

which is spiritual idolatry. Raise my affections to high and heavenly things. Be thou in time and through eternity my all in all.—Christian Retirement.

MISSIONARY ORGANIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

It has long been a question of the deepest interest in the Christian Church, whether Missions can be most effectively prosecuted under an ecclesiastical organization, or on the voluntary principle.

Many readers of the Recorder will recollect that this subject was very fully discussed in our columns, years ago, before the proposition for bringing the missions of the Church under the control of the General Convention was introduced into that body.

Although many of our brethren, those with whom we had always sympathized and acted, and in whose wisdom we had the utmost confidence, strenuously opposed the measure; yet we felt constrained to favour and advocate it. We did so, believing that it was, not only the safest, and most consistent principle, but that, under its operation, vastly increased efficiency would be given to the work of missions in our Church. At that time we knew not what was in reserve for us.

The most sagacious of our "bishops and other clergy" could not anticipate the developments of later days, nor did any who had been zealously engaged in the old organization, but were willing to abandon it for one which they believed would be more efficient, apprehending the approach of a state of things among us, which would entirely change the whole aspect of the question.

Had our Church continued as comparatively quiet, and harmonious, as it was at the time of the adoption of the new principle, we have no doubt that it would have worked well, and the best friends of missions among us would not have had occasion to regret its adoption,—but as vast and irreconcilable diversity of sentiment has arisen, we now see the difficulty of our position.

The history of our Board of Missions for the last three or four years, shews the sad effects of endeavouring to unite in one body such discordant materials as compose it.

For ourselves, and for many of our brethren with whom we sympathize, we frankly confess our readiness to go back to "the old organization." We know of no other way by which confidence in the work of missions can be restored to many of our churches, and sure we are, that unless this be done, that impulse to the cause which is now indispensable to its success, if not its existence, will not be given.—Episcopal Recorder.

A SCENE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF PEERS.

From the Paris Correspondent of "Evangelical Christendom."

The monotony of the debate in the Chamber of Peers was relieved by an unexpected incident. One of the members of that assembly, Count Dalton Shee, still young, and having the frank temerity of his age, declared, from the tribune, that he was not a Roman Catholic, or even a Christian. These words excited warm disapprobation, but the murmurs of the noble Chamber were redoubled when the same peer asked by what right the Charter had declared Catholicism to be the religion of the majority of the French nation? "Where are the proofs of this assertion?" asked Count Dalton Shee. "Does it suffice, to be a Roman Catholic, to have received baptism at birth, then to pass a life of scepticism, and, finally, at the hour of death, to repeat mechanically some Latin prayers?"

On hearing these bold questions, the peers could no longer believe their senses. Everything is usually so calm and measured in this assembly of aged senators! It is so rare for any of them frankly to express his convictions. The speaker was rudely interrupted, and called to order by the president, who gave him a brief lecture on the impropriety of scandalizing religious sentiments.

I can understand the displeasure of the peers; but, in truth, did not M. Dalton Shee put his finger on the wound? Is it inaccurate to say, that Romanism is no longer the religion of the majority of the French? For my part, I am convinced that this observation is perfectly just. In one sense, undoubtedly, the French are still Roman Catholics; but it is with them a purely nominal, external, and traditional religion. It is a name, and nothing more. The immense majority have ceased to believe in Popish dogmas; that which Rome presents as fundamental articles of her creed, they reject with derision and contempt, and they would be quite astonished were it supposed that they believe in purgatory, transubstantiation, the infallibility of the Pope, or similar impositions. They no longer take the trouble even to attend regularly the external services of religion. Everything with them is confined to the practice of some ceremonies in three or four important circumstances of their lives. How, then, do they deserve to be considered as true Romanists? It is a fiction, an untruth, one among the many falsehoods of Popery.

The President of the Chamber of Peers asserted, that good Christians form the great majority of the country! Conventional language, a common-place form of speech, which is contradicted by the most evident facts. In no country in the world do good Christians constitute the majority, in France less than elsewhere. Another speaker replying to Count Dalton Shee, spoke of the churches which are everywhere rising up, and the public prayers which hourly ascend to heaven. What does this prove? Everybody is well aware that Romanism maintains its external pomp, that it receives large sums of money to build churches, and that the priests say mass at appointed hours. This is not the question with thoughtful men. The point is to ascertain whether the Popish faith has a place in the hearts of the French, and certainly it is there no longer.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1847.

We had just time, in a Postscript to our last number to give the melancholy intelligence of the decease of the Rev. W. CHADERTON, Minister of St. Peter's Chapel, St. Roch's Suburbs, in this parish. This indefatigable Clergyman has sunk under the trying duties devolving upon him in consequence of the daily increasing number of sick in the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, which formed part of his ministerial charge. Of the amount of his labours no conception, probably, was formed beyond the immediate circle of his family, until his exhausted frame refused to render further service to the persevering mind which had kept him at the couches of the sick and dying from seven to twelve hours in a day at the Hospital, to

the very eve of the Lord's day on which he had to take to his bed. On the 4th of this month, after having performed the usual full morning worship at St. Peter's, he was compelled to confine himself to reading the afternoon prayers at the usual hours and was brought home in a vehicle, to be laid on the couch from which he was not to rise for renewed service in the Church beneath.

The late Mr. Chaderton, who was sixty years old, had gone through much service in the West Indies, and in the United States, before he removed to this Diocese. Though his years had not reached the number which the Psalmist teaches us to look upon as the ordinary measure of man's days, his exhaustion from the constant and trying nature of the labours he had been recently engaged in, could not but make his friends painfully solicitous with regard to him, from the commencement of his sickness; and the result cannot be called unexpected. By his bereaved family, the loss may justly be felt as one for which effectual consolation can be drawn only from a source higher than what earth affords. With the congregation who are now as sheep without a shepherd, we would unite in prayer that God may assign to them a pastor to whom they can transfer the affection which they bore to their departed Minister, and under whose care they may be comforted after the severe trials which have visited them during the last two years, and may increase in numbers and in fruitfulness, showing forth the praises of Him who calls sinners to the marvellous light of the Gospel.

Some cheering hope of a favourable change had been given, by accounts from Montreal, with respect to the progress of the Rev. M. WILLOUGHBY'S disease, when we went to press last week. It was with some eagerness, perhaps, that we seized upon even a dim ray of hope that his life would be spared to his flock and to the Church at large; we gave expression to our hope in the Postscript to our last. It has pleased God to disappoint us: this useful Clergyman was called from his earthly pilgrimage on the 15th instant, and interred on Friday last, amidst a gratifying testimony of the esteem in which he was held, by the attendance of rich and poor, old and young, including no few of those who are benefiting by the Sunday-Schools connected with Trinity Church, which have been brought into so much efficiency under their late pastor's superintendence.

The value of the late Mr. Willoughby's services in this Diocese extends considerably beyond the fruits which have manifested themselves from the exercise of his pastoral office over the congregation collected and fostered by his successful ministry. He came to this Province in the capacity of Superintendent to the schools of the Newfoundland School-Society, which now extends its sphere of labour beyond the island from which it first took its name, and is usefully engaged in encouraging a number of schools in this Diocese, many of which would probably become extinct if that encouragement were withdrawn. To the connection thus established, between that Society and this part of the Lord's vineyard, is owing the introduction into the Diocese of several of the Clergymen now labouring in various parishes and missions, showing forth the pure light of divine truth, and teaching the way of salvation.

After having paid several visits to Canada in the capacity of a Lay Agent to the Newfoundland School Society, Mr. Willoughby was admitted to holy orders by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, in the year 1839; and in the following year, upon the nomination of the late Major Christie, assumed the pastoral charge over a congregation to be formed, worshipping in Trinity Church, Montreal, then newly erected at the expense of that munificent Churchman. He continued to superintend the Society's labours in Canada, assisted by the Rev. W. B. Bond; but his time and energies were of necessity mainly engrossed by his pastoral charge which soon assumed a character of great importance, Mr. Willoughby's ministry and private character being highly appreciated, and proving the means of uniting together an affectionate, active, and liberal people in the bond of an ardent attachment to that enlightened churchmanship which finds the value of the prominent principles of the Church in the honour done by her to the word of God above every commandment of man, the encouragement which she gives to the spirit of inward devotion and of active zeal in all her members, and the sobriety she inculcates by her steady adherence to paths approved as conducive to edification. Perhaps the most effectual testimony borne to his pastoral efficiency is the cooperation which he met with on the part of so many of the Laity, as Sunday School Teachers and District Visitors. The liberality which the congregation manifested towards the various enterprises of Christian benevolence urged upon them by their Ministers deserves also to be honourably mentioned; and under that head we may refer to the response made to his appeal for the support of a Travelling Missionary by the congregation under his charge. Our readers will have noticed, in the statement of the Church Society's finances given in our last number, the acknowledgment of £135. "placed in the Provident and Savings' Bank by the Treasurer of the Trinity Church Travelling and Missionary Association." This sum is the first-fruits of the plan which was formed five months ago, as our readers were apprized by our number of January 28; and no wonder that our lamented friend wrote to us on the 9th of February, while contributions were coming in: "I am astonished at our Travelling Missionary scheme."—It will be recollected by many of our readers that Mr. Willoughby was the first to introduce this publication to their favourable notice; we received from him many encouraging

tokens of solicitude for the circulation of our numbers and for the financial prosperity of the enterprise.

The age of our late friend was fifty-four; he was a native of Somersetshire in England, and leaves a widow to whom the sympathy of a large circle of Christian friends who appreciate the greatness of her loss will, it is hoped, be soothing in her affliction; but who no doubt derives still greater relief from the consideration that God has taken her beloved partner from trials and suffering—that the messenger found him treading in his Master's footsteps, visiting the afflicted, encountering perils in order to bear consolation to those bowed down with outward misery and inward sorrow—and that the labours from which he now rests have been a blessing to many.

The prayers of that affectionate congregation over which Mr. Willoughby watched with assiduous care and tender affection will, we trust, be earnest and lively, that God would guide those with whom rests the nomination of a successor to the Incumbency of Trinity Church, and enable them to fill up the vacancy which has arisen, by the choice of one who shall "feed and provide for the Lord's family; seek for Christ's sheep that are dispersed abroad, and for his children who are in the midst of this naughty world, that they may be saved through Christ for ever."

With renewed pain—though not unmixed with that satisfaction which personal friends derive from having their thoughts directed to the spot where the remains of the dear departed are waiting for the day of resurrection—we have learned that the body of the late Mr. Cottrell, whose removal from amongst those who loved him was recorded in our number for the 24th of last month, has at length been recovered and interred. It was found in the river, on Sunday before last, about a mile below Sherbrooke.

We have the painful duty of informing our readers of the decease of Dr. George Grasset, brother to the Reverend the Rector of Toronto, whose appointment to the charge of the Emigrant Hospital at Toronto was mentioned in our last number but one. Most of our readers resident in this city, where at a former period he superintended the National Sunday School, besides those in Toronto, and many who reside in other parts, have probably known the departed personally, and are able to appreciate the loss sustained by the community in his death. As a professional man, we suppose that his appointment to the charge from which he has so soon been removed speaks for the estimation in which he has been held. It will be of more general interest to say—and it is much more consoling for those who mourn his loss, to remember—that he was a sound and consistent, spiritually minded Churchman, devoted to his Master's work, and concerned for the highest interests of his fellow-creatures.

IVY ON CHURCHES.—The paper of inquiries to churchwardens, issued by the Archdeacon, always contains the question, "Is there any ivy grown on the walls, &c.?" A rural dean has appealed to the Archdeacon Ormerod, on his primary visitation, to consider before he issues his fiat for the removal of this ornament of many of our Churches. He contends that, so far from the ivy rendering the structure damp and so hastening its decay, on the contrary nothing so effectually keeps the building dry, as may be seen by examining beneath the ivy after rain, when it will be found that the walls are dry, though everything around is deluged with wet. And further, he contends that "its exuberant and web-like roots, issuing, as they do, from every portion of the branches, and running all over the surface on which it grows, bind every thing together that comes within their reach with such a firm and intricate lace work, that not a single stone can be removed from its position without first tearing away its protecting safeguard." In proof of this he refers to the ruins of our ancient castles and abbeys; "for while in those parts of the structure that have not had the advantage of this protection all has gone to rot and decay, where the ivy has thrown its preserving mantle everything is comparatively perfect and fresh, and oftentimes the very angles of the sculptured stone are found to be almost as sharp and entire as when first they came from the mason's yard."

THE IMPOVERISHING OF COUNTRIES.—Extract from LeSemeur, Paris Journal; after remarks upon Ireland, the writer turns to BELGIUM: "It is not the Government which is to blame there. There are no great landlords absent from the country. There is neither religious nor political oppression. The Belgians have had for the last sixteen years a Prince and a Government of their own choice. They cultivate a fertile soil. Their country possesses, in all respects, immense resources; and yet what have they become? Nowhere in Europe, Ireland excepted, are there so many paupers. It is continental Ireland. Why? Because it is, next to Ireland, the most Romish nation.

"We find in the National a letter dated from Brussels, which contains on this subject some details as sad as they are curious. The writer acknowledges that Belgian pauperism, which is generally supposed to be the result of the potatoe disease and the insufficiency of the last two years' harvests, is owing to more deeply-seated causes. He remarks that the scarcity has been most severely felt in Flanders, over which an ignorant clergy exercise an all-powerful influence, not only in spiritual, but in civil and political matters. The Walloon provinces, in which a more liberal spirit prevails, and which are less beneath the yoke of monachism, are also in a more thriving condition.

"The same correspondent informs us, that there are in Belgium 400 monastic institutions, tenanted by Franciscans, Capuchins, and other religious orders, who beg from door to door. The property which has been accumulated by the ecclesiastics, regular and secular, amounts to the enormous sum of four hundred millions of francs. The priests have increased 2,600 in number since 1830. What with their authority over men's consciences, and their influence with the Government, they have managed to usurp a complete ascendancy over the country. They intend re-making a Spain of the fifteenth and an Italy of the eighteenth century." "After giving other details respecting the encroachments of the clergy, the correspondent of the National concludes in these terms: 'Such is the condition to which the clerical party has brought

Belgium in less than fifteen years. At the sight of 800,000 Belgians reduced to beggary, and dying of hunger, the Liberal party has roused itself. Every man of feeling and intelligence in the country sees the necessity of arresting the retrograde policy of Government. Liberal societies have been formed in all the towns and cities in the land, in order to prepare for the elections. These societies are meeting in congress at Brussels, the most eminent men taking part in the proceedings: and there is every indication that their influence will be sufficiently powerful to deliver the country from the tyrannical party under which it has for fifteen years suffered, and by which Belgium has been converted into a veritable Ireland."

"We wish the Belgian Liberals complete success: but the victory depends on their courage in distinctly avowing their opposition to the Romish Church. If they adopt half-measures they will fail. Let them clearly expose the vices of the sacerdotal body, and all the miseries, all the humiliations, which the Romish religion invariably brings with it; above all, let them seek for themselves and for the nation, a purer and more elevated doctrine, a better faith, and moral principles more in harmony with the true interests of man! It will only be by these means that Belgium will take that place among the nations which belongs to her."

THE WIDOW OF THE LATE DR. CHALMERS.—It will, we are sure, afford pleasure to all our readers to learn, that the Queen on the advice of Lord John Russell, has settled on Mrs. Dr. Chalmers and her family a pension on the civil list of £200 a-year. It is highly creditable both to the monarch and her adviser, that the act, alike unsolicited and unexpected on the part of Mrs. Chalmers and her friends, takes the form of a spontaneous expression of sympathy with the bereaved widow and of respect for the illustrious dead. The official letter of intimation to Mrs. Chalmers, written by Lord John's own hand, is as follows:

Chesham Place, June 22nd, 1847.
Madam,—I have the satisfaction of informing you that the Queen, taking into consideration the piety, eloquence, and learning of the late Dr. Chalmers, has been pleased to command that a pension of two hundred pounds a-year should be settled upon you and your daughters, out of Her Majesty's civil list.
Allow me to add, that I trust that this act of the Queen may render the remainder of your life as tolerable as the loss of so eminent and excellent a partner will permit.
I have the honour to be, Madam,
Your obedient faithful servant,
J. RUSSELL.

—Edinburgh Witness.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.

DIocese of Quebec.
The Lord Bishop of MONTREAL left town on Monday morning for the counties of Beauce and Megantic, for the purpose of administering the rite of Confirmation. His Lordship may be expected to return about the latter end of next week.

The Rev. E. C. PARKIN returned from the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle, on Friday last, and has been indisposed since then, but it is hoped that he will not be subject to an attack of the prevailing disease.—The Rev. R. LOSSKELL is now improving rapidly.—The Rev. J. TORRANCE, whose state caused serious alarm at the beginning of the week, has been mending since Monday evening, and every hope is now entertained of a steady progress towards his full recovery.

The Rev. CHARLES ROLLITT, from Rawdon, in the District of Montreal, arrived in town on Tuesday last, and immediately proceeded to Grosse Isle to spend some time there in ministering to the Protestants, sick and healthy.—The Rev. E. C. SURROS left town last week to supply Mr. Rollitt's place during that Clergyman's absence.

CONSECRATION OF THE COLONIAL BISHOPS.—The ceremony of the consecration of the four newly-appointed colonial Bishops took place on Tuesday, June 29, in Westminster Abbey. The Bishops were Dr. Gray, consecrated to the diocese of CAPE TOWN; Dr. Tyrell, to the diocese of NEWCASTLE, South Australia; Dr. Short, to the diocese of ADELAIDE; and Dr. Perry, to the diocese of MELBOURNE. The ceremony was commenced at eleven o'clock, by which time all the seats set apart for the congregation and those who assisted at the ceremony were occupied. The clergy, about 150 in number, had their seats in the sacristum, the bishops about to be consecrated had their seats on the northern side of the sacristum; the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops who assisted him, sat within the rails of the communion-table, as did also the Dean and Canons of the Cathedral. The choristers occupied their usual places, and the rest of the seats down the middle of the choir and in the north and south transepts were filled with the congregation, amongst whom were many of the nobility and persons of distinction. The assisting Bishops were the Bishops of London, Winchester, Gloucester, Lichfield, and St. Asaph. There were also present the Bishops of Oxford, Tasmania, and Madras, besides many other dignitaries.

The ceremony was conducted with more than usual solemnity, and lasted upwards of four hours; at the conclusion of it, the Dean, preceded by the vergier, conducted the Archbishop and the whole of the Bishops present to the Jerusalem Chamber.

DIOCESE OF ILLINOIS.—The Convention of this Diocese has elected the Rev. James B. Britton, Assistant Bishop, owing to the advancing years and increasing infirmities of the venerable Bishop Philander Chase.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Received J. R. S. L.; Miss N. J.—A Mourner;—F. S.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED:—Mrs. A. Patterson, No. 157 to 208; Rev. J. Hellmuth, No. 157 to 205; Messrs. Douglas L. White, No. 157 to 208; Wm. Sewell, No. 157 to 208; A. Young, No. 157 to 208; Wm. White, 154 to 205; H. N. Jones, No. 157 to 208; G. B. Hall, No. 157 to 208; David D. Young, No. 157 to 208; Th. Henning, No. 143 to 168; F. C. B. Thomson, No. 157 to 208; C. McCallum Esq., 190 to 241; P. Moir Crane, Esq., 183 to 234.

Local and Political Intelligence.

The English Mail by steamship Britannia, via Boston, was received in town on Tuesday morning. The intelligence which she brings is still very cheerful as regards the prospect of an abundant harvest all over Europe; and though want and disease continue to be grievously felt in Ireland, and cause in

convenience or apprehension in other parts of the United Kingdom where many of the destitute from Ireland have taken refuge, yet hope predominates, and the fall in the price of articles of food raises the drooping spirits.

We are sorry to perceive, however, that from advices received by H. M. Chief Agent for Emigration, it appears that 9,089 persons had still taken their passage for Quebec from various ports in Ireland, and from Liverpool and Glasgow. We can only just hope and pray that they may bring to our shores less disease and misery than what has been the case with the immigration from Ireland up to this period of the year's navigation.

We extract items of intelligence, chiefly from *Wilder & Smith's European Times*.

Since the middle of the month of May the price of Wheat may be said to have declined more than 3s. per quarter, whilst on American Flour a fall of about 15s. per barrel has been established, and the general tendency of the markets throughout the kingdom indicates a further decline. In point of fact, the breadstuffs now in course of importation, as well from the Black Sea as from the United States; must "leave a loss" at the current prices, of not less than from 20 to 30 per cent. upon their original cost. In the excitement inseparable from such a state of things, speculators cling to every hope held out which may tend to change their present gloomy prospects. Every passing report of the re-appearance of the potato disease is seized upon with the blind eagerness which cupidity inspires. Political writers also, who are bent upon establishing an abstract-economical theory, lend their aid unscrupulously to magnify the alarm; and in prolix unintelligible calculations, which almost distract the mind, strive to prove that, under any circumstances, Corn will again be required to a vast extent, only limited by the capabilities of transit. These writers, apprehensive that a fair average crop of potatoes in Ireland might impeach the correctness of their views, jump to their own "foregone conclusions," by asserting boldly that a vastly decreased breadth of potatoes has been this year brought under cultivation; but no satisfactory proofs are adduced of this fact. We believe that, even if such be the case in Ireland, the consequent deficiency is almost provided for, by the increased quantity sown in England, especially in the northern counties. The only point worthy of serious attention is the hint thrown out by the first Minister of the Crown, that a large portion of the potato crop must suffer, and therefore every facility for the introduction of Corn, by the further suspension of the Navigation Laws, should be anxiously afforded till March, 1849. But, pledged as Lord John Russell stands to a certain line of policy, and being anxious, on the eve of an election, to furnish unquestionable grounds for the further suspension of the Navigation Laws, even his conjectures must be taken with some little drawback.

It is now confidently stated that the Session of Parliament will be brought to a close on or about the 23rd of July, and that Parliament will be dissolved on the day after prorogation.

The general impression prevails that when the new Parliament shall assemble in October, for a brief session before Christmas, as it is expected, the relative strength of parties in the House of Commons will remain about the same as at present.

Besides the enormous loan of eight millions already granted to the Irish people, the Government have now come forward with a proposition to advance about £600,000 to three of the railway undertakings in Ireland which have paid up half their capital. The proposition was carried by a large majority; the extreme political economists, and the friends of Sir Robert Peel being the only opponents to the measure.

At present there is no indication of an united national Irish party being created out of the divided and exhausted fragments of the Repeal Association. The country is still a prey to famine and pestilence, and many years must elapse before she can recover herself.

The Overland Mail from India has brought the intelligence of two serious conflicts in the Chinese seas—the one between the English and the Chinese; the other between the French squadron and the Cochinchina, in the Bay of Touran. It would appear that Sir John Davis, the Governor of Hong Kong, having ineffectually endeavoured to procure redress for the piratical acts of the Chinese, and for the numerous insults which are continually offered to the English residents in China, and having failed in procuring the fulfilment of the treaty of Nanking, which stipulated for the admission of foreigners into the city of Canton, resolved to strike some blow which should compel the Chinese authorities to listen to reason. Accordingly, having made his arrangements, Sir John Davis, accompanied by General D'Aguilar, with about 1000 men of all arms, embarked on board her Majesty's ships Vulture and Espiegle, the Iron Company's steamer Pluto, and the Corsair, with one or two small vessels for the conveyance of artillery and troops—the whole naval forces being under the command of Captain Macdougall, the senior officer on the station. With this expedition Sir John Davis entered the Bocca Tigis at 9 a.m. of the 2nd April, surprised the Anunghoy forts as well as those on the Islands of North and South Wantung, and carried them on both sides of the river in a few minutes. The guns, amounting to 450, were spiked, and all the arms and ammunition collected instantly destroyed. Having thus secured a communication with Hong Kong, the expedition advanced up in the river and reached Whampoa late in the afternoon. All the troops were transferred on board such vessels as could proceed up the river. Sir John reached the barrier, formed of stakes and extending across the river, at 9 a.m. on the 3rd of April, and forced a passage. The forts at Whampoa and Wooking-tap fired round-shot and grape at the division under Colonel Brereton, but by his judicious management he avoided their effects; and being effectually supported by the guns of the Pluto, the gallant Colonel took possession of those forts, spiked the guns, amounting to 200 more, and destroyed all the ammunition and magazines. The river being now cleared of impediments, the expedition advanced up to Canton, and here the strong fort called French Folly was eventually demolished like those lower down the river, and the guns spiked—making a total of 870 guns disabled since the preceding morning.

The Chinese were at last brought to submission. Keying had the mortification of having to wait on the British Plenipotentiary, and every demand made by Sir John Davis being acceded to, the forces re-embarked, and returned to Hong Kong. The following was officially published on the 6th of April as the heads of the new agreement:

1. At the fixed period of two years from this day, the 6th of April, the City of Canton shall be opened to British subjects. 2. Her Majesty's subjects shall be at liberty to roam for exercise or amusement in the neighbouring country without molestation; returning the same day, as at Shanghai, and any person molesting them shall be severely punished. 3. The aggressors on the two swamen in October last, and on Colonel Chienoy and others at Fushan, on the 16th March, shall be made examples of. The