

as they have hitherto done, free of all port-charges, "if they only carry passengers, letters, or baggage;" but if they carry any dutiable articles, however small the quantity, they are to pay tonnage dues at the rate of one mace per ton register. This article further provides for the smallest of such vessels being considered to be 75 tons burthen, and the largest 150 tons burthen; beyond which last size they are to be classed as foreign ships, and to be charged tonnage dues according to Article 5th of the General Regulations.

The following three rules were further laid down in this Article, which is only applicable to the port of Canton, for the guidance of these small vessels:

"1. Every British schooner, cutter, lorch, &c., shall have a sailing letter or register, in Chinese and English, under the seal and signature of the Chief Superintendent of Trade, describing her appearance, burden, &c. &c.

"2. Every schooner, cutter, lorch, and such vessel, shall report herself as large vessels are required to do at the Bocca Tigris; and when she carries cargo, she shall also report herself at Whampoa, and on reaching Canton deliver up her sailing letter to the British Consul, who will obtain permission from the Hopoou for her to discharge her cargo, which she is not to do without such permission, under the forfeiture of the penalties laid down in the 3d clause of the General Regulations.

"3. When the inward cargo is discharged, and an outward one (if intended) taken on board, and the duty's on both arranged and paid, the Consul will restore the register or sailing-letter, and allow the vessel to depart."

THE CONCLUSION.—Provides for the provisions of the Supplementary Treaty being immediately carried into effect; that on receiving the gracious assent of the Emperor in the vermilion pencil, the Imperial Commissioner will deliver the very copy of the treaty containing it into the hands of His Excellency. Hwang, judge of Canton, who is to proceed to such place as the British Plenipotentiary may appoint, and deliver it to the Plenipotentiary to have and to hold. "Afterwards the sign manual of the Sovereign of England having been received at Hong-Kong, likewise graciously assenting to and confirming the treaty," the British Plenipotentiary will dispatch that copy of the treaty containing the Royal sign manual, by a special appointed officer to Canton, to deliver it into the hands of his said Excellency Hwang, "who will forward it to the Imperial Commissioner as a rule and guide to both nations for ever, and as a solemn confirmation of our peace and friendship." A most important Supplementary Treaty.

(L.S.) Signed and sealed, &c. &c.
H. B. M.'s (Signed) HENRY POTTERING,
Plenipotentiary.

(L.S.) (Signed) KEVING (in Tartar),
of the Imperial
Commissioner.

(A true abstract) RICHARD WOOSAN.

ROYAL MARINE RESIDENCE.

The treaty for Nor's Castle has terminated unsuccessfully. Ruinous states that the great impediment was the high price required. If this be the case, a correspondent has suggested a plan admirably adapted for the proposed object where the sum required is not likely to be an obstacle. Our readers must have heard a few years since very much about the *Dessous de Feuchères*, whose complicated law proceedings ended very triumphantly two years ago; she however, was only spared a year or two to enjoy her triumphal success and her great wealth. It may be remembered she erected a splendid marine villa, in the New Forest, close to Christ church, whence the bathing is proverbially as good as any in England. We have been favored, at Mr. George Robins' office with a sight of the drawings, which were prepared by a first-rate artist of Southampton, when the sale was in contemplation, three years ago, and it gives a very just idea of the imposing character of the building. Some little notion may be formed by an intimation that this splendid abode cost twenty thousand pounds, quite independently of the little park of thirty-one acres, and the beautiful gardens and grounds that surround it. It is accounted the most attractive feature of the New Forest; and the accommodation, it is apprehended, is quite equal to the expectation the word "comfort" would imply in its most comprehensive meaning. Besides its great desideratum will be found in its approximation to the sea, from which it is only distant a short five minutes' walk. This favored property is consigned by the present owner to the late of Mr. George Robins' hammer in the spring, but he will necessarily be too happy to negotiate for its occupation by our good Queen and her lovely infants during the bathing season. Some faint idea of the sort of place we have been noticing, may be inferred from a very short but pithy paragraph of "the knight of the hammer," which we extract from his printed particulars of the same:—"The Baronet has given an unequivocal proof of her extraordinary taste in the arrangement of this domicile; & the accommodation is so perfect, as to leave nothing to be desired. Twenty-five beds can, on an emergency, be made up. The arrangement has evidently been planned by the hand of an architect, and one highly gifted. It very nearly approaches perfection; which, indeed, seems to reign triumphantly through all these regions of splendor and delight."

The effect in the grand suite is absolutely electrical. The entrance to the mansion is by a ledge of clever design and a circuitous route through the prolific plantations and pleasure-ground's leads to the novel scene of several rural bridges across the meandering stream, which is seen pursuing its natural course until it is exhausted in the wide ocean. Such is a brief outline of Mr. George Robins' description. If Royalty do not previously fall in love with it, he will offer it for unreserved sale in the month of May, together with the elegant furniture and effects. It is a five hours' journey only from the metropolis.

MURDER OF LORD NORMANDY'S KEEPER.—Another instance that proves the inefficiency of the present game-laws, happened on Tuesday last, the 30th instant, at two A. M., at Mingrave Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Normandy. It seems that the Earl of Mingrave had been entertaining a party of gentlemen at that mansion, and that after shooting on Monday, the keeper attended by six watchers, went to watch the woods, as is customary. But perhaps a better view of the case may be attained by our readers if we give the evidence taken before two magistrates who happened to be sitting at the house at the time:—Charles Lowther, thirty-seven, for the wilful murder of William Moffat, keeper to the Marquess of Normandy; and Matthew Pierson, nineteen, as accessory to the fact. Before T. Bell, Esq., M. P., of Thirsk, and Edmund Turtur, Esq., of Kildare, Cleveland, two of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the North Riding of Yorkshire.—William Moffat deposed—I am gamekeeper to Lord Normandy, and proceeded, as is my custom, to watch, accompanied by six other men. About two o'clock, I heard some shots fired in the direction of South Lodge, and we went thither. After concealing ourselves for some time, the prisoner and another man came up, and I went forward and said to him, "Hallon!" He immediately stopped back and said to me, the shot entering my abdomen. (At this stage of the evidence, the prisoner kept crying out, "O Lord accept my soul!" "O Christ save him!") I immediately fell, and cried out, "I am mortified." One of the watchers then rushed forward, and he knelt down with the bolt end of his gun. Two others then succeeded in capturing him. The other escaped. By Mr. Turtur.—Were you armed with guns? No, we had only

sticks. Did you say anything but "hallo?" No. No words of intimidation!—No; when I was lying on the bank he said, "O, forgive me, and shake hands." I said, "I will, if you tell me who was the other man?" and he said: "Matthew Pierson, of Eskdaleside."—This witness gave his evidence in great agony, and lingered on till Tuesday evening, when he died in excruciating pain. Three witnesses then substantiated this evidence. Matthew Pierson said he would give voluntary evidence: He was a farmer's servant in Eskdaleside; that Charles Lowther had taken him out poaching twice before; that this night they had shot four pheasants when the sad catastrophe happened. They were both committed to York Castle for their trial at the Lent Assizes. The murderer is the son of respectable parents, large farmers in Cleveland, but has long been a notorious bad character, and has repeatedly been convicted of poaching, and was taken up on suspicion, when Miss. Robinson was murdered, near here, two years ago.

BIGOTRY AND DESECRATION OF THE SABBATH.

The following detail of very disgraceful proceedings in the Church of Terai, on Sunday last, has been sent us by a highly respectable correspondent:—"The anti-Christian spirit among some of the rigidly honest Ross-shire folks, commonly called 'Free Churchmen,' though slumbering somewhat, does not appear to be altogether subdued, as the following statement of facts most clearly proves. The Rev. Mr. McBride of Kilmar Easter, preached on Sabbath last in the Church of Tarbat, lately vacated by the resignation of Mr. D. Campbell, and when about to commence the English sermon, a number of lads were seen hastening from the Free Church shed, (a place recently put up in the immediate vicinity of the church,) who joining a party who had previously been engaged in destroying the carriages of those who had come to attend church, assembled themselves in a body round the church, commenced shouting and hooting, entered the church, and danced and whistled during the greater part of the service, while others of the party were busily engaged throwing stones at the doors and windows. The *Phase* of Friday, attributes the non arrival there on that day of the nail from Madrid to the state of the roads in the Pyrenees, which, it says, were in many places blocked up by snow.

The *Moniteur* states, from Stockholm, 20th ult., that the King of Sweden was in a degree better, but not out of danger. His Maj. still suffered less pain, but was growing weaker. The *Phase* of Friday, of Pyrenees, of Friday, attributes the non arrival there on that day of the nail from Madrid to the state of the roads in the Pyrenees, which, it says, were in many places blocked up by snow.

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RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 20th ult., in the *Russian Gazette*, contains the following:—"The chief of the frontier district near Kjachta, has reported that at Macadashin, a few miles distant from Kjachta, the local Chinese authorities discovered two Chinese who were smoking opium, which they said had been supplied by Russians. The Chinese chief immediately opened negotiations with the Russian authorities, and the people are only a magnified view of the events then spoken of. We must say, however, that Portugal has been for some time in an unsettled state, and Don Miguel has long been intriguing to recover her.

THE SESSIONS.—

Very late from India.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.—THEMEN-

DOUS BATTLE.

We have received it by the Douglas, Capt. Townsend, from Palmeira, via Gibraltar, arrived last night, the "Gibraltar Chronicle" to the 5th ult., inclusive.

It contains late and important intelligence from the East Indies, by the overland mail, and also news from Spain.

There had been a terrible battle between the British in India, and the natives, in which five thousand were killed and a great many wounded.

GIBRALTAR, March 5.—Today we have a third version of the circumstances under which the Spanish Consular Agent at Muzoreza lost his life. He was, it is now said, in the country, uneducated, but armed; and, having reason to believe that some Moors had fell in with, were preparing to assault him, he fired and wounded one of them. For this, it is added, he was arrested and sentenced to death. An authentic account of the occurrence will probably be published before long, and we shall then know which of the three versions we have mentioned is correct. In the meantime the Spaniards are highly incensed at what they consider a gross violation of the law of nations; and the periodical press loudly call upon Government to resent the inflicted wrongs in the length of going to war, if full satisfaction is not given by the Moish Government.

The National and *Gazette de France* announce that the subscription for presenting a sword of honor to Admiral Dupont Thomas is opened at their offices, and at those of all the independent journals." The maximum of each subscription is limited to 50 centimes.

MR. ADAM LORAY, who returned to Toulen on the 26th ult. from the Levant station, has arrived in Paris. The *Toudoussac* states that he has been favored, at Mr. George Robins' office with a sight of the drawings, which were prepared by a first-rate artist of Southampton, when the sale was in contemplation, three years ago, and it gives a very just idea of the imposing character of the building. Some little notion may be formed by an intimation that this splendid abode cost twenty thousand pounds, quite independently of the little park of thirty-one acres, and the beautiful gardens and grounds that surround it. It is accounted the most attractive feature of the New Forest; and the accommodation, it is apprehended, is quite equal to the expectation the word "comfort" would imply in its most comprehensive meaning. Besides its great desideratum will be found in its approximation to the sea, from which it is only distant a short five minutes' walk. This favored property is consigned by the present owner to the late of Mr. George Robins' hammer in the spring, but he will necessarily be too happy to negotiate for its occupation by our good Queen and her lovely infants during the bathing season. Some faint idea of the sort of place we have been noticing, may be inferred from a very short but pithy paragraph of "the knight of the hammer," which we extract from his printed particulars of the same:—"The Baronet has given an unequivocal proof of her extraordinary taste in the arrangement of this domicile; & the accommodation is so perfect, as to leave nothing to be desired. Twenty-five beds can, on an emergency, be made up. The arrangement has evidently been planned by the hand of an architect, and one highly gifted. It very nearly approaches perfection; which, indeed, seems to reign triumphantly through all these regions of splendor and delight."

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THE EXPECTED FIREBRANDS.—We expect much of our readers who are in doubt as to the motives and intentions of the Chrysanthemum and the Scottish Free Protesting Church, to turn their eyes on their vest, to cast their eyes over the appended Letter:—

LETTED FROM THE CONVENTION OF THE COLONIAL COMMITTEE OF THE FREE CHURCH TO THE REV. WILLIAM SMART, AND THE REV. ROBERT GOWIN.

Edinburgh, 1st February, 1841.

Rev. and Dear Sirs.—I daily received your post communication of the 9th of November last, which I read before the Colonial Committee of the Free

Church, and which they immediately ordered to be inserted in the mission record.

I may add, that it is with very great satisfaction that the Committee received your communication informing them that you had withdrawn from all connection with the Synod of Canada in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, in favor of the principles of the Free Church, and seven Churches under your pastoral care, and that your people had been perfectly unanimous in adopting the measure. We congratulate you and your people upon the firm step which you have enabled to take, and desire to give glory to Him whose grace has been sufficient for you; in common with ourselves has been given not only to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, but also to suffer for His sake."

We are not blind to the many difficulties and temptations that surround you, but in proportion to the number and strength of these we would

remind you that the value of your testimony is to be

estimated; and in like proportion we would

assure you that no sympathies drawn towards us

and you, and our resolutions shall be presented

to the throne of Grace.

It is very interesting

to be informed that the principles of the Free

Church are engaging the attention of the people of

Canada, and command their approval still more

largely than that of the Clergy.

We believe that the battle will have to be fought again on American ground, and however our opponents may triumph for a time, we feel no anxiety as to the ultimate issue.

It is evidently our duty,

however, to spread information on the question as

widely as possible, and seek to direct the thoughts

of the people to it in such a way as to secure their calm and solemn consideration of our principles.

The Colonial Committee, in furtherance of this

object, are now in the course of preparing a Pastoral Address to the people, which we hope that you will extensively circulate, as it may be the means

not only of promoting the spread of just views

upon the leading principles, but serve to animate

the people by making them aware of the warm

interest which the Free Church, at the head of

which is Dr. Cunningham, urges them to visit

Canada before they return home.

We earnestly hope that they may be able to do this, as we feel assured that you will be gratified and cheered by their presence among you, and they may be the means by the blessing of God, of turning your hearts and your hands to His own cause in Canada.

The Committee consider what you say as ad-

ditional labours, and although, as you are probably aware, the demand at home is very great, yet we

hope to be able to remember and supply your necessities, and we shall be glad to hear from you, with full particular as to your wants, and the manner in which we can be of most service to you.

And now commanding you to Him that is able

to keep you from falling, and to preserve you faultless before the presence of His glory with exceeding joy.

Yours truly, Rev. and Dear Sirs,

Your very faithfully in the Gospel,

DAVID WELSH, Conrever.

Rev. William Smart, and

Rev. Robert Boyd, Canada West.

ADDRESS TO SIR CHARLES METCALFE, FROM THE TOWNSHIP OF THORAH.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir

Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart., Knight

Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, &c. &c.

May IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCE:

We, the undersigned inhabitants of the

Township of Thorah, in the Home District, and

Province of Canada, beg leave most humbly to

approach your Excellency with the assurance of devoted loyalty to your beloved Sovereign, Queen, dear attachment to the British Constitution, and earnest desire to perpetuate the connection between this colony and the mother country.

We deem it, at this important crisis, to be

our duty most respectfully to tender to your

Excellency our humble but sincere support in the cause of policy you have been pleased to adopt in relation to the subject of Responsible Government, being well satisfied, that to defend the prerogatives of the Crown, is in other words to maintain the rights and privileges of the people.

We had, with feelings of satisfaction, your Excellency's declaration, that you are resolved to govern the Province on British principles of impartiality and justice; that the patronage of the Crown is to be exercised without distinction of races or political party; and that office ought in every instance to be given to the men best qualified to render efficient service to the State, and not to be prostituted to party purposes or the purchase of influence.

We fervently pray for the success of your

Excellency's exertions to allay the asperity of

party spirit, and promote the best interests of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects; that you may enjoy uninterrupted health, and that this Province may long prosper under the auspices of your administration.

—

HIS EXCELLENCE'S REPLY.

I receive, Gentlemen, with high satisfaction,

the assurance of your devoted loyalty to our beloved Sovereign, of your ardent attachment to the British Constitution, and of your earnest desire to perpetuate the connection between this Colony and the mother country.

I thank you cordially for your tender of support in the cause which it has been my business

to adopt, in resisting unconstitutional demands, of which the object was to extort the

subordination of the province to the party of