

avoided their effects; and being effectually supported by the guns of the Pluto, the gallant Colonel took possession of those forts, spiked the guns, amounting to 200 more, and destroyed all the ammunition and magazines. The river being now cleared of impediments, the expedition advanced up to Canton, and here the strong fort called French Folly was eventually demolished like those lower down the river, and the guns spiked—making a total of 870 guns disabled since the preceding morning. These vigorous proceedings reduced Keying to reason. After some further Chinese procrastination Keying was compelled to wait humbly upon the Governor, who received him at the British Consulate. After a long conference, Keying solicited time for consideration before he acceded to the terms dictated at the point of the bayonet by Sir John Davis. On the 6th, general orders were issued to commence the attack on the city of Canton, but between eight and nine o'clock, it was notified that Keying had yielded to the terms of Sir John Davis, just in time to save the city, and the assault was countermanded. A government notification was immediately issued, of which the following are briefly the heads:—

1. At the fixed period of two years from this day, the 6th of April, the city of Canton shall be opened to British subjects.

2. Her Majesty's subjects shall be at liberty to roam for exercise or amusement in the neighbouring country without molestation, returning the same day, as at Shanghai, and any persons molesting them shall be severely punished.

3. The aggressors on the two seamen in October last, and on Colonel Chesney and others at Fushan on the 12th of March, shall be made examples of.

A space on the Honan side of the river for the erection of warehouses, &c.; a site for a new church; and other minor arrangements, including the keeping the river front before the factories clear of boats, were provided for.

After agreeing to these terms, Keying still evaded their fulfilment, and it was only after further demonstrations of strength and resolution on the part of Sir John Davis, by threatening the city, and by actually razing a house to the ground, whence a stone had been hurled against an English officer, that Keying reluctantly consented at last to punish the Fuhsean rioters within the factories. The populace at Canton appeared still highly exasperated against the English, and no workmen could be found to erect the walls and buildings agreed upon. The main body of the troops were removed down the river on the 8th, a company of the 18th and a few Sappers being left at Canton until the improvements are carried out, and to keep the populace in check. The opinion generally prevails that the terms of the new agreement are not of such paramount importance as to justify the serious steps taken by Sir John Davis. The delay of two years before the city of Canton shall be opened to British subjects is generally complained of, as an evasion and violation of the treaty of Nankin. Great alarm prevailed at Canton by the last accounts, and the merchants were removing their property under the apprehension of violence from the Chinese. In India, the distressing state of the dominions of the Nizam rendered it probable that the Indian government would interfere for the purpose of restoring order.

The French missionaries in Cochin China having for many years past excited perpetually recurring disputes with the nation, the government at length interfered, threw the missionaries into prison, and upon releasing them sent them to Singapore. The French ships of war La Glorie and La Victreüse sailed into the bay of Touran to obtain redress, and laid an embargo on five corvettes. The French allege that a conspiracy was formed on shore to assassinate the French at a conference which was sought to be arranged between the parties. An explanation was demanded by the French, when the following day war junks were seen working into the bay; and the result was, the French ships opened their fire, which was returned by the forts, the five corvettes, and the war junks. The artillery of the natives little damage, but in seventy minutes one of the corvettes was burned, another blown up, and a third sunk. The remaining two were afterwards captured and set on fire. The natives, perceiving the destruction of the corvettes, desisted from firing from the forts and junks, and the French withdrew from the bay. It is stated that the Cochin Chinese have lost upwards of 1000 men, while the French had only one killed and another wounded. The actual origin of the dispute appears involved in some obscurity.

The opinion is daily gaining strength that M. Guizot and his colleagues will not be able to stem the tide of popular opinion now set in so strongly against his administration. The impeachment of the honour of one of his colleagues, M. Duchatel, and of the integrity of M. Teste, formerly Minister of Public Works, let the issue be what it may, must be so damaging to the Ministry, that we cannot conceive that M. Guizot will be able to maintain his ground. Indeed, it was currently reported that he had resigned, but the rumour was premature. All the accounts from France concur in representing the prospects of the harvest as highly promising. In Marseilles the enormous arrivals of corn, coupled with the general anticipation of an abundant harvest, had produced a great decline in the prices of grain.

Since the departure of the Caledonia of the 19th ult., trade in general has assumed a more healthy appearance. Greater confidence exists in commercial circles—food is cheaper—money can be produced with greater facility, and hopes are entertained that with the continuance of fine weather, and a renewed activity in the manufacturing districts, we shall again experience prosperity, and once more have plenty of food at cheap prices.

There has been more animation in the Cotton market during the past fortnight than we have had occasion to record for some weeks back. This is no doubt caused in a great degree by the improvement observable in the state of trade in the manufacturing districts, the declining of the grain markets, and the splendid weather, which is forcing forward the crops toward maturity.

The Timber trade is in a healthy but quiet position. Our monthly report, copied from the circular of Messrs. Chaloner and Fleming, gives full details of the market. Little is, therefore, left for us to add. We may here remark that Quebec Deals are wanted; the early arrivals of which will meet a good market. St. John's spruce Planks have realised £10 10s per standard on the quay, and P. E. Island 24 per foot of two inches.

The Money Market has improved gradually since our last. Discounts are now freely obtained even out of the Bank at 5 per cent., and although a rumour gained ground during last week that the Bank intended to reduce the rate to 4½ per cent., no credit was given to it in well informed quarters, especially in the teeth of the lower quotations of the Exchange from the United States.

The Steamship Great Britain.—Great hopes are entertained that this mighty vessel will be released from her present position in the Bay of Dundrum. It is already well known that Mr. Brunel, the eminent engineer, first attempted to get her afloat by means of a breakwater of faggots; but this not proving sufficient, Capt. Claxton, the eminent naval officer, directed another breakwater of green timber to be placed before the breakwater of faggots, and, through their combined exertions and ingenuity, there is reason to believe that this splendid vessel will be got off during one of the early tides of July. About twenty huge boxes are being framed and placed on the sides of the vessel, in order to aid in getting her off, and the most sanguine expectations of success are entertained of the result. The barrier of green timber has been spoken of very approvingly, even in the House of Lords, where the attention of the Admiralty was directed to the subject.

Death of Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, G. C. B.—This officer has just died, at Richmond, at the advanced age of 80 years, after a service in the Royal Navy of a period close upon seventy years. Latterly the gallant officer has been best known as Governor of Greenwich Hospital. Sir R. Stopford was a member of the noble house of Courtown, and was born in 1768. He was a midshipman in Rodney's action 12th April 1782, and commanded in 1839-40 the Mediterranean fleet in the memorable bombardment of St. Jean d'Acres.

Export of Potatoes.—It is a curious circumstance that a large part of the new potatoes brought to Liverpool market, during the last ten days, have been brought up for Irish consumption, and dispatched to Dublin, the Irish with their delightfully mild climate, ought to be able to beat us in the growing of early potatoes.

Captain Mathews, so long and honorably known as the commander of the steam ship Great Western, assumes the command of the ship Catharine, which is about to sail from London for Aden and Bombay.

The Sarah Sand.—This steamer, which left Liverpool on the 15th ult. for New York, has put into Cove with machinery damaged, after running about 500 miles on her course. The captain confidently expects to sail again in a few days.

Fever amongst the Clergy of Ireland.—We feel bound to say that neither the sacrifices nor the services of the Presbyterian clergy in the cause of humanity have been excelled by those of any other clerical order in the empire. Within the last few days five of their number have fallen victims to their own zeal for the temporal as well as for the spiritual relief of the poor, and how many more are, from similar causes, laid upon beds of sickness, perhaps of death, we have no means of correctly estimating.—*Londonderry Standard.*

New Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork.—With reference to our previous statement respecting this bishopric, it is now reported that Father Mathew, who was first on the list forwarded to the Pope by the Cork Clergy, has been passed over, and the Rev. W. Delany, P. P. of Bandon, has been appointed Bishop by the Court of Rome.

Navigation of the St. Lawrence.—It is stated by authority in the House of Commons, that the privilege lately conceded by the proclamation of the Governor-General of Canada, relaxing the laws affecting the navigation of the St. Lawrence, by which American vessels, small river craft, are permitted to bring their flour and corn into this country, is but temporary, and would cease, as a matter of course, when the navigation laws ceased to be suspended.

In the late debate on the Irish railway, Mr. Shiel took the earliest opportunity of pronouncing an eloquent and pathetic eulogy on the late Mr. O'Connell. Mr. Shiel closed his address amidst the general applause of the House.

We regret to observe that that inexhaustible source of wealth, the Deep Sea Fisheries of Ireland, is neglected by capitalists. A Joint Stock Company has been suggested, the subscriptions of which would be limited to £120,000 for the operations of the first half year. If confidence could be created in Ireland, instead of £120 half a million of money might be beneficially employed in this national undertaking with a certainty of a brilliant result.

We are happy to say that the court of Directors of the East India Company have granted a pension of £1000 per annum to Major General Sir George Pollock, G. C. B., in consideration of his eminent services in India, especially, while commanding the forces during the second invasion of Afghanistan.

The Belgian Association for Promoting Free Trade have invited the statistical and economical enquirers of Europe to assemble in congress, at Brussels, on the 16th of September next.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PORTUGAL.—Intelligence has been received from Lisbon and Oporto since our last, confirming the fact of the quelling of the insurrection in the south. A letter dated Lisbon, June 15, states that the close of the civil war has been happily effected with regard to one-half of the kingdom. Santa Pandoira and the insurgents of Setubal have submitted and acknowledged the Queen's authority. A telegraphic despatch, received last night, announced that they were surrendering their arms to Vinhaes and the allies conjointly.

The insurgent forces at St. Ubes are completely broken up and dispersed. 142 chiefs, and officers, and more than 400 soldiers, are in custody at Lisbon; the rest having fled to the interior, were overtaken by Vinhaes at Alcaur do Sal, where he captured 300 prisoners. The leaders were on board the English squadron in the Tagus, where they would remain at our charge until the Junta surrendered and brought the amnesty into operation. The insurrection was quelled, and the progress of pacification would be rapid, though Evora might when reinforced by some of the fugitives, hold out some time.

ITALY.—Pope Pius IX. on the 15th ult., gave audience to the son of the Liberator of Ireland, and made a eulogy of Daniel O'Connell, in terms which must have excited the gratitude and admiration of the young member for Dundalk. According to what has been stated, at the moment at which the visitor rose, after having kissed the feet of the holy father, the Pope said to him:—“Since I am deprived of the happiness so long desired of embracing the hero of Christianity, let me, at least, have the consolation of embracing his son,” and at the same time the holy father pressed him twice to his heart.

The treaty of commerce between Naples and the Zollverein, has been ratified. By it the two countries make mutual concessions.

It is known that the Marquis Dragonetti, a Neapolitan, received orders to leave Rome on the 21st ult. In an audience with his holiness M. Dragonetti requested the revocation of this measure. Pius IX. replied that he desired that the orders of his Ministers should be executed. When this reply reached the knowledge of the people, great discontent was expressed, and the preparation for the fete on the anniversary of the ascension of Pope Pius IX., were suspended. M. Grasselloni, Governor of Rome, seeing these dispositions, caused M. Dragonetti to be sent for, and promised to obtain for him, from his Holiness, a new prolongation of two months for his sojourn. It has just been ascertained that the words of the Pope were wrongly interpreted; and confidence has re-entered the hearts of the inhabitants of Rome, and preparation for the fete resumed.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—There was no news from the frontier of any consequence. The troops were still advancing, but the Kafirs took the precaution of keeping beyond gun range. The cattle also had been kept out of reach, but some few had fallen into the hands of the troops.

Sir Henry Pottinger was actively engaged with the arrangement of affairs on the frontier, though no decided event had occurred. The new Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Henry Young, had also reached the Cape. The intelligence from the interior continues, on the whole, to be of a satisfactory description.

COLONIAL NEWS.

MEXICO.—The news from Mexico has a good deal of interest. The want of men to follow up his victory at Cerro Gordo, has compelled General Scott to await at Puebla the arrival of reinforcements, and has thus enabled the Mexicans again to rally and dispute his march. Here again, as at Rasaca, and Buena Vista, the failure of the Administration to fulfil its promises, and furnish the men and means needed by the generals at the critical moment of their victories, has prolonged the war, and vastly increased its cost in blood and in treasure.

Gen. Scott, at the last accounts, was at Puebla, with about 4300 men, awaiting the arrival of General Cadwallader and Pillow with 1400 to 1800 respectively. When his forces shall have been thus augmented, he will probably advance, at the head of less than 8000 troops against a city of 150,000 inhabitants, and defended by 70 cannon and 29,000 soldiers.

Santa Anna is again at the head of affairs, exercising full power, and breathing nothing but war against the United States. It is reported in private letters that he has been elected Dictator, upon condition that he shall not make peace. The defence of the capital is going forward, and the Mexicans are mustering their strength for another battle.

Nothing farther has been heard of the mission of Mr. Trist. We think it quite safe, however, to assume that he has done nothing towards concluding peace. We have reason to believe, nevertheless, that a peace panic has seized upon the administration at Washington and they stand ready to yield anything that Mexico may demand, as the price of peace. We are tolerably well satisfied, that if we do not have peace very soon, it will be empty because Mexico cannot be persuaded or bribed to grant it. We look for a more pusillanimous and disgraceful retreat, from the most lofty pretensions, than was witnessed in the case of the Oregon boundary.—*New York Courier.*

Gen. Scott's March to the Capital.—*El Republicano* of the 11th has accounts from Puebla, in which it is said that the American forces would not move towards the capital before six weeks, (from the 14th of June) as they were awaiting reinforcements and heavy artillery from Vera Cruz.—*El Monitor* of the same date, publishes a letter in which the writer says he has been informed that the whole forces will move towards the capital, in all from the fifteenth to the 20th, as they had resolved and were determined to spend and celebrate the 4th of July at the capital.

The Dictatorship *El Monitor Republicano* of the 12th ult., contains a long article on the subject of the Dictatorship. Up to the date Santa Anna was not proclaimed, nor had he proclaimed himself Dictator. Indeed the *Monitor* ridiculed the idea that he designed to become one. The rumour to that effect, which prevailed in the capital, is alleged to have originated with and been propagated by his enemies and those of the country.

ST. JOHN.—Quarantine.—There have been but few arrivals this week. The bark *perseverance* and *Woodstock*, from Liverpool, have been detained at Quarantine for observation, in consequence of a case of small pox having broken out on board each of those vessels soon after sailing. The brig *Trafalgar* which arrived at the quarantine ground on Thursday, from Cork, embarked 126 passengers. Twelve died on the passage, and two more soon after she came to anchor. Thirty of the passengers and three seamen are now ill with the fever.

We are glad to learn from one of the Catholic Clergymen who visits Partridge Island that the sickness among emigrants at that station has abated very considerably.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the Right Rev. Dr. Dollard, Roman Catholic Bishop of this diocese, for his solicitude in providing that the spiritual wants of the sick shall be attended to;—not only does he send a clergyman daily to visit the quarantine station, but his Lordship himself undertakes the duty occasionally.—*Saint John Courier* July 17.

We are pleased to hear, that upon the application of the North American Association of Ireland to Earl Grey, and with the sanction and approval of the Colonial and emigration Commissioners, our fellow citizen M. H. Perley, Esq., has received the appointment of colonization Commissioner for New Brunswick from the Association. Information of this appointment has been received from Earl Grey, by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and its receipt has been communicated to Mr. Perley.—*New Brunswick.*

NOTICE.—All persons having just demands against the Estate of DAVID GREW, AR, late of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Carpenter, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within three months from this date, at the office of GEORGE KERR, one of the Executors; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Kerr.

WILLIAM MACFARLANE, } Executors.  
GEORGE KERR, }