

LA. LET FROM ENGLAND.

From the New Standard, of 31st March.

Bombard dates to Feb. 1st give some interesting Chinese news. Admiral Elliott had resigned, and taken his departure for England. A trace had been obtained at Chusan. The Chinese appear to sustain a state of great watchfulness regarding their English neighbors, looking on them with a very jealous eye, yet fearful of any renewed hostilities. The health of the British troops was improving. Twelve British ships of war, and six steamers, were in Canton River—and 6 ships and one steamer at Chusan.

From Syria it is stated, that the Albanian troops were committing great enormities on the inhabitants of Beyrout. The unfortunate people appear to have gained little by changing their tyrants. The plague was raging in the vicinity. The Turkish question seemed quietly subsiding into contemplated arrangements.

The London Times contained severe strictures on Lord Sydenham's conduct, for incorporating the Ecclesiastics of St. Sulpice, Montreal. The act is described as a violation of the principles of the constitution. The Morning Chronicle, as stoutly, vindicates his leadership, and stigmatises his accusers as factious.

In France, the Chamber of Peers had pronounced judgment against the Editor of the National, from an article severely reflecting on the Chamber; he was sentenced to pay a fine of 10,000 francs, and be imprisoned one month.

A public meeting was held in Liverpool on 28th March to consider of the commercial crisis. The chief topics appear to have been, the Corn Laws, duties of Coffee, sugar and timber. As an instance of the effect of fiscal regulations on some manufactures, it was stated that the making of which cost £25 at Hamburg, came to £93 in England; and that consequently, furniture was supplied from the continent.

We see no parliamentary, or other intelligence, of general political interest.

Nothing further appears respecting the M. Lord affair, except some remark of the Times, on the "Report of the Committee of Foreign Relations." The document is styled "menacing and insulting."

The President Diet opened on the first of March. In the King's speech the following matters were recommended to the consideration of the Diet:

The publication of the debates;—an electoral registration for the States;—Bills relative to the game laws, and relative to rivers and forests;—and certain remission of taxes.

The Egyptians had evacuated Syria. The Liverpool arrived at Alexandria on the 19th, with Sir Colin Campbell on board, who has gone on by the India steamer to assume his functions as Governor of Egypt. He had an interview with the Pacha, and is said to have been the bearer of some friendly communication from Lord Palmerston, which was said to be very gratifying to his Highness. Anwarth from the Porte arrived at Alexandria on the 20th inst., the bearer of firmness for the Pacha, proposing conditions for his government, which it is not supposed he will accede to.

Sir S. F. Whittingham, the Commander in Chief of the Madras Army, had died of dyspepsia.

A notice was issued yesterday from the Chamberlain's office, of the Court's going into mourning for her late Royal Highness the Electress of Hesse.

A Deputation of the North American Colonial Company had an interview with Lord J. Russell yesterday, on the subject of emigration to the British North American Provinces.

The Earl of Mounchelsea on Monday addressed the House of Commons on the Report of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the Congress of the U. S. of the 13th Feb. last, (which had reference to the Affair of McLeod,) was genuine—as he was inclined to think otherwise, from the high opinion which he entertained of the practical good sense of the people of the United States. Lord Melbourne replied, that he had no doubt of its authenticity.

St. Petersburg, March 8.—The Monarch and Viceroy have been ordered to expedite their journeys. America, it is said, is to be their nation.

Pertmouth, March 6.—The Indus and Tweed have gone to Spithead to await orders. It is supposed, for America.

The sympathies and hopes of the loyal British nation are again aroused by authentic and semi-official notifications respecting Her Majesty. It is established, according to the Globe and Observer, that before the Princess Royal is dethroned she will have a playmate.

The Liverpool Albion of the 1st ult. says "Mr. Besant has offered to ship all the paupers in the Cork workhouse to America at £5 10."

FATHER MATTHEW, the "Apostle of Temperance," has, it is said, invitations from the King of the French, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Protestant Bishop of Norwich, to visit their respective dioceses.

From Vera Cruz.—The firing heard by the Texas schooner San Bernard, proves now to have been the firing of salutes between a British ship and the authorities of Vera Cruz. Business was very dull on the 15th inst.

Singular Case.—Dr. Anderson, the celebrated physician of Gie-pock, was walking on the pier there, when by the violence of the wind he was carried away from the friends with whom he was conversing, and blown into the water, where, his cloak flapping around him, he could make no exertions, & was drowned. He was eighty-nine years of age.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.—Arrive, the Helen, Mr. from Savannah, on 17th ult. 1st. 330, lost, fell in with the La Bonne Mere, from St. John's N.B., for Cork, waterlogged, took off

the crew and passengers. Police. The Andreas, N.B. Steamer, came down, N. B.

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UNITED STATES.

Fire at Augusta.—One of the most destructive fires that has happened in a town for a number of years, occurred there last evening. It broke out at half past 7 o'clock in a store-house filled with hay, on Water-st., and extended with great rapidity down the street on each side, until it reached the brick house of Messrs Wheeler & Turner, on the west corner of Court street. Eight buildings were burnt, including Judkin's boarding house, a 2 story house occupied by Mr. Black, the building occupied by Messrs Morse & Jayne as a paint shop, and by Augustus Brick, saddle and harness maker.

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Cap. Lemist, of ship Carolina, at this port from Calcutta, touched at St. Helena 11th ult. He left there three slaves captured by British cruisers. From one 300 slaves had been landed; about half of those taken in the other two had died of small-pox since their arrival at St. Helena; the rest remained on board the vessel. The disease was still raging amongst them.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

The New-Orleans Bee of the 16th ult. says: "Every tree is clad in green; every bush is already putting forth its blossom; the air is redolent of sweetness, and the sky is rich in the hues of a serene and glorious spring. The weather is indeed most lovely."

The St. Augustine News gives the following account of a capture by Col. Harney:

In exploring the Everglades, Col. Harney, made some geographical discoveries, and finally he has added something to our stock of knowledge in Natural History, by killing behind Key West two of the animals heretofore considered fabulous among us, called "Manatees." From what I can learn it is a sort of a Sea Cow, or something between a Porpoise and a Seal, about 15 feet long, with a head like a Cow and two small flippers—net weight about 3500 pounds—cannot leave the water—feeds on the grass of the margin, and propels itself forward by a broad tail.

The Bible Society of England.—The following pleasing account of a meeting of the Bible Society at Exeter Hall, is from the pen of a young American in England, and published in the Boston Transcript.

There is the Bible Society. A noble Lord is in the great semicircular chair, and the platform is crowded with persons of distinction from every quarter of England, and almost all regions of the world. The clergy are here in great numbers, of course. I see, too, (which is the true beauty of the thing) that there seems no respect of sects among them. There are plenty of church people there. Reverend Lord Bishops are amongst them, and I am glad to see the greater prominence they give to the system by the more prominent civil as well as personal positions they fill. They do not trench, however, upon other sects. I see all sorts of Dissenters, and many from distant lands. Some are of a darker complexion than the rest. Here is a face sunburnt from the South Seas. And here is another from the Cape of Good Hope. Several are from India. And here is a native Wesleyan colored missionary, from Antigua, who has made, by the way, the best speech of the meeting. Side by side he sits with Bishops, Chancellors, Earls, Lords, and Marquises, and many humbler characters than these, who also have addressed the audience—some of them uninvited, and all without respect to party, and with warm cheers. And what an assemblage is this before me! It is Exeter Hall filled to overflowing; a sea of faces. I watch the expression go and come upon them, as one may watch the ripple of a breeze upon the deep. I see all sects, sections, ages, and conditions, among them; all animated with one spirit. I hear the bursts of sympathy provoked by now and then a noble sentiment, inspired, perhaps, by the sight of themselves, I see the glow of generous joy at every cheer, as the story of some long disputed success is told by some poor, feeble, worn-out pilgrim, who came from lands beyond the line, to render up his stewardship, and to be welcomed to the soil in which his bones must lie so soon. They do not ask him for his sect, or for his rank. They see only his white hairs and feeble frame; ten thousand hands are raised to greet him as he speaks; and beauty, rank, and learning—all that is good and great in England—join in the homage which the pilgrim of his country itself challenges through him. Now this is a magnificent spectacle.—It does me good; it does all good who can believe. It strengthens our respect for humanity, and for ourselves. It promotes charity and harmony amongst sects of Christians and ranks of men. "Never," said a gentleman who sent in £100 on this occasion; "never did I more strongly feel the importance of this public institution, and I am most earnestly desirous that in these days of dissension, controversy, and party spirit, we may all continue to rally round the standard of truth, and peace and love, with unabated zeal and fidelity."

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son, in hopes he would get more quiet. By some oversight he was put into the room with a man confined for some criminal act. Some difficulty took place between them, when the poor old man met with an untimely end. The rash author of this melancholy affair is said to have alleged upon investigation, that the deceased had attempted his life, and that he merely stood in his own defence. We give the particulars on dit. An inquest was held, we have not heard the verdict.—Woodstock Telegraph.

CANADA.

We have just been informed that his Excellency Sir George Arthur will leave Toronto on Thursday next the 18th inst. on his return to England proceeding by way of Quebec and the military road to Fredericton, and thence to Halifax; should the frost continue, the recent fall of snow will enable His Excellency to make this journey with considerable facility.—The good wishes of every honest heart in the country will attend His Excellency.—Toronto Patriot, 16th ult.

The intended residence of Lord Sydenham at Kingston, was nearly destroyed by fire on the 15th ult. It will cost about £300 to repair the damage.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The influx of strangers is so great into Kingston, the new capital of Canada, that a request was about to be made to the owner of the steamboat Great Britain, to allow the appropriation of that vessel as a "floating hotel."

The Season is coming in rapidly. There was a heavy rain yesterday afternoon and in the evening, and to-day the wind is westerly and thermometer at 25° in the shade, the snow melting fast and some patches of ground appearing. We believe the river has been open to Three Rivers all winter.—Quebec Gazette.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The British Queen, Steamer, from Southampton, bound to New York, put into this port yesterday afternoon for a supply of coal and to repair damages sustained on the voyage—having experienced very boisterous weather. She brought London Papers to the 10th inst., with which we have been obligingly favoured, but with the exception of news from China, a short outline of which we give below they contain nothing of much moment.

The British Queen will start this evening, she has 64 Passengers.—Halifax Royal Gazette.

The British Queen encountered a severe gale of wind which continued for ten days—during which she lost every float from her larboard paddle, and many from her starboard one—every sail was split or torn out of the bolt-ropes as soon as set.—Capt. Franklin, consequently, had no alternative left to him but to make the nearest Port. During a lull of six hours, a few floats were replaced, but the number was not sufficient to justify an attempt to continue the voyage to New York without previously putting into this Port.—Ibid.

LETTER TO CAPT. FRANKLIN.

STEAM SHIP BRITISH QUEEN, Halifax, 31st March, 1841, J.

Dear Sir—

In addressing you on the subject of our late passage towards New York, we feel we have a difficult, though at the same time a pleasing duty to perform—difficult from the circumstance of our being unable to congratulate you on the shortness of our passage which, from its prosperous commencement, appeared so promising and pleasing, from our being able to express to you our entire confidence in your skill, and in that of your Officers and Engineers—as also our sincere acknowledgements of your unremitting attention to our safety and comfort. It was at one time deemed by many of us desirable to run for Fayal, in consequence of the loss of every float from our larboard or lee paddle wheel, as well as sails, during the violent storm which lasted for ten successive days—not that we were entertained, for a moment, the idea of placing our judgment in opposition to yours—and we therefore felt perfectly satisfied when you announced your intention of steering for Halifax; our unanimous opinions of the soundness of which decision we hereby beg to record. And now, dear sir, that we have, under the protection of Divine Providence, got safely into Harbour, we cannot separate without expressing from our hearts, the sincere wish that you may never again be so severely tried, but that your future voyages across the Atlantic, as well as the remainder of your journey through life, may be marked by sunshine and prosperity.

[Signed by the Passengers.]

NEW-BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.

The Assembly closed their useless labours, of a useless, lengthy and extravagant Session, on Friday last, and the great and learned representatives have returned to their homes, where, it is to be hoped, that many of the worthies will be forced to remain, instead of being allowed to disgrace the walls of a Parliamentary edifice by their acts of presumption and folly.

We find that our Legislative Body with their collective wisdom, have again made a mistake in their Revenue Bill: by the reading of the Act, the Ten per cent cannot be demanded on Teas imported from England; this fortuitous omission will be improved upon by our Merchants importing direct from England, instead of receiving it from Nova Scotia. Whether our representatives committed this error intentionally with the hope of getting a shorter session on full pay, or whether it arose from carelessness we

know not, but we feel assured that they will find tough work to get full pay for an extra session, out of an empty Revenue Chest? The Representatives can make no shadow of excuse, either for want of time, or pressure of business; for in the late session they had no important business to perform; the Revenue Bill was the only item of importance they had to manage during the whole session, and in this, they have completely failed accomplishing their ill meant intentions.

Respecting the extravagant grant of "Fifteen hundred pounds sterling" made to the Lieut. Governor; it now comes out by way of excuse from some of the Representatives, who actually voted in favour of it, "that they disapproved of the Grant altogether, but as some of the majority had proposed a much larger sum to be given, they gave reluctantly their vote for the lesser sum of £1,500, to prevent the majority carrying their proposed sum of £2,500!" The public, however, will bear in mind, that there were only Twenty nine members present at the voting, and that nine out of that number forming more than one third, did consistently and energetically contend against any sum of money being taken from the Revenue of the Province for any such purpose; the nine staunch Representatives who were for guarding the public funds from being squandered so uselessly, are Messrs. Fisher, Hill, Boyd, Owen, Gilbert, Freeze, Beardsley, Palmer, and McAlmon; those Members are entitled justly to the thanks, not only of their own immediate Constituents, but of the whole Province. If we sit down to the actual number who did heartily vote for the said sum to be given for a "Service of Plaid," they must form but a moiety of the House of Representatives, because those members who state that they "voted reluctantly," deducted from the number Twenty, will leave but a small number indeed, to presume to say, that