

heart, all these souls to whom he had announced the good news of salvation. He bade them a last farewell in these pages stamped with ardent piety.

When he returned to *Mens*, where he had preached some years before, the whole population flocked around him, as an apostle. He tried to impart to all of them courage and confidence. A brother said to him: 'It seems to me that we must separate, no more to see each other in this world; and when you are no longer here, what shall we do?' He replied calmly: 'The Lord will never leave us; to him you shall cleave; let Him increase in your hearts, and let me decrease. He is the spouse of your souls. He is in heaven, and I am upon earth.'—*Cor. of N. Y. Observer.*

**NEW AGENTS.**—The following friends have kindly consented to act as Agents for the *Christian Mirror*, viz:—Mr. BAINBOROUGH, for St. Johns, Chambly, Isle-aux-Noix, and intermediate places; Mr. WILLIAM SCRIVER, for Hemmingford.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### AFFECTION AMONG AFRICANS.

The following account, by Mr. Steele, of an interview between one of the Africans of the Amistad and his mother, cannot fail to move the heart of the reader:—

The next morning we reached the town where Banna's mother was, between seven and eight o'clock. Banna went up to see if his mother was there. He soon returned, and was taking some things from the boat. I understood him that his mother was not there, and supposed he meant to let us go on, while he would wait for her return. I told him we could not go without him, and wished him to get into the boat, saying we would be back in a few days. The matter was however soon explained. His mother had only gone to the bush for some wood, and some one had already gone for her; I then got out of the boat and went with him.

We were seated in the shade of some orange trees; Banna upon the bench, and myself upon a large native chair. We had not been sitting long when we heard some one sigh deeply at the other side of a small house near us, and at the same moment a heavy crash indicated the fall of the bundle of wood which the mother had brought upon her head. We were not long in suspense. The mother came slowly round the house with her hands raised as high as her face, and the open palms presented. The tears streamed down her furrowed face—she moaned most piteously, and exhibited all that surprise and consternation which we might expect if she had really seen one returned from the land of spirits. Nor is this to be thought matter of surprise; for it was only a few moments before that she had heard her son, whom she had so long considered dead, was still alive, and now he sat in full view before her. She did not approach directly to him, but walked around nearly to the opposite side from which she had come, continually uttering an exclamation which I could not precisely understand. Banna did not move from his seat, but sat like one petrified with the intensity of his feelings. His head was upon his hand, while his elbow rested on his knee—the tears did flow, and occasionally he heaved a sigh—but other signs of remaining animation he gave not. The mother at length stood facing her son—he was indeed still alive, and now before her, and her maternal feelings seemed to rush upon her at once like a torrent. She plunged at full length upon the sand at his feet, and embraced one of them. She seemed in perfect agony, and rolled from side to side, still uttering her mournful cries, and to me unmeaning exclamations. The struggle was long, and I chose to turn aside. I had never before seen such an expression of nature's own feelings, unrestrained by art or refinement. After a considerable time the mother arose, and embraced her son, and went through at some length with their customary ceremony of rubbing the palms of their right hands together, and repeating again and again the welcome "seno."

**THE AMERICAN ALOE.**—The following is an extract from a letter written by a gentleman in Albany to Mr. Thorburn on the progress of the

century aloë, now blooming at the Patroon's greenhouse:

"The aloë is in bloom—six flowers opened this morning—the flower stem is 22 feet high, looking like an immense candelabrum, with 28 lateral flower branches, containing in the whole 28 stems, with at least 2600 flowers. All Albany is going to see it, and no doubt great numbers from your city, where are so many people of floral taste. When it is remembered that another opportunity to behold this wonder of nature may not occur, and that the proceeds of this exhibition are devoted to that laudable charity the Orphan Asylum, every one is furnished with a sufficient inducement for the examination of this rare exotic, which has been in the Van Rensselaer family upwards of 80 years. It will continue improving in appearance for a week to come."

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

#### PROVINCE OF CANADA.

**THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.**—It would appear from the following official despatch, that this question is at length now likely to be set at rest:—

DOWNING STREET, 2d Nov., 1841.

SIR,—I have received Sir Richard Jackson's Despatch No. 10, of the 28th September, forwarding an Address to the Queen from the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, praying her Majesty to order the Provincial Parliament to be held alternately at the cities of Quebec and Toronto.

I have had the honour to lay that address before the Queen, and have received her Majesty's command to instruct you to acquaint the House of Assembly, that her Majesty is always desirous, as far as may be possible, of consulting the wishes of her loyal subjects in Canada, deliberately entertained & constitutionally expressed through their Representatives in the House of Assembly. But that the establishment of Kingston as the seat of the United Legislature, was not adopted without full consideration; and that a change, involving, among other consequences, largely increased expenditure, ought not to be sanctioned, except upon the clearest necessity, and the general sense of the Province unequivocally expressed in its favor.

Many and serious objections attach to the proposal for holding Sessions for alternate periods of four years each at distinct and distant places, which, upon consideration, her Majesty can hardly doubt, will induce the House of Assembly to take a different view from that which is expressed in the Address now submitted to her Majesty.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed) STANLEY.

The Right Hon. Sir CHARLES BAGOT,  
G. C. B., &c. &c. &c.

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

**THE English dates** are to the 10th September. There is no political news of importance. At the latest dates, Her Majesty was at Dupplin Castle, on a visit to Lord Kinnoul. The Queen's arrival at Edinburgh was attended by a serious accident, of which the papers give the following particulars:—

It is with the deepest regret we have to announce a frightful accident which took place this day about one o'clock. It is well known that a large stand was erected within the East Princes Street gardens, which we understand was duly inspected by the Dean of Guild Court, and found sufficient. This forenoon, about the time Her Majesty was passing down the Mound, a rush was made to the stand, and a number of people got there who had no title to seats. About ten minutes after her Majesty passed, one half of the stand came down, carrying with it upwards of 300 people. Nearly 70 out of the 300 were more or less injured, one gentleman very severely, and eight were carried away in a state of insensibility. Some had their arms broken, others their ancles dislocated and ribs broken, and one lady received the pike on the top of the railing into her breast, we are happy to add, without receiving material injury. Many were dreadfully frightened at the accident, and were carried into adjoining houses in convulsions. This fearful occurrence caused a gloom over the entire city, and was indeed a sad drawback to the general joy of her Majesty's entrance.

The Chartists in London were holding meetings and making speeches, but were falling off in number. In the disturbed districts peace was pretty generally restored; but the condition of things was scarcely better. There is an evident disinclination to return to work, even when it can be had, and the labouring classes seemed to feel as if the commotion was by no means at an end.

**PRICE OF IRON.**—From a private letter received in York this week from Staffordshire, it appears that on the 1st inst. the price of iron advanced 10s. per ton, and a farther rise is expected.—*York Courant.*

#### IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

DREADFUL MASSACRE OF THE CHINESE—THE BRITISH ARMS SUCCESSFUL—FLIGHT OF THE EMPEROR, &c. &c.

In looking over the last dates from England received by the Acadia, we find the following important news from China.

According to report the Emperor had been so much frightened at the threatened approach of the English to Peking, that he gave his fatherly advice to his Chinese subjects to defend themselves as well as they could against the foreign barbarians, after which he fled with his family into Tartary, the country of his ancestors. It will be curious to find China soon governed again by one of its own race under the protection of the British Queen.

In China the troops under Sir Hugh Gough, amounting in all to about 1,000 bayonets, attacked and utterly routed and dispersed a Chinese army of 10,000 men, great part of which consisted of picked troops, with a part of the Imperial Body-guard, with a loss to them of 1,000 killed, large quantities of stores, baggage, &c., and a large proportion of cannon.

The troops, seamen, and marines were embarked in the *Nemesis*, *Phlegethion*, and *Queen* steamers, towing a number of boats of the squadron, early on the morning of the 15th, and after proceeding 16 miles by the river, and marching five, reached Tsekee at 8½ o'clock, when a fire was opened on them by some guns from the ramparts, and a considerable body of matchlock men, who retired on receiving a few rounds from two small field pieces, and the walls were immediately escaladed without farther resistance.

The chief body of the British troops, &c. marched round outside the town, and were joined at the east gate by the escalading party, where the whole had an excellent view of the Chinese forces intrenched on two distinct lofty hills in front and on the left. Arrangements were directly made for advancing the attack and dislodging them as nearly as possible at the same instant.

This manœuvre succeeded admirably, and although the enemy disputed the possession of their steep and difficult position so obstinately that many instances of hand to hand combat occurred, Her Majesty's forces gallantly and steadily persevered in the ascent under an unceasing fire, until their summits were gained, and the rout of the Chinese army became complete at all points, and was followed up by a pursuit which was continued till sunset.

From the London Sun.

THE British troops under the command of General Sir H. Gough and Admiral Sir W. Parker having, on the 10th of March, defeated the Chinese army, commanded by General Yih, and taken the city of Tse-kee, near which another Chinese force of from 8000 to 10,000 men were strongly posted upon some hill, commanded by Generals Twan-Yang, Yang, and Choo.

Arrangements were made for an attack in three columns, 2 of which were gallantly led by Sir H. Gough and Sir W. Parker in person. Nothing could exceed the bravery of the troops. They continued to surround the Chinese, and quite bewilder them. The carnage was dreadful, being more a butchery than a battle. Ignorant of the laws of civilized warfare, the poor creatures knew not how to surrender, and were massacred.

Not less than a thousand of them, including a great number of Mandarins, were killed, or drowned in the canals; whereas of the British troops only three were killed and twenty-two wounded. The encampments, and such of the buildings as had been occupied by the enemy, were burned, and the grain magazines thrown open to the populace, who speedily emptied them. On the 16th the force moved to the Changhi Pass, in the hope of destroying the remaining division of the enemy and capturing the treasures chest. A three hours' march brought the column to the foot of the hills, where they found the position remarkably strong; dispositions were made to attack it, but as they advanced they perceived that the enemy had retreated, taking with them their guns and treasure.

The works and neighbouring buildings were destroyed, and after a two hours halt the troops returned to Tse-kee, which they reached at night. All the villages on the route were deserted. The conduct of the troops is spoken of as most orderly and forbearing throughout. On the 17th the whole force returned to Ningpo. The *Sesostriis* steamer had been despatched to Amoy to bring up 300 men of the Royal Irish from thence.

It was currently reported at Canton that the Emperor, rather than await a visit from General Sir H. Gough and Admiral Sir W. Parker at his Palace at Peking, had preferred retiring beyond the Great Wall with his family, considering himself to be much safer in Tartary than in China. The Celestial Majesty before going was graciously pleased to command his loving subjects to fight away, advising that if they killed all the barbarians, he would return and rule them as before.