

LATEST NEWS.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 30.]
LATER FROM CHINA.

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

Admiral Elliot, Commander in Chief of the Chinese expedition, arrived on the 28th June. The force in the China seas, on the 4th of July, consisted of the following vessels:—The *Wellesley* 74, *Melville* 74, *Druid* 44, *Blonde* 42, *Volage*, *Alligator*, and *Conway*, 28 each, *Larne* 20, *Hyalanth*, *Algerine* and *Pylades*, 18 each, *Cruiser* 16, *schr. Ratlesnake*, the war-steamships *Atlanta*, *Enterprise*, *Queen*, and *Madagascar*, and 25 Transports. All had proceeded Northward except the *Druid*, *Volage*, *Hyalanth*, *Larne*, *Pylades*, and *Madagascar*, which remained to enforce the blockade of Canton.

This blockade, although notified to commence on the 28th of June, did not commence until the 3d of July, on which day the *Volage*, *Hyalanth*, and *Madagascar* moved up to the *Bocca Tigris*, and began operations by seizing a junk laden with salt. It was considered very 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 all American vessels in the river would be allowed to take in cargo and depart.

Captain Elliot (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 violence, in contemptuous disregard of the Imperial Command that they should be treated with justice and moderation, and having shamefully deceived the Emperor 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, venerating the Emperor and tenderly cherishing the good and peaceful inhabitants of the land, has strictly commanded that their persons 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 just men, native as well as Foreign), the Commander in Chief of the English Sea Forces has now to declare, by the Command of the Queen of England, that no native vessel will be allowed to pass in or out of said Port, and others hereafter to be named, till the British Trade shall proceed without obstructions at points to be 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 outside Cities and Villages are permitted to pass to and fro, and to resort for purposes of mutual exchange to the station of the British shipping.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
EDWARD ELMES, Secretary and Treasurer.

PROCLAMATION.

Rates of Rewards for destroying the English.
An offer of rewards, which will be truly awarded to any who shall destroy the English:

1st. Whether civil or military officers, soldiers or people, whoever shall be able to take an English man-of-war carrying eighty great guns, delivering the same to the Mandarins, shall receive the reward of \$20,000. For a smaller vessel, carrying fewer guns, less will be given. For every great gun less, 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 clocks, watches, clothes, or money—all these in addition shall be awarded to the takers of the vessel! Again, to any who shall destroy a great man-of-war of said foreigners, not leaving even a single plank—substantial evidence being produced of the same—shall be given the reward of \$10,000. For a smaller one less in proportion.

2d. Whoever takes an English merchant vessel, shall have as reward whatsoever the vessel contains—excepting the vessel, great guns, implements of war and opium, which must be given up to the Mandarins, such as goods and money. In addition to which for a large vessel with three masts, the takers shall receive the reward of \$10,000; two and a half masts, \$5,000; two masts \$3,000. For taking an English large (sloop) or passage 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's chief officer, the reward shall be (\$5,000) five thousand dollars; for any other officer, more or less, according to his rank and office,—the rule of lessening, for every degree lower the reward shall be diminished \$500.

4th. For killing foreign Mandarins or officers—substantial evidence being produced of the same—one third of the proportional reward for taking such alive shall be awarded.

5th. For seizing alive Englishmen or Parsees, whether soldiers or merchants, for each one a reward shall be given of \$100; for each one killed, evidence being produced of the same, \$20. As for taking the black devils, it ought to be decided whether they are soldiers or slaves, and the reward granted accordingly.

6th. For taking *Han rasels*—Chinese—who supply the barbarians, or deal in opium, the same on trial being condemned, decapitated, and their heads exposed; for each of such \$100 reward; besides these, for those of less crime, a less reward will be given.

Translated by I. J. R.

June 24th, 1840.

[From the Canton Press.]

Imperfectly as we believe the estuary of this river to be known, and affording as it does, by means of passage through the many islands, called by the natives 10,000 Isles, access to the river to native boats of all sizes, we suspect the blockading squadron will have quite enough to do to guard them sufficiently. The Bogue entrance is, we believe, generally performed by native vessels as the nearest way to Canton, through the main channel of the river, which runs in a perfectly straight course from the Bogue to first bar, and by that entrance alone foreign ships are allowed to approach Canton; but besides that arm of the river, generally called the Macao passage, by which foreigners are obliged to go between Canton and Macao, in native boats, and to which there are many entrances by channels formed by the many islands, there are other navigable arms of the Chokiang river, the mouths of which are, we believe, considerably to the westward of Macao, one of which connects the wealthy town of Fa-shan, in the neighbourhood of Canton, with the sea. The width of the whole estuary of the Chokiang, taking the Bogue entrance to be the most easterly, cannot fall short of 70 or 80 miles from N. E. to S. W., and will therefore require a numerous flotilla to guard it strictly.

3d July, 7 p. m.—We have received the gratifying intelligence that part of the blockading squadron moved up yesterday to the *Bocca Tigris*, consisting of the *Volage*, the *Hyalanth*, and the *Madagascar* steamer, and that a salt junk has been already seized and sent to the Cap-sing-moon. The great advantage of the steamers is already proved, as the junk would most probably have managed to escape, had she not been outmanoeuvred by the steamer. The blockade will, we have no doubt, make Lin furious, and we may fully expect to hear that he has choked the river up, and put an end to all trade. It is only the first, we can assure him, of a series of operations, each subsequent one more seriously affecting the welfare of China.

[From the Canton Press, published at Macao.]

From Canton we have lately not heard any news of much interest, except that considerable excitement prevails as to the movement of the English, and as to the measures the Chinese authorities may take. By some of the Chinese it was thought that in case of the English approaching Canton, the whole population of the suburbs would be made to retire within the City walls, and apprehending this, many of the wealthier people have removed into the country with bag and baggage. Apprehensions of insurrections among the people, now thrown out of employment by the cessation of the foreign trade, were also entertained, and it was thought they might possibly break out immediately after all the foreigners shall have left Canton. The fury of the populace would, in that case, probably be first directed to the Hong and warehouses of the Hong merchants. Most of the foreigners, by our last advices from Canton, either had left, or were about to leave, so that within the next week we suppose there will be none remaining. Numerous are the garrisons now in the provincial city, but whether they are intended to act against an invading enemy or the refractory people, it is difficult to say. No less than seventeen culprits were executed in Canton about a fortnight since, for having provided the English at Cap-sing-moon with provisions. Governor Lin, it is said, does not manifest any uneasiness at the expedition.

[From the Canton Register.]

We have little doubt that, should a mission be sent to Peking, as a polite and friendly preliminary proceeding becoming a civilized nation and the high standing of England, it will fail; no answer will be given, much less positive and satisfactory answers. It will be ordered away, H. M. Ships will be ordered to leave the Chinese waters, and the British troops to evacuate Tinghai; then perhaps the imperial dragon may deign to give an answer, but not till then. In the then emergency, it rests with the Commanders in Chief to adopt such measures to compass the objects of the expedition: which are, in the language of Lord John Russell, to obtain reparation for the insults and injuries afforded to Her Majesty's Superintendent, and Her Majesty's Subjects, by the Chinese government; and in the second place, they were to obtain for the merchants trading with China, an indemnification for the loss of their property, incurred by threats of violence offered by persons under the direction of the Chinese government, and, in the last place, they were to obtain a certain security that persons and property in future trading with China shall be protected from insult or injury, and that their trade and commerce be maintained upon a proper footing.

Add to this, from the speech of Her Most Gracious Majesty, that "the interests of the British nation are to be protected and the dignity of the British crown is to be sustained."

We would most emphatically caution our newly arrived fellow countrymen and the commissariat, to use the utmost caution in buying or receiving food or water from the sons of Han; even in drinking from their wells or springs. The late attempt to murder the sailors of the English ships in the Kapsunmoon by poisoned tea, is sufficient proof that the caution is not needless: poisoning is one of the Chinese modes of making war.

Thus, then, 1840 years after the christian era, the Caucasian and Tungusian races are on the eve of being brought into hostile contact;

the Tungusian race tracing its paternal form of government, on which principles the people and their families are governed at the present day, to more than two thousand years before that epoch! Surely this is a great event in the annals of the world! Two great nations, wide as the poles asunder, after a commercial connexion of more than two hundred years are now about to rush into mortal conflict. *Jaeta est alea*—the die is cast, and it is useless for us now to dilate upon the causes of the disruption of two vast empires, even if we had not on many occasions in many numbers of the Register, discussed fully, as we think, the most moving incidents which have caused the present hostile position of England and China; but we now express our deliberate opinion, that the motto of England—*Dieu et mon droit*—can be most justly made the war cry of her sons on the shores of the celestial empire, should its government unhappily continue obstinate in its ignorance, and confident in the enchantment with which it had enthralled so large a portion of the human race for centuries; for it is not an unfair conclusion that the numbers of the population of the Chinese empire has had nearly a relative proportion to the rest of mankind as far back as the third century B. C.,—when Tsin—the burner of the books, the destroyer of the literati, and the builder of the great wall—conquered the contending states and consolidated the various principalities into one empire, as at the present day.

Blockades.—The history of Europe shows that general reprisals have often preceded a declaration of war, that embargoes and blockades have in like manner been previously established: these are mitigated forms of hostility; and a nation which has a right of war against another, may use any form of mitigated hostility. The larger right includes the smaller.

Now, as to England's right of war against China, at the date of the threatened blockade; can England's right be disputed after the acts of the high commissioner in March 1839; the involvement of a third and neutral party in the quarrel which obliged the English to seek refuge on board their ships; after the murder of British subjects on board the "Black Joke," and the proclamation of the 31st of August? If this right cannot be disputed, the right to blockade the Canton river is established apart from the particular circumstances which led to the announcement of the intention to blockade. And it is held by the Courts in England that a commander of a king's ship on a station so distant as to preclude the government at home from interfering with the expedition necessary to meet the change of circumstances, may have authority delegated to him to extend or vary the blockade on the line of coast on which he is stationed.

LAW OF BLOCKADE.—Lord Palmerston, at the instance of merchants trading to the Rio Plata, took the opinion of the crown law officers as to the law in cases of vessels coming out of a blockaded port with cargo. Their answer is:

"By the general law of nations, vessels are not allowed to come out of a blockaded port with cargo, unless such cargo was on board before the commencement of the blockade."

Lord Palmerston's answer of the 21st Dec. 1839, to the deputation of British merchants and shipowners, connected with the trade of Buenos Ayres, whose letter to Lord Palmerston was dated the 9th December, 1839.—*New York Herald*.

[From the Pekin Gazette.]

We have seen a Gazette of May 22d, which, however, contains little interest to foreigners. One officer is dismissed for being too lax in the performance of his duties, another is allowed leave of absence on account of the sickness of his mother. The most important item of news we can glean from this paper is the fact of six candidates for literary honors having been discovered with opium on their persons in the very hall of learning. They have been expelled from the sacred precincts, deprived of all acquired rank, and await in chains the issue of a judicial inquiry. In an after column of the paper we find their sentence:—"Let them receive a hundred blows and be transported to a distance of 2,500 li." The vendor of the opium in question has not yet been discovered. The officer superintending the repairs of the banks of the Tungbo river, has allowed the works to proceed in so slovenly a manner, that his criminal conduct has been reported to, and reprimanded severely by the Son of Heaven. "Let him take warning, and be more careful in future." Our old acquaintance, Tang, has accused the Kwang Chow Hee and another military officer of accepting bribes. They have been consequently degraded.

[From the Singapore Free Press, 11th June.]

SIAM.—The Fairy has brought us letters during the week from Bangkok to the 1st ult. from which it appears that the rumors of our preparations against the Chinese had created some sensation there, mingled with no small share of vague apprehension on the part of the Court—a feeling which it has endeavored to veil over or disguise by an affected ridicule of the insignificance of the force we were about to employ against the countless host of the Celestials. We may be allowed to suppose, however, that his Siamese majesty entertains a profound feeling of anxiety as to what may befall his imperial brother at the hands of these terrible *Ingressis*, when he reflects how a few years ago they humbled, with such inferior numbers, his own formidable and dreaded foes, the Burmans, whom even his numerous and invincible armies have so often fled from—and before he despatches another "golden flower" to the foot of the Dragon throne, he may chance to hear that the English are thundering at the very gates of Peking, or the British standard actually floating over its walls! As regards the Chinese in Bangkok, they, it seems, like their countrymen in Singapore, really laugh in all sincerity at what they consider the absurd idea of our hoping to effect any thing against the central land with such a mere handful; apparently entertaining the full conviction that we shall find it necessary to put every man in China to death before the Emperor can be reduced to any real extremity. They say that if every individual of the English nation were

to go to China in their youth, and to commence cutting off the heads of unresisting Chinese as fast as they were able, they would find themselves grey-headed old men before they had got through one fourth of its enormous population! So much for the confidence of the Chinese in their numbers—in the meanwhile the King of Siam has ordered all his junks engaged in the China trade into the dock; not at all liking the prospect of their being peradventure captured on the Chinese coast, in spite of the Emperor and his myriads—whilst the Bankok Chinamen are loading vessels with tea, rice, and salted eggs in thousands, for the supply of the expedition.

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 Formosa; 3. The Hetao; 4. The Chooan; 5. The Korean; 6. The Japanese.

"1. The largest of the Canton group are Haenan and Namu, the former at the South-western, the latter at the Eastern extremity of this province, whilst the Canton archipelago is thickly studded with them. The coasts of the first island are well known, and have been partly 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 Hongkong. Namu has been sheltered 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-shwny, and another on the northernmost point, Bay of Kelung. The Eastern coast is an unknown territory, and we are even 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 this time. To the East is the Hat-chiko-match 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-koo (Pasca-dores), 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 Hetao 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 Okusun-yih (Lamjit), are exceedingly sterile; nevertheless inhabited, not by pirates, as some would lead us to believe, but by industrious farmers and fishermen. Me-choo is a very delightful spot. These, as well as the islands around the entrance of Min-river, are tolerably well known: but the whole chain that stretches thence to Fah-ning-foo and the frontiers of Che-keang has scarcely ever been visited. Some very 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 remarkable for the high state of cultivation in which the islands are found, whilst 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-choo, Shang-hae, and Soo-choo, and many more; and being the general thoroughfare between the Northern and Southern trade of China, they are the most important of the whole.

"5. The Korean group is countless in number; little known, however, and only the outer ones have been twice visited. They are richly wooded, but scantily inhabited; the timber that grows there is of the best quality. Some of this chain stretch out to the Gulf of Chiblie, 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.

"6. 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 Jeddto 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.

stances, 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 realized, and also prove whether our anticipations have been fallacious or true."

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, DECEMBER 16,

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.

SAMUEL W. BABBIT, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.

Director this week.....C. P. WETMORE.

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.

Manager for this week.....B. WOLHAUPTER.

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.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Manager.

Discount Days.....Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

Director this week.....JOHN SIMPSON.

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.

Savings Bank.

Trustee for next week.....B. WOLHAUPTER.

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.

F. E. BECKWITH and W. A. McLEAN.

Aims House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.

C. P. WETMORE.

OPENING OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

—Monday evening the new Building erected for the Mechanics' Institute, in this city, was opened with an appropriate Address by Dr. GESSER. The Hall of the Institute, which is fifty-five feet square, will accommodate 800 persons, and was crowded to excess. The Address was received by the audience with every mark of approbation; among whom were the Mayor and the Members of the Corporation, the Officers of the Army, and the principal heads of departments. The Hall was tastefully decorated with the flags and banners of the Institute and of the different trades, and was brilliantly lighted up. In the course of the Address which was one of general interest, the Doctor alluded to the formation of the Institute, the interest taken in its prosperity, not only by the inhabitants of this city, but elsewhere, and especially by our respected Lieutenant Governor Sir JOHN HARVEY.

The Institute is yet in its infancy, being only about two years since its formation, but even in this short space of time the beneficial effects resulting from it are obvious and striking; which may be mainly attributed to the great degree of talent that has shown so conspicuous within its lecture rooms. The tone and feeling which similar institutions in the parent country have produced on the public mind, we will not now dwell upon;—all who heard the Doctor most readily felt the force and truth of his remarks on these points. It is with pleasure we learn that communications have been received from gentlemen in England, by M. H. PERLEY, Esq., the Corresponding Secretary, congratulating the Institute on its success, and forwarding many curiosities for the use of the Museum connected with it.

It is intended that that part of the building appropriated for the delivery of Lectures shall be designated the "Hall of the Institute."

The greatest credit is due to the spirited projectors of the Institute for their exertions and liberality; and long may the noble edifice which has just been opened under such happy auspices be the seat of all that is elegant in learning, and diffuse a genial and fruitifying influence throughout the Province.—*City Gazette*.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The recent arrangement between this establishment and the Provincial Bank of Ireland, by which the Branches of the Bank of British North America in this Province, are empowered to draw on the different Branches of the latter, in Ireland, for any sum not less than Five Pounds sterling, must prove of great benefit to a large class of persons in this Colony. Many who emigrate from Ireland to this Province, in a short time, by care and industry, acquire small sums of money which they are desirous to remit to their parents or friends at home, either to cheer their declining years, or to assist them in following their relatives to this continent; but great trouble has heretofore been experienced in making such remittances with expedition and safety, to many remote places in Ireland. The arrangement to which we have reference, and of which notice appears in the Provincial Journals, combined with the frequent and rapid transmission of the mails, must, in a great measure, obviate all difficulties, as no less than thirty-seven Towns in Ireland are named, on which drafts for £5 sterling or upwards can be obtained by parties desirous of procuring them.—*St. John Courier*.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.

The steamship *Britannia*, Capt. Jenkins, will sail for Halifax and Liverpool with the Royal Mails for England, on Tuesday next, at one o'clock. She has a number of passengers, including several ladies, already engaged. The *Britannia* has been open to the inspection of the public for several days, and has been