

## United States.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA—TWENTY DAYS LATER FROM CANTON.

The ship Asia arrived last night from Canton which place she left on the 20th of April; thus making a quick passage for this season.

The Portuguese trade is to be re-opened immediately. All the American merchants were to leave Canton, by the first of May, and were sending their effects down to Macao.

The Chinese did not in the least, dread the expected approach of the British fleet, and laughed at the idea of receiving any harm from John Bull.

All Foreign trade was stopped on the last of March in consequence of an edict respecting the death of the Empress of China. It was feared by the American merchants at first, that the stoppage would be for a considerable length of time; but by sending petitions into the city the trade was opened again on the 13th of April. The market was quite bare of country packet teas, and the ships that were loading could with difficulty finish their purchases. It was rather uncertain whether the ships with cargoes of cotton would be secured. An order went down to the Bogue to stop the two last ones that arrived at Whampoa—but before it reached there the ships had passed through, and one of them, the Rocius, had been ordered away, but it was thought if the rest were secured, she would be allowed to remain by petitioning.

The following Proclamation has just been issued.

### PROCLAMATION.

Being especially appointed to the whole control of a special duty, we,

Yu, acting Kwangchowfoo, and Kung, who is waiting for the appointment of a Funfoo proclaim to the Hong and other Merchants, for their full information. We have received orders from the superior Officers to the following effect:

"Since the English foreigners were driven from the outer waters, their ships have successively sailed away over the foreign ocean, these circumstances the Pilots have already examined and reported. Those ships that yet delay, anchored at Lintin, and other places, are still not a few, and traitorous natives, and banditti boats, gradually and mutually collecting in groups, and mingling with the shipping through inordinate desire of gain, become regardless of life, and covetous of profit, which (from the source it is obtained) stinks. On these accounts, the naval Commandant, on the 27th day of the last moon (25th of Feb.), collected his forces and made an attack with fire rafts, to burn the banditti boats, seize the traitors, and bring them before the Magistrates for trial: this is on the record.

As we are about to take measures to expel the English ships, we are really apprehensive that the foreign ships of other nations, going and coming, and being in the outer waters, are connected with and near to the English ships; it is, therefore, proper that we should immediately direct the Hong Merchants to transmit the orders to the Americans, who are to forward them to the Chiefs of every nation, that they may transmit the orders to the foreign ships of every nation. Since they (the Americans) have already given duly prepared bonds, that they dare not smuggle opium, nor clandestinely become agents of the English for the conveyance, out or in, of their goods; besides choosing safe and convenient places for anchoring, they should not approach the English fleet, lest the guns and stones be burned together. If after the transmission of the orders they do not remove out of the way, but still blindly and rashly rush upon danger, remaining with the English, it will then be manifest that they are scheming to transport and sell goods for the English; and as the action of the winds and waves cannot be calculated, they will be exposed to the same destruction by fire: and will not this be a suicidal act?—and how can after repentance follow? It is, therefore, proper immediately to issue orders. When the said Hong Merchants receive the orders, they are forthwith to obey accordingly, and with extreme earnestness to send the orders to the Americans, who are to further them on to the Chiefs of every nation, that the whole may know them: that they are not to anchor amongst the English ships and involve themselves in a cause of mourning. Hasten! heaven! Oppose not. The orders are special—2d moon, 20th day" (20th March.)

On last Sunday morning three English gentlemen went on board the chop boats lying off the Leefung temple, in the inner harbour, containing a division of the imperial invincibles. There are fifteen chop boats, containing about 500 soldiers, and the chop boat men said that four hundred more were hourly expected. There are also two or three government row boats. The men were civil, and employed in the peaceful occupation of cooking or eating their breakfasts. In the courtyard of the temple there are three brass and three long iron guns. They are not mounted on carriages, but on fourfooted iron stands, about two feet high, on the fulcrum of which they traverse; the breech rests on the ground. It must be impossible to take a good aim with guns thus mounted.—Canton Register, April 1.

Under the "coming events" the private property of Chinese of all descriptions should not only be safe, but be respected and guarded; a lesson may be learned from even the coasters in this particular. The property of the Chinese afloat in junks, at sea, Singapore, and Straits, Java, will also, we trust, be equally respected and protected. "The lion preys not on dead carcasses." His present prey is the "dragon," the dragon only.—Canton Register.

**THE JEWS AT DAMASCUS.**  
Correspondence with the Government.  
To His Excellency, Martin Van Buren, President of the United States.

SIR,—At a meeting of the Israelites of the City of N. York, held on the 19th inst. for the purpose of uniting in an expression of sympathy for their persecuted Brethren at Damascus, and of taking such steps as may be deemed necessary to procure for them equal and impartial justice, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"Resolved, That a letter be addressed to

His Excellency the President of the United States, respectfully requesting that he will direct the Consuls of the United States in the Dominions of the Pasha of Egypt to co-operate with the Consuls or other Agents accredited to the Pasha, to obtain a fair and impartial trial for our Brethren at Damascus."

In transmitting the same to your Excellency, we beg leave to express what we are persuaded is the unanimous opinion of the Israelites throughout the Union, that you will cheerfully use every possible effort to induce the Pasha of Egypt to manifest more liberal treatment towards his Jewish subjects, not only from the dictates of humanity but from the obvious policy and justice by which such a cause is recommended by the tolerant spirit of the age in which we live. The liberal and enlightened policy in relation to matters of faith which have distinguished our Government from its very inception to the present time, have secured the sincere gratitude and kind regard of the members of all religious denominations, and we trust that the efforts of your Excellency, in this behalf, will only serve to render more grateful, and to impress more fully on the minds of the Citizens of the United States the kindness and liberality of that government under which they live.

With the best wishes of those in whose behalf we address you—for your health and happiness, and for the glory and honor of our common country,

We have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient servants,

J. B. KURSHIEDT, Chairman.  
THEODORE J. SEIXAS, Secretary.  
New York, August 24th, 1840.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, Aug. 26, 1840.  
Messrs. J. B. Kurshedt, Chairman, and Theodore J. Seixas, Secretary, &c.

Gentlemen,—The President has referred to this Department your letter of the 24th inst. communicating a resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Israelites in the City of New York, held for the purpose of uniting in an expression of sentiment on the subject of the persecution of their brethren in Damascus. By his directions I have the honor to inform you, that the heart-rending scenes which took place at Damascus, had previously been brought to the notice of the President by a communication from our Consul at that place, and that, in consequence thereof, a letter of Instructions was immediately written to our Consul at Alexandria, a copy of which is herewith transmitted for your satisfaction.

About the same time our Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, was instructed to interpose his good offices in behalf of the oppressed and persecuted race of the Jews in the Ottoman dominions, among whose kindred are found some of the most worthy and patriotic of our own citizens, and the whole subject, which appeals so strongly to the universal sentiments of justice and humanity, was earnestly recommended to his zeal and discretion. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN FORSYTH.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, 14th August, 1840.  
John Gliddon, Esq., United States Consul at Alexandria, Egypt.

SIR,—In common with all civilized nations, the people of the United States have learned with horror the atrocious crimes imputed to the Jews of Damascus, and the cruelties of which they have been the victims. The President fully participates in the public feeling, and he cannot refrain from expressing equal surprise and pain, that in this advanced age, such unnatural practices should be ascribed to any portion of the religious world, and such barbarous measures be resorted to, in order to compel the confession of imputed guilt. The offences with which these unfortunate people are charged, resemble too much those which, in less enlightened times, were made the pretext of fanatical persecution, or mercenary extortion, to permit a doubt that they are equally unfounded.

The President has witnessed with the most lively satisfaction the efforts of several of the Christian Governments of Europe, to suppress or mitigate these horrors, and he has learned with no common gratification their partial success. He is moreover, anxious that the sympathy and generous interposition of the Government of the United States, should not be withheld from so benevolent an object, and he has accordingly directed me to instruct you to employ, should the occasion arise, all those good offices and efforts which are compatible with discretion, and your official character, to the end that justice and humanity may be extended to these persecuted people, whose cry of distress has reached our shores.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) JOHN FORSYTH.

The circumstances attending the tour of the Governor General through the North American Provinces, increase in interest as his Excellency proceeds, and not the least gratifying among them is the unanimity of feeling and subsidence of party spirit every where apparent. This is one of the good effects springing from the manly declarations of Mr. Thompson on the subject of "Responsible Government" contained in his reply to the Halifax Address.

When the Union Bill passed the Legislature of Upper Canada, we saw that the measure of re-uniting the two provinces was inevitable, and at that time pointed out to our readers in the Canadas the utility of further opposition; for, as we then remarked, since the thing was done it was proper to make the best of it. The Duke of Wellington himself observed lately in Parliament, and on this very question, that it was always his practice to oppose what he considered a bad measure to the utmost of his ability, but if that measure were carried in opposition to him, he endeavoured to amend it and make it as little injurious as possible; and that when it became the law of the land he yielded implicit obedience thereto. Can any good Conservative in Canada follow a better example than the one thus set by the illustrious leader of his party at home?

With this injunction in mind we think that every good and loyal subject, however much he may have objected to the re-union, and however

great his fears may be as to its result, ought to see his way clear to support Mr. Thompson in carrying the measure into effect. Opposition now is useless, and as useless opposition is apt to become factious, it should be shunned by every honorable and patriotic mind. These sentiments are, we should apprehend, already prevalent, and increasingly so, if we may judge from what almost daily takes place as Mr. Thompson proceeds on his route.

To ensure success for the new system, or any thing approaching thereto, a good House of Assembly is indispensable; and we do not see that this object can be attained but through the harmonious co-operation of all classes of loyal subjects to return good members. Fortunately the number for this branch of the legislature is small, being less than a hundred, and as the selection is so limited there is a better prospect of securing good and efficient men. Many of those who have already come forward as candidates are every way worthy of public confidence, and could a majority of such be returned, our fears would be, for the present, dissipated.

The union may have the effect of changing in some degree the state of parties; but, whatever changes may take place, we trust all conservatives will unite themselves for the good of country and for the permanency of the connexion with England; without this their name is a mockery and their professions a cheat.

The first session it is supposed will be called at Toronto, and will probably take place in the spring—it being optional with the Governor General, under the act, to convene it at any period within fifteen months. Toronto and Quebec are the only places where the archives are deposited, and where sufficient accommodations exist for the transaction of the public business. Parliament indeed had need meet at one or other of these points until suitable edifices are erected at Montreal or some other convenient place.—New York Albion.

**DREADFUL SHIPWRECK!**—Loss of the brig Florence of New York, with her second officer and forty nine Passengers.—By Capt. McCurdy, of brig Attention, arrived yesterday from St. John's, Newfoundland, Messrs. Topliff received the following melancholy recital of the loss of a brig and fifty lives. The particulars were furnished to Capt. McCurdy by some person on board the lost brig, and are therefore entirely correct.

The following disaster is one of those awful occurrences with which the south eastern coast of Newfoundland is often the scene. The brig Florence, of and for New York, Samuel Rose, master, sailed from Rotterdam, June 30, with a crew of eight persons and seventy nine passengers. Cargo, ballast and a few casks of wine. They were favoured with pleasant weather until nearly up with the eastern part of the banks of Newfoundland, when they were assailed with a succession of gales, attended with fog and rain, up to the time of their shipwreck.

On Sunday morning, August 9, the man on the look-out cried "hard down the helm, breakers ahead." The helm was immediately put a-lee, but before the sails were taken aback, the brig struck the rocks on her starboard side. A moment before, she was going at the rate of seven or eight miles the hour. She instantly filled and fell over on her side, when a scene of confusion and terror presented itself, the horror of which can better be imagined than described. Here were the wife and husband bidding each other a last farewell—the frantic mother clasping her infant to her bosom, as if even death itself should not separate them—while some few, who had no relations on board, were endeavouring to secure what money they had, by fastening it to their bodies, but which, alas, proved the means of their destruction.—For that which they vainly thought would secure to them a comfortable home in the fertile lands of the far west, changed their destination to an eternal home in death. On attempting to swim to the land, the weight of the money sunk them to the bottom.

Captain Rose, with commendable coolness, commanded all to remain by the wreck until some means were devised for escaping with safety. For this purpose, Mr. William Robbs, of Springfield, Massachusetts, took the end of a line and sprang from the vessel to a ledge which lay between her and the shore. An overwhelming wave, however, overtook the devoted sailor, and dashed him against the rocks, a mangled corpse. Captain Rose next attempted this, the only means of saving the lives of those on board. He was more fortunate, and reached the land in safety. The crew were all saved except the second mate.—But only thirty of the seventy nine passengers were saved, and of these, many were saved by Captain Rose and Mr. Schofield, chief mate, at the imminent peril of their own lives; and by the time these were saved, about three hours after the brig struck, there were scarcely two of her planks together. All were literally in splinters.

Thus thirty seven persons were thrown ashore on a barren, and to them an unknown part of the coast. Many of them were but half clad, and most of them were without shoes. Not a solitary biscuit was saved. In this pitiable condition they commenced their journey through thick woods and swamps, and over bleak and rugged hills, in hopes of finding some human habitation.

For four days they continued their course, governed chiefly by the wind, the sun, moon and stars being obscured nearly all the time by the fog and rain squalls, which latter were very frequent—sometimes eating the bark from the trees, and what few berries they could find.—Early on the morning of the 13th, Capt. Rose and Mr. Schofield ascended a hill, in hopes the fog might clear off, and afford them a view of the surrounding country. At nine o'clock the weather cleared a little, and they were enabled to see the harbour and village of Renoue. The happy intelligence was soon communicated to the rest, and they resumed their march with lighter hearts. When they entered the village, its hospitable inhabitants welcomed them with every thing which their present need demanded. Mr. Goodrich, of whose benevolence the crew and passengers speak in the warmest terms of gratitude, gave money and clothes to them, and furnished a vessel to convey them to St. John's, the residence of the United States Consular agent.

At 7, P. M. on Saturday, the 15th, they were landed at St. John's. The news of their arrival soon brought to the shore rich and poor, old and young, some thrusting bread into the hands of the shipwrecked strangers, and others taking the poor wretches home with them. Nothing was spared which pity could suggest, to alleviate their wants and sufferings. The next day being Sunday, nothing was publicly done for them; but on Monday handbills were posted up, requesting a meeting to take place at the Chamber of Commerce, to devise means to relieve the necessities of those whom fate had thrown upon their shores. Some seventy or eighty pounds were collected in a short time, and resolutions were passed to raise a sufficient sum whereby the emigrants might be enabled to reach the place of their destination. A committee was appointed to receive clothing and money from all who felt disposed to give. Captain McCurdy did not hear the result, as he sailed on the following morning, but thinks, from the philanthropic spirit manifested by the people of St. John's, that these unfortunate people were amply provided for.

The chief mate of the Florence has arrived here in the Attention.

We believe the Florence was nearly a new vessel. She sailed from this port last spring for Rotterdam, and was on her return voyage to New York.—Boston Transcript.

**MELANCHOLY EVENT.**—Five young Ladies Drowned at Portland (Me.)—We subjoin from the Portland Argus and Advertiser, an account of this truly melancholy disaster.

"A disaster occurred in our harbour yesterday, (Thursday,) that has prevailed the whole community with sadness, and wrung the hearts of numerous relatives and friends with the deepest anguish. It was the accidental drowning of five girls, just entering upon womanhood. The circumstances attending this painful event were these; a party was made up yesterday at noon (as there had been hundreds during the stay of the U. States' vessels in our harbour) to sail down to them and among the Islands. The party consisted of nine young persons, three lads and six young women. It was a beautiful afternoon, and the buoyant and happy inmates of the boat promised themselves much of pleasure. But how little do we know of the future! Little did they or their friends imagine that but few hours would elapse ere five of them would be returned to their parents cold in death! The vessels having sailed, the boat ran down to Hog Island, and when quite near the shore, (having touched at the Island, and being just leaving) a flaw of wind struck her and she filled. The sun's rays being uncomfortable, just before the boat filled, five of the misses had gone into the cuddy to shield themselves, and at the moment were cheerfully conversing. One miss and the three young men were in the open air, and clung to the boat till one of them unloosed the small boat attached, and saving those clinging to the sides of the other. For those in the cuddy there was no relief! As the boat capsized it filled entirely, and they were hurried in a moment from time to eternity! The names of those that thus untimely perished, were, Elizabeth and Caroline Isley, aged 11 and 13 years, daughters of Mr. Nathan Isley; Frances E. Ingraham, daughter of the late Thomas Ingraham; Julia Plumer, daughter-in-law of Capt. Millikin; Adeline Thurston, aged 17, daughter of Mr. Samuel Thurston.

Those saved were Emeline Richards, daughter of the late Mr. Jesse Richards—a son of Nathan Isley, and brother to two of the drowned—a son of the widow Carter, and Charles Pettengill.

"The bodies were rescued, in a prompt and praise-worthy manner, by Capt. Dwinall, Mr. John Davis and others, who had started on a gunning excursion, and who discovering a boat in distress, hastened to relieve it. They attempted to tow the sunken boat on shore, but failing in that, they raised it sufficiently to extricate the dead bodies from the cuddy. More than half an hour had then elapsed since the accident. Dr. Barrett, who had accompanied the Messrs. Davis, immediately made every attempt to resuscitate the bodies, that could be done—without effect. The gentlemen immediately conveyed the bodies to town.

"We are informed that the sail boat Laurel passed the Banner within hailing distance, when the Water Lily was along side, and not more than four or five rods distant. Captain Howes, Captain Dwinall and others, entreated those on board the Laurel to come to their assistance, stating that there were drowning women there. The man at the helm distinctly, plainly, and in the hearing of those on board the Water Lily, declined, and as we are informed with an oath. We cannot conceive of an act so inhuman as this, and we hope that these men on board the Laurel can find some excuse which may reconcile this piece of heartless conduct to their friends and their consciences.

"It was indeed a painful sight to see, those five youthful corpses, but just now in the full vigor of life! the color of health not departed from their cheeks, and they appearing as though gentle slumber had stolen over them unawares, and that they would soon arouse and spring into life and gaiety again! No lesson that the preacher ever read from the pulpit, of the uncertainty of human life, spoke to the heart as did that sight!"

### NOTICE.

THE Person who borrowed of the Subscriber the last Edition of TIDD'S FORMS, will oblige by returning the same.

G. BOTSFORD.

September 10, 1840.

### AUCTION.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, without reserve, at the Store of the late PETER FRASER, Esquire, on Thursday the 17th instant, a variety of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE, with a number of other articles. Terms at Sale.

MARK NEEDHAM, Auctioneer.  
Fredericton, 8th September, 1840.

The above Sale is Postponed until Saturday next, at 11 o'clock.

**INDENTURES for Sale at this Office, Feb. 11.**

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, SEPTEMBER 16, 1840.

### Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.  
SAMUEL W. BABBITT, Cashier.  
Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.  
Director this week.....G. A. MUNRO.  
Bills or Notes offered for discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier before two o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

### Commercial Bank of New Brunswick.

FREDERICTON BRANCH.  
ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Cashier.  
Discount Days.....Mondays and Thursdays.  
Hours of business from 10 to 3.  
Notes or Bills for discount are to be left at the Bank, enclosed to the Cashier, before 3 o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

### Bank of British North America.

FREDERICTON BRANCH.  
ALFRED SMITHERS, Manager.  
Discount Days.....Wednesdays, and Saturdays.  
Director this week.....JAMES TAYLOR.  
Hours of business, from 10 to 3.  
Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days.

### Saving's Bank.

Trustee for next week.....ASA COY.

### Central Fire Insurance Company.

Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House, opposite the Parade, (Sunday excepted,) from 11 to 2 o'clock.

### B. WOLHAUPTER, President.

Committee for the present month.  
CHARLES M'PHERSON and CHARLES FISHER.

### Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.  
B. WOLHAUPTER.

### HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

This distinguished personage arrived at Head Quarters on Thursday evening, and on Friday visited the different public buildings, and received the calls of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the Officers belonging to this Garrison, and a number of the most respectable gentlemen of the Town. Mr. A. visited the News Room in the afternoon, having been waited upon by a Committee of that institution. In the evening he dined at Government House, where a large party had been invited, and left town on Saturday in the Woodstock Coach for Houlton. Mr. Adams was accompanied by his son and Mr. Curtis.

[From the Saint John Courier.]

During the memorable visit of the Governor General to our City, the Coloured People presented a Petition to him, in which they prayed, that as their children did not obtain admission into any of our endowed Schools, other means might be taken to communicate knowledge to them.—In reply to this Petition, His Excellency stated that although he had not assumed the Administration of the Government of the Province, yet he had recommended to the Lieut. Governor to take such measures as may appear advisable to secure to the Petitioners a full participation in all the advantages enjoyed by white persons.—We are now happy to state that a School for the education of this portion of our community has been in operation for about six weeks, that it consists of about one hundred pupils, who give a punctual and regular attendance to the instructions of their Master, and that their diligence and good conduct are highly exemplary.—Subjoined is a copy of a Petition connected with this School, which we have lately seen:

"To His Worship the Mayor and the Common Council of the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, in Council convened:

"The humble Petition of the undersigned Heads of Families of African origin residing in the City of Saint John aforesaid,

"SHEWETH,—

"That your Petitioners are not exceeded in loyalty and attachment to the British Constitution, by any of the other Inhabitants of New Brunswick, and fully conscious of the blessings which they enjoy under the mild and just government of our Gracious Queen, they have always performed the military duties required of them with zeal and alacrity, and contributed cheerfully to defray all the Imposts and Taxes necessary to support our civic and provincial expenditure.

"That your Petitioners in being excluded from becoming free Burgesses of the City of St. John, by the charter of the City and in their children's being practically deprived of the benefit of attending the Seminaries, in a great measure maintained by Legislative Grants, labour under disabilities, which it ought to be the study of all well disposed persons to remove or to compensate.

"That your Petitioners by not being allowed to become free Burgesses of the City, to sustain a loss in the aggregate, by not participating in the profits arising from the disposal of the fisheries belonging to it; which cannot be estimated at less than one hundred pounds a year, and it is doubtless true, that their efficiency as citizens is impaired, and their moral and social condition injuriously affected by the operation of the other disabilities, under which they labour.

"That your Petitioners having been able in consequence of a petition to His Excellency the Governor General, presented in their names, to have a School established for the education of their children under the superintendence of His Worship the Mayor of the City, the High Sheriff of the City and County of St. John, and the Rev. Benjamin G. Gray, D. D. pray that such assistance may be given by your honourable body, for the promotion of the objects contemplated by the formation of the said School, as may be deemed just and reasonable; and in particular they pray that the charges exigible for the conveyance of passengers across the River, by the Ferry Boat, may be remitted to the children of the Coloured People residing on the Carleton side of the River, who shall attend the said School, &c."