

FRIDAY, April 11th.
Mr. George Langton took the oath and his seat for West Somerset. The House was summoned to the House of Lords to hear the royal assent given by the commission to a number of bills.
Lord J. Manners wished to know whether the government had received any despatches respecting the recent proposed alterations in the tariff of the United States.
Mr. Labouchere said the last despatches received by the government were dated on the 23rd February, and it stated that a bill had passed the House of Representatives amending the law, which was previously very faulty in its provisions; but the bill had not become a law.
In reply to Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Labouchere said it was the intention of Earl Granville to introduce a bill this evening into the House of Lords for the improvement of the Patent Laws.

In answer to the question from Mr. Aglionby, Lord J. Russell said that he proposed to take the second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Bill on Monday 12th May.

On the motion for going into committee on assessed taxes, Mr. Dismell moved the resolution of which he had given notice—that, in any relief to be granted by the remission and adjustment of taxation, due regard be paid to the depressed condition of the owners and occupiers of land in the United Kingdom. He commented severely on the course pursued by government during the present session with reference to the agricultural interest, inveighing against their conduct in refusing to relieve the distress which they acknowledge to exist, and disappointing the hope which the farmers had been led to entertain by the royal speech. After expressing his astonishment that the amended budget withdrawal of the modicum of relief to the agriculturist which was originally proposed, he proceeded to eulogize the virtues of the agricultural classes, and to intimate some of the steps which the government might have taken for their special relief, concluding by expressing his intention to agree to the repeal of the Window Tax, but to oppose to the utmost the imposition of any kind of Income Tax on farmers.

The honorable gentleman's speech occupied nearly two hours in delivery, and was received by loud cheers from the Protectionist members.

Mr. Labouchere said the terms of Mr. Dismell's motion were self-evident, and the government had always endeavored to act in full accordance with them. He argued that the relief afforded to the agricultural classes, by the repeal of the window and modification of the house taxes, were much greater than would result from measures originally proposed with that object, or than would be given by the repeal of the income tax, recommended by Mr. Herries. He then called upon the house not to entertain the vague propositions shadowed by the speech of Mr. Dismell, but to be satisfied with the relief offered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, considering that sufficient for the day is the budget thereof. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Gladstone made many objections to the government scheme; but, as all the defects of that plan were retained in the one suggested by Mr. Dismell, with the addition of many others, he had no alternative but to vote against the motion.

Mr. Stratford attacked the free trade policy of government as an odious system of class legislation.

Mr. Alcock and Mr. Brigley approved of the motion.

Lord J. Manners contended that the ministers had given the agriculturist no valid grounds for believing their distress would be diminished, and he appealed to the house by agreeing to the present motion to recognize the principle that, if practicable, measures should be taken for their relief.

Mr. Bright denied that owners of land were suffering distress, or the slightest ground for relief, and maintained that the difficulties of the occupiers of land were the consequences of the vicious system to which they had been so long subjected to, and could not be effectually removed by acts of parliament.

Mr. Reynolds supported the motion as a measure of relief to the suffering agriculturist of Ireland.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer maintained that the proposals for the remission of taxation made in his amended budget, would confer on the agricultural class as large a share of relief as it would give to any other class, and a much larger share than was contained in the original proposals he had made for their exclusive advantage, which had been so unfavorably received by them.

Mr. Milnes supported the motion. Mr. Newdegate and Sir R. Peel rose at the same time, but the latter gave way.

Mr. Newdegate then attempted to address the House, but the calls for Sir R. Peel were so loud and continued, that his remarks were for some time inaudible. Silence was at length obtained by an appeal from Lord John Russell, when the honorable member said a few words in support of the motion.

Sir R. Peel also briefly expressed his intention of giving his vote in favour of the motion.

Lord Norreys, Sir W. Jolliffe, and Col. Sibthorpe having spoken amidst call for a division and other manifestations of impatience, Lord J. Russell complained of the delusions practiced upon the country by these motions, which, when brought forward in Parliament, distinctly disclaimed any intention of changing the free trade policy of the country, but the result of the division, which he paraded to the country as a proof of the partiality entertained by the House in favour of protection, was not a fact.

After a warm attack by Mr. M. O'Connell on the course pursued by Mr. Keoh, and some other remarks by several other Irish members, mixed with alternate laughter, cheers, and calls for division, the House divided; for the motion 260, against 263, majority 13. The House then went into committee, and shortly afterwards adjourned at twelve minutes past two o'clock.

FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

We have New Brunswick papers to the 21st inst. The principal subject of debate in the Assembly during the past week has been a series of resolutions declaring right of the House to receive and require from the Lieut. Governor, or Administrator of the Government of the Province, full copies of despatches, correspondence and documents which may have been written by the Lieut. Governor, or

secretary in all matters connected with the local administration, so that the House may be furnished with full information to deal with questions of a local character. Also resolutions concerning the reduction of salaries, the right of the Province to declare bounties &c. The Halifax Chronicle states that nothing further has transpired relative to the Railroad since the arrival of the Provincial delegate. The next movement, it is presumed, will be a convention of delegates from the three Provinces of Toronto, by invitation of the Governor General. Sir John Harvey has issued a proclamation authorizing inter colonial trade with Canada, New Brunswick, P. E. Island, and Newfoundland in certain articles, free of duty, including wheat flour, whether imported direct or through warehouse in the United States, in the latter case to be certified to be the production of Canada. The St. John River is now open all the way from Woodstock to St. John.



WESTERN PLANET.

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1851.

PLANK ROAD.

A FEW weeks since, attention was attracted towards the importance of planking a Road, from the River St. Clair, through Wallaceburg and Chatham, to the Round Eau harbor. During the last session of the County Council, a petition was presented, praying that Body, either to plank the road, or to assist in forming a Joint Stock Company for that purpose. The Council we believe, agreed to take some stock providing, the Townships through which the road passes, would form a Company; this the Township Councils of Harwich, Raleigh, and the Town Council of Clitham have agreed to do. Hence the making of that portion between the Town of Clitham and the Eau, may be considered as likely, we say likely, for although the Rate payers have signified to the several Municipalities, their desire to have the road immediately planked. The Councils themselves, lack moral courage for the execution of such an enterprise, they are, as a body, incapacitated for the retention of an idea equal to the greatness and necessity of the works required for the convenience, profit, advantage and character of the County. One half of their term of service has nearly expired, yet we hear nothing of the County undertaking any work of utility. The Rail Road gossip has ended in smoke. The great Western Rail Road Company don't want our subscription and won't take it. All they want is the right of way, and the road will be made at their earliest convenience; this is as we expected.

The zeal of the County exceeded discretion, hurried on by a few expectants, it has barely escaped insult. Had the County been asked to subscribe, the inhabitants would have declined so doing. There is no work the execution of which, would be so generally supported, as the planking of the road above alluded to, there is no work which would yield so many and such general advantages, passing as it does through the centre and heart of the County, connected at either end, by navigable waters and safe harbors, intersecting in its course the River's Thames and Sydenham, whose waters, would connect it with those Townships, through which they severally pass. The work is one which would cost much less than the amount proposed to invest in the rail road. The stock would pay better, and so far as local advantages are concerned, its preponderance over any rail road, is overwhelming.

We understand that some members of the Council, were opposed to the County undertaking this as a County work, on the ground, that it would not pass through the Townships they represented. According to this pig headed policy, the County will never accomplish any work of importance. Our Municipality will be a farce, and the good expected to spring from the establishment of those institutions, will be turned into evil. We suppose the advocates of this policy, would prefer having a certain amount of County Debentures issued, and equally divided between the Townships, to be expended by them according to their own way of thinking. Such an idea is preposterous. Means would be wasted, and nothing good of a general nature effected. The Townships would become, like our government; impoverished from their very improvements; without any work paying, they would be head-over-heels in debt. There would have been no use in giving the power to the County Councils, to accomplish these objects, if it was not for the very purpose of preventing the evils pointed out, because the Township Councils have power to raise money upon their own credit, for their own local improvements. The members who advocated the principal, acted directly against it, in supporting the By-Law, for taking stock in the Rail Road. We hope they will act more consistent and give evidence of more liberality of sentiment, during the present session. Examples of such little mindedness, and selfishness, are unworthy of the County Council, and if often exhibited, will be imitated in, and by the Township Wards, as we fear is too often the case now. What we seek, under such a state of things, would be the result, certainly nothing beneficial. The funds of a township, instead of being concern-

quandered away in quarters, and ultimately lost.

As the Rail Road bubble has burst, and as the people are determined to have this road planked, would it not be well for the County Council to go earnestly about it; if they will not undertake it as a Municipality, let them become one of a Company with the parties named, and let stock books be immediately opened. It is well known that, the Stock would be subscribed instantly, if the Municipalities will but become parties, and take the matter in hand; such a step would give character and solidity, to the enterprise, at any rate no loss could be sustained by the attempt. The vast improvement in the value of all lands, lying along this line of road, would be such as to induce every owner to take Stock, as the material would all be furnished on the spot, and without money. The opportunity is now within our reach, we should not neglect it. A road of such present importance, and future prospective worth, ought not to be monopolized by a private Company, but owned and governed by an authority which could have but one object in view, the interest of the public. Pecuniary profits is the last thing to be considered in improvements of this kind. It is not only the direct, but the thousand indirect advantages which flow from their construction, which renders them of such paramount importance, and value in a new country; look at the thousands of acres of land which would be immediately cleared, drained, cultivated, and the increase of produce, of commerce, of population, the advantage to health, with all the attendant blessings of such circumstances, and who can hesitate as to the propriety of immediate action.

The Council should give an immediate quietus to every matter connected with the Rail Road, discard all miner and selfish considerations, concentrate its energies; and with firm resolve commence the work. They need be under no apprehension as to the support of the inhabitants, a something worthy of the County is expected to be done, its position, its resources demands it. There is no speculation, no uncertainty connected with the matter, its benefits are self-evident it recommends itself by its own merits, and if we would advantage ourselves by the Rail Road when completed, it is the Plank Road that would enable us to do so.

THE FIRST ASSIZE.

THE business of the first Court of "Oyer and Terminer" held in this County was finished on Friday Evening, and the learned Judge left Chatham on Saturday, for London, the next Town in the Western Circuit. The civil business of the Court was light, there being only some half dozen Cases, but this circumstance, the lawyers inform us, was owing to the short time which has elapsed since the opening of the Crown Office in this County. The Criminal Calendar presented sad evidence of the extent of crime in the County, chiefly however, among individuals who for reasons best known to themselves, had fled hither from the neighboring Republic. This part of the Province has been only too accessible to characters of this description, and the inconvenience of bringing them to justice when the County Town was no nearer than Sandwich, has led to the escape of many a rascal. Under the present state of things justice can be more efficiently administered, and the recent Assize may be looked upon, we hope, as a kind of sweeping of the County for the present. On another occasion, it may be reasonably expected, that the Calendar will be lighter.

The leading case was that of Williams, the fellow who so cleverly ransacked the store of Messrs. Eberts', and afterwards escaped from jail. He was first arraigned with one Macfarlane, for horse stealing. They were found guilty, and sentenced, each to four years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. He was then tried for burglary, and being convicted received a sentence of seven years further imprisonment—making eleven years in all, a not so severe punishment when we remember that LAY, the Toronto burglar, who is respectable compared to Williams, is imprisoned for twenty one years. The prisoners were defended by Mr. Woods.

James Davis was found guilty of assisting Williams and others to escape from jail, but the judgment was arrested, on the application of his Counsel, Mr. Woods, on the ground that the Statute under which the learned Council for the Crown had drawn the indictment, did not apply to the case. Davis is now at large.

Loughlin Mackenzie, a boy, was found guilty of stabbing a horse, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor in the jail of the County. Mr. Woods for the defence. James Stickle was found guilty of horse stealing and sentenced to four years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. He pleaded insanity, and showed so much wit in his remarks that many doubted whether he were nearly so great a fool as knave. He rather coolly begged the Judge to be merciful, for said he "my position may one day be yours."

Doctor Whiting was tried for passing off two promissory notes for £7 10 each, with the name of one McClure forged as endorser upon them. On the application of the prisoner's Counsel the case was stopped for want of evidence, the notes not being produced, and an acquittal was directed. Mr. Beesher and Mr. McCrea were for the defence. Aaron Plumb, committed on a charge of forgery was ordered to be discharged on giving

the prisoner, Mr. Woods, Mr. Beesher and Mr. Woods. The trial was not proceeded with at these Assizes, because the necessary witnesses on the part of the Crown were not all at hand.

Brock, committed on a charge of forgery the above mentioned two notes of £7 10 each, was also ordered to be discharged on giving bail, to appear at the next Assizes, the Queen's Counsel being unprepared, for want of evidence, to proceed with the prosecution. Counsel for the prisoner, Mr. Cooper and Mr. Everitt.

Dodge, a blacksmith had been committed to jail for default of bail, on a charge preferred by Mr. Armstrong of committing a nuisance. The alleged nuisance was the burning of a charcoal pit on Dodge's premises near those of Armstrong. On hearing the evidence of the prosecutor, the learned Judge at once ordered the acquittal and discharge of the prisoner, who, it is said has brought an action for the arrest. Counsel, Col. Prince, Mr. Cooper and Mr. Everitt. The Queen's Counsel was assisted by Mr. Wilson.

Among the Civil cases were none of any particular public interest, except perhaps the Council vs Beatty, in which the question arose as to how far the Council were bound to keep in repair a certain ditch, or whether the defendant was liable for neglecting to repair it. For the defence Col. Prince and Mr. Albert Prince. Verdict for defendant.

We should think ourselves remiss in not remarking upon the state and efficiency of the Court House and Jail, and the civilities which passed between the Bench and the Grand Jury as well as our worthy Sheriff, who by the way, spared no exertions to make things pass off comfortably—but all these matters have been so well stated in the Address and Reply which we published, that our observations might be something like repetition, we cannot however avoid arguing upon the County the absolute necessity for some safe and roomy enclosure round the jail in which prisoners might at least have the benefit of fresh air, even though deprived of the blessing of liberty.

The Sheriff had made some laudable exertions to secure commodious seats in the court, for the ladies, and a great number honored the Assize with their presence. The accommodation was however not so complete as we hope it will be on another occasion. Our fair friends threaten to remain away unless they are enabled to see over the front of the gallery without standing on the tip of expectation at the commencement of every learned charge or humorous address, we maintain at all events, that in this feature of our proceedings, Chatham has set a good and an English example to the other Assize Towns.

The Juries, although selected under all the disadvantages of the new jury law, were such as to call forth the warm approbation of the Bench, and were a credit to the County. Both Grand and Petty Jury performed their duties satisfactorily.

We have just received, "The Canada Oak," a new and very neatly got up paper, published in Sandwich, by Mr. A. McKee; judging from the first impression, it bids fair to hold an elevated rank among the periodicals of the day, we wish the proprietor every success.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, April 29, 1851. The Royal Mail steamer Niagara reached her dock at 7 P. M. She has 41 passengers. The United States steamer Franklin arrived at Cowes, April 18, at 3 P. M.

The City of Glasgow sailed on the 16th, with a heavy freight and 120 passengers. The Hon. Mr. Clemson, American Minister at Brussels, is among her passengers. The steamer Arctic arrived out on the 15th, at 7 P. M. She left New York on the 2nd April. In England, nothing of interest had occurred in Parliament, previous to the adjournment.

The political news is generally unimportant. Parliament adjourned for the holidays, to meet again on the 29th.

Her Majesty will open the Great Exhibition in state. The public will be excluded during the ceremony.

PORTUGAL. An instruction, headed by the Duke de Saldanha, had broken out in Vincimipia; the insurgents were 5,000 strong. The King has taken command of the royal troops.

INDIA. The Overland Mail from India had arrived. The political news from India and China is unimportant. Business is steady but inactive at Canton. Freights £1 10s; a decline expected.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. Late accounts from the Cape of Good Hope state that the British forces had obtained a decisive victory over the Caffres, at Kat River. Still, there was little prospect of a speedy termination of the war.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS. Cotton declined; sales of the week 25,000 bales; the large receipt of flour from France has caused a dull market, and prices nominal; Western quoted at 18s a 20s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 20s 6d a 21s 6d; Mixed Corn 3s 6d a 3s 1s; Yellow 3s a 3s 2s; White 3s 2s; Indiana Meal 14s a 15s; Wheat 4s 6d a 4s 8d; Provisions generally dull and unchanged; Lard 10s; American Stock steady; Consols 95s 3/4 for money and accounts; Manchester market for Goods and yarn dull and lower.

Markets. BRITISH COLONIAL OFFICE, TORONTO. Monday, P. M. April 29. There is nothing doing in Flour, and prices are, therefore, unchanged. Miller's extra superfine, by retail is 4s, 18s 9d. a 20s per barrel of 196 lbs; Farmers' fine, by retail in bags, 14s a 17s per cent. of 196 lbs. Wheat,

bus. of 34 lbs. Pease 2s 6d a 3s 6d per bus. of 60 lbs. Hay 60s a 65s per ton. Straw 30s a 35s per ton. Cord Wood 13s a 15s per cord for good hard wood. Pork 23s a 27s 6d per 100 lbs. Beef 15s a 22s 6d per 100 lbs. Bacon 4d a 5d per lb. Hams 5d a 6d per lb. Butter in tubs, 6d a 8d per lb. Fresh butter, in rolls, 9d a 11d per lb. Eggs 4-1-2d a 5 per doz. Cheese, 3d a 5d per lb. Fowls 1s 8d a 2s per pair. Turkeys, 2s 6d a 4s each. Geese, 1s 1d a 2s each. Ducks, 2s a 2s 6d per pair.

THE INVASION OF CUBA—PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1851.

Whereas there is reason to believe that a military expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States, with the intention to invade the Island of Cuba, a colony of Spain, with which this country is at peace, and whereas it is believed that this expedition is instigated and set on foot by foreigners, who dare to make our shores the scene of their guilty and hostile preparations against a friendly power, and seek by falsehood and misrepresentation to seduce our own citizens, especially the young and inconsiderate, into their wicked schemes—an ungrateful return for the benefits conferred upon them by this people in permitting them to make our country an asylum from oppression, and in flagrant abuse of the hospitality thus extended to them. And whereas such expeditions can only be regarded as adventures for plunder and robbery, and must meet the condemnation of the civilized world, while they are derogatory to the character of our country, in violation of the laws of nations, and expressly prohibited by our own statutes declare that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin to set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or domains of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years.

Now, therefore, I have issued this my proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise or expedition, in violation of our laws and national obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against such offences, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of this Government, or any interference in their behalf, no matter in what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their illegal conduct and therefore I exhort all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation—as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations—as they value the blessings of peace, and the welfare of their country, to discountenance, and by all lawful means to prevent, any such enterprise, and I call upon every officer of this Government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment, every such offender against the laws of the country. Given under my hand the 25th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand [L. S.] eight hundred and fifty one, and the seventy fifth of the Independence of the United States.

MILLARD FILLMORE. By the President, W. S. DENCK, Acting Secy of State.

UNITED STATES.

The United States authorities have ordered the steam vessel Cleopatra, at New York, not to leave that port. It is said that she was intended for the Cuban invasion. The expedition appears not to have been abandoned. It is stated that it will leave from several different ports.

The Erie Railroad is at length completed from Piedmont to Dunkirk, and the trains have commenced running. The proceeds of Jenny Lind's five concerts in Cincinnati amounted to about \$85,000.

A proposal to amend the Constitution of Massachusetts is before the Assembly of that State. The following is the proposed basis of the representation:—All towns having 1000 inhabitants are to have one representative annually. All towns having 5000 inhabitants to have two representatives, with one more for each additional 5000. Towns with less than 1000 inhabitants to have as many representatives in ten years as they have hundreds of inhabitants.

A telegraph despatch from Baltimore says: Sims, the fugitive, on reaching Savannah, made a speech to a crowd at the wharf, denouncing the Abolitionists, and congratulating himself that he was once more permitted to tread the hospitable shores of Georgia. He was taken to jail and received the usual reward of runaways. Foster says no amount of money could buy him to be returned to Boston.

Twelve Senators of the New York Legislature have resigned in consequence of an attempt to pass a law to add nine millions of dollars to the state debt, for the purpose of enlarging the Erie Canal. The resignation is regarded by one portion of the press, as revolutionary. The result may be to delay the enlargement.

Three fugitive slaves have been captured in Harrisburg, and handed over to their claimants. Large crowds collected in the street, and there was much excitement, but no disturbance.

A telegraph despatch from Boston says a British schooner has come ashore at Cape Cod with all hands probably lost. A Bayou Sara, of the New Orleans Delta writing on the 14th, says that the Mississippi is once more leaving, and people are again moving into their houses. In the course of two weeks the town will be perfectly dry.

A New York military company has accepted an invitation to pay a visit to Quebec. A few days ago an enormous mass of copper was discovered at the Lake Superior cliff mines its dimensions were forty feet long, and from six inches to three feet thick. It probably weighs three hundred tons, and the miners have not yet reached either the end or the top of the shaft.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA. A short time since we sent a special correspondent from this office to South Carolina, and the Southern States generally, for the

progress of the great succession movement in that region, which was originally set in motion by the abolition families of the North, and which according to present appearances, is rapidly approaching a crisis. The first of our correspondent's dispatches has already been given, and the last two will be found in our columns to-day. It communicates the important fact that the first movement in favor of succession, or revolution, in the Southern States, will be made in the city of Charleston by a convocation, or convention, of all the States' Rights associations of South Carolina, which is to be held early in the month of May next, for the purpose of discussing the great question of secession. This important subject is beginning to attract the attention of the whole world. Our readers may rest satisfied that we shall place the earliest and most reliable intelligence before them, connected with this subject, having made arrangements to procure it by mail and telegraph. We shall publish in our columns, from time to time, information of the exact position of the public mind of South Carolina, and the Southern States generally, as well as of all the steps that may be taken, one by one, in the grand national denouement now in process of development in that section of the country.—New York Herald.

POST OFFICE CIRCULARS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. Toronto, 17th April, 1851.

Printed Circulars, Prices Currents, Handbills, Pamphlets, Periodicals, Books and other printed matter transmitted by Post in Canada.

1. Upon each printed circular, price current, or handbill or other printed matter of a like description, when unconnected with any manuscript or written communication and of no greater weight than one ounce, there shall be charged one penny; and for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, one penny additional.

2. Upon each periodical or magazine, pamphlet and book, bound or unbound, there shall be charged a rate of one-half penny per ounce.

3. Prepayment of the foregoing rates will be optional, except when the printed matter is addressed to the United States, and in that case the charge must invariably be pre-paid.

4. On such printed matter received by mail from the United States, the above Canadian rates will always remain to be collected on delivery in this Province.

5. Publishers in Canada of periodicals and magazines will be allowed to interchange their publications free of postage, provided that such interchange be confined to one single copy of each publication.

6. Circulars and other printed papers must be sent unsealed, and pamphlets, periodicals, magazines, books, &c., must be put up in covers open at the ends or sides, to pass at the above rates, and if these regulations are not strictly complied with, or if any such printed paper, pamphlet, periodical, magazine or book, be found to contain any writing other than the address, the said printed paper, pamphlet, &c., is to be rated with letter postage.

(Supplementary Order) BOOK POST WITH ENGLAND.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. Toronto, 19th April, 1851.

Under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, an arrangement will take immediate effect, under which printed books, magazines, reviews or pamphlets, whether British colonial or foreign may be sent through the post, between Canada and the United Kingdom, at the following rates of postage—

For a single volume of 100 pages, or less, in cloth, or paper, or pamphlet, not exceeding half lb in weight 6d. Equal 7-2d
For a single volume of 100 pages, or less, in cloth, or paper, or pamphlet, not exceeding one lb. 1s. 1d
For a single volume, &c. exceeding one lb. and not exceeding two lbs. 2s. 3d
For a single volume, &c. exceeding two lbs. and not exceeding three lbs. 3s. 3d
And soon increasing in sterling equal to 1s. 3d. currency, for every additional lb. or fraction of a lb.

The above charges must always be pre-paid, or printed books, &c. sent to the United Kingdom under this regulation, at the time of posting in Canada; and the pre-payment must be made in money, and cannot be taken in Canada postage stamps.

Post Masters, as with pre-paid letters for England, must rate the books, &c., posted under this regulation, in red ink, with both the sterling rate and its equivalent, in currency, charging themselves in their ordinary letters, bills and accounts, with the currency amounts—thus, a book, &c., weighing 3-1-2 pounds, will be rated—

The following conditions must be strictly observed:—

The books, &c., must be sent in covers, open at the sides.

There must be no word or communication printed on the book, pamphlet, magazine, &c., after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, nor any marks upon it, or upon the cover of it, except the name and address of the person to whom sent.

There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with such book, pamphlet, &c.

The Post Masters, at offices situated west of Montreal, will forward packets of books, &c., intended for the United Kingdom, to the Montreal post office, and Post Masters situated east of Montreal, will forward upon the Quebec post office.

JAMES MORRIS. Post Master General.

The telegraph from New York, says the Captain of the Cuban expedition has been laid. Further discoveries of powder have been made on board of the Cleopatra; a steamer seized by the United States' authorities at New York, setting on a proclamation of President Fillmore. It is said there will be no execution of the persons arrested. They will be handed over to the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court.