(From the London Gazette.)

BRITISH AMERICAN AND WEST INDIA POSTAGE.—TREASURY WARRANT.

Whereas by an act, passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act to alter certain rates of postage, and to amend, explain, and enlarge several provisions in an Act made in the ninth year of the reign of Queen Anne, and in other Acts relating to the revenue of the Post-office," the Postmaster-General for the time being and his deputies, were authorised to demand, receive, and take for the conveyance of letters, packets, and other things carried or conveyed by the post between any of the British dominions in America, or between any parts of the said dominions, the several and respective rates and sums therein mentioned:

And whereas by an act, passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the Regulation of the Duties of Postage," it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, and at any time after the passing of that act, by warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage or inland postage, payable by law on the transmission by the post of foreign or colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such warrant; and from time to time, by warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof; and, by warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates that might be payable were to be paid:

Now we, the undersigned (being three of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury), do, in exercise of the power or authority in us for such purpose vested in and by the said last recited act, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, by this warrant under our hands, order and direct, that all letters transmitted by the post within British North America, or within the British West Indies, or between British North America, or the British West Indies, and any place or places out of the same, respectively, shall, in lieu of the present mode of charging by the number of enclosures, be charged by weight, according to the following scale; and that the several numbers of rates of postage, hereinafter set forth, shall be charged and paid on and for the inland conveyance of such letters (that is to say):—

On every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight one rate of postage.

On every letter exceeding half an ounce, and not exceeding one ounce in weight, two rates of postage.

On every letter exceeding one ounce, and not exceeding two ounces in weight, four rates of postage.

On every letter exceeding two ounces and not exceeding three ounces in weight, six rates of postage.

On every letter exceeding three ounces, and not exceeding four ounces in weight, eight rates of postage.

And for every ounce in weight above the weight of four ounces there shall be charged and taken two additional rates of postage; and every fraction of an ounce above the weight of four ounces shall be charged as one additional ounce.

And we direct that the following rates of inland postage shall be charged and paid on letters transmitted by the post within British North America and within the British West Indies respectively, in lieu of the rates of postage heretofore chargeable on such letters (that is to say):

On all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post within British North America or in the British West Indies,

If the distance which such letters shall be conveyed by the post in British North America, or in the British West Indies, shall not exceed sixty British miles, a rate of fourpence.

If exceeding sixty such miles, and not exceeding one hundred such miles, a rate of sixpence.

If exceeding one hundred such miles, and not exceeding two hundred such miles a rate of eightpence.

And for every distance not exceeding one hundred such miles beyond such two hundred miles, and for every such further distance, a rate of twopence.

And on every letter transmitted as aforesaid exceeding half an ounce in weight there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates hereinbefore contained, estimating and charging each additional rate at the sum of fourpence.

And we further direct, that the distances according to which such letters as aforesaid shall be rated with inland postage, shall extend to and include the distance which such letters may be carried on any rivers or lakes, as well as the distance which such letters may be carried by land; and that in case the places between which any such letters shall be conveyed shall be in British North America and the British West Indies, seperate and distinct inland rates of postage shall be charged and taken for the distance such letters shall be conveyed in British North America and the British West Indies respectively.

And we further direct, that the Portmaster-General may in his discretion, cause the inland postage of any letters posted in British North America (for the distance the same shall be conveyed within such provinces), or posted in the British West Indies (for the distance such letters shall be conveyed within the same), to be paid on being put into the Post-office, or on being delivered to an officer of the Post-office to be forwarded by the post.

And we further direct that on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, conveyed by sea by any of her Majesty's packet boats or by private ship, between any ports in British North America or in the British West Indies, or between any ports in British North America and the British West Indies (not in any such cases passing through the United Kingdom), there shall be charged and taken (in lieu of the rates heretofore chargeable on such letters) a sea postage of fourpence; and on every letter so transmitted, exceeding half an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage according to the scale of weight and number of rates hereinbefore contained, estimating and charging each additional rate at the sum of fourpence.

And we further direct, that the Postmaster-General may allow to the masters of any private ships, by way of gratuity, a sum not exceeding twopence for each letter conveyed by them as last aforesaid, for and on behalf of the Post-office.

And we further direct, that the rates of postage chargeable on such letters as last aforesaid, for the sea conveyance thereof, shall be charged in addition to the inland rates payable thereon as hereinbefore mentioned.

And we further direct, that, in addition to any inland postage payable thereon, the sea postage on all letters posted in British North America or the British West Indies, addressed to any place in the United States of America, or any other foreign country (except France, and foreign countries via France transmitted through the United Kingdom), shall, until arrangements be made to the contrary, be paid on such letters being put into the Post-office, or on being delivered to an officer of the Post-office to be forwarded by the post.

And we further direct, that for preventing all disputes touching the distances within British North America and the British West Indies for which any letters conveyed by the post are chargeable with postage under this present warrant, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General to cause all or any such distances to be surveyed and ascertained in manner provided by the said act of the fifth year of the reign of King George the Third; and all inland rates imposed by this warrant, for the conveyance of letters within British North America and the British West Indies, shall be charged and paid according to such surveys.

And whereas it may happen that in British North America and the British West Indies there may, at one and the same time, exist two or more different and distinct routes or lines of communication by the post between towns or places, one of which routes may, in distance, be longer than the other, and, consequently, letters conveyed by the post by such route might, unless otherwise provided for, be chargeable with a higher rate of postage under this warrant than if conveyed by the post by the other or shorter of such routes; now we further direct, that, in order to prevent any inconveniences or differences arising in this respect, in all cases in which two or more different routes of conveyance by the post exist, or shall exist, between towns or places in British North America or the British West Indies, the rates of postage to be charged on letters conveyed by the post between any such towns or places shall be according to the distance by the shorter of such routes, although such letters may actually be conveyed by the longer route; and this direction shall apply, whether such shorter route shall be constantly or only occasionally used for the conveyance of letters by the post.

And we further direct, that nothing in this warrant contained shall in anywise affect, prejudice, or affect the privilege which, under the said act of the third and fourth years of the reign of her present Majesty's seamen and soldiers, employed in her Majesty's service, enjoy of sending and receiving by the post within British North America and the British West Indies letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, subject to the regulations and restrictions in the said act contained in respect of such letters.

And we further direct, that on all letters, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post (whether by packet-boat or private ship) between any place in the United Kingdom and any place in British North America or the British West Indies at which the letters may be landed or from which they may be despatched excepted, and which letters are to be charged the rates of British postage only), there shall be paid, in addition to the rates of British postage payable on such letters under the said act of the third and fourth years of her present Majesty, a uniform colonial rate of twopence, whether such letters shall pass between British North America or the British West Indies and the United Kingdom direct, or via the United States: provided always, that if such letters passing through the United states shall be charged with any foreign postage, such foreign postage shall be charged on such letters in addition to the British postage and the said colonial rate.

And on all such letters, if exceeding half an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and paid [in addition to any progressive and additional British rates which may be payable on such letters] progressive and additional colonial rates of postage according to the scale of weight and number of rates hereinbefore contained, each additional colonial rate being estimated at twopence.

And whereas, by the said act passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of her present Majesty, it is enacted that the Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Commissioners of the Treasury, may allow colonial newspapers to pass by the post between places within any of her Majesty's colonies, or by packet boat or private ship from one colony to another, whether through the United Kingdom or not; and also to allow foreign newspapers to pass through the United Kingdom either to her Majesty's colonies; or from one foreign country to another foreign country by packet-boat or private ship; and also allow British newspapers to be sent to the colonies through a foreign country, and colonial newspapers to be sent through a foreign country to the United Kingdom, or through the United Kingdom to a foreign country, free of postage, or subject to such rates of postage and under all such regulations and restrictions as the Postmaster-General, with such consent as aforesaid, may think fit.

Now we, the undersigned, in further exercise of the several powers and authorities vested in us by the said act, do hereby further direct:

That on every printed colonial newspaper not exceeding two ounces in weight, and on every printed supplement not exceeding two ounces in weight to a colonial newspaper, sent by post between any places within British North America, or within the British West Indies, without passing through the United Kingdom, there shall be paid (in lieu of the rates heretofore chargeable thereon) one uniform inland rate of one halfpenny, without reference to the distance or number of miles the same may be conveyed; but this is not to alter or effect the provisions contained in a Treasury warrant bearing date the 31st day of August, 1841, regulating the conveyance of colonial newspapers between the colonies by packet-boat and private ship, which are to continue in full force as if this present warrant had not been signed, and the said inland rate of one halfpenny is to be in addition to any rate payable on such newspapers under such warrant.

And that on every printed newspaper not exceeding two ounces in weight, whether colonial or of the United States, and on every printed supplement not exceeding two ounces in weight to any printed newspaper, whether colonial or of the United States passing between any places in British North America, or the British West Indies, and any port or place in the United States, without passing through the United Kingdom, there shall be paid (in lieu of the rates heretofore chargeable thereon) one uniform inland rate of one penny, in addition to any foreign rate to which such newspapers or supplement, if sent from or through the United States, may be liable, and also in addition to any sea postage which may be chargeable thereon; but so that any such newspaper or supplement to a newspaper, if of the United States, shall in order to be entitled to pass by the post at such reduced inland rate of one penny, be posted within the United States, and if not so posted, the same shall (in lieu of such reduced uniform inland rate of one penny) be liable to the like rates of postage as would have been chargeable thereon if the same had been a letter so conveyed by the post:

And that on every such printed newspaper and printed supplement to a newspaper as aforesaid, exceeding two ounces in weight, there shall be charged and taken the like rates of postage as are hereinafter directed to be charged and taken on printed pamphlets and publications sent by the post, provided always, that the aforesaid limitations in weight shall not apply to or affect newspapers or supplements to newspapers sent by the post between British North America, or the British West Indies, and the United Kingdom.

And we further direct, that every printed supplement, or additional sheet to any newspaper shall, for the purpose of charging the postage under this warrant, be deemed a distinct newspaper.

And we further direct, that on every printed newspaper and printed supplement brought into British North [America,] or into the British West Indies, by private ship, without having previously passed through any post-office subordinate to the Postmaster-General, and which shall be delivered at the post-office of the port or place of such vessel's arrival, there shall be charged and paid, in addition to any other rates of postage payable thereon a sea postage of one penny; and we direct, that the Postmaster General may allow the sum of one penny on every such newspaper or supplement to the master of the vessel delivering the same at such post office, by way of gratuity.

And we further direct that no colonial inland rate of postage shall be chargeable on any printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, bro't by packet boat or private ship into British North America or the British West Indies, or on any printed votes or proceedings of any colonial legislature of British North America or the British West Indies, sent by packet boat or private ship to the United Kingdom, and charged with the rates fixed on such votes and proceedings respectively by the said act of the third and fourth years of her present Majesty, or by a certain warrant under the hands of three of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, bearing date the 1st day of September, 1840, or by any other act or warrant which may from time to time be in force.

And no colonial rate of postage shall be chargeable on British or colonial printed newspapers, or printed supplements to such newspapers, posted or delivered within British North America or the British West Indies, and sent to or received by the post direct from the United Kingdom provided that the newspapers and supplements sent from the United Kingdom be forwarded in conformity with the regulations and conditions prescribed by the said last mentioned act.

And we further direct, that on all printed votes and proceedings of any colonial legislature of British North America and of the British West Indies, forwarded by the post by sea or land, or by any lakes or rivers, or partly by land and partly by water, between British North America and the British West Indies, or between places within the British West Indies, without in any such cases passing through the United Kingdom, there shall be charged and paid the rates of postage following (that is to say):—

If not exceeding four ounces in weight, a rate of one penny; if exceeding four ounces, and not exceeding eight ounces in weight, a rate of twopence; if exceeding eight ounces and not exceeding twelve ounces in weight, a rate of three pence; if exceeding twelve ounces, and not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight a rate of fourpence; and for every additional four ounces in weight, above the weight of sixteen ounces, there shall be charged and paid an additional rate of one penny; and any lesser weight than four ounces shall be charged as four ounces.

Provided always, and we direct, that no printed votes or proceedings of any colonial legislature of British North America, exceeding six pounds in weight, or of the British West Indies, exceeding sixteen ounces in weight, shall be forwarded by the post in any one packet or cover.

And we further direct, that on all printed pamphlets and publications printed in British North America, or in the British West Indies, or in the United States, and forwarded by the post between the United States and British North America or the British West Indies, or between any places within British North America or within the British West Indies, or between any place in British North America and any place in the British West Indies (without, in any such cases, passing through the United Kingdom), there shall be charged and paid an inland colonial rate of one penny, for every ounce weight thereof (in addition to any rate payable for the sea conveyance thereof), and any lesser weight than an ounce shall be charged as one ounce; but so that any such pamphlets or publications, if printed in the United States, shall, in order to be entitled to pass by the post at such reduced inland rate, be posted within the United States, and if not so posted, the same shall be liable to the like rates of postage as would have been chargeable thereon if the same had been a letter so conveyed by the post.

And that on all printed pamphlets and publications printed within the United Kingdom, or British North America, or the British West Indies, and forwarded (whether by the post or not) between the United Kingdom or British North America, or the British West Indies, there shall be charged and paid for the conveyance of the same by the post within British North America or the British West Indies, from which the same shall be sent, or to which the same shall be addressed (in addition to any British postage that may be payable for the same if conveyed by the post to or from or within the United Kingdom), a rate of one penny for every ounce weight thereof, and any lesser weight than an ounce shall be charged as one ounce.

And we further direct, that no such pamphlet or publication exceeding the weight of sixteen ounces shall be forwarded by the post.

And we further direct, that any privilege of franking letters or newspapers, or printed votes and proceedings of any colonial legislature, or pamphlets, publications, or other printed papers, or of sending them by the post under an immemorial privilege of any deputy post master general or deputy post master in British North America, or in the island of Jamaica, shall cease and determine.

And we further direct, that all such printed newspapers and printed supplements, votes and proceedings of any colonial legislature, pamphlets and publications as aforesaid, shall be posted, forwarded, conveyed, and delivered under and subject to all such orders, directions, and regulations, and under and subject to all such conditions, limitations, and restrictions as to the form, size, dimensions, enclosures, or otherwise, as the Postmaster General, with the consent of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, shall, from time to time, direct; and that it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General, if he shall see fit, to delay the transmission of any such newspapers, supplements, votes, legislative proceedings, pamphlets, and publications, for any space of time not exceeding 24 hours, or, at his option, one post from the time at which the same would otherwise have been forwarded.

And we further direct that no printed newspaper or printed supplement, votes or proceedings of any colonial legislature, pamphlets or publications, shall be conveyed by the post within or to or from British North America or the British West Indies, under the regulations of this present warrant, unless the same shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides, and that (except as hereinafter provided) there be no word or communication printed on the paper after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, nor any writing or marks upon it, or upon the cover of it, except the name and address of the person to whom sent, nor any paper or thing enclosed in or with the same.

Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General, if he shall see fit, to allow any printed words, writing, or marks, other than the directions, to be put on any such newspaper, supplement, votes, legislative proceedings, pamphlets, or publications, or on the cover thereof.

And we further direct, that in all cases in which a question shall arise, whether a printed paper is entitled to the privilege of a newspaper, or other printed paper hereby privileged, so far as respects the transmission of the same by the post under this warrant, the question shall be referred to the determination of the Postmaster General, whose decision with the concurrence of the Lords of the Treasury, shall be final.

And we further direct, that the several and respective rates of postage chargeable under this warrant shall be charged in sterling money.

And we further direct, that nothing contained in this warrant shall be deemed or construed to annul, prejudice or affect any of the exemptions and privileges granted by the said act of the third and fourth years of her present Majesty, or by an act made and passed in the first year of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the management of the Post office;" or any of the rates fixed by a Treasury warrant, bearing date the 9th day of May, 1843, on letters passing between France, or other foreign countries via France, and British North America, through the United Kingdom; and all such exemptions, privileges and rates shall remain in full force.

And we further direct, that this present warrant shall be in force only in places in British North America and the British West Indies where the Post master General has already or shall hereafter establish, posts; and that the term "British North America," in this warrant, shall include the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, and their respective dependencies; and that the term "British West Indias," in this warrant, shall include the Bermudas, the Bahamas, and other British Islands, commonly called the West Indies, as also the colonies of British Guiana and Honduras, and their respective dependencies; and that the several other terms and expressions used in this warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning, in all respects, as they would have had if inserted in the said act of the third and fourth years of her present Majesty.

And we further direct, that this warrant shall come into operation on the 5th day of January 1844.

Provided lastly, and we hereby declare and direct, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners for the time being of her Majesty's Treasury, or any three of them, by warrant under their hands, at any time hereafter to alter or repeal any of the rates here by altered, or the regulations hereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates, or regulations in lieu thereof, and from time to time to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the 11th of October, 1843.

HENRY GOULBURN.
JOHN YOUNG.
HENRY BARING.

From the Liverpool Mail, Oct. 14.

The brilliant prospects opened to trade and commerce by the ratification of the treaty with China, and the flourishing state of the national finances, us disclosed by the returns of Wednesday last, must inevitably have a tendency to make the next twelve months, at the least, a period of general and extraordinary prosperity.—This ought to create in us, the people, a sense of gratitude, and arouse a determination not to abuse what is undoubtedly intended for a blessing; but knowing as we do the overwhelming cupidity and devouring covetousness of mankind, we would earnestly warn the merchant and manufacturer to be guided by stricter notions of restraint, within the bounds of more judicious prudence, than have hitherto prevailed in similar circumstances. Every man connected with commerce must well, if not painfully, recollect the disastrous *prosperity* which followed the opening of the free intercourse with India. Bankruptcy and ruin were the fatal results, not from the trade itself, but from the excess of enterprise, the force of competition, and the too eager desire to secure a profitable return for capital.

At the present moment money is *oppresively* abundant—the funds are rising—the manufacturers are fully employed, and hence the greater difficulty in confining enterprise within its legitimate boundaries. The trade with China increases the temptation; and men we fear will be induced to embark in it, who, knowing little of its risks, may not only injure themselves, but all those who are more intimately connected with it. The cotton trade of Liverpool presents, in the return of the last few weeks, a curious illustration of the effects of money and the powers of machinery. Three years ago the average consumption of cotton was about three thousand bales per day; but now, and for the last six months, the average has been at least five thousand, and in the last and current week the sales have amounted to nearly one hundred and seventy thousand bales per day. The advance in price upon all descriptions of this staple, in consequence of the news from China, has been from 5 to 7 per cent.

In addition to the impulse given to trade by the intelligence from China, it ought to be recollected that there are two mails overdue from Calcutta and Bombay, and three from Madras and Ceylon, which are not only daily expected, but are supposed to bring extensive orders to the manufacturing districts.

REGULATIONS OF COMMERCE IN CHINA.

The result of the settlement of our differences with the Celestial Empire has given unqualified satisfaction to the whole trading world, and will no doubt contribute vastly to enlarge and render profitable our commerce with that country. To enable our readers better to form a judgement as to the important benefits conferred, we give a brief comparison of the old regulations and duties with those in future to be in operation.

The reduction in the charges levied upon shipping, and also the removal of the absurd and harassing regulations which vessels in the Chinese waters were formerly subjected, will be sensibly felt. Prior to the passing of these new regulations several most oppressive exactions were in existence. By one exaction termed "the present," a sum of 2,300 dollars was levied upon all descriptions of craft, great and small, whilst the entire duties upon a ship of 500 or 600 tons were little short of £1,000 sterling. The whole of those are now abolished, and a duty of 3s. 6d. per ton substituted for them; and thus the total charges upon a ship of 600 tons will be only £105 sterling, or one-tenth of the charges under the old system, those upon smaller vessels sustaining of course a reduction in a still greater increased ratio.

The charges in the duties to be levied upon manufactured goods is exhibited in the following statement:—

Cotton Yarn.—The duty on cotton yarn, formerly about 8d per parcel of 133⅓lb. is now reduced to 1 dollar 40 cents, or about five-eights of a penny per lb.

Cotton Goods.—The duty on bleached shirtings, formerly about 92 cents, is now reduced to 21 cents or a shilling per piece. The duty on unbleached shirtings (which were formerly arranged in two classes, chargeable with a duty of 42 cents and 10 cents respectively, and subject to the caprice or corruption of the mandarians, or custom-house officers, as to the class in which they should be placed) is now fixed for all qualities at 31 cents, or about 8d per piece of 28 to 40 inches wide and 30 to 40 yards in length. The duty on printed goods, formerly about 2 to 2½ dollars per piece, is now fixed at 28 cents per piece of 24 to 30 yards long and 26 to 31 inches wide.

Woollens.—The duty on woollens, such as Spanish stripes, habit cloth, and middle and superfine cloths, formerly 25 cents per yard, is now reduced to 6 cents, or 3d per yard. The duty on long ells, formerly about $2 10 cents, is now reduced to 70 cents per piece. The duty on camlets and bombazettes, formerly about 12 to 13 dollars per piece, is now reduced to 70 cents.

Raw Cotton.—The duty on raw cotton, which was about 9 mace per parcel, is now 4 mace, about ¼ per lb.

Unenumerated Articles.—The duty on unenumerated articles of import is fixed at 5 per cent, *ad valorem*. At the present low value of cotton goods, the duty may be limited about 7½ per cent, on the value in this country.

On grey shirtings, about 7½ per cent.
On white shirtings, about 10 do.
On woollens (Spanish stripes, &c.) 6 to 8 per ct.
On long ells, about 10 per cent.
On camlets about 4 per cent.
On printed cottons, about 10 per cent, (on the class of goods suited to the markets of China).

Export Duties.—The duty on the export of tea, though nominally fixed by the new tariff at two taels and five mace per peeul, will, it is supposed, amount (with the various charges formerly included in the duty) to about four taels and eight mace, or nearly 3d per lb. This is about three farthings per lb more than the amount of duty levied during the last six or eight months. The duty on the exportation of raw silk is fixed at 13 dollars 89 cents per peeu, or about 3½ per cent. on the average value.

On the whole, whatever may have been the justice of our quarrel with China, the result is an important benefit to the commerce of Great Britain; and we trust, in return for the conciliating disposition displayed towards them by the Chinese, that our fellow countrymen in the eastern world will act in their commercial dealings as becomes the character of Englishmen.

Proclamations.—Tuesday night's *Gazette* contains four proclamations; the first against the rioters in Wales, offering £500 reward to those who shall bring to justice the authors, abetors, and perpetrators of any incendiary fire, or any outrage upon the person, by which life shall have been sacrificed, will a free pardon to accomplices, except the actual perpetrator; and £50 reward for any other class of offender, with a free pardon to accomplices. The second is against the circulation of light gold coin, and authorising its refusal and defacement after the 1st of January next. The third ordering that her Majesty's ambassadors, ministers, charges d'affaires, consuls-general, consuls, and vice-consuls, resident in the dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, and being subjects of her Majesty, shall, until further order, continue to exercise all such power and jurisdiction within the said dominions as have heretofore been customarily exercised by them, for enforcing the due obedience of British subjects, &c. The fourth authorising her Majesty's superintendant in the Chinese seas (so long as he shall be also the governor of the island of Hong-Kong) to enact, with the advice of the legislative council of the said island, all such laws and ordinances as may, from time to time, be required for the peace, order, and good government of her Majesty's subjects, being the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China.

It is said that the better class of farmers in south Wales are beginning to get sick of Rebecca's proceedings, and with some reason. It appears that a kind of *black mail* is levied on them. The parties who break gates, &c., are generally paid labourers, led on by some few farmers and the "Rebecca" of the district. Those men are paid 2s. 6d. a night, out of which they provide their powder and shot; and the money to pay them with is raised by sending round notices, first to one farmer and then to another, to pay a sum at which he is assessed by a certain time, and bring it to some meeting of Rebeccaites. If he refuses it, he does it at the peril of having his stacks fired.

It has been stated as a fact, by one of the Dublin Aldermen—not Alderman Purcell—that Mr. O'Connell has £50,000 invested in the French funds.

The latest farce at the Dublin Corn Exchange was the restoration of Ahascragh to the map of Ireland by the liberator—say dictates—on the intercession and supplication of the son of *Lord Fffrench*. He then deprecated the riband system in Dundalk, and said there was a chain of connection established in Manchester and other manufacturing towns in England, who were stimulating the wretched parties in Dundalk to become members of the riband lodges. He also read a document which had been extensively posted in the town of Omagh, and had been forwarded to him by repeal wardens, summoning the tenantry of various estates to meet and consider the state of the markets and the amount of rent they are able to pay." The times will not allow more than half-rent, and more need not be paid if the tenants are faithful to themselves. Any tenant who keeps back is to prepare for a night visit, first to his haggard and next to his person! No payment of rent till after the meeting. "Half rent and half county cess." Mr. O'Connell said that he had seen by the papers of that morning that a general amnesty had been entered into by the government as respected the Canada rebels. Lord Stanley had, to be sure, an odd manner of doing things—he first put down insurrection, and then heaped all manner of favours upon those who had been guilty of boarding the authorities. (Hear.) It was well for some countries when they revolted, but Ireland would not follow the example of Canada West. He announced that he had received two letters from New York, the writers of which were Major-General James Arlington Bennet and John Clinton Beckman, adjutant-general, offering to effect a military organization in aid of Ireland. They were addressed to him through Mr. O'Callaghan, and he would thus reply to him. (Here the learned gentleman tore the document in pieces and threw them under the table.) The week's rent was announced at £514 7s. The liberator wore a new national cap, a gaudy but quaintly shaped specimen of headgear. Mr. Hughes, in attendance on the part of the government, took copious notes of proceedings.

It appears that the arrests in Ireland are to have a very wide scope, including several editors of journals, and the gentlemen connected with the working of the Association. The magistrates were instructed by the government to remain in their offices till they received intimation from the Castle that their attendance was no longer required.

We copy the following from a fourth edition of the *Dublin Nation*—

"Nation Office, 5 o'clock.

"We have just received a list of the parties against whom Warrants are issued. They are as follows:—

"*For attendance at the Mullaghmast meeting*—D. O'Connell, M. P., T. M. Ray, Dr. Gray, Thomas Steele.

"*For taking part in the proceedings of the Association*—D. O'Connell, John O'Connell, M. P., Rev. Mr. Tyrell, Lask; Rev. Mr. Tierney, Clontibrit, Monaghan; Charles Gavan Duffy, R. Barratt, Thomas Steele, T. M. Ray, Dr. Gray.

"We, the inspectors of police have just waited upon Mr. Duffy, to put him under arrest, and make arrangements for receiving bail.

It is generally believed, that Warrants were to be immediately issued against the Rt. Rev. Dr. Higgins, the Most Rev. Dr. M'Hale, and Lord Ffrench.

Lady Harriett Kavanagh, of Borris, has intimated to her chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Murton, that she has no further occasion for his services, and accordingly his connexion with the parishioners is not likely to be of long continuance. The lady's views are sound and orthodox, and anti-Tractarian.

Dr. Pusey and others of the Tractarian divines are erecting in Leeds a church in the Gothic style, which will rank among the most costly specimens of modern ecclesiastical edifices. It is to be called "The Church of the Holy Cross.—*Limrick Chronicle.*

Baptism of a Converted Jew in Laughgilly Church.—Samuel Cohen de la Haye, an aged gentleman of the Jewish nation, who had been lately converted to the Christian faith, presented himself publ el at the baptismal font for Christian baptism.—The Israelite convert to Christianity is, we are informed, nearly connected with the present excellent Bishop of Jerusalem, and has been, for a length of time, resident in the family of the Rev. William Cohen, by whom he was baptised, in the presence of above five hundred persons, and received at the same time the additional Christian name of Cornelius.—*Newry Telegraph.*

Duties received at the Port of Liverpool.—We understand that there has been a considerable falling off in amount of duties collected at this port on the articles of coffee, corn, molasses, and brandy, or, at least, in that portion of the remittances, which falls into the exchequer receipt of the last quarter, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1842, whilst there is an increase in that of the duties collected on silk manufactures, rum, sugar, tea, tobacco, wine, sawn wood, and cotton and sheeps' wool. The increase is the most remarkable on tobacco, being, as we are led to believe, somewhere about £50,000; sugar, about £10,000; tea, £12,000; wine, £12,000; cotton wool, £40,000. On the other articles enumerated it is comparatively trifling, whilst the greatest decrease is in corn, said to be about £240,000; molasses, £23,000; coffee, £6,000; and brandy, £6,000. In round numbers, the total difference between the two quarters is stated to be £54,000, though, we believe, it does not quite reach that amount. There has lately been a considerable importation of corn, the duties for which, probably, being paid in bills, do not fall into the exchequer receipts of the last quarter.

The Revenue.—The last quarterly account of the revenue bears out the anticipations which the improved state of trade would have led us to form. The whole net revenue of the year ending October 10, 1843, exceeds by £4,076,346 that of last year; former amounting to £49,346,273, the latter to £45,269,927. The increase upon the quarter is rather more than a million and a-half. Both one and the other, indeed, are principally due to the income-tax, amounting in the quarter to £2,047,904, and in the whole year to the satisfactory sum of £5,052,057. The details, however, of the account are not without their gratifying feature.

Movement of Troops.—The constant movement of troops, occasioned by the proceedings of the repealers in Ireland, the Rebeccaites in Wales, and the Free Church rioters in the Highlands of Scotland if it does no other good, will help to improve railway dividends. On the Grand Junction line soldiers are carried from Birmingham to Liverpool at the rate of from 9s. to 10s. a head, so that the sending down a regiment of 800 men, such as the 34th, which arrived here on Friday, must have cost little less than £400 from Birmingham, and perhaps half as much from Weedon to that place.

Ratification of the Chinese Treaty—The Oriental steamer arrived at Malta on the 1st inst., without, we regret to say, the Indian mail, which had not reached Alexandria when she left. She brings Captain Malcolm, the bearer of the treaty between this country and the emperor of China, the ratification of which were exchanged on the 23d June on the Island of Hong-Kong. It is inferred that the delay on the second mail has been occasioned by the loss of the first, the routine of the service having been delayed by the loss of the Memnon. A communication from the admiralty was on Monday received at Lloyd's intimating that "this mail, being the second in succession which has failed, and as no vessel remained at Alexandria to bring on the mail, Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Owen reports, that he had despatched her Majesty's steam-vessel Geyser to Alexandria, for the purpose of being in readiness there."

The Commander-in-Chief has directed Lieut. Monro's immediate return to his regiment. It is generally supposed that Lieut. Munro will not surrender at all to take his trial for the murder of Col. Fawcett; but that his second, Lieutenant Grant, will give himself up at the next sessions of the Criminal Court.

The Chinese are the only commercial nation in the world without a regular coinage or commercial dry measure. Almost the whole of their usage and customs, indeed, are just the reverse of European usages and customs. In China the cart goes before the horse; and a man fights a duel, not by killing his opponent, but by ripping open his own bowels.

Extensive Failure in Glasgow.—An extensive failure in the wholesale grocery trade took place here this week. The debts, which we understand, are between £60,000 and £80,000, are principally due to parties in town. One firm, it is said, suffers to the extent of £10,000, another to £6,000, and various others to £2,000 and £1,000. Up to the time of the failure, the credit of the firm, which was considered wealthy, was never doubted. Lessons in the Irish trade are said to have caused the bankruptcy. We have not heard the amount of assets, but we believe them to be considerable.—*Glasgow citizen.* There has been a heavy failure in Leith, caused by the stoppage of the house in Glasgow. The liabilities of the Leith house are said to exceed £80,000.

STATE OF TRADE.

Manchester, Friday Evening.—The favourable commercial news from Calcutta and China, at both of which places there has been an immense business done though at low prices, has had the effect, coupled with a further advance in the staple, to induce manufactures to ask a considerable advance, but with which buyers, on Tuesday, would not comply. Yesterday and to-day, however, there has been evinced more disposition to comply with the rates asked, and a considerable business has been done. These remarks apply also to yarns; and as there are no stocks of either, the advance is sure to be established.

(From the Dublin Evening Packet.)

It is our pleasing duty now to announce the joyous tidings, that criminal informations were yesterday sworn and lodged against several Repeal leaders, by her Majesty's Attorney-General, in the Court of Queen's Bench.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* states that "there are twenty thousand Hanoverian troops—as fine soldiers as any in the world—placed by the Queen's uncle, at her Majesty's disposal—if necessary—to defend her empire from the hands of traitors, and the offer has been conditionally accepted. These troops, all Protestants, are ready for embarkation at a few hours' notice; and in four days, with the aid of first class steamers, they could be landed on our shores, and at whatever point their services might be deemed necessary.

New rates of Postage.—We have copied into our columns the new Treasury Warrant regulating the rates of postage throughout these colonies and the West Indias, to come into operation on the 5th January next; but we cannot see what "boon" has been given as by this Order—the rates of postage, both on letters and newspapers, being as near as possible the same as at present existing, with the single exception that letters weighing not over half an ounce, will be liable to but one rate of postage.

Doctor Collyer commenced a course of Lectures on Mesmerism at the Royal Assembly Rooms, Liverpool, on the 10th ult. at which he appears to have been very successful in his experiments—the persons experimented on being comparatively strangers to him. The Liverpool *Mail* states "the audience was numerous, and composed of many of our most intelligent and respectable inhabitants, who, throughout the evening manifested their approbation by several rounds of applause." At the close of the Lecture, "the audience expressed themselves as being perfectly convinced that Dr. Collyer was master of his subject, and capable of throwing a flood of scientific information in regard to many departments which have hitherto remained unexplained."

Meteorology.—It has been observed by Meteorologists all over Europe, that the phenomena of meteors and shooting stars of every variety, have been noticed to be most frequent between the 10th and 15th of the month of November, every year; it being generally supposed that the earth then passes, in performing the circuit of the orbit, through a mass of matter which conduces to produce the phenomena of meteors, shooting stars, &c. more at that one particular part of the orbit than at any other. It will not be much trouble for the scientific and curious in such matters, to watch for a few nights and see if New Brunswick cannot furnish a few observations, to aid any investigation into the cause of it.

Wax Work.—Several likenesses in wax, of the Royal Family, &c., are now exhibiting at the Friary, in Horsfield street.

We regret this week being called upon to announce the death of Lieutenant General Sir Archibald Campbell, which event took place at Edinburgh on the 6th of October. Sir Archibald was Lieutenant Governor of this Province from 1831 to 1837, in which capacity he highly distinguished himself. The wisdom of his administration and correctness of his policy, will ever be had in remembrance by the people of this Province, and his memory long cherished and respected.—During the period of 56 years that he was in the army he had seen an immense amount of active service; his military career commenced in India, where he was at the reduction of Cochin, the Island Ceylon, &c. also at the seige and capture of Seringapatam and the actions previous. In consequence of ill health, he was compelled in 1801 to return to Europe, and afterwards served in the whole of the Peninsular war and the south of France, and was present in the battles of Busaco, Albuera, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Badajos, Pampeluna, Bayonne, and many other minor affairs. After this, in 1821, he was appointed to the command of the army in India destined to act against the Burmese; in whose territory, after two years hard fighting and a series of brilliant engagements with overwhelming numbers of the enemy, he brought the war to a highly advantageous and successful termination. The thanks of both Houses of Parliament were voted to him and the army under his command; he was likewise frequently honoured with the thanks of the Duke of Wellington, and particularly mentioned in his despatches from the Peninsula. The highest military honours were conferred upon him, and after his arduous services in the defence of his country, he was honoured with the command of the troops and Lieutenant Governorship of this Province.

The following are the dates of his commissions, viz:—Ensign, December 28, 1787; Lieutenant, April 26, 1791; capt.

THE CHRONICLE.
SAINT JOHN, NOVEMBER 10, 1843.

The second October mail arrived here on Monday morning last; it was brought to Halifax in the steamer Britannia, 14 days from Liverpool. The news by this arrival is important in the highest degree, as will be seen by the extracts given in our columns.—The trade of England was steadily and substantially on the increase; and the fact of Col. Malcolm having arrived in England from China with a ratification of the treaty of commerce with that Empire had given it an additional impetus, and the papers received all concur in representing the commercial prospects, in consequence, as brilliant in the extreme. We trust their benign influence will at no very distant day be felt in this depressed corner of Her Majesty's possessions.

It will be seen also that a great change has taken place in Irish affairs; Mr. O'Connell and several other leading repealers having been held to bail for "conspiracy and other misdemeanors." The immediate cause of these arrests appears to have been in consequence of a monster repeal meeting having been appointed for Sunday the 8th ult., at Clontarf, near Dublin, and a "General Order," *a la militaire*, issued for organizing the same. This brought out the Lord Lieutenant's Proclamation forbidding the meeting, and arrest of the repeal leaders. The repeal demonstration had assumed such a shape as would very soon had brought they misguided people into immediate collision with the government, and a land stained with human blood been the consequence. Viewing it in this light, the suppression of these meet