SUMMARY.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Dec. 28

LATEST FROM CANTON.—By the Lion, at Newport, from Canton for New York, advices from Macao to July 11, and from Whampoa to the 8th, have been received. Much excitement had been caused at Canton, by the capture at the Bogue, by the British blockading squadron, of eight or ten junks with salt from Cochin China; and every foreigner was to leave for Macao within a week.

When Gov. Lin heard of the seizure of the first junk, the Hong merchants were ordered into the city, and on their return they appeared much frightened. On the 4th, the few remaining residents were summoned to the city, but they declined going, and their visit was not insisted on. Since the issuing of the proclamation offering rewards for Englishmen, the common people have appeared inimical and insolent to foreigners in Canton. On complaint to the Hong merchants of insults received by the foreigners, 20 coolies of each Hong were stationed as guards in the streets as a watch upon the populace. The proclamation offering rewards for the destruction of English vessels and Englishmen had been published in all the villages in the neighbourhood of Macao and Canton. Gov. Lin had required that 5000 men should be enlisted, 2000 at the expense of the Hong merchants, 2000 at that of the salt monopolists, and 1000 at that of the Chinchew merchants, for the defence of the country. They were to be sent outside the Bogue in fishing boats to attack the blockading ships. Junks were fitting out in great numbers for this service. The men were promised 100 dollars for every white man's head they should bring home, and 200 dollars were to be paid to the families of such as should lose their lives. The Chinese appear to attribute it to weakness on the part of the English that no attack had been made on the forts.

A proclamation was issued dated July 23, by Heangshanhien, or Chief Magistrate of the District of Heangshan, to which the authorities of Macao are subordinate. This proclamation calls upon the people to unite heart and hand with the government in opposing the barbarians, and orders that no Chinese vessel be allowed to proceed to sea, except such as are laden with combustibles for the destruction of the British ships. The people are offered rewards for killing Englishmen, but they are cautioned not to mistake for them Portuguese or other foreigners, as in such case they will be punished under the laws for murder. The proof of having killed an Englishman will be his head, the delivery of which to a district magistrate will entitle the bearer to the reward. The proclamation concludes with an earnest appeal to the people to distinguish themselves, for the relief of their country and their own benefit. "Why," it exclaims, "will you continue poor and servile, when by one effort you can become rich and honored.

CHINA.—Extract of a letter from an officer in the British fleet, dated off Macao, June 22:—"The Chinese admit our superiority at sea. They say—'Their (the English) ships are large and strong, their guns are good, which they ply quick and well, and they are brutally brave;' and they wisely wind up all by saying that it is not for their advantage to meet us in open sea, but they laugh at the idea of our sending a military force. Old Howqua, the principal Hong merchant, and who is much the best informed man in China, about foreign affairs particularly, says that they can muster such a superior force to ours that they can drive all the English soldiers into the sea.—He also says—'English sodger have musquet—can kill one Cheenaman—then long time makee load: Cheena sodger have bow and arrow, can shoot he heart.'—I forgot, when talking of the Chinese bow and arrow, to tell you that I went out one day to see the Chinese soldiers, with old Howqua's favourite weapon, practising at a target. They had one about the size of a man, with a red mark in the breast. I went among them, and, though in uniform, they didn't attempt to touch me, but, on the contrary, were civil. Their practice was ridiculous in the extreme. Out of the many shots fired only one arrow struck the mark in the side. Their bows are strong, but want spring; their arrows clumsy, with heavy iron points, and generally all at about 30 yards fell short. I thought of asking for a shot, but fearing that not understanding their clumsy gear might cause me to fire equally bad, I thought it more prudent to desist. I came to the conclusion that it would be wilful murder in any officer, with a properly accoutred party, in encountering a force of Chinese archers, not to down tools and attack them with their fists. They have also matchlock men, who are not many shades better, certainly not above 6th chop. Their cavalry, as cavalry, perhaps a chop higher.—*Fifeshire Journal.*

RUSSIA AND CHINA.—The following extract from a foreign paper, shows the importance of the traffic now carried on between Russia and China, and furnishes good reason why Russia would not look on quietly, and see the resources of China crippled and the traffic between the two countries prostrated:—

It may be assumed as a fact that since the end of the last century, the traffic between Russia and China has increased twelvefold. The goods received by the Russians from China, are principally tea, porcelain, raw silk and cotton, silk stuffs, nankeens, fruits, preserves, varnished articles, &c.—Tea, however, beyond doubt, the chief article. The whole population of the extensive Russian empire, even to the very lowest classes of society, have during the last fifty years, become so much accustomed to the use of tea, that now, from the extraordinary taste of the people for this beverage, it is impossible that the Czar's Government can with patience look on; for if China should once again shut her gates against commerce, Russia would, on account of the demand for tea, be compelled, as soon as possible, to re-open them even by force of arms.

The goods which the Chinese take in exchange, are furs, linen, leather, cloth felts, iron wares, and some other cheap Russian manufactures. A great portion of the Chinese grandees wrap themselves up in Siberian and American furs. The Mongols living in China near the frontiers, make great use of Russian cloths, and of her iron wares and leather. By this means China has may subjects who profit by the trade. The great road lying from Pekin through the Mongol country, grows every year more populous from the number of Mongol carriers and Chinese dealers, who pass on it and settle near it. The ten millions worth of goods which enter from Russia into China, make many friends for, while the twenty millions that are imported from China, make numerous dependents on Russian consumption of their product.

The Jews of the East.—Sir Moses Montefiore, in a letter to H. de Castro, Esq. dated Constantinople, Oct. 28, states that, on the preceding Thursday, he had obtained an interview with his Excellency Reschid Pacha, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to whom he expressed his desire to thank the Sultan, in the name of the Jews, for the prompt justice he had afforded in the Rhodes investigation. He also urged upon his excellency his anxious wish to obtain the Sultan's firman for the protection of the Jews in Syria, when that country should be restored to his highness's government; and also that opportunity might be afforded, on the return of tranquillity, to investigate the circumstances attending the disappearance of Father Thomaso, when Damascus should be governed by a Pacha appointed by the Porte. Sir Moses adds, "We were most kindly received, and to all my requests his excellency said he saw no objection, and promised if possible to obtain for me an audience with the Sultan, although that is most uncommon. The fast of the Ramadan has, however, already commenced, and during its continuance none but the most important business is transacted, and that only at night. I am, therefore, doubtful whether I may not be detained some weeks longer before I get the firman; if so I shall most probably winter here.—I however consider that the obtainment of the firman will so much benefit the Jews here, and in other places of the East, that I shall undoubtedly make the sacrifice of my personal comfort in endeavouring to secure it. In my interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs I had the pleasure of being accompanied by Mr. George Samuel, who has been indefatigable in rendering assistance to our brethern at Rhodes; also by Doctor Lowe and Mr. Wire."

BANKING.—It is well known that Scotland—a poor country compared with England as regards the average fertility of her soil—has been for the last half century a long way in advance of England in Agriculture. Ireland, on the contrary, so much more fertile than England, is in this respect, half a century behind us. The mere politician tells us, that these anomalies may be traced to partial laws—meaning *political* partiality—whereas, we think they may be at once traced to the three parts of the kingdom having enjoyed unequally the advantages of COMMERCE in one of its important branches. Scotland had the advantage of many years' start before England in a free system of Banking; Ireland laboured under the disadvantage of having hardly any Banks at all. There is no term which so well exemplifies the meaning of the word COMMERCE as Banking, when legitimately carried on. Its object is to remove trade as far as possible from a state of barter; but its collateral uses extend much further. By the joint action of deposits and loans it keeps all the savings of income employed in further production. It thus gathers all the seed which cannot be consumed this year to increase the harvests of future years. It makes the tradesman use his surplus capital in the cultivation of the soil—it causes the farmer to use his savings in the promotion of trade. And in the same proportion that the system of Banking in any country is sound and convenient, in that proportion will capital be found employed in reproduction, and the powers of the soil to be called forth.—*London Journal of Commerce.*

GREENOCK.—At a recent visit to Greenock, we were astonished at the number of large public works which have all at once sprung up on the banks of the Shaw's Water; and we were struck with the magnificence of a new spinning factory, the joint property of ten or twelve Greenock gentlemen, who we understand have subscribed a capital of 100,000*l.* to carry on the cotton spinning. We also observed, that the Railway Company have completed their new station house, a very tasteful structure, and being in the very heart of the town, adds much to its adornment. Add to all this, that a new joint stock Bank has been started in Greenock under the management of our respected townsman, Mr. Fullartown (which of itself is a guarantee for its success), and Greenock appears fast going ahead, as the Americans would phrase it.—*Glasgow Courier.*

THE PATENT SCREW PROPELLER.—We were among the first to notice with approbation the successful discovery by Mr Smith, of Folkestone, of this superior mode of propelling steamers.—We have before us a letter written by Mr. Smith to a gentleman residing in this county, showing the success which has attended the introduction of his invention. Five or six large vessels are now on the stocks which will be fitted up with the screw, and a communication has been made from the Admiralty for the construction of a screw ship for the government. A report has been published by Capt. Campbell, R.N. of the effects of the screw propeller, as used on board the Archimedes, in various trials with her Majesty's Steam Packet Widgeon, at Dover, and subsequently in a circumnavigation of Great Britain. It contains much interesting and important matter, of which the opinion of the Earl of Dundonald is not the least striking. His lordship speaking of the superiority of the screw, observed that "in three years it would be a matter of wonder how such a *barbarous contrivance* as paddle wheels was ever adopted."—*Kentish Gazette.*

The late Sir Joseph Stratton has bequeathed about £70,000 to the college of Edinburgh, being the bulk of his personal property.

The late King of Prussia, left among other bequests, 40,000 crowns to his daughter the Empress of Russia. Her Majesty has just presented this sum to the Municipality of Berlin, for the benefit of the poor.

The venerable and gallant Lord Lynedoch, now upwards of ninety years of age, is on board the Howe, as passenger to Malta, for the benefit of a warm climate in the ensuing winter.

Mr. O'Connell walked alone through the town yesterday, in the repeal uniform, viz. a light grey frieze coat, with brass buttons and velvet collar. A number of little boys followed him, struck with the novelty of his apparel.—*Dublin Warder.*

FATHER MATHEW'S ROLL.—A gentleman who lately visited Cork says, "I was disappointed in my wish to meet Father Mathew, who was in Dublin, where he had enrolled great numbers. I looked over his books at his home. They are very neatly kept, and resemble large ledgers. The number registered was above one million and a half; and there are immense numbers taken in the country and registered. I believe the total may be fairly stated at two millions and a half.

The Duchy of Cornwall.—The establishment of the Duchy of Cornwall is to be immediately consolidated with the woods and forests, and placed under the able management of the commissioners of the land revenues. This alteration will, we understand, lead to the abolition of several sinecure offices, particularly that of Lord Warden, now held by the Marquis of Hertford.

Some workmen, digging near Romsey Abbey, almost as old as St. Alban's, found a stone coffin, containing, after at least a thousand years' repose, a female figure, whose long reddish hair and the flesh on the face, were little changed.

The Duchess of Gordon last year caused a magnificent building to be commenced at Huntley, as a school for the education of the children of the poor in that neighbourhood, to perpetuate the memory of the late lamented Duke, her husband. The building, which is on an extensive scale, is now nearly completed, and when finished, will not have cost the amiable Duchess less than £3000.

It is calculated that £25,550 worth of water cresses are sold in London in the course of one year—an enormous amount to be expended in so simple a luxury.

We understand that the Earl of Denbigh has let Newnham Paddocks to the ex-king of Spain (Joseph Bonaparte) at the rent of £1000 per annum.

Advices from Venice of the 10th, state that the Duchess of Cambridge, her son, and daughters, were treated with the greatest distinction by the Austrian government. Count de Spaur, the Governor, generally accompanied them in their visits to the monuments, and establishments of that city.

Admiral Sir Davidge Gould is the only surviving captain who was present at the battle of the Nile. Sir Davidge commanded the Audacious on the memorable occasion, and also the Bedford, one of the few ships in Lord Hotham's action. He was also lieutenant of the Marlborough in Lord Rodney's victory of the 12th April.

The timber and relics recovered from the Mary Rose, sunk at Spithead, in the year 1545, were sold by auction last week, and realized great prices; the heel of the mast (oak) sold for £30; stone and iron shot, from 20*s.* to 30*s.* each; common glass bottles, from 10*s.* to 15*s.*; warriors' bows, 10*s.* to 15*s.*; and other articles in proportion.

Death of the Rev. John H. Bumby at New Zealand and the suspension of the wesleyan mission at Tonga.—The afflictive intelligence of the death of the Rev. John H. Bumbay, the General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Missions in New Zealand, has just reached this office. It appears that he had been on a visit to some of the Southern Stations, and was on his return to the principal Station at the Hokianga. Having to travel part of the way, in the route which he preferred, in native canoe, the frail vessel was upset on the voyage, and Mr. Bumby and twelve natives met with a watery grave. This distressing event occurred on the 26th of June last. Thus has been cut off, by a mysterious Providence, in the prime of his days, and in the midst of a course of much more than ordinary usefulness, one of the noble band of modern Missionaries, whose zeal for the glory of their Divine Saviour, and labours and sacrifices for the perishing Heathen reflect so pure a glory on the British Churches which send them forth. We deeply sympathise with his relatives and the numerous circle of friends to whom his public ministry in this country had endeared him, and at the same time offer our condolence to that Society which has thus been bereaved of one of its most beloved and honoured agents.—*English paper.*

REVERSES OF FORTUNE.—The United States Marshal who has just completed the census of Cincinnati, mentions these incidents: I met a man who had ruined himself by intemperance, and was subsisting on charity, that I knew in Pittsburg in the year 1815, owner of a fine property and store worth 60,000 dollars at that time. The property alone I have no doubt, would since have brought 150,000 dollars. I found in the person of a day labourer in one of our foundries a man who had owned a large iron establishment in Scotland, on the Carron side. He had become involved with others, and rendered thereby insolvent. My sympathies were the more strongly excited here from the simple dignity which forbore repining or complaint, the family manifested in the case. I found also the widow of a distinguished professor in an eastern college, who was at the time eating her humble supper with her daughter, under such circumstances of penury, that their very table was formed of a *board laid across a barrel!* I have found in the city two cases of disparity of age between the oldest and youngest brother, worthy of notice. In one instance, the oldest brother was 69, the youngest 25. In the other, when the father was living, and aged 73 years, one brother was 46 and the other 2.—*United States paper.*

THE MURDERER OF ELLEN JEWETT.—Robinson, the murderer of Ellen Jewett, whose trial and acquittal left an indelible stain upon the Tribunal before which he was arraigned, went to Texas, where he has since lost his right arm—with which he planted a hatchet into the forehead of a frail, but to him an unoffending girl, and with which he then applied an incendiary torch to the bed where she lay weltering in blood, thus attempting to conceal the murder by committing arson—that right arm, we say, has been cleft from his shoulder, in a fight with the Mexicans!

Nor is this the only retribution that has visited the guilty. It will be recollected that Furlong, the infatuated grocer, who went into court and committed voluntary perjury by swearing that Robinson was in his store on the evening of the murder, became a maniac and drowned himself.—*Albany Ev. Journal.*

THE FORESTS OF BRAZIL.

"The infinite variety of tints which these woods display, give them an aspect wholly different from those of Europe. Each of the lofty sons of the forest has an effect distinct from that of the rest. The brilliant white of the silver tree, the brown head of the mangon, the purple flowers of the Brazil wood, the yellow labernums, the deep red fungus, and the carmine colored lichens, which invest the trunks and the bark, all mingle in brilliant confusion, forming groups finely contrasted and diversified.

"The gigantic height of the palms, with their varying crowns, give to these forests an incomparable majesty. All these are interwoven with a network of creeping and climbing plants, so close as to form around the large trees a verdant wall, which the eye is unable to penetrate, and many of the flowering species, that climb up the trunks, spread forth and present the appearance of parterres hanging in the air.

"These woods are not a silent scene, unless during the deepest heat of noon, but are crowded and rendered vocal by the greatest variety of the animal tribes.

"Birds of the most singular forms and most superb plumage flutter through the bushes.

"The toucan rattles his large hollow bill, the busy orioles creep out of their long pendant nests; the amorous thrush, the chattering manaken, the full tones of the nightingale, amuse the hunter; while the humming birds, rivalling in lustre diamonds, emeralds, and sapphires, hover round the brightest flowers, myriads of the most brilliant beetles buzz in the air; and the gayest butterflies, rivalling in splendor the colors of the rainbow, flutter from flower to flower.

"Meantime the beautiful but sometimes dangerous race of lizards and serpents, exceeding in splendor the enamel of the flowers, glide out of the leaves and hollows of the trees. Troops of squirrels and monkeys leap from bough to bough, and large bodies of ants, issuing from their nests, creep along the ground. It concerns us here to remark, that these immense forests are rich in timber of every description for use and ornament, suited either for carpentry, shipbuilding, dyeing, or furniture. That kind especially called Brazil wood, is particularly celebrated for the beautiful red dye which it produces"

ADVERTISEMENT.

From the New-York Albion.

BRANCH OF THE ALBION AT LIVERPOOL.

The improvements in Steam Navigation, and the greatly increased number of Steam vessels running between the British Empire and this Continent, cannot fail to enlarge exceedingly the relations between those countries, and to render intelligence interesting upon an increased number of subjects. Taking all this into consideration, and being anxiously desirous to contribute to the utmost towards the information of our readers, on these matters, we have made arrangements at very considerable expense, which we trust will answer the end effectually.

This Journal being published *weekly*, it must necessarily happen, occasionally, that we should be late in publishing the Foreign Intelligence brought by the Steam Vessels between our regular days of publication. To obviate this, we have fixed a BRANCH of this establishment at *Liverpool*, at which place a paper will be printed, *on each day of sailing* of the Steam Packets from that port, and at the *latest possible moment*, for forwarding by the Steam Packets from other ports; containing the very latest intelligence on all subjects that can be of interest to either the American or the British reader on this side of the Atlantic. In particular we would say that the contents will consist of all that regards the money market and monetary matters, the state of American and principal European Stocks and Securities, exchanges and monetary facilities; the Cotton, Tobacco, and other markets for American produce; the manufacturing and other trades of Great Britain; Parliamentary and political proceedings (latest London Gazettes); Foreign transactions and events, public affairs; remarkable circumstances, &c. &c.; thus making the paper a compendium of all that is valuable and interesting as *news*, ready to be forwarded in every direction at the earliest moment after it is landed upon these shores.

We shall always avail ourselves of Mr. Cunard's Steamers, and the papers for the Lower Provinces will be landed at Halifax and Boston by those steamers, except we have more immediate means of communication. The Colonial Shipping Intelligence and Colonial markets will receive minute attention.

We trust our readers will perceive the importance of this arrangement, which is made entirely with a view to their accommodation. To render it such at the least possible expense, the paper will be furnished to *Albion Subscribers* at the low rate of two dollars per annum, and to *non-subscribers* to this Journal at four dollars per annum, payable in advance. The plan will be in operation early in the ensuing year.

Persons wishing to become subscribers to this work will have the goodness to notify such intention without delay, so that the necessary orders may be given, to commence with the beginning of the series.

If, in places where small bills do not circulate, it be inconvenient to remit two dollars, orders for the paper from our *present* subscribers will be respected without such remittance. Non-subscribers to the Albion who may wish to order the new paper separately or in conjunction with the Albion, may remit *five dollars* on account.

We cannot avoid again anticipating the approbation of our subscribers for this novel effort to put before them the latest and most authentic intelligence from the old world at the earliest possible moment after its arrival in this country. The low price at which we charge the new paper is a sufficient indication that gain is not so much our object as gratification to our readers. For the annual sum of *eight dollars*, the *Albion* and its *Plates*, together with an *English paper* by every steamer, may be obtained, which in this era of cheap publications must be duly appreciated.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

In our last we announced our intention of issuing to our subscribers *two plates* in the course of the ensuing year, the subjects being the *Duke of Wellington*, and *Windsor Castle*.

It has occurred to us that it might be acceptable to our readers, if we were to select an American subject for one of our prints. This would seem to be but fair to our numerous American subscribers, as most of our previous plates have commemorated English subjects; we have accordingly determined upon adopting this course.

Consistently with this determination, and with our most careful endeavour to present that which shall be equally acceptable to all, we purpose to offer in due course the portrait of WASHINGTON.

The events of the Revolution have now become matter of history, and are too far removed from the present time to allow of the continuance of hostile feelings on either side. The one great nation has become two—the independence of the offspring has been acknowledged by the parent, and they meet upon the great theatre of the world on terms of equality and friendship. Situated as they are, they have a mutual interest in promoting each other's prosperity;—by peace they gain every thing, by war they lose all. The interests of no two nations upon the globe are so intimately blended, and it is impossible to injure one without inflicting a blow upon the other. In blood, in language, in laws and institutions, the two people are still one, and the only difference that the philosophic philanthropist can discover between them is, that the government of one is at London and the other at Washington.

Such being the relative position of the two countries, it behoves every virtuous citizen of both to promote and inculcate to the best of his abilities, peace, harmony, and reciprocal good will.

In our humble labours, which have now continued upwards of *eighteen years*, it has ever been our aim to cherish and promote these sentiments, and we think that the *offering we now design to present to our American friends*, will be conducive to the same end. The plate will be produced as soon as practicable, and will be superior in execution to any that we have yet offered to our readers.

☞ We perceive that some of our contemporaries have misunderstood the course of our Plates. We therefore repeat that the Duke of Wellington will appear in February, Windsor Castle in August, and Washington as early as practicable afterwards.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1841.

Later from Europe.—The ship Elizabeth Bruce arrived at Boston on Wednesday last from Liverpool, bringing papers from London to the 7th and Liverpool to the 9th of December,—they contain (says the Mercantile Journal,) no intelligence of importance.

The news of the capture of Acre reached Alexandria on the 9th, on which day the Pacha had sent off a courier to Cairo to countermand the expedition about to set off for Syria, consisting of 7000 fresh troops. It is reported that Mehemet Ali had recalled Ibrahim from Syria and had offered to submit to his master the Sultan.

London, Dec. 5. 12 o'clock. But little business is doing here this morning, but the market is in a light degree firmer than at the close of yesterday. Consols for account opened at 89, and have since been at 88 7-8, but are now 88 7-8 to 89. Exchange bills are 2*s.* a 5*s.* premium.

The large amount of bills falling due yesterday appear to have been paid with unusual punctuality.

Liverpool, Dec. 5. To-day there has been a very fair demand for Cotton, and the sales amount to 4000 bags, which consist chiefly of American descriptions. Prices are steady, but the market is pretty well supplied, and is without spirit.

Dec. 6. Cotton—To-day's sale of Cotton amounts to 5000 bags, of various descriptions.

The Caroline Steam Boat Affair, again.—In the United States House of Representatives, on the 31st ult. a debate took place on the subject of the burning of the steam boat Caroline, in 1837, and the imprisonment of Mr. M'Leod, at Buffalo, on a charge of assisting in her destruction. An important correspondence between Mr. Fox, British Minister at Washington, and Mr. Forsyth, American Secretary of State, relative to the arrest of Mr. M'Leod, was read. Mr. Fox demands the release of M'Leod; Mr. Forsyth, as heretofore, professes a vast deal of *friendly feeling* towards the British Government and people, but refuses to comply with Mr. Fox's demand. This matter may yet lead to serious difficulties between the two countries.—The following summary of the correspondence is from the Boston Mercantile Journal of Wednesday last, which we received this morning.

House of Representatives, December 31.

Steamer Caroline.—Mr. Fillmore, of New York, asked for the printing of five thousand copies of a letter and other documents from the State Department in reference to the arrest of McLeod, charged with aiding in the burning of the Caroline. It embraces correspondence between the American Minister in London, the British Minister here, and the Secretary of State. After the five thousand copies were ordered to be printed, a motion to re-consider was submitted by Mr. Alford, of Georgia

Mr. A. was anxious to hear the documents read, and the reading was commenced by the Clerk.

The documents were, first, a brief message from the President, transmitting the correspondence between the functionaries of the two Governments.

Secondly, a letter from Mr. Stevenson, at London, addressed to the Secretary of State, saying that no answer had been received to the question submitted from the United States Government, respecting the burning of the Caroline.

The third letter was from Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth, stating that the British Government would probably answer the questions submitted without delay.

Some time intervened, when a correspondence upon the arrest of McLeod, now in prison in New York, was commenced. The first letter concerning the arrest is one which will excite some attention in the country. It is addressed by the British Minister to the Secretary of State, and in it he complains of the arrest of a subject of Great Britain and his imprisonment in New York. He demands the release of the prisoner, and proceeds to avow the principle or fact that *the burning of the Caroline was an act committed by the British Authorities.*

McLeod, he asserts, if employed in burning the Caroline, which he very much doubts, was employed by authority. The British Authorities, therefore, he proceeds to say, are responsible, and not McLeod. The question, as a consequence, if to be controverted, becomes one which must be settled by the two Governments, and not by the prisoner. This was well known, he thought, or certainly more than intimated at the time, as it has been since, and upon many occasions. Mr. Fox enlarged upon the idea that the prisoner acted upon authority, and that the subject matter of complaint was one for the two Governments to settle. In conclusion again he expresses the hope that the prisoner will be speedily released.

The most interesting part of the correspondence is the reply of the Secretary of State to the British Minister. Mr. Forsyth, in courteous terms, acknowledges the reception of the letter of Mr. Fox, and reiterates his ground of complaint. Under the advice and direction of the President he proceeds to answer his complaints. Always desirous to preserve the amicable relations between the two governments, he professes to be still desirous to terminate the present controversy in the same friendly spirit. He speaks of the delicate questions which have been brought before the government in times past, and appeals to Mr. Fox to bear testimony to the friendly disposition of the President and the United States towards Great Britain.

It is with unfeigned regret, he says, that he cannot now comply with the request submitted, but he cannot, and for reasons given at length. The circumstances connected with the arrest of the prisoner forbid it. He was charged with arson committed upon American soil and American property. The history of the burning of the Caroline was the history of a great outrage, and the prisoner was confined or arraigned under the charge of being one of a band of lawless marauders. He made his appearance in New York voluntarily, after the commission of the offence, and was imprisoned as one of the guilty party. The President, continues Mr. Forsyth, knows of no principle of international law which calls for the release of such an offender.

Mr. Forsyth proceeded to comment in a becoming temper upon the acknowledgment, for the first time officially made, that the Caroline was burnt under the authority of the British Government. No such avowal has before been officially made, and it now comes from one speaking by authority. It became the United States, therefore, to act as complainant.

The reading of the correspondence excited some feeling in the House.

Mr. Alford, of Georgia, who moved the reconsideration, spoke at some length, highly approving the course of the administration in defending the national honor. He was followed by Messrs. Holmes, of South Carolina, Cushing, of Mass. and Duncan, of Ohio, who all regarded the conduct of Great Britain towards us as unjust and oppressive. The whole subject was brought to a close by the withdrawal of the motion to reconsider.

Assizes for the City and County of St. John.—The Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Nisi Prius, were opened at the Court House in this City this morning. His Honor Judge PARKER presides. Several criminal cases, and a large number of civil causes are to be tried this term.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Friday evening, P. STUBS, Esq. delivered an instructive and amusing Lecture on the rise and progress of newspapers, and exhibited several specimens of the first Newspapers published in this City, and also some of those printed at an early day in the United States, and in Nova Scotia, from which he read several stirring and in the present day, laughable extracts, which were received with much good nature by a numerous and respectable audience. Mr. S. also compared the size of one of those antiquated publications, with one of the mammoth sheets (*The New-York New World*) of the present day. The Lecture was highly creditable to Mr. Stubs's literary talent and research.

At the close of the Lecture, the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Perley, made the gratifying announcement that the Hon. Neville Parker, Master of the Rolls in this Province, and at present resident at Fredericton, had made a liberal donation of Ten Pounds to the funds of the Institute, for the purpose of increasing its Library.—*Courier.*

Last evening, Mr. BLATCH delivered the first of a course of Lectures before the Institute, on CHINA, and we can truly say, that we were highly delighted. There was a very large and respectable audience, who listened with great attention, and lively interest, while Mr. Blatch explained the Geography and physical character of the country, and pointed out on a large and well colored Map—(prepared expressly for the occasion, by Mr. Slader, who also prepared several handsome maps and plans for Mr. Perley's late Lectures on "New-Brunswick,")—the immense Rivers which wind their course through this fertile and densely peopled empire, and its famous canals which have existed for centuries; the chains of lofty Mountains which intersect it, and the enormous Plain within its limits, which supports so many millions of people. The climate was described, and next, a short account was given of the natural productions of the country. Those provinces which produce Tea were designated, and it was stated, that in the southern part of the empire every Chinese drinks tea, whenever and as often as he can get it, while the poorer classes in the north-western part of the same extensive dominion, can never procure it at all, and only know its virtues and fragrance by report. The mode of living in China excited an expression of feeling from the auditory, when it was stated that quantity and not quality was the great *desideratum* with a Chinaman, and that flavour and condition had nothing at all to do with the matter. The personal appearance and dress of the natives were described and admirably illustrated by two beautiful full length Chinese figures, executed in Canton, which were kindly lent for the occasion by W. P. Ranney, Esq.—The male figure was said to be an exact likeness of that celebrated man, *Governor Lin*, who has made so much noise of late, and who seems likely to make yet more before the present *fracas* in China is ended. The Governor and his Lady were regularly introduced, and very politely nodded their heads to the audience, whom they no doubt considered as belonging to the "red-bristled barbarians"—the title by which Europeans and Americans are known in China. Several very amusing instances of the total ignorance of the Chinese with respect to the Geography of foreign countries, concluded this highly pleasing and instructive Lecture, and we congratulate Mr. Blatch on the extremely favorable impression he has made in the opening of his course, as it is quite certain that the interest will increase as he proceeds, and give him greater scope for the display of his abilities.

Mr. Blatch, at the close, stated, that the next Lecture, which will take place on Friday evening, would take up the History of China, its ancient names, and particularly the origin of the word "China," with an account of the ancient travellers to that country, and a description of its government, laws, religion and literature,—quite enough we should say, to afford an evening's delightful entertainment.

NEW LECTURES.—We beg to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. R. GRANT, in another column; assuring them, that the Lectures therein advertised will afford those who may attend them, a scientific treat of a very high order, and an exhibition of philosophical experiments rarely to be enjoyed in our community. Mr. Grant is a gentleman of high scientific acquirements; and will, we are assured, afford great gratification to his hearers. We therefore wish him every success, and hope our citizens will numerously avail themselves of this opportunity of acquiring important and interesting information.—The Lectures commence *this evening*, at 7 o'clock.

"THE AMARANTH."—The first number of Mr. Shives's Monthly Magazine, bearing the above title, made its appearance on Saturday last. Its contents are of a very interesting description, and the typography is highly creditable to the publisher.—We learn that the Amaranth has already quite an extensive subscription list, and is daily increasing. the price being only 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum in town.—We wish Mr. Shives much success.

The weather for the last week has been remarkably mild—almost a continual thaw. It rained incessantly on Thursday and Friday, leaving our streets in a very muddy state. There was a slight frost on Saturday night, and last night a small quantity of snow fell.

MURDER.—A shoemaker, named *William Blair*, and a sailor, named *Williams*, (a foreigner,) had been in company drinking together at a tavern kept by a person named Harbinson, in St. James's street, on Friday night; Williams boarded in the house, and Blair occupied the basement of the same building. About one o'clock on Saturday morning, a quarrel took place between the parties on the subject of a small debt said to be due by Williams to Blair, in the course of which the former drew a knife and inflicted a deathly wound in the neck of Blair, completely severing the jugular vein, one of his cheeks being also shockingly cut; the unfortunate man died almost immediately. Williams fled from the scene of the murder, wandering he scarcely knew whither, and was arrested, without resistance, about 5 o'clock the same morning, by officer M'Geachy, at the lower end of Germain street. The prisoner stated that *rum* was the cause of his committing the crime, and that he drew the knife in self-defence, Blair having given the first blow.—A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body on Saturday, when a verdict of "*Wilful Murder*" was returned against Williams.—Blair has left a wife and four children.

Temperance Society.—On Tuesday evening last a Public Meeting of the Provincial Temperance Society was held at the "Hall of the Mechanics' Institute," in this city, the President, Dr. Gray, in the Chair. Several resolutions were moved, and spoken to in a highly animated manner, and evidently to the general satisfaction of an audience of about 500 or 600 persons. At the conclusion, sixteen came forward and signed the pledge,

A meeting of the *Abstinence Society* was held on Wednesday evening, in the Wesleyan Sabbath School Room, at which a large number of persons attended. During the day and evening, 39 names were added to the list of subscribers.

Temperance Society at Bathurst.—A public meeting was held at the Methodist Chapel, Bathurst, (Gloucester County,) on the 22d ult. for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society in that place. A number of gentlemen addressed the Meeting, and at its close 12 persons signed the pledge, "to abstain from distilled spirits, except for medical purposes, and to discourage the practice and cause of intemperance."—The Rev. George M'Donald is President of the Society, and Mr. James Smith, Secretary.

NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—On Sunday last, the Rev. I. W. D. GRAY, Rector of Trinity Church, in an eloquent and impressive discourse, called the attention of his congregations to the necessity that exists for a third Episcopal Church on the Eastern side of the Harbour, and adduced data, which had recently been collected, to show that in the four Wards on the Eastern side of the harbour, there are about thirteen hundred poor people who properly belong to the Established Church, but who, on account of the difficulty in obtaining Pews, are in a great measure prevented from attending Public Worship, unless on Sabbath evenings, when Trinity Church is opened for Divine Service, and admission to the Pews is free to all.—The greatest number of poor people in the several Wards, was found to be in King's and in that district, or in its immediate vicinity, it was proposed to erect the new Church, in which it is intended to have free sittings for at least five hundred persons, with pews for about an equal number, and these, instead of being sold, as is the case in the other Churches, would be let at low rents to persons who, not being in circumstances to purchase at high rates, could nevertheless afford to pay a moderate rent, and which they would gladly do for the privilege of attending the Church of their fathers. We trust our worthy Rector will be induced to commit his able discourse to the press, as we have little doubt the statements contained in it, when generally known, would not fail to place the subject in so striking a light before our citizens as, in a short time, from their known liberality, to realize funds for the immediate commencement and speedy accomplishment of the proposed most desirable undertaking, especially, as from the arrangements already made, no additional charge would accrue to the Parish for the labours of a Missionary.—*Courier.*

The annual examination of the Baptist Sabbath Schools in this city and Portland took place in the Germain-street Baptist chapel on the first day in the new year. His honor the Recorder, the Superintendent, conducted the examination. After prayer questions were proposed to the whole school by the Agent of the New Brunswick Sabbath School Union, the Rev. W. H. Beckwith. The manner in which the questions were asked, and the answers given by the children, excited great interest. The Superintendent examined them on the three first chapters of Genesis; and after he closed his examination, he delivered an eloquent address on the importance of early religious instruction and compared the advantages of the youth of the present age to those of ages past. The Rev. S. Robinson subsequently delivered an address on the necessity of impressing the minds of the young with Gospel truth, and the power of habit in forming Christian character.

In no former year did the Baptist Sabath Schools in the City and Portland appear so prosperous: there are 436 children in attendance at present.—*Ib.*

A NOVELTY!—As a proof of the mildness of the weather of late, we were yesterday presented with a *Violet*, in full bloom, which was pulled from a flower-bed in the open air, in front of the residence of Mr. J. H. Buchanan, in Morris street, and which until recently had been covered with snow.

THE BALL, given by Captain the Hon. John Robertson's Light company, 1st Battalion City Militia, in honour of the Birth of the PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND, took place at the Long room in the Saint John Hotel on Wednesday evening last, and was numerously attended. Dancing, we understand, was kept up with much spirit until a late hour, and the party were highly pleased with the entertainments. The Left Flank has the credit of taking the lead in our city in the display of their feelings on the joyous occasion.—*Ib.*

DARING OUTRAGES. On last Sunday night, about ten o'clock, as a person by the name of McCarron, was leaving his dwelling, (known as Bell's corner at York Point.) and going towards Mr. Gerow's near by, he was attacked by several ruffians, who beat him in the most brutal manner, and left him insensible. His wife, on hearing the attack on her husband, ran to his assistance, when she was knocked down by the villains, and had her arm broken, and her head severely cut in several places. This is certainly bad—but we have the worst part of the story to tell yet: We are credibly informed, that three of the *Watch-men* or rather *Paper men*, witnessed this brutal outrage, and instead of rendering assistance, they turned and fled in another direction! Of what use are such men? What are they paid out of the public purse for doing?

On Monday evening as Mr Francis Ruddock, who lives above the steam mills, was leaving his home, and coming towards Portland, he was likewise attacked by a band of ruffians, knocked down and severely beaten! It appears, by what we can learn, that our city is infested by hordes of these miscreants, who go about the streets at night insulting the inhabitants; they fear no law, because they have none before their eyes, they feel licensed because there is no one to take them up, and to bring them to justice. Such then being the state of affairs, is it not necessary for every one who ventures out after night fall to carry weapons, by way of self-protection? Just as much so as it ever was in the city of New Orleans.—*Morning News.*

Last night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a young man named Whitney, clerk in Messrs. J. Whitney & Co.'s office, was stopped in the Market Square, on his way home, by two labouring men, who commenced an assault upon him, and had given but one or two blows, when the Night Watch came up and secured the offenders.—*Courier.*

AFRICAN SCHOOL.

At the request of Mr. G. B. Watson, we this day attended an examination of the African School in this city, under his charge, and were much gratified with the appearance of the School, and the proficiency of the scholars in Reading and Spelling, and of some in Writing and the elements of English Grammar. The children and adults, stated to vary in age from three to twenty two years and to be about sixty five in number, then present, were all comfortably clad and appeared quick and docile; and their parents, we were told, take much interest in the school. We cannot but think that this establishment is well deserving of public patronage, and reflecting much credit on its originators and conductor.

R. PARKER,
I. WOODWARD, M. P. P.
GEORGE N. SMITH,
J. M'GIVERN, *English Assistant of the Gr