Government of the United States to take prompt and effectual steps for the liberation of Mr. McLeod. It is well known that the destruction of the steamboat Caroline was a public act of persons in Her Majesty's service.—
That act, therefore, according to the usages of nations, can only be the subject of discussion between the two national Governments. It cannot justly be made the ground of legal proceedings

was not one of the parties engaged in the destruction of the steamboat Caroline; and that the pretended charge upon which he has been imprisoned rests only upon the perjured testimony of certain Canadian outlaws and their abettors, who, unfortunately for the

The question, however, of whether Mr. McLeod was or was not concerned in the destruction of the Caroline, is beside the purpose of the present communication. This act was the public act of persons obeying the constituted authorities of Her Majesty's thought themselves called upon to remonstrate against it: and a remonstrance which the President did accordingly address to Her Majesty's government, is still, I believe, a pending subject of diplomatic discussion between Her Majesty's Government and the United States Legation in London. I feel therefore justified in expecting that the President's government will see the justice and the necessity of causing the present immediate release of Mr. the necessity of causing the present immediate release of McLeod, as well as of taking such steps as may be requisite preventing others of Her Majesty's subjects from being persecuted

my distinguished consideration.

Hon. John Forsyth, &c.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

Str.—I have the honour to acknowledge, and have had been the President, your letter of the 13th instant, touching the arrest and imprisonment of Alexander McLeod, a British subject, and late Deputy Sheriff of the Niagara District, in Upper Canada, on a charge of murder and arson, as having been engaged in the cap-ture and destruction of the steamboat Caroline, in the month of December, 1837; in respect to which you state that you feel it your duty to call upon the government of the United States to take prompt and effectual steps for the liberation of Mr. McLeod, and to prevent others of the subjects of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, from being persecuted or molested in a similar

This demand, with the grounds upon which it is made, has been duly considered by the President, with a sincere desire to give it such a reply as will not only manifest a proper regard for the character and rights of the United States, but at the same

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ARI time tend to preserve the amicable relations which so advantage-ously for both, subsist between this country and England. Of the reality of this disposition, and of the uniformity with which it has been evinced in the many delicate and difficult questions which have arisen between the two countries in the last few years, which have alse to convinced than yourself. It is then with unfeigned regret that the President finds himself unable to recognize the validity of a demand, a compliance with which you deem so material to the preservation of the good understanding which has been hitherto manifested between the two countries.

The jurisdiction of the several States which constitute the Ibrahim Pacha was at Zahlé, immediately under the Lebanon range. Soleyman Pacha was with him, and their united force the Federal Government. The offence with which Mr. McLeod Federal Executive is invested. Nor would the circumstances to citizen of the United States, and the murder of one or more inquestionably have been brought to justice by the judicial au-chorities of the State within whose acknowledged territory these AFFGHANISTAN-DEFEAT OF DOST MAHOMED. crimes were committed; and their subsequent voluntary entrance

faction, are independent to each other, and may be separately and

Great Britain, for the redress of an authorised outrage of the the exercise of her judicial power, the property and lives of her citizens. You have very properly regarded the alleged absence of Mr. McLeod from the scene of the offence at the time the offence was committed, as not material to the decision of the present puestion. That is a matter to be decided by legal evidence the sincere desire of the President is that it may be satisfactorily established. If the destruction of the Caroline, was a public act on Khelat, for the re-capitate of the tortress, and large boates of troops were concentrating in the Northern provinces.

A detachment under Sir R. Sale had been repulsed in an attack upon a small fort in Kohistan, near Cabul, with the loss of 12 killed and several wounded.

Of persons in the language of the Communicated to the Government of the United States by a person authorized to make the admission; and it will be for the court which has taken cognizance of the offence with which Mr. McLeod is charged, to decide upon its validity when legally established before it.

The President deems this to be a proper occasion to remind the Government of Her Britannic Majesty that the case of the Caroline has been long since brought to the attention of Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who, up to this day, has not communicated its decision thereupon. It is hoped that the Government of her Majesty will perceive the importance of no longer leaving the Government of the United States unin-formed of its views and intentions upon a subject which has naturally produced much exasperation, and which has led to such

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration. JOHN FORSYTH.

H. S. Fox, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

Washington, Dec. 29, 1840. SIR,-I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 26th instant, in which, in reply to a letter which I had addressed to you on the 13th: you acquaint me that the President is not prepared to comply with my demand for the liberation of Mr. Alexander McLeod, of Upper Canada, now imprisoned at Lockport, in the State of New York, on a pretended charge of murder and arson, as having been engaged in the destruction of the piratical steamboat Caroline, on the 29th Dec. 1837.

I learn with deep regret that such is the decision of the President of the United States, for I cannot but foresee the very grave and serious consequences that must ensue, if, besides the injury inflicted upon Mr. McLeod, of a vexatious and unjust imprison-ment, any further harm should be done to him in the progress of

this extraordinary proceeding.

I have lost no time in forwarding to Her Majesty's Govern I have spect to the important question which that correspondence in-

But I feel it to be my duty not to close this communication, But I fee it to be my duty not to close this communication, without likewise testifying my vast regret and surprise at the expressions which I find repeated in your letter, with reference to the destruction of the steamboat *Caroline*. I had confidently hoped that the first erroneous impression of the character of that event, imposed upon the mind of the United States Government by partial and exaggerated representations, would long since have been efficied by a more strict and sequentee examination of the been effaced by a more strict and accurate examination of the facts. Such an investigation must even yet, I am willing to believe, lead the United States Government to the same conviction with which Her Majesty's authorities on the spot were impressed, that the act was one in the strictest sense of self-defence, rendered absolutely necessary by the circumstances of the occasion, for the safety and protection of Her Majesty's subjects, and justified by the same principles which, upon similar and well known occasions have governed the conduct of illustrious officers

of the United States.

The steamboat Caroline was a hostile vessel, engaged in a piratical war against Her Majesty's people, hired from her owners for that purpose, and known to be so beyond the possibility of

The place where the vessel was destroyed was nominally, it is true, within the territory of a friendly power, but the friendly power had been deprived, through overbearing piratical violence, of the use of its proper authority over that portion of territory. The authorities of New York had not even been able to prevent the artillery of the State from being carried off publicly, at midday, to be used as instruments of war against Her Majesty's subts. It was under such circumstances, which it is to be hoped will never recur, that the vessel was attacked by a party of Her Majesty's people, captured, and destroyed.

A remonstrance against the act in question has been addressed

the United States to Her Majesty's Government in England. I am not authorised to pronounce the decision of Her Majesty's Government upon that remonstrance, but I have felt myself ound to record, in the mean time, the above opinion, in order to protest in the most solemn manner against the spirited and loyal conduct of a party of Her Majesty's officers and people being qualified, through an unfortunate misapprehension, as I believe, of the facts, with the appellation of outrage or of murder.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox. Department of State, Washington, Dec. 31, 1841.

ture.

Sin.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th instant, in reply to mine of the 26th, on the future.

It appears that Mr. McLeod was arrested on the 12th ultimo;
that after the examination of witnesses he was finally committed for trial on the 18th, and placed in confinement in the jail of Locknort, awaiting the assizes, which will be held there in Feb.

Sir.—I have the nonour to acknowledge the receipt of your feet the receipt of the 25th, on the subject of the arrest and detention of Alexander McLeod, as one of the perpetuators of the outrage committed in New York, when of the perpetuators of the outrage committed in New York, when feet the receipt of the 25th, on the 25th, on the your feet th that after the examination of witnesses he was finally committed for trial on the 18th, and placed in confinement in the jail of Lockport, awaiting the assizes, which will be held there in Feb. next. As the case is naturally occasioning a great degree of excitement and indignation within the British frontier, I earnestly hope that it may be in your power to give me an early and satisfactory answer to the present representation.

I ayail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of atisfactory answer to the present representation.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of you on the facts and principles involved in the demand for reparalletization. ration on her Majesty's Government, by the United States, wo hardly have been hazarded, had you been possessed of the carefully

collected testimony which has been presented to your Government in support of the demand. I avail myself of the occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration. JOHN FORSYTH.

The Annual Public Examination of the Pupils of the QUEBEC CLASSICAL SCHOOL took place on Monday and Tuesday last. The Prizes given to the most deserving candidates were awarded

THEOLOGY, Third form Prize-George Irvine; Second, William Sewell, Tard, Charles Sewell.

CLASSICS,—Sixth form Prize—George Irvine; Fifth, William Sewell; Fourth, Richard Peniston; Third, Cortlandt Freer;

Second, T. Fargues Symes.

MATHEMATICS.—First Prize, George Irvine; Second, William Kerr; Third, William Sewell. HISTORY,-First Prize, George Irvine; Second, Cortlandt

ARITHMETIC,-Fourth form Prize-John Auldjo, Third, Robert Sewell, Second, George Stayner. First, William Price.
WRITING,—Third form Prize—John Auldjo, Rolla Patton,
eq: Second, Richard Peniston, William Patton, eq: First,

FRENCH,-Fifth form Prize-Charles Patton; Fourth, William Patton; Third, Edward Phillips; Second, Lewis Penn;

GERMAN,-William Kerr. DRAWING, - William Patton. BOOK KEEPING, - First Prize, William Kerr; Second, Rolla

BEST MAP, - Jacob Mountain. Accessit, — George Irvine.
PRIZE POEM, — Jacob Mountain.

ENGLISH ESSAY, Charles Patton.

General good conduct, - Matthew Irvine. Punctuality of attendance, - Robert Sewell. EGROTANT,-John Bonner, Jacob Mountain, C. J. Ogden, George Converse, Edward LeMesurier, Frederick LeMesurier, George Forsyth, Edward Felton, Matthew Irvine.

The Prizes were adjudged by the following Gentlemen: -

Those in Classics, Mathematics, History and Theo-logy, by the Hon. A. W. Cochran, D. C. L. the Rev. MESSRS. H. D. SEWELL, M. A. and George Mackie, B. A. BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, WRITING,-Mr. LOWNDES. FRENCH,-The Hon. A. W. Cochran, D. C. L. and Monieur N. AUBIN. GERMAN,-Lieutenant PERCIVAL, Coldstream Guards.

To these Gentlemen the Masters and Scholars of the School beg to tender their thanks for the great pains and trouble they

The Rev. Messrs. H. D. Sewell and George Mackie having examined the Scholars of the Quebec Commercial and Preparatory School have addressed to the Master a letter, stating the result as follows:- "As we feel unwilling to particularize where all have acquitted themselves so much to our satisfaction, we would suggest that a small token of affection should be given to each one of the boys of the School as an encouragement to

in this branch of the Institution, their suggestion has cheerfully S. Givins; Angus Bethune, Esq., with enclosures. The Prizes were distributed by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, Major General Sir James McDonnell, and His Worship the Mayor of Quebec. After the distribution of the Prizes, the Prize Essay our next.

The application of the Government of the Umon to that of and Poem were recited by their respective authors; when the

Principal addressed the audience as follows:—
"Ladies and Gentlemen, "I feel much honored and obliged by your attendance on this occasion. I sincerely trust that the pupils have acquitted them-selves to your satisfaction. It is not, however, at a public exam-ination like the present, that the capabilities of boys can be best ascertained. The excitement is often sufficient to make them forget that with which they are most familiar: and on boys of a nervous and anxious temperament it is often found to have an injurious tendency, at least so far as regards public display.

"All our pupils have been examined in the different branches of their studies by the gentlemen whose names I have mentioned, and to them we are possibled to the contract of their studies."

and to them we are permitted to refer those who wish to know whether the general progress of their sons is satisfactory or

"Boys,-I thank you all for your generally correct and kindly leportment during the past year,-I wish you a pleasant vacation, but you must not depart without first joining with me in singing that good old Anthem called "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

This appeal having been responded to in a spirited manner, the party broke up and the business of the year concluded.

An additional week's holidays having been granted at the request of Sir James Macdonnell, the business of the School will be resumed on Monday, the 11th of January.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY. ROWSELL begs to inform his Subscribers and the public generally, that he will be prepared to re-open his Library for circulation, on Saturday, Jan. 16. An addition of nearly 1500 Volumes has been made to his former collection, and he will, as opportunity offers, increase it with any new Works by standard authors which may be published. Catalogues, price 1s. 3d., will be ready for delivery on the

TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Fight per cent. per annum on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending on the Blst inst., was this day declared; and that the same will be payable on and after Monday the 11th day of January next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 9th lay of January inclusive.

T. W. BIRCHALL.

26-tf.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL. W ANTED immediately, an Assistant, qualified to teach Mathema-tics, Arithmetic, and Writing, and to make himself generally eful.

A Gentleman looking forward to the ministry might find this an ad-

antageous opening.

Apply (if by letter post paid,) to the Rev. R. V. ROGERS.

Kingston, Dec. 30, 1840. TORONTO AND HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THIS School will be re-opened, after the Christmas Recess, on Monday the 4th of January, 1841.

MRS. CROMBIE'S Seminary will also re-open on the 6th, the Wednesday following.

M. C. CROMBIE.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL AND BROCKVILLE ACADEMY. THE Winter Vacation of this Institution will terminate on Saturday January 9th, 1841. Ten additional Boarders can be admitted.—A valuable Philosophical Apparatus has been secured by the Principal. Apply to the Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville, U. C. N. B.—An Assistant in the Male Department is now wanted. Dec. 29, 1840.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL,

THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, PRINCIPAL.

THE Christmas Vacation of this Institution will commence on the 24th Inst. and end January 11, 1841.

There are Two vacancies as Boarders.

Kingston, Dec. 12, 1840.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT GRAMMAR
SCHOOL.

WANTED, a Master qualified to take charge of the above institution.
He will be required to teach the Greek and Latin Classics, Mathematics, Arithmetic, and the usual branches of an English Education. It will be necessary that Candidates for this School should furnish to the Trustees satisfactory testimonies of moral character and qualifications, and that they should present themselves for examination (should such be deemed necessary) in the Court House of Guelph, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday the 6th January next.

Guelph, November 5th, 1840.

UPPER CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS.

THE Subscribers to this Institution are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned (or where it may be more convenient, to the Editor or the Publisher of The Church), an instalment of Five per centre. upon the amount of their respective shares, on or before the tenth day of January next.

H. J. GRASETT.

Secretary & Treasure

IMPORTATIONS FOR SPRING 1841. THE Subscribers beg to intimate for the information of the Trade and their distant Customers, that early in January they will open out a very large and general Supply of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hosicry, Straw Bornets, &c., imported by the last fall ships, and which possesses the attraction of having been laid in during a period of the

BUCHANAN HARRIS & Co. N. B.-B., H., & Co.'s Winter Stock of Groceries, Liquors, Leather, c. will be found most extensive. Hamilton, U. C., 24th December, 1840.

WATERLOO HOUSE. THE SUBSCRIBER has now received his assortment of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for this Season, consisting of French and English Merinos, Mousseline de Laine and Chaly dresses, Plain and Shot Silks, Hosiery, Gloves, Bleached and Fancy Shirting, Cottons of every quality, and an excellent assortment of best West of England Black and Invisible Green Cloths. In addition to his usual business, he has made arrangements with a first-rate Shirt-Maker, by whom Gentlemen can have their Shirts made to any pattern. A large supply of Cotton and Linen Shirts always on hand.

Nov. 1, 1840.

Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment,

No. 10, New City Buildings,
No. 10, New City Buildings,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH,
KING STREET.
THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call. JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The next Meeting of this Association will, with the Divine per-nission, be held at Darlington, on Tuesday, the 2nd of February Members are requested to meet at the residence of the Rector

on the evening of that day at 6 o'clock, previous to Divine Service being held.

Mohawk Parsonage, B. Q., 11th January, 1841.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Reverend Brethren,—You are hereby notified that the next Meeting of this Society will be held (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. Richard Flood A. M., in Caradoc, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 3rd and 4th of February next.

WHLLIAM McMURRAY, Acting Secretary, W. C. S. Dundas, January 12th, 1841.

BIRTHS. On the 10th instant, in this city, Mrs. Francis Lewis, of a At Montreal, December 27th, the lady of Deputy Commissary

General Price, of a son. At his residence, in the Township of Hamilton, on Thursday, the 24th ult. John Burnham, Esq., aged 61 years, one of the first

inhabitants of the District. In Kingston, on the evening of Friday, the 1st instant, S. H. Macaulay, Esq., Barrister, of that town.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Jan. 15th C. B. Turner Esq.; Rev. C. T. Wade (3) and parcel; Rev. W. McMurray; C. Hughes Esq. rem. in full vol. 4; T. Saunders Esq. rem.; Rev. G. R. Grout, rem.; Rev. H. Patton, rem.; Rev. B. Lindsay; Rev. A. N. Bethune, (2) rems.; A. Menzies, Esq. rem. Jas. Stanton Esq. rem.; Rev. A. Mortimer; D. Le Fevre Esq.; Rev. S. Givins, rem.

The following have been received by the Editor :cach one of the boys of the School as an encouragement to attinued diligence and attention."

Rev. C. P. Reid; Rev. T. Fidler, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. W. Leeming, rem.; Mr. J. G. D. McKenzie; Rev. M. Burnham, viths branch of the Institut. Ashire; Rev. C. P. Reid; Rev. T. Fidler, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. W. Leeming, rem.; Mr. R. Grandy, rem. in full vol. 4; Lieut. Ashire; Rev. C. P. Reid; Rev. T. Fidler, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. W. Leeming, rem.; Mr. R. Grandy, rem. in full vol. 4; Lieut. Ashire; Rev. C. P. Reid; Rev. T. Fidler, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. W. Leeming, rem.; Mr. R. Grandy, rem. in full vol. 4; Lieut. Ashire; Rev. C. P. Reid; Rev. T. Fidler, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. W. Leeming, rem.; Mr. R. Grandy, rem. in full vol. 4; Lieut. Ashire; Rev. W. Leeming, rem.; Mr. R. Grandy, rem. in full vol. 4; Lieut. Ashire; Rev. T. Fidler, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. W. Leeming, rem.; Mr. R. Grandy, rem. in full vol. 4; Lieut. Ashire; Rev. T. Fidler, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. W. Leeming, rem.; Mr. R. Grandy, rem. in full vol. 4; Lieut. Ashire; Rev. T. Fidler, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. W. Leeming, rem.; Mr. R. Grandy, rem. in full vol. 4; Lieut. Ashire; Rev. T. Fidler, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. W. Leeming, rem.; Mr. R. Grandy, rem. in full vol. 4; Lieut. Ashire; Rev. T. Fidler, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. W. Leeming, rem.; Mr. R. Grandy, rem. in full vol. 4; Lieut. Ashire; Rev. T. Fidler, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. W. Leeming, rem.; Mr. R. Grandy, rem. in full vol. 4; Lieut. Ashire; Rev. T. Fidler, rem. in full vol. 4; Lieut. Ashire; Rev. T. Fidler, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. W. Leeming, rem.; Mr. R. Grandy, rem. in full vol. 4; Lieut. Ashire; Rev. T. Fidler, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. W. Leeming, rem.; Mr. R. Grandy, rem.; Mr. R.

> To CORRESPONDENTS .- W. F. M. is received. The Rev. R. J. C. Taylor's communication shall be inserted in

As previously arranged with his Excellency 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 as-certaining whether resistance was intended. The gun was fired at the round tower most correctly, and no individual injured 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 batteries and junks from the whole of the ships of war, but 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

nued flat of inundated paddy land.

Having consulted with Lieut. Col. Montgomerie, C. B., of the other effect than proving that the Chinese were utterly ignorant

Early on the morning of the 6th, I was happy to find, from the

Beloochistan-Captain Brown has been enabled to make his

General Holt, with a division of Bengal troops was advancing

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

to their resolution of the 21st instant. M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, Dec. 28, 1840.

[This report is merely formal, covering the documents which follow.] Mr. Stevenson to Mr. Forsyth.-Extract. Legation of the United States, London, July 2, 1839.

Department of State, Washington, 11th Sept., 1839.

With reference to the closing paragraph of your communication to this Department, dated the 2d of July last, (No. 74.) it is proto this Department, dated the 2d of July last, (No. 74.) it is proper to inform you that no instructions are at present required for wait the further orders of Her Majesty's Government, with reagain bringing forward the question of the Caroline. had frequent conversations with Mr. Fox in regard to this subject—one of very recent date—and from its tone, the President expects the British Government will answer your application in

chants, when they returned from the city, described the Governor as being highly enraged at the capture of the salt junks, and re-

I may add that I believe it is quite notorious that Mr. McLeod beace of that neighbourhood, are still permitted by the authorities of the state of New York to infest the Canadian frontier.

Provinces. The national Government of the United States

Department of State, Washington, Dec. 26, 1840.

is charged was committed within the territory and against the laws and citizens of the State of New York, and is one that comes clearly within the competency of her tribunals. It does not therefore, present an occasion where, under the constitution and laws of the Union, the interposition called for would be proper, or for which a warrant can be found in the powers with which the capture of that place, by the explosion of another powder maga-zine within the fortress. The number of killed and wounded the exertion of such a power, if it existed. The transaction out mounts to 280. The sufferers are chiefly natives, including of which the question arises presents the case of a most unjustifiamounts to 280. The sufferers are chiefly natives, including many women and children; but we regret, also, to add that there were about 20 British seamen and marines killed, and several officers and men wounded. Amongst the latter are Brigadier Sir Charles Smith, commanding the land forces; Capt. Collier, of the child states by a band of armed men from the adjacent territory of Canada, the forcible capture by them within our own waters, and the subsequent destruction, of a steam boat, the property of a No light has been thrown on the immediate cause of American citizens. If arrested at the time, the offenders might

pieces of horse artillery, and between 400 and 500 of the Schah's independent troops. The enemy were 10,000 strong, headed by Dost Mahomed and the Walee of Khonun in person. They left three become the subject of diplomatic discussion between the two become the subject of diplomatic discussion between the two become the subject of diplomatic discussion between the two continued diligence and attention."

Sidars and 500 men dead on the field, together with their entire Manomed and the water of the person. They left three become the subject of appropriate discussion between the two Governments. These methods of redress, the legal prosecution of the offenders, and the application of their Government for satisfactory and the application of their growth and the application of the appl Early on the morning of the 6th, I was happy to find, from the very great exertions of Lieut. Col. Montgomerie, 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 of Dost Mahomed, in consequence of the wounds he received in the troops, got into position six other guns of the same size, two of Dost Mahomed, in consequence of the wounds he received in the troops, got into position six other guns of the same size, two of Dost Mahomed, in consequence of the wounds he received in the troops, got into position six other guns of the same size, two of Dost Mahomed, in consequence of the wounds he received in the troops, got into position six other guns of the same size, two of the territory and law to the troops got into position six other guns of the same size, two of the territory and law to the troops got into position six other guns of the same size, two of the territory and law to the troops got into position six other guns of the same size, two of the territory and law to the troops got into position six other guns of the same size, two of the same size, two of the same size is the same size to the troops got into position six other guns of the same size, two of the same size is the same size to the same size is the sam violation of the territory and laws of the State of New York.