

scure end of the cave; but numbers animate one another to anything. We clambered along this causeway or corridor, now ascending and now descending, as the broken columns required, and soon stood—upwards of seventy of us—ranged along its side, from one end to another. Let it be remembered that this splendid sea-cave is 42 feet wide at the entrance; 66 feet high from the water; and runs into the rock 227 feet. Let it be imagined, that at eight or ten feet below us it was paved with the sea, which came rushing and foaming along it, and dashing up against the solid rock at its termination; while the light thrown down from the flickering billows quivered in the arched roof above us, and the whole place was filled with the solemn sound of the ocean; and, if any one can imagine to himself any situation more sublime, I should like to know what that is. The roof is composed of the lower ends of basaltic columns, which have yet been so cut away by nature as to give it the aspect of the roof of some gigantic cathedral aisle; and lishens of gold and crimson have gilded and coloured it in the richest manner. It was difficult to forget, as we stood there, that if any one slipped he would disappear for ever; for the billows in their ebb would sweep him out to the open sea, as it were, in a moment. Yet the excitement of the whole group was too evident to rest any seriousness on such a thought. Some one suddenly fired a gun in the place, and the concussion and reverberated thunders were astounding. When the first effect was gone off, a general peal of laughter rung through the cave, and then nearly the whole company began to sing 'The Sea! the Sea!' The captain found it a difficult matter to get his company out of this strange chantry—where they and the wind and waves seemed all going mad together—embark them again for Iona. Venerable Iona—how different! and with what different feelings approached? As we drew near, we saw a low black shore, backed by naked hills, and at their feet a row of miserable Highland huts; and, at separate intervals, the ruins of the monastery and church of Ronald, the church of St. Oran and its burying ground, and lastly its cathedral.

From Chivalry and Charity.

The following sketch is from the Life of Du Guesclin: it is where the town of Rennes is besieged by the English, amongst whom is John of Gaunt, who, hearing so much of Bertrand, the great fighting man of his day, is anxious to make his acquaintance.

Lord Pembroke, who was standing by and knew Bertrand, said, 'He was very sure that Bertrand would gladly visit the duke, provided only a safe conduct were sent by him signed by John's own hand.' The duke immediately gave instructions to a herald,—one of those messengers between enemies who are allowed to go safe,—and the man rode off to the gates of Rennes, dressed in his surcoat,—which, by showing his profession, insured his safety,—and he made signs from a distance.

The governor came to the battlements, the herald held up his dispatches, and was suffered to enter the town.

The officers all crowding about him to know his business, he said it was with Bertrand du Guesclin, who was pointed out to him, walking in the square. The herald gazed for a time at his strange face and figure, and then said aloud, 'That man has more the air of a robber than of a knight.' The officers told him to beware of uttering such rude words there; and the herald, recovering from his surprise, approached Bertrand with all the usual marks of respect. Bertrand frowning as was his wont, told him to say 'on.' Then the herald repeated John of Gaunt's wish to make acquaintance with him, and presented the safe conduct. Bertrand could not read it, for you may remember that he had always been too idle to learn when he was a child. He could only put the paper into the hand of a friend to be read to him; but when he heard the duke's cordial words, he told the herald he would be ready to go with him directly, requesting him in the meanwhile to take some refreshment at his rooms, and to accept a handsome robe and a purse of one hundred florins.

They were soon on their road, Bertrand handsomely dressed, and mounted on a fine horse. When he entered the English quarters, the soldiery flocked around him, wondering to see him so big and black, and with such monstrous fists. Bertrand passed on sedately to the Prince's tent, dismounted and bent one knee before him. John of Gaunt took his hand and raised him, with many thanks for the visit. Bertrand replied, 'Sir, I am happy to show my respect for you; but do not take it ill if I enter into no peace or truce until you have made terms with my lord, the duke.' John asked, who is your duke? Bertrand said, 'Charles de Blois, the husband of our duchess.' John answered, 'There are still at least a hundred thousand men in arms, who will die before they allow that.'

After this conversation they went into the tent, where a banquet was prepared in honor

of Bertrand. There everybody was friendly towards him, except one man. This was William Bamborough, brother of Robert, the owner of Fongeray Castle, which Bertrand had taken, as perhaps you remember. He was determined to fight Bertrand, for he was very angry; and he challenged him with many provoking words, even taunting him with want of bravery. The Duke of Lancaster thought such language very silly and unfeeling towards a man of the most undoubted courage, and who had trusted himself to their courtesy. Bertrand, however, thought proper to accept the challenge, and at his request the duke named the next day for their duel. He next ordered the finest horse in his stable to be brought out as a present to his guest, when he rose to take leave. Touched by so much kindness, Bertrand said, in his Breton dialect, 'Sir, may it please God to keep you from cumber (trouble): I never yet met with count or prince who gave me anything the worth of a farthing. To-morrow I will appear on this good horse to redeem my pledge.' He then rode home.

His friends at Rennes were very uneasy when they heard of the intended duel. They said, it was not safe for him to trust himself again alone in the camp of enemies. Some misfortune would happen to him. He would be put in prison or murdered. Such outrages were often committed in these lawless times. Bertrand could only reply that he trusted to John of Gaunt, who was religious, and would not break the oath he had taken to keep him from all harm.

On the morning Du Guesclin armed himself gallantly with helmet, shield, and lance, but would not put on a cuirass, in order to have his arms more at liberty. He then went to church to hear mass, and to pray, pouring forth his soul in secret, beseeching God to bless his honest intentions, and to preserve his life. Then he went back to breakfast, and ate a soup made with wine, in order to keep up the strength of which he should have so much need that day. He was just mounting his horse, when his aunt came and held him back by the arm, begging him with many cries and tears not to go among his treacherous foes, or at least to take off his helmet and let her kiss him for the last time; but Bertrand, disliking this disturbance, only said, 'Aunt do not interfere where my honour is at stake. Your terrors are childish. Go home and order dinner, and expect me back before it is ready.' His gravity and resolution filled all hearts with respect. The burghers ran to the top of the walls to watch him as he rode away over the wide flat plain.

As soon as Bertrand arrived at the English camp, the Duke of Lancaster, in order to protect him from any danger of unfair play, ordered the heralds to go round forbidding any one, under pain of death, to go within twenty paces of either combatant under any pretence whatever, even to help them to rise if thrown from their horses during the duel. The battle then began. Bertrand charged with a powerful blow of the lance. Bamborough returned a cut upon his helmet. They fought for a long time with very equal success. At last Bertrand, gathering up all his strength, dealt a thrust which pierced his adversary's side, and drove him to the ground. According to the rules of single combat, Bertrand might have killed this vanquished foe; but he was not so cruel and revengeful; he contented himself with leading away his horse, bidding the English take notice that he had arrived with one, but should go off with two; and even this horse he gave directly afterwards to the herald who came from the Duke of Lancaster to wish him joy, and to say that he might ride home in perfect security, for that none of his people should attack him. So he went back quite safe to his friends at Rennes, and we may imagine how glad they were to see him.

CHINA.

On the feasibility and expediency of establishing British settlements on some of the Islands of China, for the purpose of securing a commercial depot, the Canton Press of April 25th, makes the following remarks:—

'As great attention has lately been attracted towards the Islands with which the Yellow Sea and other parts are sprinkled, and as it has moreover been stated that we know next to nothing of the same, we wish to say a few words upon the subject. The whole mass may be divided into the following groups; 1. The Canton; 2. The Formosan; 3. The Hætan; 4. The Chusan; 5. The Korean; 6. The Japanese.

'1. The largest of the Canton group are Hænan and Name, the former at the South-western, the latter at the Eastern extremity of this province, whilst the Canton archipelago is thickest studded with them. The coasts of the first island are well known, and have partly been surveyed by Ross; the interior is a terra incognita. The numerous islands in our neighbourhood have been again and again visited by our mariners: and both the harbours between them, as well as the passages are well described in the Directory. No anchorage, however, is so convenient, and for all

purposes of trade so well situated as Hong-kong. Name has been traversed in every direction, and the places of shelter about that island have carefully been noted down.

'2. The Formosan group has been less visited. The great Island itself has, since its re-possession by the Chinese, scarcely ever fixed the attention of the mercantile adventurer. Of its riches we have frequently heard: its importance to the opposite continent is very great, but there is only one harbour on the West coast, viz. that of Tan-swny, and another on the northernmost point, Bay of Kelong. The Eastern coast is an unknown territory, and we are less acquainted with it than with Spitzbergen. Had some of the ardour which prompted our most hardy seamen to visit the Polar regions been directed to these quarters, the result would have been more satisfactory: and if we had had information about the said island, we do not doubt but that a flourishing trade might have been carried on by the time. To the East is the Hat-chikomatchi group (eight islets,) inhabited by as gentle and civilized a race as the Loochoo islands: but we are not able to tell whether there are any harbours amongst them. The Pang-keo (Pascadores,) between China and Formosa, are remarkable for their sterility and good harbours: and their possession is indispensably necessary to the land of Formosa.

'3. The Hætan group is less numerous and important than the preceding. The principal island known under that name is well inhabited; those that are situated at a considerable distance out to sea, like Oksun-an-yib (Lam-jit), are exceedingly sterile, nevertheless inhabited by industrious farmers and fishermen. Me-shoo is a very delightful spot. These, as well as the Islands around the entrance of Min river, are well known. Some good anchorages have been found by occasional visitors, and the natives bear a high character for orderly behaviour.

'4. The Chusan group is small, but their situation in a commercial point of view is the most advantageous that possibly can be found anywhere. Close to Central China, in the neighbourhood of the most flourishing cities of the empire, are Ning-po, Hang-chow, So-chow and many more, and being the thoroughfare between the Northern and Southern Trade of China, they are the most important of the whole.

'5. The Korean group is countless in numbers, little known, however, and only the outer ones have been twice visited. Some of this chain stretch out to the Gulf of Chihle, and near the coast of Shantung. The largest is situated to the South, called Quelport, which was made known to us by some shipwrecked Dutch sailors, who lived there at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

'The Japanese islands are the most considerable; the principal of the Loochoo group has often come under the observation of our navigators; the chain that runs in a northerly direction to Japan is well laid down on the charts. Both this and another stretching down from the bay of Juddo to the Bonin Islands are of volcanic construction, and several have craters. The whole is an archipelago in itself, inhabited by semi-civilized races, with strong prejudices against foreign intercourse.

'Of all the propositions made for the establishment of an European settlement none is less feasible than at the Bonin Islands. No Chinese junk would ever venture so far in a boisterous sea; and if one in a hundred reached them, it would be mere luck. The policy itself of having an insular establishment beyond the control of the adjacent despotic governments is a very sound one. We want another Singapore, which will not attract neighbouring nations to its market, with a good harbour, and sufficient arable soil to feed its own inhabitants. These are two indispensable things; the island, moreover, must be situated on the high road of the trading craft. Under such circumstances, we may promise ourselves great results from such a colony, and though this measure does not contain a panacea for healing all wounds, yet a great many evils will be counteracted, and almost insurmountable difficulties obviated. Time will show how far this important object can be realised, and also prove whether our anticipations have been fallacious or true.'

NEWS FROM CHINA.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 30.

LATER FROM CHINA.

The Globe, Indiana, Capt. Christopher, arrived yesterday from Canton, bringing Macao papers to the 4th of July.

Admiral Elliott, commander in chief of the Chinese expedition, arrived on the 23th June. The force in the Chinese seas, on the 4th of July, consisted of the following ships:—The Wellesley 74, Melville 74, Druid 44, Blonde 42, Volage, Alligator, and Convoy, 28 each, Larne 20, Hyacinth, Algerine and Pyllades, 18 each, Cruiser 16, schr. Rattlesnake, the war steamships Atalanta, Enterprize, Queen and Madagascar, and 25 transports. All had proceeded to the northward except the Druid, Volage, Hyacinth, Larne, Pyllades and Madagascar, which remained to enforce the blockade of Canton.

This blockade, although notified to commence on the 23th of June, did not commence until the 3rd of July, on which day the Volage, Hyacinth, and Madag-

ascar moved up to the Bocca Tigris, and began operations by seizing a junk laden with salt. It was considered doubtful whether the blockade could be rendered effective, there being so many passages by which access can be had to Canton.

Nothing further was known as to the ultimate intentions of the Admiral.

Two American ships entered after the 28th of June, and it was believed that American vessels in the river would be allowed to take in cargo and depart.

Captain Elliott, (the superintendent) had issued the subjoined proclamation in the Chinese language:—

MACAO, 25th June, 1840.
To the Inhabitants of the coasts of the Province of Canton.

The High Officers Lin and Tang having visited the English superintendent and people of Canton with perfidious confidence, in contemptuous disregard of the Imperial command that they should be treated with justice and moderation, and having shamefully deceived the Emperor or with false reports, it has been determined by the Gracious Sovereign of England to send Royally appointed Officers to the Coast of China, to the end that the truth may be made manifest to his Imperial Majesty, and lasting peace and honorable Trade firmly established.

This Notice is to declare that the Queen of England, veneration the Emperor, and tenderly cherishing the peaceful inhabitants of the land, strictly commanded that their person and property should be rigidly respected, whilst they are opposing no resistance to Her Majesty's Arms.

Let them therefore bring their supplies to the several stations of the British forces without fear, in the certainty that they will receive kind protection, and just payment.

The High Officers Lin and Tang having by false representations drawn from the Emperor orders for the discontinuance of Honorable British Trade (to the deep injury of tens of thousands of men, native as well as Foreign,) the Commander in Chief of the English force has now to declare, by the command of the Queen of England, that a native vessel will be allowed to pass in and out of the said Port, and others hereafter to be named, till the British Trade should proceed without obstructions at points indicated by the Commander in Chief, and until further notice under his seal of office.

But fishing craft will be allowed to pass in and out of the Port of Canton without obstruction in the hours of daylight, and the native trading vessels of the side Cities and Villages are permitted to pass to and fro, and to resort for purposes of mutual exchange to the station of British shipping.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

True copy. EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PROCLAMATION.

Rates of Rewards for destroying the English.

An offer of rewards, which will be fully awarded to any who shall destroy the English.

1st. Whether civil or military officers, soldiers or people, whoever shall be taken to take an English man of war carrying eighty great guns, delivering the same to the Mandarin, shall receive a reward of \$20,000. For a smaller vessel, carrying fewer guns, less will be given. For every great gun, the reward will be diminished \$100. Whatever the great vessel contains besides the great guns, weapons of war, and opium, which must be given up to the mandarins excepted; such as cloths, watches, cloths or money—all these in addition shall be awarded to the taker of the vessel! Again to any who shall destroy a great man of war of said foreign powers, not leaving even a single plank—substantial evidence being produced of the same,—shall be given a reward of \$10,000. For a smaller one less in proportion.

2d. Whoever takes an English merchant vessel, shall have as a reward whatever the vessel contains—excepting the great guns, implements of war, and opium, which must be given up to the Mandarin, such as goods and money. In addition to which for a large vessel with three masts, the takers shall receive a reward of \$10,000; two and a half masts \$5,000; two masts \$3,000. For taking an English large (sampler) or passenger boat \$300; a small one \$100.

Whether large or small, for the destroying or sinking of each English vessel—substantial evidence being produced for the same—the proportion of one third of the foregoing rewards shall be awarded.

3d. For taking alive a foreign Mandarin or officer, on inquiry should it be ascertained that he is the said man of war

chief officer five thousand more or less office,—t degree lo ished \$500 4th. F officers—duced of portional shall be 5th. F Parsees for each \$100: f produ the black whether the rew 6th. F —who su opium, th ed, deap for each these, for ward wi J. R. June 2

Mr I THROUGH al of your been call Ward, in 21st ult. term 'the this Prov berland,' is not un the Fact cludes by them, the of the tr Sir, as an takes no s and also in monies gr vince are to enquire tor of the enquires fore now, come out (I say if h situations temptible been mis is whose with. I a last obser public jou be better a function, if seeing th more than The pu what Mr great dea press, and best know to comm ded to by holds tha case of a self, such continue k ask if such indepen how such patriotic p ton. It a public ab and disp consonnan journalist, and patrio artful man by way of vate ends. all times Sir, I hate sycophanti would pra sake of gu for the san ing person merely obs wear it.

A Tabisint

SC

M

TUESDAY

AT

The Co arrived he o'clock.

We hav