

L.O.V.Y. December 6.

CHINA.

The *Courier* states that by the fast sailing vessel lately despatched to India, instructions had been forwarded to the Admiral Commanding in Chief in those seas, to concentrate all the disposable naval force under his orders, and proceed to Canton at once to present and support the demands of Government. Orders have also been sent to the *Cape of Good Hope* for such ships of war as may be lying there, or on the station, to sail with all speed for the same destination, whilst communications to the same tenor have also been addressed to Admiral Ross, commanding in the Pacific, for the instant despatch of all the force under his orders which could possibly be spared for duty there.

If in addition to the blockade of Canton, hostilities will be further pushed to the extent of capturing and confiscating those innumerable fleets of junks, many of the burden even of eight hundred ton and more, which swarm in the Chinese seas and on the coasts, by which commerce is carried on with all the neighbouring Islands, and even with the *Philippines*, and the sea frontier of several Chinese Provinces, such as Canton, Fokin or Che Keang, provisioned, the contest would soon be brought to a close, and ample indemnification secured for the Opium so unmercifully obtained and destroyed. A blockade established against the considerable ports of Amoy and Ning-po alone, with a capture of their junks, would effect all the objects in view.

The *Toulon* correspondent of the *Courier* states, that Marshal Vallee has demanded in the most pressing manner, a reinforcement of 10,000 infantry, 2000 cavalry, and a proportionate amount of artillery, and that these supplies have been granted, and are now on their way to Africa.

December 7.

The new Postage. The new postage regulations came into operation on Thursday, the 5th December.

All letters are now charged with the new rates, which apply not only to all places in England, but to Ireland, Scotland, and all parts of the United Kingdom.

The new rates of postage are the following:—

On letters not exceeding half an ounce, fourpence.

On letters above half an ounce, and exceeding one ounce, eight pence.

Of letters above one ounce, and not exceeding two ounces, one and fourpence, if pre-paid; if not, two and sixpence.

On letters above two ounces, and not exceeding four ounces, two and eight pence, if pre-paid; if not, five and fourpence.

And so on in proportion.

It must be borne in mind, that after the first ounce in the preceding scale, no distinction is made between the ounce and the fraction of an ounce. A letter, for instance, which turns the ounce weight, is liable to four postages, and a letter weighing a fraction above two ounces, is liable to six postages, and so on.

As all postages are charged by weight, the number of pieces of paper of which a letter may consist will be of no importance. Letters may therefore be enclosed in envelopes, without additional charge, provided the letter and the envelope do not exceed half an ounce in weight.

In all cases when the postage is less than fourpence, the present charges will continue, except the charges will be by weight; half an ounce being charged as a single letter, and so on.

All letters exceeding an ounce in weight, must have the postage paid in advance, or they will become liable to double the sum, that would otherwise have to be paid for them.

Foreign letters will continue to be charged with the present rates of postage.

A report is going about that there is a conspiracy in Russia to remove the Czar, by means similar to those employed in the case of his father and grandfather.

We are able to state that Parliament will assemble for the despatch of business on Thursday the 16th Jan.

We hear that the title of that gallant veteran Sir John Kean, the commander of the army of the Indus, is to be *Baron Kean of Cappoquin, in the County of Waterford*.

April is said to be the month fixed on for the Queen's marriage.

It is stated that Prince Albert will return about the middle of March, that he will have the title of Duke conferred upon him, will be presented with a baton as Field Marshal, and the Lieutenant Coloneley of the 11th Dragoons, which are to be made Hussars about the same time, until a more crack regiment is vacant.

Accounts from Madrid, to the 30th ult, have been received. A despatch from Teruel, in the Saragossa Eco of the 20, states that the Christina army of the centre has taken the Castle of Castro, taking the garrison of about 100 with their muskets and 12,000 cartridges.

Servia has asked the protection of France and England against Russia. Cracow also petitions for the protection of Queen Victoria.

A gentleman of Liverpool is said to have invented a steam engine by the aid of which a vessel may make the passage between England and America in six days.

The Pope is said, by accounts from Rome, to be in a dying state.

Teetotalism is making great progress in Ireland—being aided by some of the Roman Catholic Priesthood. In Dungarvan alone twenty publicans have surrendered their licenses, and the proprietor of the brewery in that town has discharged part of his workmen. The falling off of the annual revenue in Ireland, on the articles of beer and spirits, amounts to £90,000!

The water in the *Thames* river has risen unprecedentedly, the banks have been overflowed, villages inundated, and much damage done.

Lord Normanby is to leave the Home Office, and be provided for as the *Privy Seal*. Lord John Russell is to return to the Home Office; while Lord Clarendon is to grapple with the difficulties that envelop the Colonial relations. *Morn. Herald.*

Van Rensselaer's Estate, at Albany, have yielded to the Authorities and the Troops sent against them have been disbanded.

(From Neilson's Quebec Gazette, L. C. paper.)

The division in the Legislative Council of Upper Canada on the resolutions for the re-union of the Provinces, submitted by the Hon. Mr. Sullivan as organ of the Government, will be found below, with the address of that body to the Crown praying for additional conditions.

We are informed that the resolutions submitted by Mr. Draper, Solicitor General, which will be found in last Gazette, have passed the Assembly, without any other conditions, by a majority of Sixty. An address similar to that of the Council, will probably also be adopted.

Thus there-union measure has received the sanction of the Special Council of Lower Canada, and of the two Branches of the Legislature of Upper Canada, by the help of Lord John Russell's despatch of the 10th Oct. It has yet to pass the order of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. If it is finally carried, "THE REPEAL OF THE UNION!" will not be so troublesome as the same cry in Ireland, for it will not last so long.

The position of Her Majesty's Ministers in their affairs is humiliating, and that of their supporters in Upper Canada not better. The present servants of the Crown depart from the policy of the British Government during eighty years; from the declarations of parliament, and their own positive declaration only two years ago, and determine on a re-union of the Provinces, present a Bill for the purpose, hesitate in putting it to the vote of the Commons, and then tell Upper Canada, we are determined to put an end to your present political existence, we only want to know in what mode you would like that our sentence should be put in execution. In your new state of existence you are to be united to another province, whose political existence we wish also to destroy; we offer you as an inducement (*virtually a bribe*), to consent to our measure, an exemption from a share of your just debts, exemption from the taxation which would be required to pay that share, a representation nearly double the proportion of your population, which will give you with the aid of any two or three members whose interests chiefly lie in Upper Canada, that may get elected in the Lower Province, the power of taxing the trade and population of Lower Canada, and applying the proceeds to the exclusive advantage of your section of the country. We will not consult Lower Canada on this measure, because there has been a rebellion in that Province, (although not much worse than in yours, and certainly less formidable than the last rebellions in Scotland and Ireland) we will deliver over the whole *legal and loyal*, to you, to be leaded with debts and taxes for your advantage. Thus we can assure you is quite "just," and that "as far as the feelings of the inhabitants of Lower Canada can be ascertained, the measure of the re-union meets with approbation." This, be assured, is "equal justice to all Her Majesty's subjects," and the pledge of "a government based upon just principles, conducted in accordance with the wishes of the people," "a safe and practicable return to constitutional government in Lower Canada," and "a firm impartial, and vigorous government for both," and "to unite the people within them in one common feeling of attachment to British institutions and British connection."—(Vide Message 7th Dec. 1829.)

"Libertas et natale sollem."

"Fine words! I wonder where you stole them."

We shall say nothing of the confidence required to be placed in the wisdom of Her Majesty's Ministers, "to arrange the details of the measure," Lord John Russell's Bill which all parties in the Canadas reprobate, and "some of the detail of which" the Government organ in the Legislative Council of Upper Canada declares "to have been already abandoned as impracticable," are sufficient answers.

And what do the friends of liberty, the great advocates of a Government conducted in accordance with the wishes of the people, the "Responsible Government" men, the "Reformers" of Upper Canada say to this? "Oh! it is excellent!" They swallow the bribe, and care not a pin for the public liberty, the wishes of the people, the responsibility of the administration to the majority of the people. Their passions are all a force—they expect to get into "the Compact's" places and divide "the spoils" of Lower Canada.

But what do some high minded Com-

The refractory Tenants on Mr.