

THE CHINESE CAPITULATION.—Were not the miserable career of Captain Elliot, in China, rapidly drawing to a close, and were we not satisfied that his successor will be careful to convince the Chinese that Great Britain never could approve of the acts of this wretched Plenipotentiary, we should despair of the name of England ever again being respected in the East. The city of Canton capitulated on the 27th of May, and on the same day Captain Elliot delivered it up to the Chinese for a ransom of six millions of Dollars, as if the only object of England in making war upon China was to extort from her Government sums of money! In fact, so far was he from stipulating for any condition in favour of the British flag in Canton, before delivering up that city on the 27th of May, that on the 10th of June following he finds himself called upon to issue a proclamation to British merchants and traders, warning them of the danger of entering the Canton river, and inviting them to Hong Kong, where he can alone promise them protection. At that time it was known at Macao that the Chinese authorities had violated all the conditions of the capitulation; that Canton was filled with troops; that the forts in the vicinity of the city were all in the course of reconstruction; and that, to excite the most furious passions of the people, the head of an unfortunate Englishman was stuck upon a pole in one of the principal streets of Canton, where the foulest indignities were offered to it. In his last proclamation, Captain Elliot threatens Canton with a fresh blockade, if any attack be made upon the British at Hong Kong. Are we to infer from this that Elliot fancied that he could squeeze another six million of dollars out of the Chinese? Must we indeed bear the reputation of being a nation of buccanniers, who make war only to fill our coffers with the plunder of those whose wealth and weakness tempt our avarice? But Captain Elliot was so impatient to quit Canton, that he did not wait for the entire performance of any part of the stipulations of surrender. The three Imperial Commissioners were to withdraw sixty miles from Canton, but Elliot was satisfied when two of them retired outside the walls. The third never quitted Canton at all. The troops were to remove an equal distance, but Canton was delivered up before they had marched five miles from the city, to which they returned a few hours after the British evacuated it. The five million of dollars fall short of the Cossoo duty on tea, paid by British merchants since 1833, over and above the usual duties paid by other nations. These duties amounted on the 1st of May, 1841, to 1,888,888. sterling, so that, in reality, Captain Elliot did not receive quite one million of dollars for the evacuation of Canton! Of the sum actually paid to the Superintendent, it was the general impression at Macao that a large quantity of the sycee was so mixed with alloy as to be of little value, so that here again the wretched Captain Elliot has been the dupe of the Chinese. For the Spanish schooner Bilbaino, the Chinese have paid sixteen thousand dollars. But why was the foul murder committed on board the English schooner, the Black Joke, overlooked? Had Captain Elliot so short a memory that he could recollect nothing of the mutilation of Mr. Mess? But Captain Elliot was too eager to figure as the beadle of all Europe, to attend to such petty concerns as the violation of the British flag, and the mutilation of a British subject. A more deplorable, disgraceful state than that to which Captain Elliot has reduced the British name in China, it would be impossible to conceive. To be shut out from a city, from the walls of which British hands had voluntarily removed the British flag, never before befell us. It is the first instance in our history in which a military expedition was undertaken in the name of the British Crown, for no earthly conceivable purpose but to extort a ransom. But from the outline which we yesterday gave of the instructions given by the late Government to the new Plenipotentiary, Sir H. Pottinger, and from the Commissioner's own knowledge of the light in which the fathomless imbecility of Elliot was regarded in England at the date of his own appointment, we feel the fullest confidence that no time will be lost in wiping away those stains which at present attach to the British name in China. This, indeed, constitutes our only consolation under the affliction of the disgrace which Captain Elliot has perseveringly inflicted upon the Government of this country.—SUN.

We can remember having ever experienced such feelings of shame and indignation as were excited by the perusal of the recent despatches from China. We doubted, yesterday, if the 6,000,000 dollars would ever be realised, at least under Captain Elliot's management. We doubted, in fact, his capacity to effect anything of a higher order than the "running of a cargo of tea." But he has proved that we had formed an erroneous estimate of his powers. Inept as a child for any noble or manly purpose, he has yet contrived, in what our private correspondence terms "his unfathomable imbecility," to sink this country to a depth of infamy which may command the pity of the civilised world. He has placed Great Britain in the dignified position of standing at the head of the pirates of the Indian seas! There is nothing, we suppose, more indisputable or better understood than this—the civilized nations, and above all, Christian nations, make war merely to conquer peace. While on the other hand, savages, Malays, and pirates make war simply for the sake of booty. Whatever one nation, in time of war, takes from another nation, she holds, if it is in her power to do so, until the signature of a treaty of peace. But whatever a gang of pirates seize upon they hold—not until peace is proclaimed, about which they care nothing, but until a sufficient bribe or ransom is offered to induce them to surrender their prey. Now, in the present instance, it is abundantly clear, from all the accounts, that this commissioner Elliot, whose name has now acquired an imperishable, but most unenviable, immortality—this tea and opium negotiator—had ordered to the walls of Canton a British expedition, consisting of several ships of war, and sea and land forces, amounting to more than 5,000 men. It is also certain that their occupation of this great city, almost without a contest, was inevitable; and that this blow must have speedily and finally ended the war. Such was the position of affairs; and the very moment of attack had arrived, when the uplifted arm of the British commander is suddenly arrested, and he is required, first to pause, and at last to retire ignominiously from the walls of Canton, Commissioner Elliot informing him, (to use this same Elliot's felicitous expression,) that he is "in communication with the officers of the Chinese Government concerning the settlement of difficulties in this province." In former affairs, while enacting the part of a tea Broker, Captain Elliot's conduct was usually that of a mere dupe. In his character of a freebooter, he evinces a talent for "making the most of an opportunity," which would have done no discredit to Paul Jones himself.—TIMES.

That most imbecile and wrong minded creature that ever cursed the service of a country has at length capped the climax of his folly. He has taken Canton, and sold it again for money; and he has applied that money to the discharge of liabilities which had become personally his own. We cannot trust ourselves to speak our resentment at the acts of this individual. It is not possible to speak or to think calmly while such acts as these are doing. A fine army and a gallant fleet, ever upon the point of decisive victory, and ever paralyzed at that moment by the incomprehensible interference of the man who was placed in authority, not to prevent, but to use their victories. We cannot but picture to ourselves what the result must have been had any other man but an Elliot held the position which he disgraces, and we cannot but remember with bitterness, that while the tidings of disgrace are being wafted to us, Lord Minto is standing in the House of Lords and repudiating the charge of nepotism. Far better had the whole family of Elliot never been, than it should have given birth to this baneful impotence, this opprobrium of England.—ATLAS.

THE CHINESE OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE ATTACK UPON CANTON.

Report of Yihshan, the imperial nephew and commissioner, dated the 31st of May, sent by couriers at the rate of 600 le per day.—"Since my arrival in Canton province the forts of Oo chung (first bar), Ty-wong-kow (Macao passage fort), Tung-wong-kong (Swallow's nest fort), and other places, were lost. I then consulted with Lung and Yang, assistant

commissioners, and erected on the banks of the river in succession, the stone fort of Ny-ching (near where the British troops landed), and batteries at Wung-sha, at the Singhe-gate (petition gate), and at Hungmeou-chuck (a temple in the suburbs), at Hwangcha, (above Shaming), and at Yih chaw, and other places. Officers and soldiers guarded them, and all around we put up sand-bags, palisades, piles of stones and balls; we moreover dug trenches for the protection of the soldiers. We also placed sand-bags all around the city walls to make them stronger, and I myself, with the assistant-commissioners, went round to reconnoitre and inspect the works in different places. Besides, we embodied some of the brave Fokeen sailors, to the number of more than 1,000 men, and prepared rafts and straw to make attacks by fire. On the evening of the 1st day of the 4th moon (21st of May) the great conflict with the barbarians commenced at the western fort. We attacked them with our guns, burning instantly five of their boats, breaking two of their guns, and smashing two great masts of the barbarian ships. They were now all returning, when your minister, at the 5th watch (3 o'clock to 5 a.m.) was upon the point of bringing up his soldiers for their extermination; but all on a sudden the number of their vessels was increased by sixteen ships, eight steam-boats, and eighty ship's boats, which all pressed forward. The soldiers, on account of the hard fighting during the night, were all fatigued, their guns were few, and, although they had fired several tens of rounds, yet, the barbarian ships being strong and numerous, they could not beat them back. Their soldiers finally got on shore, and rushed to the plunder of the city, entering the forts at the small and large northern gates, and attacking the town on three sides. Their rockets were thrown in masses; their balls hit the people's houses, and they caught fire: all our own soldiers had not a place to stand on; their cannon was melted by the fire of the barbarians; and the buildings destroyed (magazines blown up). I cannot yet accurately ascertain the number of all the soldiers and great officers that were killed and wounded. We were hard pressed, and returning into the city—myriads of people were weeping and wailing; the number of those who invoked Heaven and begged for peace covered the roads. When your Minister looked with his own eyes upon this, his very bowels were torn asunder. In stooping down from the wall, I made inquiries from the barbarians; they all said, that several millions of taels for the surrendered opium had not yet been paid, and therefore they requested the sum of 1,000,000 taels in liquidation thereof, and then they would immediately withdraw their soldiers, and retire outside the Bogue; that they had to make no other request; and that then the people might go out in their customary way. I then asked them about the surrender of the whole territory of Hong-kong, and they replied that Keshan had given it them, and that an authenticated paper from him to this effect had been placed on record. Your minister thought that the city was in danger: that there had been repeated disturbances, and that the whole people were prostrated in mud and ashes; I therefore agreed to this *pro tempore*; moreover, I consider again that this was a solitary city to be fought against, and that both the fat and liver were greatly injured. There was, moreover, no battle field for deploying a great army, and I could not do otherwise than beguile them to go out of the Bogue. Then we shall repair our forts, and again endeavour to attack and exterminate them, and recover our old territory of Hongkong. Your ministers beseech your Majesty to deliver us over to the board that we may be punished, and also to direct that Ke, the governor, and E, the lieutenant governor, be severely dealt with. Respectfully, we present a petition from all the people asking for peace. Your minister is conscious of not being guiltless. A respectful memorial.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SIR HENRY POTTINGER.—The following is said to be an outline of the instructions which Sir Henry Pottinger has received from her Majesty's Government for his guidance in the settlement of the British claims on the Chinese:—His Excellency is to demand fifteen millions of dollars, as an indemnity for the opium seized by Lin, the expenses of the war, and the Hong debts. Immediate payment of a portion of the above sum, equal to the estimated value of the opium, is to be required, the remainder to be paid by instalments within five years, and to bear interest in the meantime at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Sir Henry has further been instructed not to negotiate with any mandarin who does not hold plenary powers from his sovereign. He is also to insist on a British envoy being allowed to reside at Peking, and hold a direct communication with the Emperor. All the principal ports to be thrown open to foreign trade, and at each of them ground sufficient in extent for the erection of factories to be ceded to the English. Hong Kong is to be retained by the British as a permanent settlement. The home Government appears to have resolved on bringing the celestials to their senses. Energetic measures have been adopted for this purpose by despatching additional troops and vessels of war to China. The policy thus displayed towards that country is not likely to be affected by any change which may take place in the relative situations of the great conflicting political parties in England.

Commodore Sir James Bremer arrived at Macao from Calcutta on the 18th of June, and immediately ordered the departure of the squadron for the North, for the purpose, it is said, of attacking Amoy.

INDIA.—Nussur Khan, the young chieftain of Khelat, has at length come to terms with the British agents, and has surrendered himself to their protection. This is looked upon as an important fact, as it will contribute to the tranquillity of the districts west of the Indus, besides placing a large force at the disposal of the Government for fully settling disturbances in Schah Soojah's dominions. Those disturbances are likely to be diminished from another cause—viz., the surrender by Shere Singh of the province of Peshawur—a valuable one—to the British. The troops in Afghanistan will then have to protect this new acquisition, which will be a pleasant task. The Sikh districts, as described as comparatively under the government of Shere Singh, which appears to be consolidated, particularly as the young widow of Now Nehal has brought forth a son still-born. We have the official account of a conflict with some of the refractory tribes in Afghanistan. The British were triumphant. The results, however, are as usual—nothing; a rebel chief beaten, but not subdued. An expedition into the Nijrow country is just about, it is said, to be undertaken, and seems to meet with measureless disapprobation from all military men. Everything must be carried by the bayonet; the country is so fearfully rugged and mountainous, that baggage can only be transported with difficulty; guns cannot be moved at all; and the mountain tribes can bring 10,000 men, accustomed to irregular warfare, into the field, or rather into the passes and ravines, against our troops. In Birmah some disposition has been exhibited by Tharawaddie, as if tending to disturb the present pacific arrangements; but he is aware that all his acts are watched, and that he will not be allowed to break faith with impunity.

SPAIN.—We lament to observe the commencement of another civil war in this fine, but distracted country, and the more especially as it seems to have originated in French intrigue. General O'Donnell, who left Paris with large sums of money, contrived to corrupt a portion of the garrison of Pampeluna, with whose assistance he managed to obtain possession of the citadel of that place, which he now holds in the name of the ex-Regent, Queen Christina. He has issued a manifesto, in which, besides minor matters of tyranny and falsehood, he does not scruple to charge Espartero and the existing Government with a design to murder the youthful Queen. It appears that Villa Franca, Atun, Victor, Bilbao, and other places, have declared in favour of O'Donnell, and it is reported that Generals Jarreguy, (El Pastor), Urbistendé, and Iturbide, mean to join him. In Paris it seems to be the universal opinion, that Louis Philippe is at the bottom of this movement, and that opinion derives considerable force from the fact, that that dissolute, abandoned woman, Queen Christina, alias Mrs. Munoz, has been lodged in one of the royal palaces, and received other extraordinary marks of royal favour. The Carlists will, of course, join in this movement, and the condition of their support is said to be the marriage of the

young Queen with the eldest son of Don Carlos, in whose favour the Don is willing to resign his own pretensions to the throne. According to another report, Louis Philippe is anxious to obtain the hand of Isabella, and with it the Spanish crown, for one of his own sons. If Espartero had to deal only with the malecontents of Spain, we should have no fear of his ability to bring them promptly to submission; but if they are really backed by France, and for French objects, the insurrection may be but the commencement of a series of events, which will shake not only Spain and France, but Europe, to the centre. The extraordinary fall of the British funds on Friday and Saturday, is symptomatic of the importances attached to these events on the stock exchange, and it seems to us that that importance is not at all overrated.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing at half-past five on Thursday, gives the latest news of Spanish affairs—

"I have just received positive information that Espartero has set out, at the head of a considerable force, on his march against the Basque provinces; and that O'Donnell's ruin is certain, not having money to go on, and being deserted by his party."

Accounts were received in Paris on Friday afternoon, dated Madrid, on the evening of the 8th instant. They give further details of the events of the preceding night. Finally, the palace was surrounded by Espartero in person, and the slaughter was horrible. During all this time the queen and her sister remained on their knees loudly calling for assistance. Madame Mina, who was on service at the palace, took every precaution to protect them from the musket balls which penetrated into their apartment.

During the entire of the 8th, vast crowds visited the palace, to see the scene of action, which was rendered more horrible by the dead bodies of the insurgents which still remain there. On the afternoon of the 8th, Madrid remained perfectly tranquil.

A private letter from Paris states that the accouchement of the ex-Queen Regent of Spain took place in that city about a fortnight since.

The *Temps* asserts that the confronting with Queenisist of sundry individuals implicated in the late affair, has led to the discovery of a plot of a wholesale regicide; as in the event of the success of the attempt on the Duke of Anmale, a numerous party was to proceed to the Tuilleries, effect an entrance, and slaughter the King, the Queen, the Comte de Paris, and whomsoever else of the Royal Family was on the spot!

More disturbances had broken out in the provincial towns on account of the census. At Thuring, Canton de Vauqueray, in the Lyonnais, the opposition of the inhabitants compelled the fiscal agents to return to Lyons. At Pamiers, also, all the houses were closed against the comptrollers.

There is a bad feeling growing up between France and the United States. The tariff adopted by the President, which imposes an additional duty of 20 per cent. on foreign goods, is regarded by France as an attempt to ruin her trade.

A letter from Rome states that the Jews of Ancona gave the Pope, during his visit in that city, a Bible, with clasps mounted in diamonds.

A letter from Rome in the *Leipsic Universal Gazette* states that serious fears are entertained concerning the health of the Pope.

The *Belfast Vindicator* says that his Holiness Gregory XVI. in a lengthened interview with a distinguished Irish Priest, expressed himself delighted beyond measure to find that the catholic clergymen of this kingdom were, as an order, taking the teetotal pledge. "Nothing more," observed his holiness, "is required to make them the best and most efficiently zealous priests in the world." The Pope is himself a teetotaler, in the literal acceptance of the term—he never tastes wine.

A Protestant Bishop is about to be consecrated for Jerusalem. Negotiations have been on foot on the subject, for some time with the Prussian Government, and his Majesty the King has come forward in a munificent way to co-operate with British Christians who feel an interest in the progress of Christianity among the ancient people of God.

THE REVENUE.—By the quarterly returns it appears that there is an increase on the year, as compared with the last, of £242,148—and that the increase on the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, is £241,721.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.—For the last 25 years the dockyards at Deptford, Woolwich, Sheerness, Chatham, Plymouth, and Pembroke, have not presented such a scene of activity as they do at this present moment, there being no less than 26 to 30 ships of different rates fitting out for active service, in consequence of the unsettled state of our relations with the United States and China.

THE HARVEST.—The harvest is now generally secured, with the exception, perhaps, of a few out-lying patches of oats in Scotland and the north of England and Ireland, and from the "thrashing out," which has already taken place, data have been obtained to form a tolerable notion of its general results. The *Mark Lane Express* says:—"Though the utmost exertions were used by farmers in all parts of the country to get in the remainder of their crop during the fine weather experienced the first three weeks in September, some quantity of corn was still abroad when a return of rain interrupted their labours; indeed, it appears from the reports which have reached us since our last, that there is more grain remaining in the fields in some of the backward districts than we were disposed to believe; and as the weather has this week been of a very unfavourable nature, we fear that serious injury has been done. The humid state of the atmosphere is likewise greatly deteriorating the condition of the corn in stack, and prevents farmers thrashing out freely. We sincerely trust, therefore, that the change which has taken place to-day (the weather having been bright and clear since last night) may continue. The accounts received respecting the yield of wheat are increasingly unfavourable, and though it is certain that a larger breadth of ground was under this grain than was ever known before, the total produce will prove decidedly short of an usual average; in most of the best wheat growing counties the deficiency per acre is estimated at one-eighth, and in less favoured districts the falling off will, we fear, prove still greater. Independent of the actual loss in measure, the inferiority of the quality, and the difference in weight (the samples which have hitherto appeared averaging from three to four pounds per bushel less than the produce of 1840) will materially add to the total deficiency; notwithstanding, therefore, the large quantity of foreign wheat which has just been cleared for home consumption, it is probable that a further considerable importation will be required before the autumn of 1842, and many well-informed parties expect to see a low duty early in the spring.

The following is the average price of corn, per quarter (imperial measure), in England and Wales, for the quarter ending Michaelmas, 1841:—Wheat, 68s. 3d.; Barley, 35s. 9d.; Oats, 23s. 2d.; Rye, 37s. 1d.; Beans, 42s. 1d.; Peas, 44s. 2d. The *Quarterly Review*, just published, reminds us of the Whig peerages created during the last ten years. Lord Grey's Administration created 38 peerages; and Lord Melbourne created 51; making a total of 89; viz.:—1 Duke, 4 Earldoms, 84 Barons; of which, strictly speaking, only two—those of Lords Brougham and Cottenham—were acquired by public services.

One hundred and thirty general officers have died since the Brevet of 1837, being an average of about 32 annually, and the average age of those still left may be computed as follows:—Generals 70 years; Lieut. Generals 67 ditto; Major Generals 60 ditto.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

The following is a correct and authentic list of the officers comprising the personal staff of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G. C. B., who has succeeded the late Lord Sydenham as Governor General of British North America:—Capt. J. T. W. Jones, of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, to be Military Secretary and First Aide de Camp; and Cpt. George Talbot, and Lieut. the Hon. Thomas Grenville Cholmondeley, of the 43d Light Infantry, to be his Excellency's Aides de Camp.—*United Service Gazette*.

Six domestics belonging to the household of the new Governor General of Canada were upset in the Thames from a small boat, whilst embarking on board the Styx steam frigate. The coachman was nearly drowned.

Lord Ellenborough, Governor General of India, intends to proceed to the seat of his government by the overland mail. Lord Stanley has been so unwell as to be unable to attend to his official duties, but he is getting better.

It is announced in the last number of *Master Humphrey's Clock*, that Mr. Dickens intends to take a trip to America, and that the *Clock* will stop in November.

The publisher of *Brazer's Magazine* died on Saturday week, after a protracted illness, brought on, as it is supposed, by the attack of Mr. G. Berkeley.

Among the rumours current in the city of London is one that the old system of Lotteries is about to be revived, and that a correspondence with the Treasury has already commenced on the subject.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—This stupendous work is rapidly advancing to completion. The submarine cutting has been finished some months, but in order to secure easy facility of entrance, it has been found necessary to bore farther beyond the high-water mark than was originally intended.

The Bude light is now, it seems, to be introduced into our streets instead of gas, at least in large open places. There is already one arranged at the middle of the crossing in Pall-mall, at the end of Regent-street, heretofore lighted by three large lamps, surmounting a handsome iron column. One Bude light at the summit of such a column is to supersede the three lamps, giving much more light.

Prince Albert has become a British farmer, as the valuable stock and crops on the Norfolk and Flemish farms, Windsor Great Park, which were in the occupation of his Majesty King William IV., have been valued by his Royal Highness from the Crown by John Brathwaite, Esq., of Cobham, by order of her Majesty's Commissioners.—*Kentish Gazette*.

Some excellent corn has been grown in England from a germ enclosed in an Egyptian mummy two thousand years ago.

RAMSGATE.—We understand that a survey is in progress for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of a plan for forming a harbour of refuge capable of containing a fleet of men-of-war, or merchantmen of the largest class. It is well-known that the Goodwin Sands and Brake Sands afford considerable shelter to this part of the coast, and if the additional works necessary for forming this bay into a harbour of refuge can be made at a comparatively moderate expense, it will be one of the grandest and most valuable undertakings of these modern and wonder-working times. The survey is being made under the direction of Sir John Rennie, by Mr. Hamilton H. Fulton.—*Essex Herald*.

The Royal West India Mail Company has memorialised the Treasury to run once a month instead of fortnightly. Should the government allow of the proposition, sailing packets will be discontinued from the West India and Mexican stations from the date the company fixes, Nov. 15.—It is supposed that the government will allow of the trial during the winter months.—*Falmouth Packet*.

Mr. O'CONNELL.—A requisition had been presented to Mr. O'Connell, requesting him to accept the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin; this he at first refused, but at a subsequent period had stated his determination to comply.

Father Mathew intends to proceed on a Temperance tour to Scotland.

It is stated on good authority, that Viscount Jocelyn, the eldest son of the Earl of Roden, has accepted the appointment of Steward of the Lord-Lieutenant's Household; which, constituted as it will be almost exclusively of nobility, will be the most brilliant ever remembered in the annals of the Irish Court.—*Times*.

There is at present in the town of Castlebar a police Constable, named Patrick Dillon, who claims the Earldom of Roscommon. Fourteen years since his father claimed the title, and he had all the assistance the Marquis of Sligo could afford him. The decision then made was in favour of the late Earl, a cousin of the former Earl by the male line. The father of Patrick Dillon was a nephew by the female line. A seaman, named John Dillon, is also in the field for the honours and estates.

SCOTLAND.—In consequence of the resignation of the Lord President of the Court of Session, the Lord Justice Clerk has been appointed to that office, and is succeeded by John Hope, Esq., dean of the faculty of advocates. It is understood that either Patrick Robinson, Esq., or Alexander Wood, Esq., will be elected to the office of dean, now vacant. The Queen has appointed Dr. Norman McLeod to be one of her Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland, in the room of Dr. William Bryce, deceased.

The citizens of Glasgow gave lately a public breakfast to Mr. James Montgomery, who is on a visiting-tour to the West of Scotland, "as a mark," says the *Glasgow Argus*, "of the respect and esteem entertained for his character and talents both as a poet and a man." The attendance was large and highly respectable, including many clergymen and many of the most influential merchants, of various opinions in politics and religion. The Lord Provost occupied the chair. Mr. Montgomery favoured the company with an autobiographical sketch, intermingled with many allusions to his own religious aspirations and the opinions of his parents.

Distressing accounts are given in the Edinburgh papers of a hurricane on the east coast of Scotland, which commenced on Tuesday night, and continued all next day. Fears are entertained that the shipping have suffered severely.

THE LATE LORD SYDENHAM.—The deceased Charles Poulett Thomson was eldest son of Mr. J. Poulett Thomson, of Rochampton and Austin-friars, and brother of Mr. George Poulett Scrope, M. P. for Stroud, who, on his marriage in 1821, assumed the arms and name of Scrope by sign manual, and until his accession to office in 1830, was connected with the well-known mercantile firm of that name in the city of London. He represented Dover in the House of Commons from 1826 until 1830, when, being returned both for that borough and Manchester, he took his seat in Parliament as member for the latter influential manufacturing town. In December, 1830, he was appointed by Earl Grey to the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade, when he was also appointed a member of the Privy Council. He continued in that office in the succeeding administrations of Lord Melbourne until he was elected by that Government to succeed the late Earl of Durham as Governor-General of Canada, after the return of Sir John Colborne, (Baron Seaton) when he was created a peer, with the title of Baron Sydenham. His lordship was nephew of Lady Taylor, wife of Sir C. W. Taylor, Bart., and cousin of Mr. W. Brougham, Master in Chancery. As the deceased lord was unmarried, the title becomes extinct.

EARLY SNOW STORM.—We are informed by a gentleman of this city, who was in Worcester county, that a very severe snow storm took place there on Tuesday. The snow commenced falling and was first noticed in Fitchburg, and for twenty miles around in the vicinity the storm raged with much fury. At Gardner, our informant found the snow one foot deep on a level, and that, too, after a heavy fall of rain for several hours. At Templeton the snow fell to the depth of about 18 inches, and many of the inhabitants were out upon the Common enjoying a fine sleigh ride. Considerable damage was done to the orchards, and many of the young trees laden with fruit were much injured, and in many cases prostrated with the weight of fruit and snow. Vegetation also received considerable injury, and presented a very singular appearance, as it stood partly covered with the mantle of winter, and its tops presenting all the freshness and strength of midsummer.—*Salem Observer*, Oct. 9.

PRESENT TO HER MAJESTY.—A few days previous to the departure of the Court from Windsor to Claremont, a very chaste and elaborately wrought table, composed of a portion of the wreck of the Royal George, was received at Windsor Castle, as a present from Mr. Emanuel, of Portsmouth. As soon as the packing cases containing this valuable present arrived at the Castle, they were immediately ordered to be opened in the presence of her Majesty and the Prince, who expressed their admiration of the extraordinary workmanship dis-