

cause their immediate expulsion ; and he further proposes that unless the commander and consignee of every vessel, on the day of arrival, hand in to him a solemn declaration, in Chinese and English, that she has brought no opium to China, has none on board, neither will receive any, she shall not be allowed to trade. Captain Elliot believes that this would effectually separate the lawful from the lawless trade here. With reference to the murder of Lin-Wei-he, Captain Elliot assures the commissioner that every investigation was made to detect the murderer, but there having been many American and English sailors on shore, it was impossible to detect him. Here, after he proposes that a joint investigation be determined on, congenial with the customs of both nations, The most severe search shall be continued after the murderer of Lin-Wei-he, and a reward offered for him ; and, if found, he shall be placed on his trial according to the law of his own country, before the honourable ( Chinese) officers.

“ Captain Elliot thinks it right her Majesty’s wishes should be complied with as regards the receiving ships and the proscribed, as soon as the first northerly wind sets in, which will be in a few days ; he appeals, however, in favour of Mr. Donald Matheson and Mr. Henry, they not having been concerned in the drug.

“ Captain Elliot expects the commands of his sovereign in four months, and until their receipt it will be impossible for ships to proceed to Whampoa. He suggests it may be necessary to sell some of the receiving ships, several being old and unfit for sea, and requests six days’ residence at Macao for the proscribed previous to their departure. Regarding the man found drowned at Hongkong, he did belong to a British ship. There were no marks of violence upon him, nor can Captain Elliot say he was concerned in the death of Lin-Wei-he.

“ Captain Elliot appeals to his past intercourse with the Canton authorities as affording grounds for their reposing confidence in him.” .

From the commissioner and viceroy, in reply to Captain Elliot’s propositions :-

“ 1st. Proof has been given that there is opium in the fleet, and Captain Elliot is ordered to collect and make

immediate delivery of it. Should any be stealthily removed and hereafter seized, all parties shall suffer death according to the law. If opium be taken on the coast, the vessel shall be taken and destroyed, and her crew put to death. So soon as the opium now in the fleet has been delivered up, officers shall be sent to examine the ships. A modified arrangement for carrying on the British trade outside the Bogue may then be made, but not through Macao. Captain Elliot is required to make known that all vessels must obey the law against opium, and that its violation is death.

“ 2dly. The murderer of Lin-Wei-he must be delivered up in ten days. Delays may draw down measures of extermination.

“ 3dly. The opium ships must leave immediately ; leave is granted to the proscribed to return to Macao for six days previous to their departure, but other foreigners must wait pending arrangements before returning to Macao.

“ 4thly. All the Chinese in the fleet are commanded to be given up.”

Captain Elliot’s reply is to be sent through the Keunminfoo.

In consequence of the uncompromising tone observed by the Chinese throughout these negotiations, and the pertinacity with which the high commissioner Linn adhered to his original demand of a man to be delivered up in lieu of the China-man killed in the scuffle at Hong-Kong, Capt. Elliot, it appears, was compelled to abandon them. The Chinese Admiral Kwan subsequently issued the following proclamation, a document of so singular and curious a character, that we think it quite worthy of being inserted here in full.

Kwan, admiral of the Canton station, and leader of the forces (maritime) of the province, hereby issues the following proclamation, that all may know and understand :—

“ Whereas I have just received a communication from their Excellencies the High Commissioner, Lin, and the Viceroy of Canton, Tang, to the following effect :-

“ ‘ The English superintendent Elliot, after having delivered the opium, petitioned us, begging for permission to load his ships off Macao, to which petition we at the time gave our flat denial. The conduct of the said superin-

tendent from that time has been outrageous and unreasonable in the extreme ; he has not caused the empty opium ships to get under weigh—he has not caused the depraved foreigners, expelled by imperial authority, to return to their country (some of his people), having beat to death one of our native people, he obstinately refuses to give up the foreign murderer ; the merchant vessels lately arrived he has so arranged that he will not permit them to enter the port, but allows them to sell the new drug in our seas as before ; and our edicts, which have been from time to time transmitted him, he has stubbornly refused to receive. He has even gone such lengths as in his own person to lead on foreign ships against our cruisers, specially placed for the defence of Kowlung, raising thereby disturbances, and taking advantage of our absence to fire off his guns, thus wounding our mandarins and soldiers ! Our valiant troops, however, returned their fire with a noise like a thunderbolt, upon which the foreigners, routed and dispersed, returned again to Tseem-shatsuy, where they cast anchor. And although on the 7th day of the 8th moon, (Sept. 14th, 1839,) he (Elliot) went himself to Macao, and begged of the Portuguese governor to present a note from him to the Tung-tee, Keun min foo (or mandarin of Caza branca), in which he said that, “ all he desired was peace and quietness ; ” yet we find that he merely commissioned him to deliver so many unmeaning words, and that there is not the slightest proof of his sincerity or submission ! On the 9th day of the said month he departed from Macao, and returned again to Hong-Kong, and on the 10th day came a foreign vessel stealthily standing in for Kowlung, prying and spying about her, by which we can sufficiently see that he still cherishes foolish and presumptuous thoughts, and has no sense of fear or repentance at his heart ! Now our mandarins and troops for sea and land service, being all assembled ready for action at the Bocca Tigris, I therefore address this communication to you, the admiral, that you draw up your fleet and army, and appoint a day when you will attack and subdue them ; you must not permit them to loiter about at Tseem-shatsuy, forcing off their opium, and deluging the central flowery

land with their poison ! ’— and other words to that effect.

“ This having been duly received, I find that I, the admiral, rule over the whole of these seas, and my especial duty is to sweep them clean of the depraved and reprobate. Since then I have received the button of a leader of the army, I ought forthwith to appoint a day for the great gathering of my troops ; but I, the said admiral, am descended from a family that dates as far back as the Han dynasty, (2,000 years ago) ; the line of my forefathers sprang from Hotung. My ancestor was the deified Emperor Kwan-foo-tze, (commonly called the Mars of China,) splendid and luminous was his fame ! bright and dazzling the place of his imperial abode ! The god-like warrior’s ardent wish was to practise benevolence and virtue ! his mind was grand and powerful as the winds and clouds ! his heart genial and refulgent as the sun by day or the moon by night ! Now I, the said admiral, fly like an arrow to recompense the goodness of my country, and tremblingly receive the admonitions of my great ancestor. I deal not in deceits and frauds, nor do I covet the bloody laurels of the butcher ! remember that Elliot alone is the head and front of offence, (or ringleader in crime,) and that probably the bulk of the foreigners have been intimidated or urged by him : were I suddenly to bring my forces and commence the slaughter, I really fear that gem and the common stone would be burnt up together. Therefore it is that I again issue this proclamation, which proceeds from my very heart and bowels, that it be promulgated everywhere. Oh, ye foreigners, if you belong to those opium ships which have already delivered up their opium ; or if you are among the number of those who have been banished the country by imperial command, ye must instantly proceed to the wide ocean, and, spreading your sails, get ye far hence I As regards the newly-arrived merchantmen, which are lying anchored here in clusters like bees, in swarms like ants, do ye try and reflect for a little. At a time like this, and under circumstances such as these, how can you continue to carry on your clandestine trade — aiming after unlawful gains, by forcing into consumption your forbidden drug ? As for you who are

honourable merchants, and follow after a lawful calling, still more ought ye not to go near to or herd with the others, lest that ye along with them encounter the same blazing torch, but ye ought instantly to shun such company and behold. This may yet preserve your lives. I, the admiral, entertain for you a mother's heart ! the words I speak are true, as if spoken by the lips of Bhud himself. If, indeed, Elliot can yet repent, and awake to a sense of the error of his ways, let him not object to come before me, confess his sins, and beg for mercy, in which case I myself will intercede for him ! But if he still persist in remaining obstinately doltish as before, indulging in foolish expectations and perverse opposition, then, considering the good fortune and grandeur of our Celestial Empire, united with, or depending upon, all the gods of heaven ! just as in the case of the robber Listing, when the lightning struck him at dead of night-or in the case of the rebel Chang kith urh, (tree, the Prince Jehangir,) when the banners waved and (the earth) was covered with iron (weapons) ; so, still supported by the special protection (of my holy ancestor), will, (in your case,) a terrible display of our majesty be made ! We have often enjoyed his divine patronage !-thus, then, the very gods and spirits cannot interfere in your behalf ! Oh, ye foreigners ! do ye all of you lend an attentive ear to these my words ! A special proclamation !

“ Taonkwang,

“ 19th year, 8th moon, and 16th day.

Bocca Tigris, 23rd Sept. 1839.”

Shortly after the issuing of this proclamation, an engagement took place between her majesty's ships Volage and Hyacinth with thirty Chinese war-junks, off Chumpee, in which the latter are said to have lost 900 men : the particulars given are as follows :—

Captain Elliot had proceeded on board of the Volage, with the Hyacinth in company to Chumpee, to deliver a chop to the commissioner, when a fleet of twenty-nine war-junks sailed out, with the manifest intention of surrounding the two ships of war, and continued to close round them, regardless of repeated and urgent warning as to consequences, until it became neces-

sary to open fire upon them ; this was promptly returned by the junks, when a regular engagement ensued, and in less than half an hour five of the junks were sunk, another was blown up, and the remainder, many of them in a disabled state, crowded all sail to escape. This they were permitted to do ; the example that had been made of them having been deemed sufficient-or rather, as it is said, Captain Smith, of the Volage, having yielded to the entreaties of Captain Elliot to discontinue the destructive fire from the ships, and to permit the escape of the fugitives. It is allowed that the Chinese fought pretty well ; but the only damage sustained on our side is stated to be a 12lb. shot in the mizen-mast of the Hyacinth. It remains to be seen what will be the result of this affair.

Letters state that new fortifications were in course of construction at Hong kong, and the few English who had gone back to Macao were again warned away by Captain Elliot, after the engagement. How that event will operate with respect to those on board of the Thomas Coutts, which is entirely in the power of the commissioner, is a serious consideration, and seems destined to put to the test the sincerity of his professions of moderation and favour towards vessels entering the port, or the justice of the charges made against him of acting “ with undistinguishing violence.” He has been guilty of what certainly appears bad faith in setting at nought, his engagement with Captain Elliot, passed under his own signet, for carrying on the trade outside the Bocca Tigris ; he has also been guilty of a shameful outrage in burning the Spanish brig Bilbaino in the Typa, perpetuated in his conduct to her officers ; and if, as it is charged against him, he authorized the attack on the Black Joke, and rewarded the murderers of her defenceless crew, there would seem but too good cause, with the additional ground of exasperation he has lately received, to apprehend some serious consequences to the officers and crew of the Thomas Coutts.

The “ Canton Press ” of the 2d instant reports, that accounts have been received from the west coast of an affair between opium smugglers and the mandarin boats, in which one of the latter was sunk, several men killed, and seven of

the survivors sent back with their tails cut off! This fact, it appears, had come to the commissioner's knowledge, and, "sworn," as he still proclaims himself to be, "on behalf of the celestial empire, to remove utterly this root of misery, and not to let the foreign vessels have an off-shoot left for the evil to bud forth again," the intelligence is not likely to incline him to gentler measures than he has heretofore resorted to.

A reward has been offered by the Chinese for the bodies of Capt. Elliot, and Captain Smith, of the *Volage*, dead or alive. Since the engagement, Capt. Elliot had returned unexpectedly to *Macao*, and in the night all the English were warned to leave immediately, and only a few now remain.

The Chinese are making warlike preparations. With respect to trade, it appears that a serious decline had taken place in the price of all imports, but that tea and silk had advanced.

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#### BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

We concluded last month with a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislative Council of Upper Canada for the union of the two provinces, and which had been presented to the Governor-General in the form of an address. To this his excellency returned an answer, which was read to the house on the 23<sup>d</sup> Dec. expressing his sincere satisfaction that the propositions for the re-union suggested by him had received their assent, and his readiness to take the earliest opportunity of transmitting those resolutions to her Majesty's government. The answer further complimented the house on the generous confidence reposed in her Majesty's government and parliament respecting the civil list, and assured them that it would be the anxious endeavour of her Majesty's advisers in all their proceedings to justify that confidence, and to promote the permanent well-being of the people of Upper Canada. Five thousand copies of these and other the proceedings of the house were ordered to be printed for the use of members.

On the same day a message was conveyed to the Legislative Council, in-

forming them "that her Majesty was compelled to withhold her royal assent from a bill passed last session for re-investing the clergy reserves conditionally in the Imperial Legislature, and that her Majesty's government were desirous that the provincial legislature should itself afford a solution to this much debated and very complicated question.

On the 6th January, pursuant to notice, the governor brought this subject formally before the house. He then proposed, that whatever remained of the reserved lands "should be sold, and the annual proceeds of the whole fund, when realized, be distributed according to terms which will be clearly defined, between the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, and such other religious persuasions as are recognized by the law of Upper Canada, for the support of religious instruction within the province, and for the promotion, there, of the great and sacred objects for which these different bodies are established or associated. "A bill for regulating the registry of votes and polling at elections had also been introduced.

In a message to the Assembly the Governor-General declined to communicate information which had been asked for, concerning Hunter's lodges, or secret societies, supposed to be connected with sympathizers and rebels.

By papers to the 18th January it seems that the Clergy Reserves Bill had been read a second time, and carried by 28 to 21; not, however, without considerable alterations made in committee; but the exact nature of these does not appear. The election bill had been lost owing to the introduction of a clause providing that there should not be less than three polling places in any county or riding, and that these must be ten miles apart. This would have had the effect of disfranchising two ridings of the county of Lincoln, and thus the friends of the general measure were compelled to vote against it.

A bill had been introduced for the establishment of a Presbyterian college at Kingston. Several meetings had been held for the purpose of raising subscriptions for the erection of a suitable building. At Kingston £1,700

was subscribed in a few days. At a meeting at Kingston contributions to the extent of £600 were made on the spot.

**CANADA.** — The "Montreal Gazette" states, that the trade of Canada was larger during the year 1833 than any preceding one. The revenue for customs advanced from £53,000 to £100,000.

On the 1st January a new Congregational chapel, calculated to hold 600 persons, was "dedicated" in Toronto, the basement was to be used for school rooms.

**NOVA SCOTIA.** — The session of the legislature was opened on the 31st of January by Sir Colin Campbell. The early call is said to be in consequence of an act passed in 1838, regarding grand juries, not having been attended to. His excellency congratulates the legislature on the establishment of steam-packets between England and Halifax, between Halifax and Boston, and Picton and Quebec.

**NEW BRUNSWICK.** — A circular memorandum was issued on the 21st of Dec. by the lie&.governor, (J. Harvey,) expressive of his opinion, that the late despatch from the colonial secretary regarding the tenure of offices, conferred an improved constitution on the colonies; first, by enlarging the powers of administration in the governor, by leaving him free to choose his councillors, of&e-bearers, &c., and at the same time imposing upon him a corresponding degree of increased responsibility; and, secondly, in that it tends to ensure to the governor the most cordial and sincere support, assistance, and co-operation in carrying out his views and policy, and those of her majesty's government, on the part of those whose tenure of office is now made dependent on him, by identifying their interests with that line of conduct.

**NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.** — New York papers to the 21st January speak of this question as still exciting much attention and interest; the authorities of Maine maintaining that the stationing of British troops at Tamisquot Lake and St. John's was a violation of the treaty entered into last winter. The subject had been introduced into the United States senate by Mr. Williams.

**NEWFOUNDLAND.** — The session was opened by Governor Prescott on the

13th of January. The house still maintains its right to decide on the amount of public expenditure, as well as its application. From the despatches received by the governor, it appears that a part of their claims have been conceded by the home government.

### WEST INDIES.

**JAMAICA.** — By accounts to the 24th of December, nothing could exceed the harmony and good feeling existing between the governor and the house of assembly. The business of the cow try had been well attended to, and quickly despatched. On the 21st the governor gave his assent to the following bills, and on the 24th prorogued the assembly to the 17th of March:—duty on imports and exports — governor's salary bill — receiver-general's salary bill — police bill — tenements' bill — combinations of masters and servants — recording sentence of death — to amend law of inheritance — assimilation of currency — process law — registration of fire-arms — to revive clergy law — to regulate prisons and gaols — to regulate banks; with twelve others of less importance.

A party of 520 negroes, varying in age from six to sixteen, had been landed at Montego Bay, taken from a captured Portuguese slave-ship, and the government had given notice of its readiness to receive tenders of contract for their support and services.

**TRINIDAD.** — Private letters to the 14th of December mention a petition, which it is the intention of the inhabitants of that island to present to parliament, respecting the equalization of the sugar duties, and which asserts, that if they are not ruined by the competition of slave sugars in Great Britain, they could alone raise more sugar than is wanted for the consumption of the whole British empire, and with one-third of the labour necessary in other British West India colonies. The letters themselves corroborate the statements of the petition, and record a large influx of immigrants from France, the United States, and the smaller West Indian islands. The quantity of work done by the American immigrants is said to be twice or three times as much as that usually done by the la-

bourers of the island. The papers from Trinidad contain nothing of decided importance, but a report of a meeting held on the 22d of November, to deprecate the placing Trinidad under the Governor of Barbadoes, at which it was resolved that the counter-petition in favour of that measure did not really represent the feelings of the coloured population, is so far interesting as the debates give evidence of great good feeling between the populations of both colours.

On the subject of the meeting at Trinidad, a circumstance has been mentioned in the city, that all the persons who composed that meeting were, with one exception, people of colour, which is a new evidence that the placing Trinidad under Barbadoes is not in accordance with the feelings of the coloured part of the community. It has also been remarked, that as Barbadoes is already in a perfect state, and Trinidad is an infant colony, in which everything has to be done, the latter island is, in fact, more in need of a vigorous and intelligent governor on the spot than the former, and that therefore the present arrangement is the very reverse of what circumstances would naturally require. Another observation is, that the trade-winds setting directly against any communication from Trinidad to Barbadoes will prove exceedingly detrimental to the business of the latter, and that if Trinidad be placed under the governor of any island, it would be far better to select Jamaica, since, notwithstanding the distance would be greater, a passage would be more expeditious, on account of the direction of the winds.

By later arrivals it appears that intelligence had been received that the immigration ordinance, passed by the legislature of that island, had been allowed, with some alterations, by Lord John Russell. This measure is spoken of by the local papers as being popular throughout the community, and its ratification giving universal satisfaction. A petition to the house of lords, against the "equalization of duties on all sugars, foreign as well as British," had been drawn up by the immigration and agricultural society of Trinidad, and was to be proposed at a public meeting.

We extract the following from a Trinidad journal. "Comparing the number of pounds of sugar shipped up

to the 15th ultimo, with that shipped during the entire year 1838, there is only a deficiency of 1,062,384 pounds, equal (at 1,400 pounds net per hogshead) to 785 hogsheads. There is more than this quantity of sugar afloat in the harbour, and which will be cleared out before the 31st instant; the crop of 1839 will therefore fully equal that of 1838. We have the further gratification to point out, that the revenue on sugar already equals that of last year; £318,239 sterling was the value on which  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. was paid last year; and from the higher rate of the tariff on this crop, the value of sugar exported already stands at £321,512; the duties on the 700 or 800 hogsheads remaining of this year's crop will, therefore, be clear surplus revenue as compared with the preceding year."

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#### AFRICA.

The Cape Town \*papers to the 16th, are still occupied with the debates on the "Bills of Exchange Bill," or a bill for assimilating the laws on usury, so far as bills of exchange are concerned, with those of this country. The authorities appear to be divided in opinion on the subject; for whilst the government is opposed to it, the chief officers of the government were advocating it in the legislative council. The measure appeared to be unpopular in the colony, and many petitions had been presented against it. It was understood or believed to have been brought forward under the influence of the Joint Stock Banks, which would be enabled, if the measure were carried, to charge a higher rate of interest and discount in their money transactions. The news of Col. Stockenstrom's removal had reached Graham's Town, and caused much satisfaction in the eastern part of the province. A portion of Lord Normanby's dispatch to Col. Stockenstrom is published in the "Graham's Town Journal"—"I have felt it my duty to submit to the Queen, that it is not expedient that you should resume the government of the eastern division of that colony. . . . I conceive that retirement to have been rendered inevitable, by the feelings of distrust towards you, which, as I learn from the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, have unhappily taken such deep root in the minds of a large por-

tion of the colonists, as to deprive your services in that quarter of the value which would otherwise belong to them, and as even to convert exertions, in themselves most meritorious, into sources of discontent and disaffection to the government."

**PORT NATAL.**—The Cape of Good Hope papers to the 5th of Dec. contain intelligence of a singular import from Port Natal, the new settlement of the emigrant Dutch farmers. A public meeting had been called, at which the commandant with other officers, as well as the more respectable inhabitants, were present, to take into consideration a notice which had appeared and was read from the "Graham's Town Journal," to the effect that part of the country comprised in the colony had been sold to a number of English emigrants, who might shortly be expected to take possession. This announcement created a great sensation, and the assembly came to strong resolutions upon it. It was declared, that emigrants, on arriving at Port Natal without previous consent, should be considered enemies to the state; that if attended with military force sufficient to prevent resistance, the inhabitants would retire into the "forests mountains Kloofs" surrounding the bay, and there defend themselves in "separate small parties, neither taking nor giving quarter," until they should have recovered their own. The commandants and captains of the armed burghers were to consult about the division and command of the forces, and supplies of slaughtered cattle, other provisions, and ammunition, were forthwith to be furnished, and stored in different places, for the support of a guard of forty men, to be maintained on the Borca height, to watch the movements of the tame **Caffres**. These resolutions were formally passed and subscribed by the chief authorities present; so that, in point of fact, the colony is declared to be independent of the Cape and of this country, as indeed the Dutch emigrants announced their determination that it should be from the beginning.

The country is described as fruitful and beautiful in an extraordinary degree, and the farmers as living a jolly life there; dancing and music in some house or other every night; good fowls 6d. to 1s. each; beef and mutton 1d. to

1½d. per lb., and vegetables cheap and abundant.

It appears by advices from Liberia (Africa) to the 24th Nov., that during the first fortnight, in November no less than twenty slave vessels, under Portuguese, Spanish, and Brazilian colours, had been brought in by British cruisers, and condemned. A great number of American vessels were likewise on the coast for slaves, and the British armed brig *Lynx* had seized at British Accia the American schooner *My Boy*, of New Orleans, and taken her to Sierra Leone, where she was duly condemned. The slave trade is said to have been prosecuted with unwonted energy in the neighbourhood of the Gallenas, and such was the eagerness with which the slaves were sought for, that every species of foreign merchandise had fallen in price to a level unusually low.

**WAR WITH CHINA.**—Government, though taxed with tardiness, have been most actively at work in preparing a serious demonstration against the Chinese; and that it will be vigorously made. It has long been determined to send a land force to compel these besotted *Celestials* to listen to a little reason—not only for the benefit of this country, but all the world; and the delay has been solely caused by the prudence of ascertaining what description of force can be best sent from India. The native army will be employed on the occasion, and not less than 16,000 will be embarked, of which a large proportion will be cavalry, horses for which force can be obtained at the island of Hainan, at the southern extremity of that empire; and having put the city of Canton under contribution, or destroyed it, if necessary, and drawn thereby all the Chinese from the northward for the defence of their empire, they will suddenly embark, and, taking advantage of the southerly monsoon, dash on to the Gulf of Peteechelee, and landing the forces at Takoo, which is within 100 miles of Peking, they will exact decency of behaviour in future from the emperor himself. All this may appear chimerical; but it is all possible. In addition to the force from England, ships will be sent from the Cape station, and from the Pacific station, and great good must result from the enterprise. If a satisfactory establishment for the future cannot be secured

at Canton, the China trade will be removed to some island off the coast further north, possessing a good harbour, to which the Chinese must resort, our cruisers taking care, if necessary, that the Chinese war-junks do not interfere with, or attempt to stop, such trade.

A series of letters have been published relative to the late insult on the British flag in the Mauritius, which has ended in Captain Driver, of the Greenlaw, being compelled to make the following apology.

“**CAPTAIN DE LA ROQUE DE CHAUFRAY.**

“As the senior officer of the French royal navy in this port, I now, in the presence of the governor of this colony, the representative of my sovereign, and by his excellency’s desire, hereby offer to you the fullest and most ample apology for having, on the morning of the 8th inst., offered a gross insult to the flag of your nation.

“I can only say, in my justification, that I did it under strong feelings of resentment for that which appeared to me, as well as to many others of my countrymen, an intentional insult offered to the revered flag of my sovereign.

“All the reparation for the offence I have committed, that may be due from a subject of Great Britain to his majesty the king of the French, I now make without hesitation or equivocation.

“**T. DRIVER,** Master, ship Greenlaw.

“Governor’s House, Port Louis,  
“Sept. 13th, 1839.

“A true copy, **F. U. ROHE,** Captain,  
Assistant Military Secretary.”

It is to be hoped that now, at any rate, the government will consider itself in a position to demand that reparation at the hands of the French, for which every feeling of justice and honour calls aloud. Captain Driver was invited by the Royal Naval Club to dinner on Thursday 6th inst.

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## COLONIAL OBITUARY.

The Hon. and Rev. **ALEXANDER Mc DOUELL, D. D.,** Lord Bishop of Kingston, Upper Canada.

The subject of our present memoir was born at Glen Urquhart, on the borders of Lochness, Scotland, in the year 1760. He was of the family of **Glen-garry**, and manifested, from his earliest years, that deep and abiding attachment to his countrymen for which he was, through life, proverbial. The heroic Highlanders, who had quitted the States during the American revolutionary war, and who fought their way to the banks of the St. Lawrence—enduring every conceivable horror from hunger, thirst, weather, want of sleep, and fatigue—settled in various parts of the frontier of Upper Canada,\* then a dense and unthreaded forest. They took up their abode on the Niagara frontier—on the bay of Quinte—on the banks of the St. Lawrence, called the John-town District—and in the Eastern District, in the counties of Glengarry and Stormont. These virtuous royalists, having succeeded in their formidable undertaking, wrote to their suffering kindred at borne; and many voluntarily joined

them, on account of the statements which they were receiving from time to time. Between the years 1780 and 1790, consolidation of the small farms took place in the Highlands of Scotland to a great extent, causing incredible distress to the dispossessed tenants. Owing to the restrictions then existing to emigration, the virtuous bishop obtained occupation for these men, to the number of nearly a thousand, in the manufactories at Glasgow, accompanying them himself as their chaplain and guide. Not long after this, from the depressed state of trade, these men were thrown out of employment, and the bishop then gave proof of that innate and intense loyalty, which he so often exerted in after-life. He obtained permission from the king to raise a Catholic regiment, to which he was appointed chaplain, and which was the first raised in the British dominions since the period of the Reformation. In 1798, this regiment performed most efficient service in Ireland in the suppression of the rebellion; on the one hand, firmly maintaining the rights of the crown; on the other, restraining

the excesses of a fanatic yeomanry. By their combined loyalty, good feeling, and prudence, they succeeded in inducing the terrified inhabitants to return to their habitations and occupations; restoring harmony, tranquillity, and peace. During the short peace of Amiens, in 1802, this regiment was disbanded, and again were these intrepid Highlanders once more reduced to want. It then occurred to the bishop how desirable it would be to obtain land for their settlement in Canada, where so many of their brethren had already secured their independence; accordingly, he made a representation to the premier, Lord Sidmouth, then Mr. Addington, who, feeling great admiration of these noble but suffering men, offered the most tempting conditions to induce them to go to Trinidad, just then ceded by Spain to the British crown. The objection Mr. Addington had to their settlement in Canada, was the apprehension that the British government held that colony by a slender tie. Disregarding equally the apprehensions of Mr. Addington, as to the maintenance of the British sway in Canada, and the splendid offer of land, and slaves, &c. &c. in Trinidad, the bishop at once declined taking them to a colony with a climate so unsuited to the Highlanders as that of Trinidad. Again and again did he urge the measure of emigration to Canada; and at length succeeded, in 1803, in obtaining, for every one of the late Glengarry regiment who chose to go to Canada, a grant of 200 acres of land. Difficulties, discouragements, and impediments met him at every step; and at length, during the years 1803 and 1804, he succeeded in his object, and planted on that soil a population who have become independent, and who have defended the British power against inward assault and outward aggression. The bishop, by his perseverance, succeeded in obtaining for his settlers patent deeds for 160,000 acres of land. When the United States declared war against Great Britain in 1811—although the British government were fully occupied in Europe—and the Americans vainly imagined that the conquest of Canada was most easy of execution; when Dr. Eustis, the secretary of war of the United States, said—“We can take the Canadas without soldiers; we have only to send officers into the provinces,

and the people,” (two-thirds of them American settlers,) “disaffected towards their own government, will rally round our standard;”—and when Mr. Clay said, “It is quite absurd to suppose we shall not succeed in our enterprise against the enemy’s provinces. We have the Canadas as much under our command as Great Britain has the ocean; and the way to conquer her on the ocean, is to drive her from the land. I am not for stopping at Quebec, or anywhere else; but I would take the whole continent from them, and ask them no favours. Her fleets cannot rendezvous at Halifax as now; and having no place of resort in the north, cannot infest our coast as they have lately done. It is as easy to conquer them on land, as their whole navy would conquer ours on the ocean. We must take the continent from them: I wish never to see a peace till we do. God has given us the power and the means—we are criminal if we do not use them. If we get the continent, she must allow us the freedom of the sea.”—Entertaining these principles, and acting on these convictions, Canada was invaded; the bishop, then Mr. Mc Douell, formed a Glengarry fencible regiment, which, with the two militia regiments raised in the Eastern District, consisting principally of Scotchmen, were inspirited by the presence and counsel of the venerable subject of our memoir, who accompanied them to the field of action, and who, not only defended their own shores, but carried war into the enemy’s country, and succeeded, after a desperate battle, in taking the important post of Ogdensburgh, with a quantity of artillery, ammunition, and other military stores. For these, and other eminent services, rendered to the government, Earl Bathurst, secretary of state to the colonies, suggested that Mr. Mc Douell, who was to be consecrated bishop, should be a diocesan bishop, and consented that his title should be that of Kingston, to which was also added a salary of £400, afterwards augmented to £600 per annum.

Thus was this virtuous ecclesiastic rewarded; first made the first Catholic chaplain since the Reformation; secondly, received the thanks of the Prince Regent for his efficient services; and thirdly, consecrated first diocesan Catholic bishop in the British dominions since the Reformation. His consecra-

tion took place at Montreal, in 1826. By virtue of authority vested in him, he established a Highland Society in Upper Canada, and was elected president of it. Seeing the indispensable necessity of encouraging a large and systematic emigration from the Highlands, as a measure of relief to his suffering fellow-countrymen in Scotland, and as a security and benefit to his fellow-countrymen in Canada, and being also desirous of establishing a college for the domestic education of the priesthood in that province, and having some arrangements to make respecting the future government of his diocese, he came to England in August last, with his nephew; having secured the assistance and co-operation of his friend and companion, Dr. Rolph of Ancaster, in the promotion of a scheme of emigration. He arrived at Liverpool on the 1st of Aug. last past, and having proceeded to London, where he remained on business a few weeks, he visited the romantic glens of his nativity and childhood; was present at the great northern meeting and cattle-show at Inverness, in October, and then crossed over to Ireland. Between Clonmell and Waterford he took a severe cold, which laid him up some weeks at Carlow and Clongowes Wood, and afterwards at Dublin. Having recovered sufficiently to pay a visit to that warm-hearted, excellent, and most hospitable nobleman, Earl Gosford, at his mansion in county Armagh, he was so recruited that he re-crossed to Scotland from Belfast, and was on his way to London, to concert measures for the promotion of emigra-

tion from the Highlands of Scotland—Dr Rolph having attended the great meeting of noblemen and proprietors at the Hopetown Room, Edinburgh, on Jan. 10th, at which the measure was to be discussed. He reached the house of his former schoolfellow, the Rev. Mr. Reed, at Dumfries, on the 11th, intending to remain there a few days, to recruit before starting for London. Early on the morning of the 14th he awoke, expressed himself chilly, and immediately expired. He was in the eightieth year of his age. In every relation of life, as subject, prelate, relative, and friend, he was a model of every thing valuable. To his sovereign he brought the warm and hearty homage of a sincere, enthusiastic, unconditional allegiance, and the most invincible, uncompromising loyalty; as prelate, he was kind, attentive, and devoted to the interests, welfare, and happiness of his clergy; as a relative, his attachment was unbounded, and his death will create an aching void to hundreds of sorrowing relatives, whom he counselled by his advice, assisted with his means, and protected by his influence; as a friend, he was sincere, enthusiastic, and unchanging in his attachments. Such, indeed, was the liberality of his views and the inexpressible benignity of his disposition, that all creeds and classes united in admiration of his character, respect for him, and congregated together to bid him farewell, as he left the shores of the St. Lawrence, on that voyage which proved but the prelude to that long and last one, from which there is no return.

T. R.

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## HOME INTELLIGENCE.

**ASSAM TEA COMPANY.**—A meeting of the proprietors of this company took place on the 5th ult., to receive the report of the committee of management. G. G. de Horsefield Larpent, Esq. was voted to the chair, and called upon Mr. Prideaux, the secretary, to read the report. It appeared from this, that the whole of the call of £5 per share had been paid up, and that there had been great competition for the shares, the whole of which had been disposed of except 223, which it was proposed to

send to India, in addition to the 2,000 which had been already taken up there by the native and English residents. The committee had received a pressing invitation from India to issue another thousand shares, with a view to satisfy the numerous applicants from that quarter. Mr. Cochrane & Co. and Mr. Boyd had been appointed the Company's agents in Assam, who, in addition to other scientific gentlemen, practically versed in the nature of the soil, were ordered to commence operations