

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.
17 Days later from Canton.—Confirmation of the News by the *Starling*—Trade at Canton.—Another Blockade of Canton.

One American named Sherry, son of Captain Sherry of New York, had been killed by the Chinese, and a Mr. Miller nearly so. A sale of lots at Hong-Kong is publicly advertised in a Canton paper of the 12th June. It was thought that Sir Henry Pottinger would immediately on his arrival, order all the troops to move to the northward, take Canton, and then operate directly upon Peking. He will have from eight to ten thousand disciplined troops, soldiers and marines.

When the *Huntress* sailed, notice had been given by Captain Elliot, that Canton would again be blockaded, in consequence of violations of late engagements on the part of the Chinese.

The *New York Herald* says, we learn verbally that plenty of tea were engaged for the ships, but the great difficulty was to get them on board, in consequence of the fire riffs, &c.

From the *Canton Press* of June 12th, 1841. There have been a great many arrivals during the week, chiefly from India; and by the *Privateer*, dates from Calcutta to the 28th April have been received. From letters we have seen it appears that Commodore Sir J. Gordon Bremer, has been appointed joint plenipotentiary with Capt. Elliot, pending the arrival of Admiral Sir William Parker, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, who has been appointed to the command of the expedition, and in fact to fill the place held by Admiral Elliot. This veteran commander may be daily expected here from Bombay, it being constantly reported that he was to come out by the April mail. There were two steamers, the *Lord Auckland* and *Sesostris* at Bombay, supposed to be destined for China. The news from Calcutta, likewise is satisfactory. Sir G. Bremer arrived here in the *Queen* steamer on the 20th April; the vessel has gone into dock for repairs, and it was thought would not be ready again for sea before the first week of June. Great preparations were making in Calcutta for a second Expedition to China, and, although we have heard many particulars, the reason why we do not publish them must be apparent to our readers.

The India steamer and small vessels of 250 to 400 tons, had been bought by the government, who were in the negotiation for the acquisition of more. Transports are said to have been chartered, and every thing proved that the Home Government as well as that of Bengal are determined to act with the energy so very necessary to bring affairs here to a satisfactory termination. Our fervent prayer is that the direction of affairs will henceforward be in able hands, and that the second expedition may accomplish what the first failed in doing.

We have been able, through the kindness of friends, to glean some particulars of the military operations of the British force at Canton, which we now lay before the public; should these details not be so full as the importance of the operations deserves, or be found in part incorrect, we shall be most grateful if our military readers will correct such errors or kindly supply the defects.

On the 24th, Major Pratt, commanding the 20th, or Camerons, took possession of the Factories, whilst the other troops embarked in Chibboats and a large salt boat, proceeded up the river to the north-west of Canton, to a place called Tsung-ping, where the greater part of the force disembarked that evening, and party of the 49th furnished the pickets. On the morning of the day following, the remainder landed, and then the force moved forward to obtain possession of the heights to the northward of the city. In their progress they were met in the paddyfields by a party of Chinese skirmishers, who intended to attract the attention of the army to the west gate of the city. The main body, however, marched on, and sent two companies of the 27th to disperse them. The 49th advanced gallantly on a temple on a hill, from where they drove the Celestials; the 15th Royal Irish marched towards the Wing-cung fort, where they arrived a little after the 49th, having been retarded in their march by a steep hill. They together attacked and took the fort after a short resistance. The soldiers in the meanwhile took possession of the Posik and Hung-kia forts which are situated close to and opposite the great north gate of the city. A heavy fire was opened upon them from the guns on the ramparts, to repel the enemy. Subsequently to these deeds of valour, an attack was made on the camp of the Kwei-chow soldiers, of whom a great many had ventured out as skirmishers. This camp was very gallantly carried by the 15th, there being in it about 2,600 men. The tents were burnt, the powder magazine blown up, and nine horses, bound in it, were left there disregarded by the victors. Our wounded were at the same time taken to the Shesing fort, which being at a greater distance from the walls afforded them greater safety. The 37th Madras N.I. were posted further on the west at Tashuck-poo, and the 20th subsequently were quartered in the Mohammedan temples, whilst the marines occupied the Tan-jin tong.

Such were the dispositions, when the General resolved the next day to make an attack upon the city, off at a breach near Ong-sang-lo, and to advance upon the Kwan-yin hill between the fortifications of the city, the possession of which would have placed the whole city at his mercy. A powder magazine, close to the walls near Ong-sang-lo, had been blown up by a shell, and no soldiers appearing to dispute the passage, no farther obstacle to retard their progress was anticipated. Early in the morning however, an officer of the Pyrites arrived, who brought despatches for the commanders-in-chief, stating that negotiations had commenced, and that all hostilities ought to cease. All further operations were therefore suspended until a number of the in-

habitants of the surrounding villages approached on Friday the 28th, to a distance of 3 miles from the posts.

Public Notice to Her Majesty's Subjects.
Macao, 5th June, 1841.

The perfidy of the Imperial commissioners having induced a course of brilliant operations by land and water, placing H. M.'s forces in commanding positions over the walls of Canton, the authorities on the 27th ultimo, made overtures for the prevention of further hostilities, upon which the following terms were granted to them:—

1st. It is required that the three Imperial commissioners and all the troops other than those of the province quit the city within six days, and proceed a distance upwards of sixty miles.

2nd. Six millions of dollars to be paid in one week, for the use of the crown of England, counting from the 27th May. One million payable before sunset on the 27th May.

3rd. For the present the British troops to remain in their actual positions, no additional preparation on either side. If the whole sum agreed upon be not paid within seven days, it shall be increased to seven millions; if not within fourteen days, to eight millions; if not within twenty days, to nine millions. When the whole be paid all the British forces to return without the Bocca Tigris, and Wang-tung and all fortified places within the river to be restored, but not to be re-armed till affairs are settled between the two nations.

4th. Losses occasioned by the destruction of the factories and of the Spanish brig *Bilbaino* to be paid within one week.

5th. It is required that the Kwangchowfoo shall produce full power to conclude these arrangements on the part of the three commissioners, the governor general, the general of the garrison, and the looyen, having their excellencies' seals.

Seal of the Kwangchowfoo. An extensive evacuation of troops having taken place from the city, with their arms, but without display of banners, and five million of dollars being paid up, and securities taken for the remainder, H. M.'s forces have retired from their positions over the city. The places to be restored will be delivered up as soon as the departure of the two chief Imperial commissioners has been ascertained and officially reported by the officer left in command before Canton.

In this brief exposure of less than ten days a resolute night attempt to destroy the ships of war by fire and other means has been repelled, a flotilla of upwards of 100 sail of armed and fire vessels have been destroyed; a line of works, mounting upwards of 60 pieces of artillery, has been carried; and by an unsurpassable combination of intrepid disposition, order, and constancy, a small British force (moved through a country possessing excessive difficulties, in the face of a numerous army, wresting from the enemy, in the short space of ten hours, a line of fortified and steep heights protected by a well sustained fire from the city walls, and dislodged a heavy and increasing mass of troops from a strong entrenchment on the left of their position.)

The whole course and results of these most remarkable and admirable executed operations will reflect lasting honour upon the distinguished officers under whose command they have been achieved, and upon all arms of the force taking part in the success.

(Signed.) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

Quebec Oct. 25th. Snow.—Our old acquaintance paid us a visit last evening, but hardly sufficient to say that he left his card. It is quite sufficient, however, to put us in mind of his taking up his residence amongst us for the winter, which means six months in Canada.—*Gazette*.

The Montreal *Herald* of the 25th instant, contains a letter from the Honourable Peter McGILL, President of the Bank of Montreal, containing a counter statement to that of Mr. Wilson, agent at Montreal of the Commercial Bank of Kingston, respecting certain transactions between them, in which a loan to a large amount, in checks and notes on the Bank of North America, was made to the Montreal Bank by Mr. Wilson. The difficulty was as to the rate of a Bill of Exchange offered by the Montreal Bank in payment, and French bill brokers offered when specie was demanded. We are sorry that the parties do not agree in their facts; particularly that either party should be accused, "purposely," to have lied out one very important fact. There is evidently a want of "amicable relations" and a want of their being "reconciled" without which, the business of the Banks cannot be carried on advantageously to themselves and the public.

We understand that Mr. Horan, of this city, who arrived in the *Unicorn*, has entered into a contract for carrying the mail between Halifax and Pictou, and that he is to place a hundred horses on the road with coaches, for the speedy and secure conveyance of passengers. We hope the steamboat fare between Quebec and Pictou will be reduced. It will be found more profitable; at present it is cheaper to go by the way of the United States.—*Quebec Gazette*.

Mr. Lyell, the distinguished Geologist, from London, was in Philadelphia last week, having just returned from an interesting tour of observation through the coal and iron regions of Pennsylvania. He expressed himself exceedingly gratified with what he had seen and heard. The almost boundless coal fields in that State excited his admiration and wonder. They vastly exceed in extent his expectations. He is about to lecture before the Lowell institute in Boston.—*American Paper*.

Over 1300 persons have died in New Orleans of yellow fever the past season.

An attempt was recently made to empoison a jury in a case of murder in Raleigh, N.C., but it failed. Of three hundred persons sum-

moned, only three were found who had not formed an opinion on the case.

Planetary Conjunction.—A Baltimore paper says:—"On the 17th inst. should the sky be clear, near the heart of the Scorpion, *Jupiter* will be only about 10 degrees west, near the milky way. These three planets will pass the meridian at about 7 o'clock in the evening."

Extraordinary Yield of Rohan Potatoes.—Dr. Benson informs us that he raised this season from twelve pound of seed of this potato *Five and a half bushels*. Many of the potatoes weighed 2lbs. each, and he informs us that they are of a very excellent quality. It will be seen by an advertisement in another part of to-day's paper, that he offers a small quantity of this valuable root for sale, and we strongly recommend them to our Agricultural friends.—*Gleaner*.

The arrival of the new Governor General in Canada is already engaging the attention of the Canadians. On the subject of an Address to His Excellency, the Quebec British North American of the 26th ult. observes:—"We are right pleased to see the names of gentlemen, heretofore known to foster different political creeds, joined in the one purpose of doing honourable courtesy to the arrival of our new Governor in Chief. There seems a promise in this apparent reunion of opinion, and harmony of feeling tending to one object, which we gladly welcome from our hearts."

Forty Fatherless Children.—Schr. Forest, of Gloucester, Rich, supposed on a fishing voyage, was lost on Cape Cod in the late gale, with all on board, eight in number. Upwards of forty children have been left fatherless in this single instance.

THE STANDARD.
SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, NOV. 12, 1841.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week—Hon. J. Atkinson.
DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Alms and Relief House.
Commissioner next week—Thomas Berry.

Marine Assurance Association.
Director next week—Wm. Garrett.
Office hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

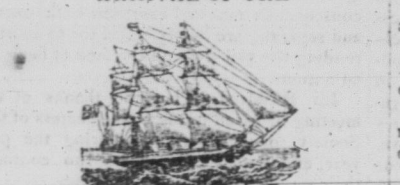
Saint Stephens Bank.
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.
Director next week—N. Marks.
DISCOUNT DAY, SATURDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES

London	Oct. 19	Montreal	Nov. 3
Liverpool	Oct. 21	Quebec	Nov. 3
Edinburgh	Oct. 16	Halifax	Nov. 4
Paris	Oct. 16	New York	Nov. 8
Toronto	Nov. 3	Boston	Nov. 9

ARRIVAL OF THE



BRITANNIA.

The Steamship *Britannia*, arrived at Halifax on the 4th inst. in 14 days from Liverpool, from which she sailed forty-eight hours later than the period advertised, having been detained by the Postmaster General, in consequence of the non-arrival of the *Caledonia*, which was expected to bring important despatches for the Government from Canada.

The anxiety of the British public, for news from the United States was intense, and special railway trains were for some days in waiting to convey the news instantly to London.

The *Caledonia* arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday evening the 19th October.

The news by the *Britannia* is interesting. She brought out 80 passengers.

The British parliament was prorogued on Thursday the 7th inst. to the 11th of November; but it is well understood that it will not reassemble till Feb'y. The Queen's speech was delivered by commissioners. It says nothing about foreign relations, but, after announcing that it seemed to Her Majesty advisable to close the session of parliament, it goes on to notice, in very short terms, the following facts:—1st. That her Majesty had formed a new administration. 2d. That her Majesty thanked the House of Commons for completing the supplies for the public service which the last parliament had left incomplete. 3d. That, at an early period after the recess, measures for equalising the public revenue and expenditure, and for other important objects connected with trade and commerce, would necessarily occupy the attention of both houses of parliament. 4th. That her Majesty deeply sympathises with the existing distress in the manufacturing districts, and that the government will endeavor to prevent its recurrence.—It will easily be gathered from this document that, during the vacation, the ministers will be indefatigably engaged in closely investigating the state of the country in its foreign relations, and its requirements

at home, especially in reference to financial matters, with a view of meeting parliament with a series of well-digested and comprehensive measures, calculated to repair existing evils, and guard against a recurrence of them. The measures contemplated will, no doubt, be founded on fixed principles of action, agreed upon by an united cabinet, and will of course leave room for no concession. If parliament should not adopt them, the government will retire at once from office—but there is no ground for anticipating so speedy a resignation, as the Queen continues to honour Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues with her unbounded confidence, and the people are willing to give them a fair trial.

The trade of the manufacturing districts is more than commonly dull. The demand for the home market is trivial, and the export trade is completely stagnant.

The weather has been very bad in England, Ireland, and Scotland, of late, and much damage has been done to the grain left exposed in the fields. The yield of wheat is expected to be a fifth or sixth short of an average, and further importation of foreign wheat will, doubtless, be required in the spring.

A sudden and rapid decline in the funds, at the beginning of the last week, took the public by surprise, and set speculation busy as to the causes of the movement. One party maintained that the arrival of intelligence by the *Great Western*, portending disasters in the western hemisphere, and rendering a rupture with the United States, on the ground of the M'Leod affair, inevitable, had occasioned the alarm. Others attributed it to the threatened revival of civil war in Spain; arguing that the intrigues of Christina and O'Donnell were commenced, if not instigated, by Louis Philippe. All parties pointed to the acknowledged activity in the admiralty department for a confirmation of their apprehensions. It is not, however, in any anticipated political danger that the true cause of the decline was to be found.

The Queen, whose accompaniment is shortly expected, has arrived at Buckingham Palace from Windsor. Her Majesty has experienced two or three slight attacks of illness incidental to her situation; but, on the whole, may be pronounced to be in excellent health. The next *European* will most probably communicate the birth of a Prince of Wales.

The following is a correct and authentic list of the officers comprising the personal staff of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G. C. B. who has succeeded the late Lord Sydney as Governor-general of British North America.—Captain J. T. W. Jones, of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, to be military Secretary, and first aide-de-camp; and Captain Geo. Talbot, and Lieutenant the Hon. Thomas Granville Cholmondeley, of the 33d Light Infantry, to be his excellency's aides-de-camp.

West India Steamers.—This line of Royal Mail Steamers will commence running on the 15th of November. The *Clyde*, Lieutenant Woodruff commanding now in Southampton Water, will be the first to start. She will call at Falmouth for the mails. The first point of arrival will be Barbadoes, whence the branch steamers will convey the Jamaica and the usual island mails, as heretofore.—The steamer, in the mean time, will call at Turk's Island, and be making her way to Belize, Vera Cruz, and Tampico, back again to Vera Cruz, thence to Mobile and back to Havana, touching at Nassau for the Mails of the branch steamers, where also she will take in Coals, and make it her starting point for England.

The great German painter, Cornelius, has arrived in London.

The Parisians are exceedingly angry with America for having raised the tariff 20 per cent.

The Right Hon. Sir J. Bapley, Bart. expired at Vine House, near Sevenoaks, on Sunday week.

The stoppage of a Portuguese house of standing and respectability was announced in London on Monday.

A destructive fire broke out on the 22d ultimo at Posen, which burnt down 114 houses, and reduced 600 inhabitants to poverty.

A letter from Rome in the *Leipziger Universal Gazette*, states that serious fears are entertained concerning the death of the pope. Recent letters from Constantinople affirm that the fortifications of St. Jesu d'Acra are being repaired by British engineers, and that the Bay of Dijonni is garrisoned by British troops.

The Artesian well at Southampton has now been sunk to the depth of 448 feet, and the soil continued still exceedingly favourable.

Her Majesty the queen dowager honoured the Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings with a visit at Dorrington Park, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, last week.

The government contract for 15,000 gallons white wine, intended for the use of her majesty's navy have been taken by Mr. Jas. G. Winn, of Mark Lane.

SPAIN.

The recent arrivals from Spain do not throw any additional light upon the mad struggle which has recently sprung up in that country. O'Donnell, who has seized Pampluna in the name of the ex-queen regent, seems in some undefinable manner, united with the Carlists; and from the manner in which Queen Christina has recently conducted herself in Paris, the King of the French is exposed to the suspicion of having countenanced this new demonstration in her favour.

THE AMARANTH.—We have received this excellent work for November, it increases in interest every number. Mr. Shires is deserving of universal patronage.

Carthage.—Boston papers say that the French had blockaded Carthage. Protection had been offered to English and American merchant vessels.

We copy the following from the *New Brunswick* of Thursday morning:
Attempt to Fire the Steamship
Columbia at Boston.

About 11 o'clock on Wednesday evening the 3d inst. the store-house on the Cunard Wharf, East Boston, was discovered to be on fire; the fire having been communicated beneath the floor of the building, for a long while baffled the skill of the department. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and the object doubtless was to destroy the steamship *Columbia*, which lay in her berth almost in contact with the building—but fortunately there was sufficient water to allow of her being removed, and she was towed out of harm's way by one of the ferry boats, and now lies moored in the stream.—*Democratic Reading Room Books*.

Among the passengers by the *Britannia* for Halifax, were His Excellency Sir H. Huntly, Governor of P. E. Island, Lady and two children.

On our first page will be found the first annual report of the Branch Bible Society of this Town. We omitted to mention in the proceedings of the meeting, that a vote of thanks was passed to Capt. Paul for the use of the Hall.

PHILOSOPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

On Wednesday evening last, the opening Lecture for the season, was delivered before the society by the Rev. Mr. MACLEAN. The subject of the lecture was "Language," which he treated in a very methodical and perspicuous manner, and much to the satisfaction of an attentive audience. The general topics to which he called attention, were the origin and progress of language; the materials of it, or vocal sound; and the manner in which it is recorded, viz. by characters or letters.

The theory, that our first parents were miraculously provided with a perfect language, and the opposite theory, that originally they had no language at all, but were left entirely to their own inventive resources,—were happily disposed of; and another substantiated, the amount of which we understand to be, that man primitively possessed not only the power of uttering articulate sounds, but a language adapted to his situation,—susceptible however, of such extension and improvement as his circumstances might require. The lecture throughout exhibited much historical research and literary lore, and we hail with pleasure the continuance of it, at a future part of the course, which the Rev. gentleman has kindly promised.

Ing nions.—A very novel method of escape was recently attempted by a prisoner in the New York State prison, of Sing Sing. It was no less than a comfortable pecking of himself up in a box, ready labelled for exportation. The box lid was prepared with all the appearance of being nailed down, with means of securing it on the inside by buttons, and was directed to some friend doubtless—for New York. The tale of goods when got inside, and the case being laid on the wharf of the prison, was in due time slipped on board of a vessel bound for the City. Soon after leaving she lost her top-mast, and put back for repairs. That added some five or six hours to the very oppressive incarceration of the fugitive, and, worse than this, gave time for alarm and pursuit. One of the keepers, accordingly, started by land, and reached New York before the vessel. When she arrived he stepped on board, and commenced examination. After tedious search the box was overhauled, and the awkward passenger was taken out almost dead from exhaustion. The liberation was, of course, comparative only,—for he was soon loaded with irons, and sent back to his old quarters. His boxes are not likely to be shipped without supervision, in future.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

MA. EDITOR.

Sir—The other day observed in the *Morning News*, that the editor or publisher of a newspaper called the *New-Brunswick*, printed in Saint John, had accused me as agent of the former paper in this place, of allowing it silently, to accumulate on my shelves till it amounted to a cart load.—I feel in duty bound to give that assertion a flat denial, and inform the patrons of the *Morning News*, that the circulation in this place and its vicinity, is from 180 to 200 weekly, which shows that the observation of the *New-Brunswick* is as miserable and void of truth as the source from which it flowed!

I remain,

Sir,

Your Obedt. Serv't.

W. MACLEAN.

Saint Andrews, 4th Nov. 1841.

NOTICE.—On Monday evening next, at the Academy (7 o'clock) Mr. THOS. B. WILSON will deliver a lecture upon science, introductory to the practical course of the season. Those who are not members can procure tickets of admission by application to the Committee.

Messrs. C. BAISCOX,
D. D. MORRISON,
H. FRYE.

Nov. 11th, 1841.

MARRIED.

At St. John, on the 4th. instant by the Rev. Enoch Wood Mr. John Rankin, to Miss Louisa Seymour Williams, both of that city.

The same day, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. James M'Master, of the Parish of St. John, to Miss Margaret McCann, of the Parish of Portland.