

truth is acted upon by many teachers in Germany. In our own country, too, it is beginning to be felt, and one of the professed objects of infant education is to correct the omission. It must not, however, be supposed that any kind of mental activity will give the necessary stimulus to muscular action, and that, in walking, it will do equally well to read a book or carry on a train of abstract thinking, as to seek the necessary nervous stimulus in picking up plants, hammering rocks, or engaging in games. This were a great mistake; for in such cases the nervous impulse is opposed rather than favourable to muscular action.

**LEVEL OF THE DEAD SEA.**—A most interesting letter was then read, being one from our late lamented artist, Sir David Wilkie, to his friend, Mr. John Harvey. This letter is dated Jerusalem, 8th of March; and if not the only one, is certainly the last purely scientific letter of Sir David Wilkie. Mr Harvey being at Constantinople, and unable himself to proceed into Syria, had lent his barometer to Sir David, with the request that he would observe its indications at the level of the Dead Sea, in order to a verification of the fact of the depression of that sea below the level of the ocean; Sir David, accordingly, made many observations on the coast of the Mediterranean, at Jaffa, at Jerusalem, and at the Dead Sea, and also in the mountains; the letter being read, the Secretary said, that it was much to be regretted that the observations were not sufficiently complete to enable us to make from them a rigorous calculation of the actual depression of the Dead Sea below the level of the Mediterranean, inasmuch as there were no corresponding observations, and no indications of a detached thermometer; nevertheless, by taking thirty inches for the mean height of the barometer at the level of the sea, 12 deg. 8 centigrade for the mean temperature, and by supposing a detached thermometer showing the same temperature as the attached thermometer, and working the formula with this data for the upper station, and Sir David's data for the lower station (the Dead Sea), the result is, that the depression of the latter is 119,876 feet, which differs but slightly from former observations. And although, as has been said, the calculations from Sir David Wilkie's observations cannot be regarded as exact, they certainly corroborate, in a manner sufficiently satisfactory, the results obtained by others, to convince us that the Dead Sea is depressed below the Mediterranean more than 1000 feet. The remarkable fact, nevertheless, still requires corroboration, to satisfy our minds completely; and it is much to be desired that this interesting question were finally settled, which it might be easily by any traveller who, being competent to observe, shall be furnished with good instruments, and who will take care to obtain corresponding observations.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17.**—While the Turks are enjoying their Bairaam it appears to be a proper moment for sketching a general view of their political position. I shall attempt to do so with perfect impartiality.

The hold the Porte has of Syria is necessarily weak. The submission of Mehemet Ali was an act of necessity, and his present apparent cordial union with the Sultan is a mere exemplification of the Turkish proverb, which enjoins men "to kiss the hand they cannot cut off." Tripoli is governed by a Turkish general, who has under him a small Ottoman corps d'armee; but what is the nature of his rule there? The Arabs counteract almost every thing he seeks to do; and it is only by the exercise of brute force and positive cruelty that he can collect a portion of the ordinary taxes. France has assumed the protection of Tunis; and the next step to protection is conquest. In the meantime Tunis may produce the Porte a rich harvest of trouble, but will certainly yield no profit. Let us now come to Greece, whose sole aim has for some time past been, and still is, annoyance to the Porte. With this view, expeditions were openly fitted out at Athens, and in broad daylight set sail for Candia; with this view Valenzas was encouraged by the Government to invade the Ottoman territory in Thessaly, for the avowed purpose of exciting the rayahs to rebellion; and the danger from that quarter must be very urgent, or the Porte would never, with its finances crippled as they are, think of sending 45,000 men in that direction.

Something very bad may come out of this affair, for besides the secret machinations of France, it may be fairly suspected that Russia is not idle in the quarter alluded to. The Turkish Government cannot confide in the loyalty of the Albanians, who have ever been mercenary; they are the Swiss of the Levant—always ready to serve any master who will pay them, and allow scope to their licentious propensities. I know not what confidence can be placed on the Bosnians; I should think very little. Servia is already gone; so are Wallachia and Moldavia. Beyond, we have, on one side, Austria, who once took money from the Porte to fight its battles, and then turned her arms against it; on the other, Russia, whose "progress in the East" has been suspended, but whose system of encroachment is still the same, as exposed in the able pamphlet on the subject attributed to Sir John M'Neil. I shall say nothing about Circassia; but Turkey has to the east of her Persia, who will never be a sincere friend, but may be readily converted into a foe. Kurdistan is now quiet, but has by no means wholly submitted. Armenia will be always tranquil, except in case of a Russian invasion, when the inhabitants will act as they did during the last war, i. e., turn Russians, and repent of their folly when too late. I have now made the circuit of the Ottoman empire, and can see many elements of future danger, but none of safety and consolation.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 27.**—Never was the Ottoman Government so poor as it is at present. A draught on it of £1000 was the other day presented to its Minister of Finance for payment in gold, and the sum could not be procured to satisfy it. It is, in fact, now living from hand to mouth with its resources, often spending them before their receipt.

**PAPER MONEY.**—The origin of this species of circulating medium is perhaps of higher antiquity than has hitherto been suspected. The Chinese, who have anticipated so many of our most curious and useful inventions, seem also to have a claim to this; for in a curious compilation, entitled "The Names, Laws, and Customs of all Nations," printed in 1611, it is said, "they (the Chinese) have paper money, four square, and stamp with the King's image, which, when it waxeth old, they exchange with the king for coin that is new stamped." During the last ten years, as appears from the result of the Census, the decrease in the population of Ireland has been 527,590!

**NEW COIN.**—An elegant Gold Coin, of the value of Five Pounds sterling, will shortly be issued from the British mint. It was designed by Wm. Wyon, Esq. R. A. and will bear on one side the exact likeness of the Queen, and on the other, the representation of the fable of Una leading the Lion.—It is said to be a splendid work of art.

**COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.**  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, February 18th.

The following Joint Address to Her Majesty, and Memorial to both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, as prepared by the Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, were severally adopted by the House.

**TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.**

May it please your Majesty;  
We your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Island of Prince Edward, in Colonial Parliament assembled, beg to approach your Throne with the humble request, that you will cause to be taken into consideration the situation of this Island, in relation to its Agriculture.

Dependent, in common with our fellow subjects in this Colony, exclusively on the cultivation of the soil for our maintenance, without a sufficient market for our surplus produce, we can never hope to attain at any thing like prosperity; and we feel that whilst we import British manufactures to a large amount, that if the Ports of Great Britain were open to the importation of our Corn, unrestricted by any Duties, that our condition would be so much ameliorated, that the unemployed population of the Mother Country would find their way to this and the neighbouring Colonies, in numbers affording relief to the Agricultural and other districts of Great Britain, and of a value quite commensurate with any loss that, by possibility, might be sustained by the competition in the home market of Corn the produce of these Colonies; and thus a reciprocal advantage might be derived to both Great Britain and this Colony.

Relying on your Majesty's known solicitude for all parts of your Empire, we beg to lay this our prayer at the foot of your august Throne, on the granting of which our prosperity so much depends—and we shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.

The Memorial of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Her Majesty's Island of Prince Edward, in Colonial Parliament convened, sheweth—

That your Memorialists, and their fellow subjects in this Island, are entirely dependent for their prosperity on a Market for the sale of Agricultural Produce. Having no Coal or Minerals, or other raw material, their pursuits are necessarily confined to the cultivation of the soil; and that cultivation is much circumscribed by the length of the winter season in this climate, which prevents their keeping such a stock of horned cattle and sheep as their farms require—it is thus more particularly on the growth of Corn that their dependence rests.

Your Memorialists therefore pray, that the duties on the importation of Colonial Corn—namely, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Pease and Beans, Wheat Meal and Flour, Oatmeal, Maize, Indian Corn, Buck Wheat, Beer or Bigg, and on all Salted Provisions, may cease.

Whilst exertions are making in England to get rid of her crowded population, by means of Emigration, it appears to your Memorialists that the main engine to be employed, to render such a measure successful, must be, the finding profitable employment for those who may be thereby induced to leave their native country; and it is the deliberate opinion of your Memorialists, that to grant their prayer would have more permanent results, in inducing Emigration, than can be afforded by any, the most profuse, moneyed grant in aid of such a purpose.

Your Memorialists disclaim any desire to derive advantage from the difficulties of their Agricultural brethren in Great Britain, conceiving, as they do, that they are all members of the same family—nor have they anything to do with the question of the policy of opening the Ports of Great Britain to Foreign Corn; their desire is, to obtain an exception from duty in favour of Colonial Corn, on the ground of the extensive importation of British Manufactures into these Colonies, which importation, it is obvious, would be greatly increased, could the inhabitants of this Island be relieved from the necessity of remitting specie, which they are now under, because they do not find a market for their Agricultural Produce in Great Britain; and thus a process would begin, by which additional employment would be found for the British manufacturer. Nor should it be forgotten, that whilst the importation to England of Continental Corn is commonly paid for in specie, that for that which would be introduced by your Memorialists, her manufactures would be required in exchange. It should be considered, likewise, that Great Britain derives great benefit from the asylum that is here offered to that surplus population which would otherwise become an increasing charge on the expenses of British cultivation—a benefit which your Memorialists consider of such value, that they do not entertain the smallest doubt, that if their prayer were granted, and hereafter, if a balance were struck between the amount of the moneyed value of the relief thus afforded to the British grower of Corn by increasing Colonization, and the amount of loss he could sustain by the admission of Colonial Grain into free competition with his own, that such balance would be extensively in his favour.

Your Memorialists further consider, that the repeal in their favour of the duties on the importation into Great Britain of Colonial Corn, and other produce, appears founded on a just and fair system of reciprocity, and that its results would be highly advantageous to Great Britain, as well as her Colonies.

Begging your favourable consideration of the premises, your Memorialists will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

SATURDAY, February 19.

Resolved, That the following Address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor do now pass—

To His Excellency Sir HENRY VERE HUNTLEY, Knight, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency;

The House of Assembly would beg respectfully to state that a portion of the Lands in the Town and Royalty of Georgetown are described in Grants which have passed the Seal of this Island as lands "adjoining the Royalty of Georgetown,"—which description the House of Assembly consider to be not in conformity with the best authenticated descriptions and most ancient Maps of the said Town and Royalty, nor with the Colonial Act of 6th Wm. IV., Cap. 24.

The House of Assembly, therefore, humbly requests, that your Excellency will be pleased to cause, for the future, proper descriptions to be inserted in all Grants which may hereafter pass the Seal of this Island of any ungranted portion of the Royalty of Georgetown.

Mr. Thomson, from the Committee appointed to report on Pauper petitions, and also upon all grants made by this House to Paupers and Lunatics, whether brought under consideration of the House by Petition or otherwise, presented the Report of the said Committee to the House, which is as follows:

Your Committee, appointed to receive and report upon Pauper Petitions, and to inquire into and state what Paupers require relief, and who the Committee consider ought otherwise to be provided for, beg leave to recommend the House to grant:

**PRINCE COUNTY:**

|                                                                      | £ | s. | d. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----|----|
| William M'Neil, a Blind person, including 15s. advanced by Mr. Pope, | 6 | 0  | 0  |
| Maurice Curran,                                                      | 2 | 0  | 0  |
| Peter M'Millan,                                                      | 4 | 0  | 0  |
| James English,                                                       | 2 | 0  | 0  |
| Capt. Francis' Widow,                                                | 2 | 0  | 0  |
| Mary Gallant,                                                        | 2 | 0  | 0  |
| George Murray,                                                       | 4 | 0  | 0  |

**KING'S COUNTY.**

|                                        |   |   |   |
|----------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| John Griffin and Sisters,              | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Henry Prouse,                          | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Walsh, for the relief of her Son, | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Christina M'Eachern,                   | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Brow,                             | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Devereaux,                      | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| John Smith,                            | 2 | 0 | 0 |

£20 0 0

**QUEEN'S COUNTY.**

|                                                                                                           |    |   |   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|---|---|
| Patrick M'Carroll,                                                                                        | 3  | 0 | 0 |
| John M'Donald, Lot 36,                                                                                    | 2  | 0 | 0 |
| James Simpson, New London, for advances made on account of Joseph A. Betteure, a pauper, lately deceased, | 3  | 0 | 0 |
| John Ready,                                                                                               | 3  | 0 | 0 |
| Mary Lannen,                                                                                              | 2  | 0 | 0 |
| Rosanna Mitchell,                                                                                         | 2  | 0 | 0 |
| Alexander M'Leod, Bedeque Road,                                                                           | 3  | 0 | 0 |
| Malcolm Nicholson,                                                                                        | 2  | 0 | 0 |
| Jeremiah Kehoe,                                                                                           | 5  | 0 | 0 |
| Hercules Frieze,                                                                                          | 2  | 0 | 0 |
| Henry Windsor,                                                                                            | 5  | 0 | 0 |
| James Maddox,                                                                                             | 5  | 0 | 0 |
| Margaret Finlayson,                                                                                       | 3  | 0 | 0 |
| Christy M'Phee,                                                                                           | 8  | 0 | 0 |
| Mary M'Aulay, towards support of her Son,                                                                 | 2  | 0 | 0 |
| Flora M'Phee,                                                                                             | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Three Blind persons named M'Kay,                                                                          | 8  | 0 | 0 |
| Margaret M'Carthy,                                                                                        | 3  | 0 | 0 |
| Widow M'Leod, Fort Augustus,                                                                              | 3  | 0 | 0 |
| Widow Catherine M'Donald,                                                                                 | 2  | 0 | 0 |
| Robert Winter,                                                                                            | 2  | 0 | 0 |
| Donald Munn,                                                                                              | 3  | 0 | 0 |
| Elizabeth Carson,                                                                                         | 3  | 0 | 0 |

£93 0 0

**AID TO THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, for the relief of**

|                     |    |    |   |
|---------------------|----|----|---|
| John Macnamara,     | £7 | 10 | 0 |
| Matthew Flynn,      | 7  | 10 | 0 |
| Catherine Hilliard, | 5  | 0  | 0 |
| James Curway,       | 4  | 0  | 0 |
| William Purcell,    | 7  | 10 | 0 |
| Joanna Redmond,     | 2  | 10 | 0 |

£34 0 0

And respecting the following persons, the Committee would respectfully state, that the applicants' circumstances are either such as not to warrant the Committee to recommend them, or they have relatives who ought to provide for them:

**Prince County.**

Daniel Quigly, Mary Dunlon, Mary Hickey, Mrs. Samuel Cotton, Jeremiah Dalton, Widow Wauou, William and Madeline Holmes.

**King's County.**

Kelly Ferguson, Georgetown, Margaret Campbell, John Rowan, Widow Patience, Catherine Partridge, Angus M'Kelloe, Mary Morrison.

**Queen's County.**

Donald M'Kay, Alexander Munro, Elizabeth Lepage, Archibald M'Niven, Mary Doyle, Archibald M'Niven, John M'Swaine and Simon M'Kinnon, Belfast.

The amendments made by the Council to the Charlotte-town Market Bill, were read a second time, committed, and reported agreed to.—Adjourned.

MONDAY, February 21st.

The House went into Committee on the further consideration of the Report of the Special Committee appointed to examine and report on the Public Accounts; and after some time spent therein, the Chairman (Mr. Longworth) reported that the Committee had gone into the consideration of the Report of the Special Committee referred to them—had amended, and then adopted the same. [For the said Report, see our first page.]  
Then the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, February 22.

Mr. Secretary Haviland, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, delivered the following Messages:

[FIRST MESSAGE.]

H. V. HUNTLEY, Lieut. Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor lays before the House of Assembly the Estimates for the Services of the current year. Accompanying them is a Memorial of the Assessors for the Pumps and Wells of Charlottetown, and for other purposes, praying for aid towards the purchase of an additional Fire Engine, and the erection of an Engine House, which the Lieutenant Governor submits for the consideration of the House.

The Lieutenant Governor also lays before the House, Accounts of Expenditure which has been incurred in and about Government House and Premises, during the past year, beyond the sum granted for those purposes.  
Government House, 22nd February, 1842.

[SECOND MESSAGE.]

H. V. HUNTLEY, Lieut. Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor lays before the House of Assembly, the Returns of the Commissioners of Statute Labour for the past year, shewing, at the same time, the present state of the Roads and Bridges in their several Districts.

Also, the Account of the Road Correspondent of the application of the sums granted by the Legislature for the service of Roads and Bridges, for the past year.

In making suitable provision for this service for the current year, the Lieut. Governor leaves it to the local knowledge possessed by the House to appropriate such an amount as is compatible with necessary improvements, and the disposable resources of the Colony.

The Lieutenant Governor avails himself of this opportunity to submit to the House a Petition of John Roach Bourke, Esquire, Road Commissioner of the 9th District, praying, on account of the reasons therein assigned, for a Grant of Sixty Pounds, to enable him to discharge the balance due to the Contractor for building the Bridge over Vernon River. The facts of this case are comprised in the Petition and Papers annexed; but the Lieutenant Governor must observe, that when Petitioner applied to the House of Assembly, in the last Session, for an additional Grant of £60, to complete the contract for this Bridge, as stated in his Petition, it does not appear that he informed the House that the object of his application was, to make up the deficiency of individual subscriptions in aid of the said Bridge.

It was also the duty of Petitioner to have reported to the Government his inability to raise the required amount of subscription, before he took upon himself to enter into a contract for the erection of the Bridge.

Government House, 22nd February, 1842.

Ordered, That the said Messages, with the documents accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House then went into Committee to consider of a Supply; and after some time spent therein, the Chairman (Mr. Hudson), reported, that the Committee had come to several Resolutions, which were ordered to be received on Thursday next.

Mr. Le Lacheur, from the Special Committee to whom was referred the Petition of divers Inhabitants of Belle Creek, and vicinity, presented the following Report:—

Your Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of the Inhabitants of Belle Creek and its vicinity, respectfully report, that having maturely considered the subject to them referred, and having obtained information from persons residing on the spot, they are of opinion, that the case is one of peculiar hardship, and therefore recommend that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying him to be pleased to direct that such proceedings may be adopted as are necessary to open said Road through M'Pherson's farm, so as to be available to the petitioners and the public at large.

Resolved, That the following Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor do now pass.

To His Excellency Sir HENRY VERE HUNTLEY, Knight, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency;

The House of Assembly having had under their consideration the Report of a Special Committee, appointed to examine the statements set forth in a Petition relating to a Road leading from the Main Road to Belle Creek, respectfully request, that your Excellency will be pleased to cause such proceedings to be taken as to your Excellency shall appear meet for the opening of said Road through M'Pherson's farm, so as to be available to the petitioners, and the public at large.

In order that your Excellency may be enabled to form a correct idea on the subject, a copy of the Petition, and the Plan of the Road, are herewith affixed.  
Then the House adjourned.

Mr. Rae, from the Special Committee appointed to report on the subject of the Collection of the Land Assessment presented the Report of the said Committee—which Report was then committed to a Committee of the whole House.

After some time spent therein, the Chairman (Mr. Hudson) reported, that the Committee had gone through the Report of the Special Committee, paragraph by paragraph, amended, and then adopted the same; and on the question put thereon, it was agreed to by the House, and is as follows:

That the former Treasurer has stated, that he gave instructions to the Deputy Receiver to allow only 33 1-3 per centum advance on British coins, and that, from his explanation of his motives, the Committee can attach no blame to him for having so done.

That the present Treasurer never issued such regulations nor intimated his desire to continue them, but invariably received from the public Notes and Coins at the rates at which he issued the same from the Treasury, and that he stated that none of the Deputy Receivers ever paid him, as Treasurer, British shillings at less than One shilling and six pence.

That your Committee have reason to believe, that the Deputy Collector at Princetown has, in some instances, refused to receive British shillings at more than 1s. 3d. or 4d., and that some individuals paid the same to him at these reduced rates, and that he has thus retained the difference. The Committee deem it unnecessary for the House to take any procedure, in regard to that individual, but recommend that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting His Excellency to cause the Treasurer of this Island to give such instructions to his Deputies as will prevent such irregularities in future.

That in reference to the charge made by the Deputy Receiver at Princetown, for writing out the Returns referred to in the 8th Section of the Act of 7 Will. 4, cap. 31, your Committee would observe, that the duty is not required to be performed by the Receiver; and, further, that no fees are allowed by the said Act for such service.

Resolved, That the following Address to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, do now pass:—

To His Excellency Sir HENRY VERE HUNTLEY, Knight, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency;

The House of Assembly, having had under their consideration certain difficulties which have occurred, in regard to the rates at which Coins current in the Colony have occasionally been received in payment of the Land Assessment, have to request, that your Excellency will be pleased to direct the Treasurer to give such instructions to his Deputies as will prevent such irregularities in future.

Mr. Donald Macdonald, in his place, presented a Petition of divers Inhabitants of St. Peter's Bay, and its vicinity, praying a grant, in aid of individual subscription, towards the construction of a Wharf at Sandy Point, and also to purchase a right of way thereto.

A motion being made, that under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the said Petition be received and read.

The House divided:

Yeas, 6. Nays, 12.

So it passed in the negative.

The amendments made by the Council to the Market House Bill were read a third time and passed.

The House then proceeded to take into consideration the several Private Petitions before the House.

The Petition of divers Inhabitants of Bedeque, Eleanor's, and vicinity, praying an aid to extend the Wharf at Green's Shore, was referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Petition of Angus Beaton, of East Point, was, upon a division (Yeas 14; Nays 6), ordered to be withdrawn.

The following Petitions were referred to the Committee of Supply, viz: from Inhabitants of Souris, praying aid towards the construction of a Wharf on each side of Souris harbour; from the Officers and Committee of the Crop Agricultural Society; from the Officers and Committee of the Monaghan Agricultural Society—both praying for aid towards the funds of those institutions.

The Petition of Willtam Morrison, of Georgetown, praying for an alteration in the Act relating to Fish Inspection was referred to Mr. Le Lacheur, Mr. Thomson, the Lieut. Mr. Pope and Mr. Hudson, to examine the same, and report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

The Petition of divers Inhabitants of St Peter's Bay, and its vicinity, praying an aid towards the construction of a Wharf at the end of Cablehead Road, was ordered to be withdrawn.—Adjourned.

**The Colonial Herald.**

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1842.

The Halifax and other Colonial Mails, due since yesterday night, only arrived here yesterday morning at 3 o'clock.—The Couriers having been unable to succeed in crossing the Strait until Wednesday last. With the exception of several day's later intelligence from China, confirming intelligence of the Capture of Amoy by the British fleet, the papers contain no news of interest whatever.

**ST. JOHN, N. B. Feb. 23.**

**EIGHTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CHINA.**

**CAPTURE OF AMOY.**—The ship Probosc, of Boston, Captain Sumner, arrived at New-York on Thursday afternoon, 3d inst. having left Macao on the 4th of Oct.

The news of the capture of Amoy is confirmed, and give below the circular of Sir Henry Pottinger, officially announcing it. The Chinese are said to have circulated a counter report of its recapture, but it was entirely unfounded. The Canton Register states that the people of Amoy district had put themselves under the British protection.

It is added that the British forces had gone into winter quarters, at a port further to the North, but the name not mentioned.

**CIRCULAR.**

**To Her Majesty's subjects in China.**  
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. has the highest degree of satisfaction in announcing to Her Majesty's subjects and others, who feel an interest in the question, the capture of the city of Amoy, with its very extensive and formidable line of batteries and fleet of gun boats and war junks, and whole mounting upwards of five hundred pieces of cannon, was taken possession of on the 26th instant, after a gallant but animated defence on the part of the Chinese, by the Majesty's naval and land forces, under the command of His Excellencies Rear Admiral Sir William Parker, K. B. and Major General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B.

This brilliant achievement has been happily accomplished with a very trifling loss; and, in addition to the works of which have been dismantled and destroyed, and the spiked and broken, immense magazines, full of munitions of war, have been either removed or rendered useless.

Arrangements are now in progress for leaving a detachment of troops on the small Island of Koolangs, (which is separated from the town of Amoy by a channel of deep water), and some of Her Majesty's ships will likewise remain at this port, whilst the great body advances to the northward, so that British ships, or other ships, that may touch here during the ensuing season, will find ample protection, and be secure from any risk or molestation.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary deems it quite superfluous to say one word as to the manner in which this important service has been performed. The facts require no eulogium. The Chinese Government vainly imagined they rendered Amoy impregnable, but were undeceived by the presence of the viceroy of the Provinces of Chekeang, Fokein, (who, with a number of high officers, witnessed the attack from the height above the town,) in the short space of four hours from the firing of the first gun; and, had opposition been a hundred times greater than it was, spirit and bearing of all employed showed that the result must have been the same.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.