NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, Monday, January 20, 1845.

Important from Washington

For important news from Washington, we refer our readers to the Southern Mail in the Postscript. It is now settled that McNulty, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, is a defaulter—and has accordingly been removed from office. Such is another sample of the rascality of politicians by trade.

The Chinese Treaty and correspondence, are said to be highly interesting. We shall endeavor to obtain a copy as early as practicable.

Important from Albany.

Our accounts from Albany, represent that Mr. Dix and Mr. Dickinson, are the Senators from this State. This result springs from a sort of compromise between the two sections of the "democracie"—Dix being the "barn-burners'" choice, and Dickinson the "old hunker's." Dickinson is a Texas man—Dix doubtful—but both rather hostile to the further ascendancy of the great southern statesman, and in favor of the Van Buren party.

☞ The Cambria has now been nearly sixteen days at sea.

Will Congress do Anything?

Will Congress do any thing of any importance during the present session? This inquiry is beginning to pass from mouth to mouth in every circle of society. Congress has been in session nearly two months, and nothing has been done, unless it is to talk, without acting, about Texas—to get up a quarrel between two of their members, who then ran all over the country to get a shot at each other—or the exposure of a very equivocal transaction connected with the management of the funds in the hands of the Clerk of the House of Representatives. For nearly two months this body has been in session, and that is the amount of their doings. Day after day they meet in the Capitol—listen to the prayers of the chaplains addressed to high heaven—proceed with their solemn trifling—pour forth twaddle and nonsense, which they call debate—adjourn early in the afternoon to dinner—and pass the evening in lounging about the hotels and bowling alleys. But no business is done—nothing is expected—no practical utility springs from this great body representing the people of the United States.

Some of the most important measures have been placed before Congress, requiring speedy action. Perhaps one of the most interesting, in a domestic and foreign point of view, is that which relates to the Texas question. Why is nothing done with this? Why is it that plans on plans are submitted to both houses of Congress, and yet nothing done? But this is not all. An internal question of the deepest interest to the whole mass of the people, connected with the Post Office Department, has been delayed and postponed, year after year, until the great mass of the community despair of any action on the subject on the part of the representatives. A reduction of the present rates of postage has been demanded of the whole people, but hitherto no response whatever has been made by Congress, in consequence of the obstinacy of the Post Office Department itself, and the inefficiency of the members of both Houses who have had this matter entrusted to their hands. We might mention a number of other public measures, of greater and lesser importance, that receive no attention from the present members of Congress, but who have every disposition to get up disgraceful personal squabbles that can do no honor to themselves or the country.

What is the reason of this constant, unvarying, successive trifling with the great interests of the nation, by such a body of otherwise tolerably sensible men as those who are sent to Washington? What is the reason that the business of the country cannot be attended to by the men who are paid for transacting it? What is the reason that the Texas question cannot be decided one way or another? Why cannot the postage question be taken up and decided as the people want it? The reason for all this negligence and delay, and quarrelling, and squabbling in both Houses of Congress, may be traced to the secret manœuvers of *cliques* which are principally engaged in electioneering for Presidential successions and the apportionment of the spoils. The Democratic party have a large majority in the House of Representatives, and if they choose to legislate instead of talk, what is to prevent them from acting? But they do not choose to do that. This party is divided into a number of different *cliques* or factions, and they are all looking more for the succession, and the division of the spoils on the accession of Mr. Polk, than to anything else. Selfishness, an absorbing and disgraceful selfishness, and an utter disregard of public utility, is the foundation of all the gross neglect of duty on the part of Congress, and all the disgraceful transactions which cast dishonor on the American name throughout the civilized world. Is there to be no end to this? No termination? No reformation? We must confess we see little prospect ahead, but we do not give up all hope that something may yet be done.

Flare-up in the Pennsylvania Legislature—Beach and the Lehigh Bank.—We published yesterday a full report of the flare-up in the Pennsylvania Legislature, relative to Moses Y. Beach and the Lehigh Bank. It seems that a resolution was introduced and passed, requiring an examination into the proceedings in relation to the Lehigh County Bank, an institution incorporated last year, for the purpose of aiding and assisting the industrious classes in Allentown, a very beautiful village on the Lehigh River, in Pennsylvania. In the course of the debate which followed the introduction of this resolution, a variety of statements were made, which show distinctly, that the circulation of the Plainfield Bank was used as an instrument of avoiding the laws of Pennsylvania, requiring certain conditions to be complied with in commencing the new bank at Lehigh. One of the members of the House, stated in the course of the debate, that the large amount of $54,000 of Plainfield notes was offered in payment of the stock subscribed for by Moses Y. Beach. This was indeed refused as not being money, nor the representative of money, and as being also contrary to the law of Pennsylvania, providing for the going into operation of the charter. An investigation will soon take place, however, and fresh developments will be made of the financiering operations of Moses Y. Beach, who makes himself worth $250,000, with all his real estate mortgaged in this city.

Note one point, however. According to the developments in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, $81,000 of Plainfield notes were offered in payment of Lehigh Bank stock, at a time when according to the statement of the managers of the Plainfield Bank, they had only $31,000 in circulation! Just look at these facts and put them together. It thus appears that an immense amount of these Plainfield notes, over that published by the managers, was in circulation at this time. The interests of the people of New Jersey and public justice, require that the Legislature of that State, now in session at Trenton, should immediately institute an investigation into this extraordinary case. In the meantime, let all the holders of Plainfield notes, or of the notes of any bank of which this Beach is agent, take care. Let no one forget the Jacksonville concern.

New Police.—The new police devised by Mayor Harper—a sort of a day and night police—goes into operation to-day. Well, we shall wait and see how this first little morsel of attempted reform works. But we don't expect a great deal from it. The utter inefficiency of the Mayor and Corporation does not encourage us to hope that any persons employed by them will be remarkable for sagacity, activity, or public utility. But we are willing to try this system. So we shall watch it from day to day and report accordingly.

Roorback in the Cotton Market.—Fabricating Foreign News.—The sensation produced in Wall street amongst the merchants, brokers, and cotton dealers, by the fabricated foreign news, "published exclusively" in the *Tribune* of Saturday last, was quite amusing, and reminded us of some of the interesting scenes which took place during the last summer, when the celebrated Roorback was in the field of action, issuing his bulletins all over the country in the shape of extras, disclosures, wonderful revelations, and so forth. As some interest has been expressed to see this new Roorback, we give it as follows from the *Tribune* of last Saturday:—

Later from Europe.—We have news by express from the packet ship Oxford, which was off the east end of Long Island yesterday morning. She left Liverpool on the 16th, with London advices to the 13th.

Cotton fully maintained its advance already reported, and was looking better. The advice since the steamer sailed was fully ½ Since the 13th, 9,000 bales had been sold at full prices

Nothing new in the money market.

Ireland was much agitated O'Connell was in Dublin, and had been making tremendous speeches in favor of repeal.

France.—Commerce was said to be considerably affected by the recent changes in the tariff. The importations from this country are likely to fall off.

Scotland.—There is much agitation in the manufacturing districts

Spain is more tranquil than heretofore, though there has been another petty rebellion.

We shall have fuller advices when the Oxford comes into port. Our news collector was too much in a hurry to bring the papers It may be that there is an advance of ½ in cotton above the rates reported by the Garrick.

To give more effect to this ridiculous fabrication, the *Evening Mirror*,—the organ of the "upper ten thousand," as it facetiously calls itself,—gave it its sanction by publishing it entire. Yet, to a person at all acquainted with the foreign news department of a newspaper, the falsity of this report must have been perfectly apparent. The blundering manner in which the forgery is made might have told any one its character at once. The idea of stating that a news collector was in "too great a hurry" to bring papers with him, and that the vessel was at the east end of Long Island, somewhere, with other ridiculous discrepancies, were quite sufficient to stamp it with its true character. It created, however, some little sensation amongst the small fry of cotton brokers, who have just intelligence enough to know a hawk from a handsaw, but very little beyond that.

Seriously, however, we do not know how to characterize the villainy and wickedness of any one connected with a newspaper, professing to be respectable, so thoughtlessly and carelessly trifling with the mighty commercial interests of this country, as in this instance has been exemplified.—What the motive could have been we cannot divine. The whole affair demands a full and explicit explanation from the managers of the journal in question, and if they do not give it, they at once consign themselves to the contempt of the community.

Travel to Europe.—We believe that the number of Americans who intend to make the "Tour of Europe," is this year larger than ever before. Owing to the increased facilities of crossing the Atlantic, and the additional comforts offered in our packet ships, many are now induced to go who were previously too timid to attempt a passage.

It is said that one of our largest and most popular packet ships, the Queen of the West, which sails to-morrow for Liverpool, Capt. Woodhouse, has already several of her state rooms engaged for the trip of next May, and that month being the beginning of the fashionable travelling season, it is thought that she, as well as the other packets to sail at that time, the Queen in particular, for her almost unrivalled qualities, will be crowded with passengers. Leaving America in May, travellers can make the tour of Europe and return home before cold weather sets in.

Since the organization of the steam ship lines, those who travel have formed themselves into two classes—the steamerites and canvass-backites. Those who seek comfort, and visit the two continents for pleasure and health, rarely make more than one trip in a steam ship, whilst those who go to, and from Europe, on business, make the steamers their only means of conveyance. In making passages to Europe there is very little difference between the two classes of vessels in the time occupied in their trips; but in coming to America the steamers have the advantage in speed, while the packet ships are superior in comfort and safety.

The Streets.—Never were the streets of any christian city in such a state as ours. Not only are they coated with filth, the stench of which is intolerable, even in Broadway, but the pavements are so utterly dilapidated that the safety of every vehicle is endangered, and the limbs of the poor animals that are obliged to run over them are every moment liable to be broken. The street and ward inspectors too, are utterly regardless of any complaints that are made. A dangerous fracture has existed in Chambers street for some time, but, although the inspector of the ward has been notified three times, and a complaint also lodged at the office of the Mayor himself, not the slightest attention has been paid to the matter. We believe there is no remedy till the whole of these new reformers be turned out neck and heels.

Disclosures in Gambling.—We understand that Green, the lecturer on gambling, has returned to this city, and intends to resume his lectures on that interesting subject. It is said that he intends, in these lectures, and has prepared himself, to give a full description and development of all the gambling establishments in New York, their localities, the persons who frequent them; with the modes of life, social system, morals, and so forth, of the principal gamblers; together with the connexion which subsists between certain branches of the police and the gambling-houses, and which has been the means of preventing the suppression of those iniquitous and demoralizing establishments. We expect something rich when Green commences these lectures, and will accordingly send a reporter to attend them and give them to the public, with all the remarkable disclosures.

Winter Trips from Boston.—Those who left Boston on Friday evening, by the train *via* Worcester, did not reach here till yesterday morning. Ice and snow on the Worcester and Norwich Railroads were the cause of the delay. It took five locomotive engines to clear the tracks. The Long Island Road was in the same condition;—that has also been cleared

Who's to be Mayor of Boston?—There are now two whig, one democratic, and one native candidate, for the Mayoralty of Boston. To-day the fifth attempt to elect one of them will be made. If the whigs and natives keep up a distinct organization, there will again be no choice.

Election in Pittsburg, Pa.—At the recent municipal election in Pittsburg, there were five candidates for the office of Mayor. Howard, whig, was elected. He received 1366 votes; the democratic candidate 1337, and the native 201 only.

Morris' Benefit.—This complimentary benefit will come off to-night, at the Tabernacle. We trust that all the military, poetic, and theatrical friends of the "General," and their name is legion, will grace this occasion with their presence. Notwithstanding a variety of circumstances which operate against him, we trust that the benefit will be really a "benefit," and that the Tabernacle will be crammed.

The Firemen's Ball.—This great event, for which all the pretty girls in the city, from Abingdon Square to the Battery, have been preparing for the last month, comes off at the Park to-night. The decorations and arrangements are extremely tasteful and elegant, and the ball will be still more brilliant and agreeable than any of those heretofore given by the gallant firemen, if that be possible. The proceeds go to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans, and that consideration alone is sufficient to ensure a large assemblage.

That Oil!

Peace, ho! let us hear him.

* * *

For Brutus is an honorable man;
So are they all; all honorable men.

We have heard a great deal of late about the delinquencies of the old parties—the whigs and locofocos; but "Brutus is an honorable man." We have had long reports about the vagabondism of foreigners; but "Brutus is an honorable man" We have had solemn promises of retrenchment, economy and reform; but "Brutus is an honorable man." Shakespeare did, indeed, know human nature. Hence his views of man, and of the subtle working of his passions, and the hidden springs of action in the soul, must now be regarded as just and true, every day receiving fresh confirmation in the doings of mankind. Thus it is that now, hundreds of years after that great teacher wrote, his description of men and manners are as fresh and vivid as they ever were; and Brutus is still "an honorable man."

The famous "oil contract" has occupied a good deal of public attention in this city, but it has hardly yet been fully exhibited in all its details, although "Brutus is an honorable man." It is, however, too rich and oilly a subject to be passed over, and besides "Brutus is an honorable man." We shall therefore endeavor to give a complete history of this affair, and so give it its proper place in the annals of the age, for indeed, "Brutus is an honorable man." To begin then at the beginning, as "Brutus is an honorable man." The first chapter in this history consists of the resolution offered by Mr. Johnson, concluding the bargain with one of the contractors, but "Brutus is an honorable man." Here it is:—

Committee on Lamps and Gas, July 31st, 1844.

Present—Aldermen Tucker, Drake, Mott, Ward, Divoras, Johnson.

The Superintendent produced several proposals which he had received for contracts for furnishing Oil—when, on motion of Assistant Alderman Johnson, it was

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas be directed to contract with George Harris to furnish the Corporation with 5000 gallons summer oil, at 86 cents, and 5000 gallons fall oil at 93½ cents, to return the casks and deduct 2 cents per gallon.

The contract was accordingly made with "Mr. George Harris," for "Brutus is an honorable man." It was then said that this was a job, and that this Harris was a clerk in the employ of Ald. Johnson, although "Brutus is an honorable man." Ald Johnson then becomes indignant and makes the following affidavit—price, one shtlling;—indeed, "Brutus is an honorable man."

State of New York, } ss.
City and County of New York, }

Leonard Johnson, of said city, being duly sworn, deposes and saith, that he is the Assistant Alderman of the Eleventh Ward of said city; that in April last, he formed a co-partnership with Mr. James R. Sparrow, and which co-partnership was to commence on the 1st of May, under the name of Johnson & Sparrow Previous to this, Mr George Harris had an oil factory at No. 240 Front street, which the firm of Johnson & Sparrow bought out, and Mr. Harris retired. *Since which time Mr. Harris has not in any wise, been interested in the business of the firm of Sparrow & Johnson, either as principal or clerk.* The only business that Harris has done for the firm of Johnson & Sparrow, was to collect some bills due the firm, for which Harris was allowed two per cent commission

Deponent further says that neither he, nor the firm of Johnson & Sparrow have in any thing or in any wise, been interested in any of the business of the said Harris

Deponent further says that some two months since his partner, Mr James R. Sparrow, entered into a contract with the Inspector of Lamps and Gas, to furnish 10 000 gallons of oil for the use of the city. *Deponent further says that the oil so furnished by the said Sparrow was purchased with his own private funds. That none of such oil was ever in the premises of the said firm of Johnson & Sparrow, and that the deponent has no interest in the profits. Deponent further says that he has had no interest of any kind, name or nature in any contract for oil furnished to the Corporation since he has been Alderman.*

LEONARD L JOHNSON.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 9th day of January, 1 45.

CORN. JNO DEWITT, Commissioner of Deeds.

Such is the "affidavey," italics and all, copied from the "native" organ, for "Brutus is an honorable man."

Next comes the following curious little bill from the office of the Comptroller, and indeed, "Brutus is an honorable man."

New York, June 21st, 1844.

Commissioners of Alms House
Bo't of Johnson & Sparrow,

June 13	2 casks Spring Sp'm Oil,	165 1	
		167 1	
" 16.	2 casks do do	166 1	
		164 1	
			662 4
658 gall, at 92 c.			$605 36

Rec'd Paym'.

(Signed) GEO. HARRIS, for Johnson & Sparrow.

The above is a true copy of a bill on file in the Comptroller's Office.

JOHN J SERRELL, Clerk to Compt'r.

Then, to diversify the subject, we have a little scientific investigation of the matter, and really, "Brutus is an honorable man"

New York Jan'y 6, 1845

This is to certify that I have tested and examined three bottles of oil, marked one, two, and three, and I declare that the one marked No. 1 is 20 per cent below standard of sperm oil; that No. 2 is 24 per cent below the standard of sperm oil; and that No 3 is 22 per cent below the standard of sperm oil—being so much per cent adulteration.

WM. T. GENDAR,
No. 230 Greenwich street.

Such is the illuminated history of that "oil," and we think every one must be satisfied that "Brutus is an honorable man." We have a great deal of additional interesting matter to give, but is not "Brutus an honorable man?" We have to tell of contracts for brandy in which to bathe the feet of paupers at Bellevue—but is not "Brutus an honorable man?"—of contracts for pork—of contracts for beef—of contracts for sugar—of contracts for shoes—of contracts for potatoes—of contracts for wine—of contracts for Java coffee—of contracts for crackers—of contracts for snuff—of contracts for Cavendish tobacco—of contracts for pot ash—of contracts for butter—of contracts for lard—of contracts for flour—but who dare say that 'Brutus is not "an honorable man?" Who? Where? What? Again in the face of the whole earth we say, "Brutus is an honorable man?"

The Boston Travel, &c.—The passengers from Boston who left there on Friday evening, via Norwich, for New York, intending to take the steamer Worcester, were detained by the heavy storm, and did not reach Norwich before the departure of the boat at 4 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, and were compelled to take the Long Island train. The passengers who left Boston on Saturday for the Long Island Road, reached Allen's Point about 10 o'clock at night. They were also detained by the heavy snow and ice upon the Boston and Worcester and Norwich Roads—the whole numbering nearly 280, crossed over in the steamer from Allen's Point to Greenport, and arrived yesterday, (Sunday) morning, via Long Island Railroad.—The gale is represented as being very severe. The boat was 2¾ hours in crossing to Greenport, and the run was made in four hours into Brooklyn.

The Express from the new steamer Cambria, if she reached Boston during yesterday, will be run over the Boston and Providence, Stonington and the Long Island Railroad, and may be here early this morning.

Rapetti's Benefit takes place to-morrow evening, when the *Semiramide* will be performed.—Rapetti is, perhaps, one of the most efficient elements of the Opera, certainly contributing to its perfection and success, more than any other individual. He is the main-prop of the Opera, indeed, and, besides, as a man, is evidently deserving of public favor and esteem Let him have a bumper.

Niblo's Saloon.—This is now one of the most elegant saloons in this country. It has been recently decorated and painted in superb style. Its spaciousness and elegance, and the well known excellence of Niblo's suppers, make this the favorite assembly room of our fashionable and military societies who give balls during this season.

Personal Movements.

The democrats of New Hampshire, in consequence of the Anti-Texas letter of the Hon John P. Hale, are about to call a state Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress in the place of that gentleman.

A Baltimore paper states that Mr. Webster declares, in a letter to a friend, that he is opposed to the formation of a Native American party, as such.

The citizens of Cincinnati are about purchasing Clevenger's bust of Gen. Harrison, with a view to relieving the pressing wants of the artist's widow.

Santa Fe Trade.—We learn from a letter written by Col. Owens, of Independence, in this State, that the total amount of gold and silver received from Santa Fe in 1843, was $445 000; in 1844, $375 000; estimated amount for 1845, $400,000.—*St. Louis Rep, Jan. 11.*

VERY LATE FROM CHINA.

Highly Interesting Intelligence!

CURIOUS STATE OF THINGS IN THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

Ratification of the American Treaty!

The Paul Jones, Captain Watkins, one of the fastest sailers out of New York, arrived yesterday in 111 days from Canton.

Our advices from Hong Kong are to the 27th of September.

Among the passengers in the Paul Jones, are Fletcher Webster and J. H. O'Donnell, of the American Embassy to China.

The most important piece of intelligence by this packet, is the ratification, by the Emperor, of the "Treaty with America," negociated by Keying and the Hon. Caleb Cushing. It went into effect at Canton on the 25th of September, so far as the Chinese are concerned. As it has also been ratified by our Senate, the treaty will immediately go into full force and operation.

The Americans stand high in the estimation of the Celestials.

In our compilation of the news by this arrival, we give a few extracts exhibiting the internal affairs of the Chinese Empire. They are funny enough.

The Chinese in Canton continued to be very riotously disposed.

There were five French vessels of war at Canton. The French Minister was negociating a treaty.

The Chinese in Canton seem to hate "outside barbarians" most cordially. They look upon the English alone as outside savages and threatened vengeance against them. We give to-day an edict to this effect.

European civilization was beginning to show itself in China; the English had opened a "Supreme Court," and invited lawyers to practice therein.

The new ship Howqua, Captain Palmer, arrived at Macao, in ninety five days from New York.

The American frigate Brandywine, was at Canton when the P. J. left; and the sloop of war St. Louis on the East Coast of China. Officers and crews were remarkably healthy. The following is a list of the officers of the St. Louis:—

Isaac McKeever, Commander; L. G Keith, John R. Tucker, B. M. Dove, Mont. Hunt, G. H. Preble. Lieutenants; S. Laurason, Surgeon; W. Bishop, Assistant Surgeon; Andrew Weir, Acting Master; M. S. Smith, W Hammond, J L. Johnston, S. D. Spence, C. H Oakley, G. Laurens, N. T. West, Midshipmen.—Captain's Clerk, H. R. Weightman. Purser's Clerk, J. G. Hanbury.—Boatswain J. S. Knight. Gunner, J D. Benthall. Carpenter, A Bass. Sailmaker, C. Harvey.

[From the Hong Kong Gazette, Sept. 25]

The intelligence from this city is of a rather alarming nature. Two firms have leased building allotments on the site of the old factories, and have been clearing away the rubbish preparatory to building. This does not meet the approbation of the mob, and anonymous placards have been posted, threatening the contractors with death if they build for the foreigners, also the destruction of the houses. It is but too probable, that the ruffians will keep their word, and the property, or even the lives of the obnoxious strangers be endangered. In the event of a riot, there is fortunately a strong force of French and American ships of war in the river; we have also a brig of war and a large mercantile fleet at Whampoa, who will probably be quite able to protect our countrymen. We would not, however, be surprised should the Captain of the Iris move his frigate from this harbor to Whampoa, or even off the city of Canton; and in the event of a riot, we hope the celestials will feel her metal.

[From the Peking Gazette]

The Chinese government sends its worst criminals, and amongst them not a few princes of the blood, to the Hiklunkeang or Amour river, on the confines of the eastern part of Russian Siberia, where the exiles are exposed to the severest hardships, and whilst hunting the fur animals, are often left to starve in the howling desert. The General who holds command in that region, is generally a man, who has given proofs of his relentless temper and can inspire the convicts with terror.

The Governor of Chekeang has duly represented the meritorious deeds of the gentry under his immediate jurisdiction, for rebuilding a city, by their subscription The claims upon government are now so numerous, that if all the Mandarins of the Empire died within one year, the candidates for office who have paid in advance could not all see their hopes realized.

Some Revenue officers in the Tungchoo department, were unable to make up the deficit of their receipts, and to make a severe example, in order to deter others from following their example, they were doomed to transportation. When the sentence, however, was revised, it appeared to the judges a far better plan to leave the culprits in office, and force them to pay up the arrears in instalments. To this wise proposal the Emperor gave his unconditional assent, for thus the affairs of state will be duly attended to, whilst the revenue will not be the loser.

Changpeih Tartar General of Fuhchoo and Superintendent of Customs, has laid a memorial before the Emperor, in which he gives a full account of this branch of revenue. It appears, that the whole of the annual duties of Fokeen Province, not including Amoy is fixed at 92 600 taels. His predecessor, however, had last year a deficit of 3 860 taels, which he therefore ought to make up During the short time that Changpeih himself has held the office he has been short 42 taels, which he is ready to pay instantly. But in the Amoy accounts which ought to amount to 48,250 taels, 10,200 taels are wanting, and since the defalcation is owing to the war, which has not only ruined several houses, but unsettled the whole commerce, the worthy General beseeches Taoukwank, that this sum may be remitted. Whilst asking this favor, he will, in the meanwhile, in conjunction with the Governor General keep the Barbarians quiet, and invite merchants to follow their pursuits without let and hindrance, and thus secure in future the whole sum.

Considering the very large trade of Fokeen Province, the fixed rate of customs is a mere trifle, and when even this cannot be collected, the smuggling carried on in native bottoms must be immense.

Chinkeaepin, Admiral of Fokeen, having died, the Governor beseeches the Emperor to take into consideration his great services in having done great execution in the seas of Chekeang, and to bestow some marks of distinction upon his grand children. He at the same time encloses his testament, that the last words which fell from his mouth expressive of deepfelt gratitude to his gracious master, may meet the Imperial eye.

There was last year a great scarcity in Shense, and government was obliged to issue seed corn and subsistence to the suffering peasantry, from its own granaries. The harvest, however, this year has again proved very indifferent, and the people are unable to make up their arrears. The court, therefore, has wisely remitted its demands for another year.

A criminal having been sentenced to be cut to pieces, escaped from prison. The magistrate of the district is on that account deprived of his rank, and sent home for his negligence.

An embassy had arrived at Canton from Cochin China, and directions have been given to entertain the members in a public hall. For the first time the title of tribute bearers hitherto invariably applied to these messengers, is omitted.

A fire broke out recently in one of the Imperial villas and devoured sixteen buildings. On investigation it was found, that an old man fond of smoking his pipe, had occasioned this calamity, by letting a burning coal fall on the ground, which speedily set the whole in flames.

When the examinations of the highest literati took place in the Emperor's own abode, a crowd of curious spectators invaded the sacred ground, so that it was necessary to give the strictest orders for keeping the crowd at a distance, and some difficulty was notwithstanding felt, to effect this purpose. So little are people now accustomed to look with sacred awe upon every thing belonging to their sovereign. How different from times of yore, when the mere name of holy lord and heaven's son inspired them with dread and reverence.

The Ministers Muhchangah and Pwanshegan, have been handed over to the board of punishment, because they had recommended an unworthy subject to compile books in the national College.

By a recent decree, all the Mantchoo youth, who have in the various provinces attained to the rank of Keujin, are forwith to be sent to the board of offices to receive civil appointments, according to their capacities. This regulation will fill the land with Tartar civilians

Tanuckwang has graciously approved of the proposed reward to the Formosa heroes for their brave deed in doing battle against the rebels. He makes however an express stipulation, that all the insurgents must be caught and not one of them allowed to escape the net of the law.

The Levee of the Great Monarch was for several days thickly crowded with military officers, who had been summoned to the capital. They were soon ordered to proceed to their several stations in the provinces, being either promoted or receiving one or two steps of nominal advancement. Amongst these fortunate sons of Mars are several Canton men, who will thus have an opportunity of making their debut in Szechuen and other out of the way places.

The sons of the Generals Chingkwoheung and Keoyuntei who fell at the second occupation of Chusan, whilst bravely fighting for their country, are to appear in the presence of the Emperor in order to receive there the insignia of nobility.

Another instance of a riotous set of vagabonds killing a lieutenant in Keangnan, has only recently occurred. The indignation of the Emperor on account of the parricide, for the Mandarins can only be viewed as parents to the people, is without bounds.

Some Canton Mandarins allowed the marauders who crossed the frontiers of Cochin-China to escape, and are now liable to considerable penalties if they do not instantly retake them.

The magistrates of Namhoe and Pwanyu have issued a proclamation against disturbances of every description in Canton, and exhorted the people to behave like quiet children

Chinese Edict Against the English.

The Presidents of the Provincial City, and people of every village, issue a proclamation to the English barbarians for their information.

Whereas you have declared that we are at peace and harmony, it is reasonable and proper that you should quietly carry on your commerce, that you should be sensible of our Emperor's heaven-like benevolence, who has excused your sins, which the Universe can with difficulty endure, and that you change your faces and cleanse your hearts.

Coming to the South of China to trade, henceforth there should be mutual tranquillity, as it were, almost conforming to the idea of this compassion and leniency. If you are insensible to gratitude and still again cherish within you an evil heart, plotting to seize the mouth of the river upon which we transport grain, designing ultimately to erect a fort upon the old foundation of the company's factory, and to establish an official station there, and collect soldiers and bands of men, irregularly hovering about like birds of prey, secretly disseminating your craftiness and cherishing the vile and filthy dispositions of dogs and goats, with the rapacious hearts of wolves and tigers, and already having seized upon Hong Kong as a place upon which to perch, you moreover desire, like the silk worm, to eat into the inner land, your mouths watering for the South of China, as appears from the fact, that for long time you have harbored fraudulent devices and heretofore upon the outer seas have enticed to you, traitorous people of the flowery land; and if now, in addition to all this, you encroach upon our city, still more will the bitterness of our hearts be increased, and no ordinary change of affairs will follow, which will truly cause us grief.

If we do not exclude you, sincerely we shall lay up bitterness of heart.

In every thing you are lawless. The measure of your sins and wickedness is full to the brim.

How can we, the righteous people, willingly sit still and look on?

We will send forth our flying missives, and collect and league ourselves together, specially to exhibit our great glory, for it is a common enemy against whom we are indignant.

How can we suffer the rats to run along the beams of our houses and not molest them. Let us but lift up our hands and shout once, and it will be sufficient to set fire to and remove this odious race.

After the issuing of this notice you are not to scheme for laying hold on places; you must not move the old foundations of the Company's Factory; this place all the good citizens of Canton will retain, in order to secure the mouth of the river through which we transport our grain, and also for a beacon

If you do not rouse from your lethargy, but still follow in your old footsteps, then will we burnish our weapons, arrange our valorous troops, and draw out the inexhaustible accumulated treasures of the multitude of our villages.

Every village will display its glittering banner.

The rebels will be slain, and how far will their cries resound? Our strong men will utterly expend their strength, and our wise scholars exhaust their devices, and we have but to point our fingers and the rivers and the seas will be calm.

We will set our ambushes so that neither gods nor devils can find them, in order that the multitude of the good and just of the whole South of China may wipe out these jumping, scrambling mites, as the strong wind bends the pliant bamboo, thus sufficiently to manifest our great excellence to all the world, and to tranquilize the minds of the righteous citizens and scholars, and then, though you earnestly desire a prefect to beg for peace, certainly it will be difficult to show you leniency.

Hasten, hasten, and tremblingly obey! Do not lay up cause for future regret. A special notification.

Markets.

Canton Market, Sept 20.—Imports (duty paid)—Betel Nut—$4 50 per picul. Sales have been made at our quotation, but a fresh importation would probably bring down the price to $4 50

Cotton—Bombay, sh. ps. ts. old, 6 tls. a $6 5; new, 6 5 a 7 5; old Tinnevelly, $6 a 6 5; new, 7 5 a 8 4; old western, 5 8 a 6; new 6 3 a 6 5; Bengal, 6 a 8 2.

Cotton Goods—White shirtings, 40 $3 20 a 3 40 per piece; gray do. 3 10 a 3 20. dull; yarn, Nos. 18 to 24, $35 per picul; Nos. 18 to 32, 27; Nos 28 to 42, 29; chintz furniture, $2 a 4 per piece, no demand. The market is extremely languid In white goods there is nothing doing; gray are dull of sale at the price quoted.

Metals—Tin, Banca, $18 a 18 50 per picul; Straits, 15 50 a 16; do plates, $6 per box; iron, nail, 2 50 per picul. do hoop, 3 50; do bar, 1 90 a $2—stock heavy; steel, $4 a 4 50—no demand; lead, pig, $5; quicksilver, none.

Opium—Patna, new, $755 per chest; Benares, new, 730; Malwa new, 745; Turkey, 360 a 400 per picul. The market is dull, especially for Malwa, of which there have been several public sales, damaged, or of an inferior quality. In new Patna sales have been made at $785, two months credit.

Pepper, $5 a 5 25 per picul; rice, cargo quality, 2 10 a 2 25; rattins 3 60; saltpetre, 7 a 7 50.

Woollens—Spanish stripes, $1 a 1 25 per yard; long ells, scarlet, 8 50 a 8 60 per piece; do assorted, 7 50 a 7 60; camlets, English, $20 a 25; scarlet, $20—the market overstocked with that color; do Dutch, $28 a 30

Exports (on board)—Alum, $1 75 a 2 per picul; annatto, 10 50 a 11; camphor, 23 a 30; cassia, 9 50 a 10, do buds, 17 a 18; China roots, 2 50 a 3; galangal, 2 20; musk, 590 per catty; rhubarb, 30 a 60 per picul—one chop of the new crop has arrived, for which $60 is asked.

Silk—Taseles, $510 a 540 per picul; Taysaan, 450; Canton 280 a 350. The only sale we are aware of, was 40 bales Taysaan at $450.

Tea—Congo, old, Tls. $12 a 16 per picul; do new, 24 a 12; Caper, new, 20 a 23; Souchong, old, 15 a 90; do new, 30 a 53; orange Pekoe, new, 24 a 28; do fine scented, 53; Twankay, 15 a 18; Hyson, none; Young Hyson, 20 a 36, Hysonskin, Canton, 15 a 18; Gunpowder, Canton, 30 a 60; Imperial, Canton, 40 a 67. The very unfavorable state of the English market will compel buyers to hold back, it being impossible to purchase at present prices The holders show a disposition to relax somewhat in the exorbitant prices they have been asking, but the reduction will require to be much greater than they are prepared for, before teas can be purchased with any degree of safety.

Export of Teas from 1st July to 17th August.

Green, lbs	1,140,486
Black	3,085,225
Total, lbs	4,225,711

Cotton Report—Canton, Aug. 1 to 31, 1844.

	Deliveries.	Stock.
Twist, bales	932	3,565
	Deliveries.	Stock.
American, bales	—	—
Bombay	27 094	91,051
Bengal	7,816	8,752
Madras	3,233	18,037
Total	38,143	117,893

Prices of Bullion—Sycee silver, large, 2½ per cent premium; do small, 1 a 2 do; Spanish dollars, Ferdinand, par; do Carolus, 8 per cent, for selected; Republican do, 4 a 5 per cent discount.

Exchange—Bills on London, at 6 months sight, 4s. 3d.; Navy bills, 4s. a 4s. 1d.; H. M. Plenipotentiary on the Bengal Government Treasury, 218 rupees per 100 Mexican dollars; Court of Directors accepted on do, 60 days, have been offered at 225 per $100—difficult of sale. The late purchase of £120,000 of Barings' bills, at 4s. 3d. at the commencement of the season for exports, has given a very decided character to the money market, and will probably fix the value of the dollar for a time at from 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d.

Freights—To London or Liverpool, £4 per ton of 50 ft; to out-ports, 10s. per ton additional; to Amoy, $6 per ton of 40 ft; to ports north of Amoy, $8 do. It is feared that the present moderate rate of £4 will not be sustained

Counsellors and Attorneys.—The following gentlemen were, on Friday last, admitted by the Supreme Court as Counsellors and Attorneys:

Counsellors.—Benjamin F. Agan, Callender Beecher, William C. Brown, Henry A. Brigham, Stephen B. Cushing, Henry Cook, Stephen T. Covel, William A. Dart, Joseph R Flanders, L. H Brown, James Fuller, S. J. Tilden, Wm. Grandin, S. D Lewis, W. W. Mann, James D. McLaren, John Newland, Elias J. Patterson, E. Nichols, Ephraim J. Sherman, Sherburne B Piper, Peter A. Van Bergen, J. Fairchilds Wells, Robert H. Wells, Harvey A. Wood, Nathan T. Rosseter, Joseph S. Colt, B. C. Van Vorst, Alexander S Rowley, Horace Packer, J. J. Werner, R. W. Judson, N. A. Waterbury, John B. Strain, M. M. Jones.

Attorneys.—George W. Bushnell, Danl. Clark Briggs, Burrel F. Beach, Henry S Barry, Thos. Batch, Charles H. Bowne, James H. Bacon, H Bailey, J. William Champlin, Casper P. Collier, Gilbert W. Cummings, James Elmendorf, Jacob W. Elsesser, George W. Field, William Gleason, Jr., George W. Gray, Thomas J Glover, James P. Gray, James E Hopkins, Reuben B Hancock, Cyrus P. Hiller, Charles Hughes, Frederick D. Hawkins, John Hopper, Solomon Hosford, John B. Ireland, Charles S. Jordan, Rufus H. King, Seabury Kissam, Charles Kendrick, Charles L. Lowrey, Robert Lesem, Charles McCurdor, jr E. Maxwell Deal, Daniel Morris, Daniel McCurdy, J. Augustine Monroe, Stephen B. Miller, William R Nelson, Joseph Potter, Edward R. Peck, Byron Pond, Charles G. Paddock, Robert Reade, George M. Root, Isaac Rawson, Charles Smith, Albert N. Sheldon, James H. Storrs, John P. Shapley, James E Squire, James Stephenson, jr. Elisakim J. Stoddard, George Smith, Lewis Sanford Thomas, John R. Timan, Linus W. Thayer, Henry A. Tolt, James V. Van Allen, A. Dallas Wait, Nelson T. Wakeman, Frederick W. Walker, James H. Yates.

Steamboat Explosion.—The steamboat Potomac, Capt. A. Brooks, while coming up the Bay yesterday morning and when just opposite the lower part of the city, burst her starboard boiler. We understand that one, probably two men, deck hands it is said, were drowned The pilot and engineer received some injury and the captain had a narrow escape from the chimney, which fell where he stood. The boat is represented as an old one, and was just from New Orleans, her first trip The accident is attributed to the action of the salt water upon the boilers We have seen pieces of the salt a quarter of an inch thick, which had caked inside of her boilers.—*Mobile Register. Dec 10*

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