LATE FROM CHINA.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA—ATTACK UPON CANTON, AND DEFEAT OF THE CHINESE.

The ship *Narragansett*, of Boston, arrived at N. York on Saturday 23d inst., from Canton, having left Macao June 1. The British had commenced the war in earnest, the masses of Chinese and Tartars proving to be of no avail against the superior discipline and tact of their invaders. The accounts are contained in a postscript to the New York American, the proprietors of which despatched a steamer to the Narragansett, before the latter arrived, and obtained the news exclusively.

From the New York American.

MACAO, May 28.—Dear Sir.—You will see by the enclosed that hostilities have again commenced—the trade is entirely stopped. All the foreigners have left Canton except the English forces.

We have news from Canton up to the morning of the 26th, at which time the English were still swarming the city. The land forces had possession of the heights in rear of the city, while the men-of-war had possession of the river in the front and to the westward. The loss of life on the part of the Chinese has been tremendous. There are between forty and fifty thousand Tartar and Chinese troops inside the city, into which the men-of-war are pouring incessant vollies of shells and rockets, in order to drive them to a close engagement with the English soldiers on the heights.

The English have sustained considerable loss. A portion of our establishment is here, some on board ship at Whampoa, and Mr. Delano close to the city, intending to land the first opportunity, in order to look after the factory and property left there. We have been fortunate enough to get on board ship, and at this place in safety, every book, paper, and account that we possess, though we evacuated the factory in great haste, and but a few hours before the Chinese commenced the attack.

MACAO, May 29—On the 21st, Captain Elliott issued at Canton, the following circular:—

"In the present situation of circumstances, Her "Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary feels it his "duty to recommend that the British and other fo-"reigners now remaining in the factories should "retire from Canton before sunset.

"C. ELLIOTT, *Plenipotentiary.*

"*British Factory, 21st May* 1841.

Even without this notice, the warlike preparations made by the Chinese in every direction were so apparent, that it had become but too palpable that the Chinese contemplated commencing hostilities, probably on that very day; in many of the pack-houses, and even on their roofs, guns had been planted; every street leading to the river's edge had become a marked battery; and pennons and flags were flying over every one of them; soldiers were seen everywhere, and even in the Hong Merchants' warehouses, whilst teas were being weighed; a party returning on Friday from one of these Hongs, saw, whilst passing to the foreign factories in a boat, many of the batteries, the soldiers in which, for amusement's sake, pointed the guns at them, without, however, molesting them. The whole river side, from the French folly to the most northern end of Canton, presented one continued line of fortifications, and a large number of guns were planted on Dutch and French follies. A new fort had been built at Shaming, and it was known that an immense number of fire-rafts had been prepared in many creeks in different parts of the river. In fact the magnitude of the Chinese preparations prove that they were now bent upon most determined resistance, and to drive the English out of the river without much greater loss of time, and that to effect this a simultaneous attack upon the different positions of the English was intended.

The local authorities published proclamations and sent messages through the Hong-merchants and linguists, assuring all resident foreigners of their perfect safety in Canton.

Pursuant to the above notice from Capt. Elliott, all foreign merchants then at Canton, with the exception of two, left their factories, the last embarked at about six o'clock in the afternoon; and from what occurred after, we have little doubt that it was intended to have surprised all the foreign merchants that very night, and to have carried them off prisoners, had they escaped death at the hands of the infuriated mob. They have indeed had a most miraculous escape.

Owing to its being nearly calm, and to a strong ebb tide, the schooner Aurora, with several British merchants on board, and Her Majesty's Cutter, Louisa, remained anchored right opposite to the factories, and it was observed that the suburbs of Canton presented an appearance of more than usual quiet. All the innumerable boats which are in peaceful times seen on the river, gaily lighted up, were no longer there, and the foreign factories, were, with the exception of two, dark and silent. Soon after six o'clock, Her Majesty's ships *Modeste* and *Algerine*, moved from their anchorage in the Macao passage, and anchored as close to the town as the water would permit, nor did this seem for the time to attract much attention.

At a little past ten o'clock, a blaze of light in the direction of Fa-tee was observed, and was soon found to proceed from several fire-rafts or junks, floating down fast with the tide upon the cutter and schooner, who were in considerable danger, the tide still ebbing, and weighing anchor would have brought them nearer to the range of the guns from the Company's garden, and others which had by this time opened upon them, and kept up a smart fire, by which the schooner was hit twice, and the cutter once.

The two small vessels were therefore obliged to remain at anchor, exposed to the fire from the battery at Shaming, the cutter returning the fire gallantly, and forcing by her fire six large cargo boats, that bore down on her in the wake of the fire-ships, and probably filled with soldiers to board her, to sheer off, when the steamer *Nemesis* came down upon the fire-ships, and towed them out of harm's way, opening at the same time a tremendous fire from her thirty-two pounders. Her Majesty's ships *Modeste, Algerine,* and *Pylades*, had meanwhile also opened their fire, and a brisk cannonade ensued, maintained chiefly against the new fort at Shaming where the guns were served with great gallantry. The firing was kept up during part of the night, and the cutter and schooner were at last, by the tide turning, enabled to move out of the range of the shot, into the Macao passage.

Her Majesty's ships *Alligator* and *Pylades* were at one time, we learn, in imminent danger, from the fire-ships, but the opportune arrival of the boats of Her Majesty's ship *Herald*, who towed them on shore, saved them. In the morning early of the 22d, the work of destruction at Shaming was recommenced by H. M. ships *Modeste, Pylades,* and *Algerine*, and steamer *Nemesis*; the fort was after a heavy cannonade, silenced and destroyed, and 8 very fine new brass guns found in it. Meanwhile a number of war junks were seen issuing from a creek opposite Fa-tee, and the steamer Nemesis went to meet them; but they, unwilling to have anything to do with so formidable an antagonist, retreated again to the creek, and the steamer again gave her assistance at Shaming, which, no sooner being perceived by the junks than they came out a second time.

This time, however, the steamer was not content with merely driving them back, but followed them into the creek; what then passed there was, from the position of our informant, hid from his view, but loud reports and immense volumes of white and black smoke rising into the air at short intervals, but too plainly told that the work of destruction was actively going on there. In less than three hours, upwards of forty war-junks were set fire to and blown up, a sight which can have been anything but pleasing to Yikchan, the quelling general.

The return of the Nemesis from this successful expedition followed by the Herald's and her own boats, is described as affording a sight in the highest degree cheering, and yet comical at the same time. The steamer was covered all over with the flags and pendants captured from the junks; the boats' crews were all arrayed in handsome mandarin dresses and caps; and the crew of one boat, in order to be perfect in their new costume, had each man of them, a tail *more sinico*, dangling from under their caps, which we hope were the spoils from living Chinese, who saved their lives by leaving their tails behind. The loss of life in this exploit is said not to have been great, the Chinese having had ample time to save themselves by flight before the vessels blew up. We are sorry to have to record one casualty on board the steamer—her gallant commander, Captain Hall, was severely wounded in the hand by the bursting of a rocket.

During the action of Shaming, the rigging and spars of the Modeste were a good deal cut up, and three men wounded; we have not heard of any casualties on board the other two ships. After the destruction of the Shaming fort, the ships of war retired to their anchorage in the Macao passage, waiting for the squadron and forces on their way up the river.

On the 23d, the whole forces, naval as well as military, had by the Macao passage arrived to within four or five miles of Canton, and even Her Majesty's ship Blenheim had been able, in spite of her great draught of water, to proceed thus far. A great many Chinese chop-boats were seized at Whampoa by the British, and they afforded excellent conveyance for the troops.

On the 24th, H. M. 26th Regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Mountain, took possession again of the foreign factories, and were just in time to save the greater part of them from destruction, deriving from thence a mob of soldiers and thieves that had begun carrying away whatever they could. They were too late, however, to save the Greek, Dutch, and British Hongs—these have been completely sacked; everything, even to the window-frames, has been carried away, and a large quantity of valuable merchandize, chiefly woollens, which were stored in the Company's Godowns, have become a prey to the mob.

On the 27th, the Cameronians were still in possession of the factories, and the other troops, consisting of the 18th Royal Irish, H. M. 49th, the Madras 37th, N. I., altogether 1700 men, and 500 marines, had after some sharp fighting taken possession of the heights to the north of Canton and driven all the Tartar troops into the city, which was being bombarded from the ships with round shot, shells and rockets. On the 26th a general attack, it is said, was contemplated, and parties arrived yesterday from Whampoa, which they left late on that day, report having heard a heavy cannonade during the greatest part of the day.

It is, therefore, very probable, that whilst we are writing, Canton is in possession of the English.

We hear that on the 25th, early in the morning, Hequa and the Kwangchowtoo had an interview with one of the naval commanders, offering to negotiate for the safety of the city; that they offered five millions of dollars, to be paid within 3 months, and all damage done to or suffered by the English during the attack on the city to be made good; that they further offer to withdraw all troops from Canton, and ask forty days to effect it in.—These offers, if made, have, it appears, been refused; it would indeed be the height of folly now again to enter into negotiations with the Chinese, after the ample experience we have had of their total want of good faith. They probably, by these offers, wish to gain time, in order, at some future moment, again to break their promise, whenever they may hope to be able unawares to attack the English with any advantage.

The number of fire-rafts prepared by the Chinese must have been enormous; they have been set on all parts of the river between Canton and the Bogue; some were sent down upon the Wellesley, (anchored off the Bogue) from Chuenpee; others at Second Bar upon the Futtay Salam (ashore there) and the Scaleby Castle, and the Naval Senior Commander has, we hear, issued a notice to the Chinese that any village from which a fire-craft shall be seen to come, or the village nearest, is to be destroyed, so as not to leave one stone upon another.

In prosecution of this threat the Sulphur and Alligator have completely destroyed a village near Half-way Pagoda, where fire-crafts had been sent among the British shipping, and it is hoped that this severe example may have the desired effect. H. M. Plenipotentiary has also issued a proclamation to the people of Canton, saying that having on several occasions been treacherously dealt with by the Emperor's commissioners, he now intends to drive their troops out of Canton, and warns the peaceful inhabitants to leave the town without delay, in order not to be made to suffer for the faults of their mandarins.

We omitted to state in the foregoing account of the hostilities at Canton, that H. M. S. Algerine, after the forces had arrived at Canton, was placed opposite the Dutch folly, which the Chinese had strongly fortified, and from whence a fire was soon opened upon the vessel, which was returned with interest; the Chinese, however, defended the place with great determination, but it was at last carried. We regret, however, to learn, that the loss in killed and wounded, of the Algerine, has been very severe, particularly among the boat parties that were sent to carry the fort and several other masked batteries; a lieutenant of the ship, whose name we did not learn, had, it is reported, his leg carried off by a cannon ball.

[*Extract of a Letter, dated Macao, May* 30, 1841.]

Messrs. Cary & Co.—Since the date of our general advices events of much importance have transpired, a brief note of which may be interesting to you.

On the 24th, General Gough was landing his troops, 1800 men, at the foot of the heights in the rear of the city, and on the morning of the 25th, he commenced operations, particulars of the days work are not yet known, further than that with a loss of some forty killed and wounded, four batteries were taken from the Chinese, and a great number of their officers and soldiers killed, the heights commanding the city taken, and the British forces entrenched upon them.

The loss of the Chinese on this occasion is variously estimated at 3,000 to 5000, and even as high as 10,000 men, and they now find to their cost and extreme disappointment that they are unable to cope with European troops on shore, as they have before proved themselves in their encounters with British forces afloat.

On the 26th, the vessels of war were engaged in quieting and destroying the few remains of opposition, and in the evening, Mandarins called on Capt. Elliott, with flags of truce, to negotiate for the preservation of the city.

Our advices from the seat of action and negotiation are to the morning of the 27th, when it was said that the Chinese had capitulated and offered a very large sum of money for the ransom of the city, which it was supposed would then be saved.

It is scarcely necessary for us to say, that since the 11th, nothing has been done in the way of sales of imports, and that all shipments of teas, &c. ceased on the 21st; our establishment, in common with all others, is again removed to Macao, and we fear with prospect of being obliged to remain here for several months, inasmuch as in the event of a suspension of hostilities, and Canton being left without further injury, we do not think the British merchants will trust themselves there while the British forces are drawn off to the northward.

We think it will be found necessary to renew the blockade of the port, and the most that we can hope for under almost any circumstances is that neutrals may proceed to Canton, to realize the foreign merchandize deposited there, and to complete the lading of the ships already in port.

We are without late intelligence from India, but Commodore Bremer is daily expected on in the steamer Queen, to resume command of the naval forces, and it is understood that a reinforcement of eight regiments, about 6500 men, is now on the way from India to China.

We enclose a report of the cargo of the Narragansett, by which you will see that the total export since 1st July of last year, is only 50,000 chests.—We doubt if the landing of the American ships at Whampoa will be completed without much delay; and viewing the state and prospect of foreign relations with China, in whatever light we may, still we look upon it as almost certain, that high prices for teas must and will rule in Europe and America for the ensuing year or two.

From Macao papers to June 19.

"Arrangements have been concluded between H. M. Plenipotentiary and the Chinese Commissioners, as follows:—

'Firstly. That all Chinese troops, excepting those of the Province, quit the City and retire sixty miles into the interior, within six days.

Secondly. Six millions of dollars to be paid as a ransom for the City within one week from the 27th May—one million to be paid before sunset of that day—if the whole should not be paid within seven days, the amount to be increased to *seven millions* —if not paid within fourteen days, to be increased to *eight millions*—and if not paid within twenty days, to be increased to *nine millions*. When the whole sum shall have been paid, the British forces to proceed outside the Bogue, and all fortified places in the river to be restored, but not to be re-armed by the Chinese until the affairs are settled between the two countries, all losses sustained by the partial destruction of the factories to be paid for.

The Quang-Chow-foo to produce full power from the three Imperial commissioners to conclude this arrangement."

The British troops returned to their ships prior to the 14th of June, after having suffered very much by exposure in the marshy ground in the rear of Canton. When the troops were being drawn off they were attacked, and one company would have been overpowered by numbers, had it not been for a speedy rescue by a detachment armed with percussion lock guns, the flint locks of the other company having been rendered useless by the rain.

Sir Fleming Senhouse, commander of the naval forces in the absence of Sir Gordon Bremer, died from fatigue and exposure, at the taking of Canton, shortly after he arrived at Hong Kong, and was buried at Macao. Great sickness prevailed on board the ships at Hong Kong. Capt. Elliott and Secretaries had all been sick.

At the last dates, six millions of dollars had been paid—five millions in cash, and one in securities.—The forces had left the river, except the Calliope and Herald, at Whampoa. The Nimrod had sailed with despatches for Bengal, Capt. Barlow being bearer of despatches to the Admiralty.

Sufferers by the destruction of the factories were requested to hand in a statement to the Plenipotentiary. Her Majesty's subjects were warned that it was unsafe to proceed to Canton, or to send ships to Whampoa. They were recommended to go to Hong Kong, and notice was given that any attempt to annoy the British at that place would be followed by a blockade of Canton.

On the 15th of June the Chinese were again preparing great quantities of fire-rafts, and other combustibles, and supplies of money were coming in from the Provinces.'

The sickness among the British troops and seamen, is represented as having been very fatal.—Nothing has been done in the way of imports, and all shipments of tea, &c. ceased on the 28th.

Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sir,—As you have recently shown upon more occasions than one through the medium of your excellent and constitutional Journal, a kindly disposition to advance the interests of true Religion; and the more especially so, when relating to the lively interest manifested by the Members of our truly Scriptural and Apostolical Church, on the other side of the Atlantic, in their zeal and anxiety to spread the glad tidings of the Everlasting Gospel amongst their fellow subjects in the Colonies. I am induced to hope with such an object in view, you will not consider the annexed Letter from "A Member of the Church of England," to the Editor of the *Cork Constitution*, unworthy of a place in your columns, containing as it does much valuable and useful information, in connexion with the origin and labours of that noble Society, to whom we in this Province are so much indebted for the Spiritual privileges we enjoy, by its contributing to the support of a Gospel Ministry, and thereby enabling us to meet together Sabbath after Sabbath in our Fathers' House of Prayer. Surely Sir, while such is the Godlike spirit which actuates our friends at home in our behalf; it becomes us likewise in the words of this pious writer "to feel a corresponding interest in the welfare of a Society, whose noble object is to supply our Colonies with *the best of all possessions*" that which makes men really rich, "the Pearl of great price."

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant.
J. M. G.

St. John, Oct. 28, 1841.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

"SIR—The Sermon on behalf of this useful and long-established Society, was preached on Sunday in Peter's Church, and much interesting and animating intelligence in connection with the history—the labours—and the prospects of the Society was laid before the congregation by the Reverend Dr. RUSSELL. It appears that this Society was incorporated by a Charter of King WILLIAM THE THIRD, in the year 1701, "For the purpose of Maintaining Clergymen, and Providing for the Worship of God in the Plantations, Colonies, and Factories of England, beyond the Seas." It is almost needless to remind your readers of the extent to which these dependencies of the British Crown have grown since the year in which this Society was founded. These dependencies are to be found in the four quarters of the Globe; and they now spread over a territory *thirty times as large as England*, and they contain a population of more than one hundred millions, three-fourths of whom are Mahomedans or Idolators! For what purpose is it, Sir, that the providence of the Most High has confided to Great Britain an extent of territory containing so many millions of souls? Why is it that this communication has been so wonderfully opened between the most degraded and the most enlightened—between the most barbarous and the most civilised portions of the Human Family? Undoubtedly, Sir, for this high purpose, that Britain might break "the Bread of Life" among those who are famishing for lack of knowledge, and who are now "sitting in darkness, and in the shadow of death." And not only are there now so many millions of our fellow subjects resident in those dependencies, but we must also remember, that the tide of emigration flows rapidly towards those distant portions of the Globe, and that there is scarcely a family in England, Scotland, or Ireland, but has sent some member or members among the Emigrants to our distant Colonies. While this venerable Society directs its attention to the Heathen, it takes our Colonies *under its more especial care and protection*, and it endeavours (to the utmost of its power) to provide them with the ordinances and instructions of that Church which is "the pillar and ground of truth," and a "faithful witness" for the cause of God. It is in vain, Sir, for any man to talk in high sounding words of his attachment to the Church of England, if his acts prove that he is indifferent to the spiritual interests of the members of this Church who leave their Father-land for our distant Colonies. The Society has on its list 276 Missionaries, of which number there are stationed in the diocese of Newfoundland (and let us keep in mind that some of those dioceses equal almost an empire in extent)—in Newfoundland diocese, 21—*Nova Scotia*, 61—Montreal, (Lower Canada) 40—Toronto, (Upper Canada) 53—Barbados, 17—Jamaica, 13—Calcutta, 9—Madras, 21—Bombay, 1—Australia, 35—Cape of Good Hope, 2—New Zealand, 1.—This band of Missionaries labour zealously to bring sinners to the knowledge of Christ as their only Saviour—their only hope—but may we not say 'what are these among so many millions?' and the continual cry which we hear from those distant settlements and colonies is "Come over and help us." Doctor RUSSELL laid before his hearers on Sunday, many interesting facts which want of space prevents me from noticing minutely—and as he visits our city with the design of communicating this information to the ministers and members of the Church of England, it is not advisable (and this suggestion was given with due respect and submission to all in authority) is it not advisable to give Dr. Russell the opportunity of stating, or rather to the members of the Church of England in the city and neighbourhood of Cork an opportunity of hearing, the important facts connected with the origin, the working, and the powerful claims of "the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts?" Shall we lose this opportunity of obtaining such valuable information as Dr. Russell can afford? Let every minister and member of the Church of England ask this question to his conscience, and whatever he is inclined to do in this matter, "let him do quickly." Oh sir, let us not turn a deaf ear to the cry for help which distant colonies now address to us. May God incline the hearts of all who have influence, to take this matter into earnest consideration, and so to employ their power and energy and talents, as they would wish they had done, when that hour arrives, which *closes all opportunities*, and ushers them into the presence of their JUDGE, to give an account of the deeds done in the body.—Every family in our city, from which any member or members have emigrated to our Colonies, ought to feel deeply interested in the welfare of a Society whose noble object is to supply our Colonies with the best of all possessions, THE GOSPEL OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST!

YOUR'S, SIR,
A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

ST. JOHN, 1st NOVEMBER, 1841.

Mr. Editor:—You were kind enough, a short time since, to oblige me, by inserting in your columns, a letter signed "*Episcopalian*" containing strictures upon the Editor of "The Church," for his alleged support of Puseyite opinions. To this I perceive the Editor has written a reply. How far he has rebutted the charges preferred, is a matter upon which there will, perhaps, be different opinions: but whatever judgment may be formed of the matter, it is but just that his reply should be inserted in your paper. You will, by admitting it, confer a favour upon

Your obedient Servant,
D. W.

"THE CHURCH" NEWSPAPER.

To the Editor of the Sentinel.

SIR.—I am attacked in your paper most acrimoniously, and as my refutation, were I to send it forth in *The Church*, would be seen by very few, if any, of those who have read in your columns the charges advanced against me, I throw myself upon your sense of justice, and request insertion for the following reply to my assailant.

In the communication signed "AN EPISCOPALIAN," inserted in your Journal of September the 4th, I am stigmatized, by an implication but little removed from a direct charge, with adopting an "*insinuating*" mode of instilling my alleged Popish principles, very similar to that employed by the advocates of infidelity, Hume and Gibbon, and others of that school,—a mode, declared to be that of the so called Oxford Tractarians,—a mode, pronounced by "An Episcopalian" to be "Jesuitical," and which latter term he distinctly states, is expressive of "all that is base and hypocritical."

I am further branded as resorting to an "under-hand line of conduct,"—and my commendation of the *Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology*, and my selection of passages from the writings of the Rev. J. J. Blunt, Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, and the Rev. F. W. Faber, are wrested into evidences of my secret inclinations to Popery.

Forbearing to retaliate on the vituperative language with which I have been assailed, I will address myself very briefly to the absurd imputations directed against me. The first tangible circumstance adduced in proof of my Jesuitical tendency, is the commendation I bestowed upon the *Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology*. This is easily disposed of. Amongst the names to the subscribers to that valuable series of reprints I find the Archbishop of Armagh,—the evangelical Bishop Daniel Wilson, of Calcutta,—the Whig, and anything but Popishly affected, Bishop of St. David's,—the Bishop of Oxford,—the Bishop of Nova-Scotia,—Bishop Terrot, of Aberdeen,—Archdeacon Wilberforce, and his brother,—the Rev. B. Harrison, Domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury,—and the Rev. Dr. Mill, Christian Advocate at Cambridge. And if this be not enough to justify my praise, I will add that, in the *Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology*, it is intended to reprint the writings of some of the ablest opponents of Romanism that the Church has ever produced, such, among others, as Andrews, Bull, Hall, Laud, Patrick, Sancroft, Sanderson and Stillingfleet.

My recommendation of the Rev. W. Gresley's writings forms another article of impeachment.—This is a point solely resting upon opinion. I shall therefore say no more on this head than repeat my high opinion of Mr. Gresley's works, and my firm belief that they contain nothing at variance with the 39 articles. If my memory serves me right, Mr. Gresley has very recently received an honorary cathedral appointment from the Bishop of Litchfield,—a prelate who has never, to the best of my knowledge, been charged with a leaning to Popery.

The Lecture *On the Early Fathers*, by the Rev. J. J. Blunt, and *Thinking of the Dead*, by the Rev. F. W. Faber, both of which have appeared in *The Church*, are pronounced by "An Episcopalian" to "contain opinions and assertions at variance with Protestant belief and ideas." As to Mr Blunt having ever written anything tainted with Popery, it is the first time I ever heard or read of such an accusation against that sound and eminent divine. His *Sketch of the Reformation* breathes a Protestant spirit in every line, and I challenge any one to point out a passage in the Lecture *On the Early Fathers*, at variance with the belief of the Church, as set forth in her Liturgy, Articles, and Homilies. Indeed these are the authorities upon which Mr. Blunt bases the weight of his argument.

Mr. Faber has written some things, in which I do not altogether concur,—but *Thinking of the Dead*, tho' somewhat imaginative, is an extract of acknowledged beauty, and contains nothing that I can see repugnant to orthodox doctrine.

To the phrase "Protestant belief and ideas" I probably attach a different meaning from that assigned to it by by 'An Episcopalian." There is almost as much error, in my opinion, under the name of Protestantism, as of Popery. I renounce Protestant dissent as heartily as Romish dissent. I have no sympathy with the innumerable swarms of sectaries, who have marred the fair face of the Reformation. And as I am charged with being guilty of "under-hand conduct," I will plainly state that I abhor Popery, and I appeal to almost every number of *The Church*, for convincing proof that I have no Jesuitical leanings, but, on the contrary, use every effort to expose the deformities of that corrupt system of religion. But if to praise the *Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology*,—if to commend Gresley,—if to extract from J. J. Blunt and Faber,—if to venerate the memories of Cranmer and Laud,—if to believe, with Bishop Hall, that Episcopacy is of Divine Right,—if to deny the validity of Dissenting Ordination,—if to consider unity a duty, and schism a sin,—if to give an opinion, which I have not yet editorially done, that the Oxford Tracts have wro't much good, though with some alloy of evil,—if all this be sufficient to prove me a "Puseyite," and "Jesuitical," and convict me of "under-hand conduct," I have little more to say in my defence.

I trust that "An Episcopalian" the next time he meddles with controversy, will approach it in a more mild and Christian spirit. I can assure both him, and you Mr. Editor, that the circulation of *The Church* is increasing in New-Brunswick, and that, as long as I have the management of it, it will not alter its present tone. Hoping to live and die a true son of the Church of England, equally eschewing the evils of Popish and of Protestant Dissent.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Your's obediently,
THE EDITOR OF "THE CHURCH."

Toronto, September 15, 1841.

Co-Partnership.

THE Subscribers having entered into Copartnership, the business heretofore conducted by W. P. RANNEY, will on and after the present date be continued by the Firm of RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.

W. P. RANNEY,
H. P. STURDEE.

St. John, October 1, 1841.

☞ The subscriber having entered into Co-Partnership on the date above referred to, requests all parties indebted to him or having unsettled Accounts, will pay to or adjust the same with Ranney, Sturdee & Co.

W. P. RANNEY.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, NOV. 5, 1841

☞ We have removed our Office to the third flat of the New Brick Building lately erected by THOS. H. PETERS, Esquire, in Prince William street, corner of Church street, near the Market Square.

Since our last publication, late and important intelligence has been received from China, which will be found detailed in preceding columns. The events there described, took place prior to the arrival of the new Commissioner, Sir Henry Pottinger, and Admiral Parker; and as the last Overland mail brought accounts of these distinguished persons being near their destination, we look anxiously for the next mail to bring us intelligence of what proceedings will be taken by the new Commissioner and Admiral.

The second October English mail had not arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning last, it being then thirteen days out.

A Public Meeting of the Ladies of Fredericton, was held at Government House on Monday last, under the auspices of LADY COLEBROOKE, for the purpose of forming a Society for the relief of the sick and destitute, to be called the *Fredericton Ladies' Benevolent Society*. There were also present at the meeting (by invitation,) His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the Master of the Rolls, the Venerable Archdeacon, the Rev. J. M. Stirling, the Hon. Thomas Baillie, A. Reade, Esquire, L. A. Wilmot, James Taylor, C. P. Wetmore, B. Wolhamper, and John Simpson, Esquires.

After preliminary Resolutions were passed and the Society formed a Subscription List was opened for the convenience of the Ladies present, which, including the munificent sum of £28, from Sir William and Lady Colebrooke and family, amounted to nearly £80.

LITERATURE.—We have received from the press of Mr. R. SEARS, New-York, two new Scriptural Works, elegantly printed and bound, and of a uniform size. The one is entitled "Bible Quadrupeds," and the other "Eastern Arts and Antiquities." They are admirably adapted for Christmas Presents for Children, as they serve to imprint indelibly on the minds of youth the great truths of the Scriptures; thus blending amusement with usefulness. The number of similar works recently published by Mr. Sears, (our townsman,) will deservedly hand his name to generations yet unborn, as a benefactor of mankind. We sincerely trust his laudable undertaking will meet a suitable reward.—The works above mentioned are for sale at the store of Messrs. G. & E. Sears, King street.

THE AMARANTH.—The November number of this magazine is nearly filled with original articles, and is particularly neatly printed.

BASE COIN.—We would call public attention to the circumstance of base coin, a great quantity of which is now in circulation in this city. The money represented is English Half Crowns and Shillings. The shillings have a smooth instead of a mill'd edge, and are very imperfectly executed. The half crowns we have not yet seen, but have it from good authority that they are afloat. A strong suspicion exists that they are manufactured and brought from Nova Scotia. We trust the public will not only be guarded against taking them, but also be on the look out to detect the parties who may offer them. One of the counterfeit shillings can be seen at our office.

At the Annual Meeting of the *St. Andrew's Society*, held last evening, the following Gentlemen were elected Officers for the ensuing year, (the former President, the Hon John Robertson, and the Vice-President, Thomas Nisbet, Esq, having resigned.)

DOCTOR BOYD, President,
JOHN WISHART, Esq., Vice-President,
JOHN DUNCAN, Esq., Treasurer,
MR. JAMES ROBERTSON, Secretary.

The Concert of the St. Lukes, on Wednesday night last, was attended by a large and respectable audience, who seemed delighted with the entire performance, and particularly with the superior vocal abilities of Miss St. Luke, who, although a stranger among us, is likely to become quite a favorite among the *connoisseurs* of good singing.—*Her.*

STEAM SHIP BRITISH QUEEN.—It is said that the British Queen is about to proceed to Constantinople, previous to her spring voyage to New-York.

DR. LARDNER.—It is said that the celebrated Dr. Lardner has made an engagement with the Mercantile Library Association, of New-York, to give a series of lectures on science, during the approaching winter.

NEW WESLEYAN CHAPELS.—The Methodist Chapel recently built at the Nashwaaksis, was publicly dedicated to the service of Almighty God, on Sunday the 24th ult., on which occasion the Rev Wm. M. Leggett officiated. The congregations were large and respectable. The chapel is very neatly finished.

On Wednesday the 27th inst., the Corner Stone of a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was laid at Oromocto, with imposing ceremony. The Stone was laid by the Rev. W. Temple, Chairman of the District. The Rev. Messrs. Busby, Pickles, Pickard, and Leggett, also took part in the proceedings. The choir of singers attached to the Wesleyan Chapel in Fredericton were present, and sung several beautiful hymns.—*Observer.*

Instructions were received last week from the Board of Directors of the *Commercial Bank*, at St. John, for closing the Branch of that establishment at Chatham.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

SUPREME COURT.

Michaelmas Term, 5th Victoria, Saturday, October 23, 1841.

ORDERED, That the Examination of Students applying for admission as Attornies of this Court, be held at the Judge's Room, in the Province Hall, on Monday the 31st day of January next.

By the Court.
GEORGE SHORE, *Clerk.*

Colt, the murderer of Mr. Adams, in New-York, has confessed committing the act, and justifies himself by stating it was done in self defence, Adams, having first attacked him in his own room. His counsel have endeavoured to make him out insane, but finding that would not do, are now resting their hopes on the above expedient.

A "FAIR" RECEIPT.—Fifteen thousand dollars was the amount received by the managers of the late Mechanic's Fair in Boston.

CONSULS.—A memorial is in circulation among the American ship masters at New York, remonstrating against the appointment of foreigners as Consuls, and asking for the removal of such as have been already appointed. The chief reasons adduced are their entire want of sympathy with Americans and the disgrace of being obliged to ask for redress of grievances at the hands of another than a citizen of the Republic.

WOOLWICH, Friday Oct. 1.—ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The promotion consequent on the death of Lieut.-Colonel Story has raised Lieut.-Colonel Paddy to Lieut.-Colonel's pay, and Lieut.-Colonel Crutenden is posted to the 7th battalion on Major's pay, per general order of Sept. 28, 1841. Colonel Trevanley will shortly proceed to St. Helena, over which island he has been appointed Governor. Captain Garstin embarked yesterday for a passage to Gibraltar, to take the command of his company stationed there.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Lieut. R. C. Moody, of the Royal Engineers, having been appointed Governor of the Falkland Islands, will embark on Monday next, with two non-commissioned officers and 12 men of the Royal Sappers and Miners, and sail immediately afterwards for their destination.

MORTALITY OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths for the week ending 25th Sept., as made up by the Registrar General for London, and the suburban districts, comprising the metropolis, is 587; the number of males being 451, and the females 406. The total gives a number less by 69 than the weekly average of the three years 1838, 1839, and 1840, which was 926.

In consequence of what occurred in the House of Commons and the observation of Sir C. Napier and other Hon. Members, of the defective condition of the muskets and other stores supplied for the use of the army and navy, Colonel Peel, the new Surveyor-General of the Ordnance has made a special visit to the Tower where he remained several hours examining the stores in the different warehouses, and consulting with the principals of the various departments. The muskets, of which so much complaint has been made, engaged the particular attention of the Surveyor General. From the appearance of the arms they appear to be of a good description, and it appears that viewers competent to judge, and who receive liberal salaries, examine and prove every musket before they are brought into actual use, and it is their duty to return any defective ones to the contractors.

EXPENDITURE OF THE LORD STEWARD OF THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FOR 1840.—Bread, 2,350l.; butter, bacon, cheese, and eggs, 5,153l.; milk and cream, 1,500l.; butcher's meat, 10,000l.; poultry, 4,260l.; fish, 2,188l.; grocery, 5,000l.; oilery, 1,350l.; fruit and confectionery, 1,980l.; vegetables, 520l.; wine, 5,250l.; liquors, &c., 2000l.; ale and beer, 3,000l.; wax candles, 2,159l.; stationer, 870l.; tallow candles, 750l.; lamps, 5,950l.; fuel, 6,989. turnery, 400l.; braziery, 950l.; china, glass, &c., 1,576l.; linen, 11,993l.; washing of table and other linen, 3,256l.; plate 255l. Total annual expenditure of the Royal Household, 69,765l.

A novel and extraordinary steam feat has been performed by the General Steam Navigation Company who contracted with the Southampton Railway Directors to convey a certain number of persons to Southampton, where a steamer was provided to take them round the Isle of Wight and then return to town the same night, and all this railing and blowing was to be had for twenty shillings (the ordinary fair to Southampton alone being twenty-one shillings in a first-class carriage.) If numbers could make the speculation profitable, it must fully have answered the expectations of its projectors, as 400 persons went round the island in the steamer, 300 of whom were brought down to town in the railway. The train left the terminus at seven, and arrived at Southampton within two hours and twenty-five minutes, including five minutes detention at Walton-common, so that the distance was run at the rate of about thirty-three miles per hour. The steamer got under weigh at about ten, and steamed round the island, encountering a very heavy sea off the Needles, and returned to Southampton at a few minutes past five. The distance from Southampton round the island and back is nearly ninety miles, which the steamer performed in seven hours and a quarter. The passengers remained nearly 2 hours at Southampton, and arrived in town shortly after ten.

DEATH OF MR. FORSYTH.—The Hon. John Forsyth, late Secretary of State of the United States, expired at his residence in Washington city, on Thursday evening last, after a short illness, from congestive fever. In the Madisonian, we find the following sketch of him:—

Mr. Forsyth was born at Fredericksburg, Va., in October 1781. He graduated at Princeton College in 1799. He entered the practice of law at Augusta, Georgia, in 1802. Soon after he was appointed Attorney General of the State, and rapidly rose to distinction. In 1812 he was elected a representative in Congress. From 1814 to 1818, he was chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, in which position he sustained Mr. Madison, and the war with Great Britain. In 1818 he was elected a member of the U. S. Senate, where he took his seat in Nov. of that year. In 1819 he was appointed Minister to Spain, where he became involved in the controversy in relation to our treaty with that country, settling differences, ceding the Floridas, &c., which lasted until October, 1820. With the exception of a brief visit to the United States he continued at Madrid until 1823, when he returned to this country, and having in the mean time been re-elected to Congress, he resumed his seat in the House of Representatives in December of that year, and was restored to the chairmanship of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, which he continued to occupy as long as he remained in that body. In October 1827, he was elected Governor of Georgia. After filling that post two years, he returned to Washington as Senator of the United States in place of Mr. Berrien; that post he filled from 1829 until the summer of 1834, when, on the resignation of Mr. McLane as Secretary of State, Mr. Forsyth was called to that Department by President Jackson. That office he filled during the residue of Gen. Jackson's term, continued to hold it until the close of Mr. Van Buren's administration, when he was succeeded in office by Mr. Webster. Mr. Forsyth had continued to reside in Washington during the past summer, and had reached the age of 61 years.

SIR HENRY HARDINGE.

(From the Britannia.)

One of the most valuable official members of the Conservative party is Sir Henry Hardinge. Sir Henry exercises a considerable degree of personal influence in the house generally, and with his party—a decided influence of character, quite different from that which some others have, from oratorical powers or notoriety. The cause, perhaps, may be, that although a man of very decided political sentiments, he is not a violent partizan. Another cause of the personal estimation in which he is held is, that, although well known to be a practised speaker, and a formidable antagonist when roused, he very rarely addresses the house. He seems to know, indeed, the virtue of silence in an assembly where it is the object of all to talk; and as, when he does speak, it is only of necessity, and what he says is pertinent to the matter in hand, his speeches are always the more acceptable, and are listened to with

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