

medy was to be expected from the influence of that tax, and from the disposition of the proprietors to come to an equitable arrangement with the tenantry. I regret to find that, from the slow progress which has hitherto been made, there is so much reason to doubt the willingness of the proprietors to regard to a conventional settlement of the question.

An equitable arrangement is all that the tenantry ever require. This will be the decision, according to the merits of the case; and if Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies says that the tenantry should have an equitable arrangement—a conventional settlement—it would show a great weakness on the part of the Government if they have not the means to enforce it.

The next thing is, to find out what would be an equitable arrangement—and in this the Government have been deceived in the value of the land. The Surveyor General valued the land at twenty shillings per acre, because the proprietors demanded one shilling, and upwards, per acre, rent; the sale of the Clergy Reserves and School Lands is not a fair criterion, as the improvements of poor people, who had been permitted to occupy the Reserves, were sold, together with the land, which greatly enhanced the price. But the average price of land sold under the Land Assessment Act, is Two shillings per acre—and the average value of wilderness land taken on Inquests under the Road Compensation Act, is Four shillings per acre; and the House of Assembly valued the land in the Land Settlement Bill at Five Shillings per acre; but, as some of the land is valued at Six shillings per acre, that sum to purchase the land, or the interest of the amount at a rent would, in the opinion of the House of Assembly, be an equitable arrangement; and I shall have no objection to advise the tenantry to agree to such an arrangement as a rent of Fourpence per acre for good land, and clear of the Reserves for the Fisheries.

I stated last autumn, that it was the opinion of several gentlemen that we would have a good case at law, if carried to England; and at the meeting held at Sentiner's it was intended to collect money for that purpose—to send a case to England and obtain a decision at law. If this had been proceeded with, I would have recommended the people to wait for the decision; but if the people prefer an equitable arrangement, it appears to me they ought to pay a rent, if the can, equal to the interest of the price set upon the land by the House of Assembly, and we will then see whether our Colonial Officers will carry out the views of Ministers, or that of their own, under the name of Land Agents. But I ought to have stated, that my advice or example is quite unnecessary to induce the tenantry to pay rent. I believe all my neighbours that were able to pay rent, have paid some; and those who are unable to pay, have promised to pay when they can; and I have no doubt the writer of the notice, who is no way particular about the truth, knew who paid rent and who did not, as well as

WILLIAM COOPER.

Sailor's Hope, May 12th, 1840.

#### THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS AND DISCIPLINE OF THE CHINESE.

(From the United Service Journal.)

The supreme controul of the entire Chinese army is vested under the Emperor, in the five Sovereign Courts of mandarins-at-arms (Ou-quan), viz., 1st, Heou-fou, or of the rear guard; 2d, Tso-fou, or left wing; 3d, Yeou-fou, or right wing; 4th, Tehong-fou, or line-of-battle; Tsién-fou, or avant guard. In these courts of the military mandarins there are to each a President and two Assessors, who are all of them of the first and second degree of the first order, and for the most part puissant nobles who have the command of the State officers and soldiers of the palace guard.

These five classes compose the supreme tribunal called Yongstching fou; and its president or chief is one of the most powerful nobles in the empire, inasmuch as his authority extends generally over all officers and soldiers, whether of the court or of the provinces.

The Mandarin Commander-in-chief on the part of the Emperor, in the two provinces of Quan-ton and Quan-si, is termed the Tson-tou. He is also Receiver-General of the Royal or Imperial dues on salt, and of which he renders an account to the Hou-pou or Comptroller of Pekin. He has for his guard and at his disposition 5,000 of the troops, with a brigadier, four colonels, five lieutenant-colonels, ten captains, and twenty lieutenants. His ordinary residence is at the city of Tchao-guing, distant 20 leagues from Quang-ton, whither he repairs on occasions of importance.

The second great officer is the Fou-yneou, or Viceroy of the province, being at the same Lieut.-General of the police, and Receiver-General of Customs, as well maritime as inland. His guard is 3,000 men, with a brigadier, two colonels, three lieutenant-colonels, six captains, and twelve lieutenants. His residence is at Quang-ton.

All candidates for rank or promotion in the army have previously to undergo a strict and searching examination before the Heo-yuen, or President-absolute of the examinations, which are held twice in three years at Quang-ton, and in each city of the first order of the provinces. For the degrees of dignity in the science of arms (Ou-quan) the examining mandarin is to exercise his functions with the greatest rigour and severity towards the candidate, without respect of persons, and with no choice, save in favour of merit. He is even forbidden to speak with any person whatever so long as he holds the appointment of examining mandarin. Certain death is the consequence of the least malversation in his office. The examination consists, in the first place, in seeing whether or not the candidates are perfect in the management of their horse; whether they can gallop at full speed, without being thrown; use the bow when sitting steadily and firmly in the saddle, as also in full gallop, in either case hitting the mark. In the second place, they are examined as to whether they are capable of making a short and simple speech or address, but well-conceived and to the point, and without committing a blunder, on such matter as may be proposed to them, on military science.

In 1720, the Chinese Emperor had a standing army of upwards of 600,000 regular troops. The writer of the letter, from which we have extracted the foregoing particulars, assures the gallant and princely personage to whom it is addressed, namely, Prince Eugene of Savoy, that his Serene Highness, at the head of 40,000 or 50,000 dragoons, would nevertheless be able to conquer the whole kingdom of China; and he adds that in so saying he does not imagine that he is paying him a very high compliment. Before the conquest of China by the Tartars, in 1643, it was a standing jest, according to D'Herbelot and other

authorities, with the western Tartars to affirm, in derision of the Chinese, that the neighing of a Tartar horse was sufficient to put the whole of the Chinese cavalry to the rout; and from the same authority we gather that even the Chinese Tartar cavalry of his time had dwindled pretty much to the same condition. The Chinese themselves seem to have admitted the truth of the charge, but to have met the imputation of cowardice by affirming that the neighing and snorting of the Tartar war horse is naturally so frightful in its sound as to strike a panic and terror into all horses of a different breed.

The Chinese generals divide their troops through all the towns and provincial districts. That of Quang-ton contains ten cities of the first order, nine of the second, and seventy-four of the third. But as in these places of the third order there are some that are mixed up with those of the first and second, only seventy-four walled towns are counted in the province, in each of which, according to its extent and importance, a sufficient garrison is distributed to maintain the people in subjection.

The number of families in this one province—and it must be borne in mind that this only one, and amongst the least, of fifteen—is, according to the most recent returns (1733) of the population of China, 483,360. That of the men, without reckoning the women, or children under twenty years of age, is 1,978,999. The whole population of China, as estimated by our authority at about the same period was 10,123,790 families, and without reckoning the Princes of the Blood, the Ministers of State, the nobles, the officers as well of the police as the military, the bonzes or priests, the eunuchs, women and children—the number of males, inhabitants of the class of the common people, above the age of twenty-one years, is computed at 51,916,800, exclusive of a prodigious number of people that live habitually in vessels and rafts, so that the water appears as thickly peopled as the earth. The Portuguese, when in 1577, they penetrated for the first time into China, astonished at the vast extent of the population, gravely asseverated, in the account they sent to Europe, that the Chinese women usually bore twelve children at one birth.

This enormous population, however, far from adding strength to the country in times of invasion, would appear to have but conduced to its speedier subjection by a fierce and determined enemy; a circumstance that reminds us of the terrible repartee attributed to Attila, the scourge of the west, who when admonished as to the dense population of the countries he was about to attack, replied, "That the sickle gathered more abundantly in a thickly sown field than in a thin or barren one!"

We have before seen that the Chinese cavalry is not over remarkable for its steadiness in a charge; nor is even that of the Tartars—according to the best testimony, including that of D'Herbelot and Garland—entitled to very much greater eulogium on the score of discipline. As Cæsar describes the first onset of the Gauls, so is the first charge of the Tartar cavalry characterised by its fierceness and impetuosity; but the slightest check, or failure of sudden and complete success, is sufficient to convert the attack into as sudden a route and confusion, from which all attempt to rally them is hopeless.

Their soldiers are tolerably graceful in appearance and pretty well disciplined, for the Tartars have almost generated into Chinese; and the Chinese continue as they always were, soft, effeminate, enemies of hard labour, and better at making a handsome figure at muster or in a march, than at behaving themselves gallantly in action. The Tartars begin with heat and briskness, and if they can make their enemies give ground in the beginning, then they can make their advantage of it; otherwise they are unable to continue an attack for any length of time, or to bear up long against one, especially if made in order and with vigour. The Emperor himself (Cam-Hy, a great favourite by the way, with the missionaries), gave this short character of them:—"They are good soldiers when opposed to bad ones, but bad when opposed to good ones;" an eulogium with which, the faithful warriors of his Celestial Majesty were, as in duty bound, considerably flattered.

The rations of the troops in garrison consist of meat, rice, peas, and straw, according to every one's rank, and which are served out to them daily, besides their constant pay, which they regularly receive. In Pekin, the military magazines of reserve are kept constantly stored with rice sufficient for three years' consumption. This rice, it appears, will keep a long while if it be well fanned and mixed; and though it is, neither in appearance nor in taste, comparable to new rice, yet it is much more wholesome and nourishing.

The few additional details respecting the numbers and discipline of the Chinese army furnished by more modern travellers, would lead to the conclusion that the Chinese army at the present day, consists of about 1,000,000 infantry and 800,000 cavalry, a statement pretty nearly agreeing with that brought to Europe by the gentlemen who accompanied the first English embassy to China under Lord Macartney. These numbers are inclusive of the Tartar banners. From the observation made by the embassy in their travels through the empire, there seemed nothing improbable in the calculation of the infantry, but they observed few cavalry. The pay of a horseman is double that of a foot soldier; the Emperor furnishes a horse, and the horseman receives two measures of small beans for its daily subsistence. The pay of a Chinese foot-soldier amounts to about 2½d. English money and a measure of rice per day, though some of them have double pay. The arrears of the army are punctually paid up every three months. A horseman's arms consist of a helmet, a cuirass, lance and sabre; the foot-soldier is armed with a pike and sabre; some, indeed, have fu-

ses or firelocks, of a rude and indifferent construction, whilst others have bows and arrows. All these arms are carefully inspected at every review, and if found in the least rusted, or in bad condition, the inattentive soldier is instantly punished—if a Chinese, with 30 or 40 blows of a stick; if a Tartar, with as many lashes.

As to the naval force of the Chinese, it would appear from the most modern accounts that it has undergone no change whatever during the last 200 years. A late writer has declared that a single British man-of-war would suffice to destroy the whole naval force of China.

#### DIFFICULTIES IN NOVA SCOTIA.

(From the Toronto Christian Guardian.)

From the intelligence under the head of Nova Scotia, it will be seen that the Lieutenant Governor and the Executive Council, supported by the Legislative Council, are in direct collision with the House of Assembly in that Province. Our readers have, from time to time, been informed of the affairs of Nova Scotia. The loyalty of the Assembly of that Province is above suspicion; amongst the leading reformers there or in New Brunswick, there are no Mackenzies or Hinckses to deal in outrageous personal invective and abuse, or to urge the extremes of suicidal violence; the majority of the members of the Assemblies of both the Lower Provinces—especially the leaders—appear to be men of great coolness and moderation, but of great intelligence, inflexible firmness, and persevering energy.

Sir John Harvey acts harmoniously with the Assembly of New Brunswick; and without any reference to the theory, practically illustrates the declaration of the Governor General, in his Message to our House of Assembly on the question of "Responsible Government"—"The Governor General has received Her Majesty's commands to administer the Government of these Provinces in accordance with the well-understood wishes and interests of the people, and to pay to their feelings, as expressed through their Representatives, the deference that is justly due to them." The leading members of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick have been appointed to public situations under the Crown, and the difficulties which formerly agitated that Province have been removed; the former party distinctions and hostilities have been annihilated, and peace and harmony prevail throughout that Province, together with a state of unprecedented prosperity.

Her Majesty's Government recommended the adoption of the same policy in Nova Scotia.—The House of Assembly had made representations to Her Majesty's Government on various matters, and sent home a delegation. The Legislative Council did the same. Among other representations the House of Assembly complained of the bigoted and exclusive character of the Executive Council. Referring to the Executive Council, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a despatch to Sir C. Campbell, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, dated August 31st, 1839, says—"I feel strongly how desirable it is that it should be composed in a manner, to command the co-operation of the popular branch of the constitution, and although I do not desire to fetter your discretion upon this subject, yet I shall be glad to learn that you shall have thought it expedient to offer, as the occasion for so doing may present itself, seats in it to some of the leading members of the House of Assembly."

A proper regard on the part of the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia to the timely and conciliatory advice of Her Majesty's Colonial Secretary of State, would have anticipated and prevented the further discussion of any theoretical questions in the Province of Nova Scotia; but Sir C. Campbell appears to have determined to be the head of a high church clique, instead of the impartial Governor of the Province. He pushes the undefined prerogative of the Crown to the verge of absolute despotism. The consequence of such a course of proceeding is well stated in Lord John Russell's despatch on "responsible government." His Lordship says—"The Sovereign using the prerogative of the Crown to the utmost extent, and the House of Commons exerting its power of the purse, to carry all its resolutions into immediate effect, would produce confusion in the country in less than a twelve months." It was thus that James the Second exercised the prerogative of the Crown, and the British nation took it away from him, and placed a new family upon the Throne. The House of Assembly of Nova Scotia in the Session of 1839, did adopt resolutions [before the publication in the Colonies of Lord Durham's report] embodying its complaints and wishes; and appointed its delegation to England; but it did not—like the late House of Assembly of Upper Canada—"exert its power of the purse." It voted the supplies for the administration of the civil government; and even placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor one hundred thousand pounds to meet any exigency which might arise out of the aggressions of the State of Maine.

But the Lieutenant Governor has, it seems, in connexion with the clique, preferred taking his stand upon the prerogative of the Crown, to "paying to the feelings of the people, as expressed through their representatives, the deference that is justly due to them"—a people and representatives who had, a few months previously, pledged their treasure and their lives for the maintenance of British supremacy and British honour. Lord John Russell says—"The Queen's Government are earnestly intent on giving to the talent and character of leading persons in the Colonies, advantages similar to those which talent and character employed in the public service, obtain in the United Kingdom."—But Sir C. Campbell, it appears, has no relish for such doctrine; he has preferred doing what Lord John Russell deprecates—"thwarting every legitimate proposition of the Assembly."—In support of what the Queen's Government have admitted

to be just, and politic, and wise in administering the government of the Colonies, the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia have insisted upon Lord Durham's theory, in which their opinions will, of course, hope to gain an advantage;—but such an advantage can be but temporary at least, and the gain of it will doubtless prove an ultimate loss.

Sir C. Campbell has not only not offered seats in the Executive Council to leading persons in the Assembly, but he has actually called Mr. A. Stewart to the Executive Council—a man who was formerly even an extreme reformer in the Assembly, but who changed his politics on being appointed to the Legislative Council—one of the most odious men in all Nova Scotia to the House of Assembly—a man who is now actually in England, and therefore cannot be elevated to assist the Governor, but to annoy and insult one of the most confessedly intelligent, patriotic and loyal Houses of Assembly in British North America.

#### UNITED STATES.

(From the Augusta Banner, May 9.)

IMPORTANT.—We learn the following important fact from the Age of Thursday last. Sir John will now probably have an opportunity to fulfil his original threat, which, though suspended by the Scott agreement, has virtually been renewed by the British Home Government through Mr. Fox.

We learn from correct sources that the U. S. troops, heretofore understood to have been ordered to Houlton, are in fact ordered to the disputed Territory, a portion of them to the station on Fish River, and the remainder to Fort Fairfield.

This movement is just to Maine, and precisely the proper answer to the British threat of 'consequences' to result from the existing attitude of this State. We have no time for further comment.

This statement is probably founded on fact, at least we hope and believe it is. The detachment of U. S. troops which recently passed through this place, would constitute a fine 'armed or unarmed posse' to look after intruders, and to restrain the 'factious Governor Fairfield.' Now look out for the threatened 'consequences' of British displeasure and vengeance.

This response from the War department to the insulting demands of the British is peculiarly gratifying; and this gratification could only be heightened by another step on the part of this nation, that of repelling the intruders on our soil, to which we trust this is but a preliminary, other means failing. The British have solemnly professed against a civil occupation of the territory, and when military possession is taken we shall know something of their temper.

This arrangement is only an act of justice to Maine, and it is quite time we were relieved of our burden, by having our cause espoused by the nation.

An Arabian ship of about 300 tons, called the Sultana, from Zanzabar, Persian Gulf, arrived at New York on the 29th ult. She is owned by the Imaon of Muscat, was built at Bombay of teak wood, has a crew of 50 Arabs, and is the first Arabian ship which has visited the United States. The Common Council of New York had appointed Committees to receive Ahamet Ben Aman, captain of the ship, and extend to him the hospitalities of the city.

AMERICAN NAVAL FORCE.—The U. States Government, second only to Great Britain as a commercial nation, contemplate keeping in commission, during the present year, 34 vessels, mounting in all 868 guns.—New York Gazette.

BRITISH NAVY.—The Royal Navy in commission on the 1st March, is stated to consist of 741 ships, mounting in all 4184 guns. Of these 27 are ships of 74 guns and upwards.

REV. ROBERT NEWTON.—The New York Commercial gives the following account of the active movements of this Rev. gentleman:—

"He will appear on the platform at the anniversary meeting this evening, at the M. E. Church, in Green street. To-morrow evening, he will preach in the Wesleyan Chapel, Vestry street, at half-past seven o'clock. He will leave the city on Wednesday morning, for the General Conference, at Baltimore, which convenes on the 1st of May. He is expected to preach, on his way, at Philadelphia, on the evening of Wednesday. After the General Conference, Mr. Newton will return to New York for a short time.

"Last evening, we had the happiness to hear, from this distinguished stranger, a most fervent and eloquent sermon, in Vestry street; so he has entered upon his sacred vocation within a few hours after leaving the ship—just four weeks after he has left his own pulpit in Leeds. The passage over has been of the most pleasant kind. Religious services were held every day, and Mr. Newton preached once or twice each of the three successive Sabbaths he spent upon the ocean."

Antoine Delpuech, the Nestor of the French Army, died recently, at St. Cernin, in the one hundred and twentieth year of his age! He had served, during the succession war of Austria, under the orders of Marshal Saxe. On the 11th of May, 1745, he fought at Fontenoy, where his entire company, commanded by Jean de Calonne, was destroyed, with the exception of himself and four others.

CUNARD'S STEAM PACKETS.—We have received a letter from a friend, now at New York, who writes, from authority, as follows:

"There will be a steamer to leave Liverpool 15th May, for Halifax and Boston, and Cunard's Regular Line will begin on the 15th June. Each boat will carry 80 passengers only—a part single berths.

"Mr. Cunard is most sanguine as to the speed of his boats, &c. &c., and says that he expects