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|---|------------------------|
| Bowsprits                                   | Live Stock of any sort |
| Cocoa                                       | Neat Cattle            |
| Cochineal                                   | Oats                   |
| Coin and Bullion                            | Peas                   |
| Cotton Wool                                 | Potatoes               |
| Drugs of all sorts                          | Poultry                |
| Diamonds and precious Stones                | Pitch                  |
| Flax  | Rice                   |
| Fruit & Vegetables                          | Staves                 |
| Fustic, and all sorts of wood for Dyers use | Skins                  |
| Flour                                       | Shingles               |
| Grain of any sort                           | Sheep                  |
| Hemp  | Tar                    |
| Heading Boards                              | Tallow                 |
| Horses                                      | Tobacco                |
| Hogs  | Turpentine             |
| Hides                                       | Timber                 |
| Hardwood Mill                               | Tortoise Shell         |
| Timber                                      | Wool                   |
|   | Wheat                  |
|   | Yards                  |

**SCHEDULE B.**

Barrels of Wheat Flour not weighing more than 196 lbs. net weight £5.  
 Barrels of Biscuit 2s. 6d.  
 For every cwt. of Biscuit 1s. 6d.  
 For every 100lbs. of Bread made from Wheat or other Grain, imported in bags or packages 2s. 6d.  
 For every barrel not weighing more than 196lbs, made from Rye, Peas, or Beans, 2s. 6d.  
 For every bushel of Peas, Beans, Rye, or Calavances 7d.  
 Rice, for every 100lbs. net weight 2s. 6d.  
 For every 1000 Shingles, called Boston Chips, not more than 12 inches in length 7s.  
 For every 1000 Shingles, being more than 12 inches in length 14s.  
 For every 1000 Red Oak Staves, £1 1s.  
 For every 1000 White Oak Staves or Heading, £1 2s.  
 For every 1000 ft. of White or Yellow Pine Lumber, of one inch thick, £1 1s.  
 For every 1000 feet of Pitch Pine Lumber, £1 8s.  
 Other kinds of Wood and Lumber, per 1000 feet, £1 8s.  
 For every 1000 Wood Hoops, 5s. 3d.  
 Horses, for every £100 of the value thereof, £10.  
 Neat Cattle, for every £100 of the value thereof, £10.  
 All other Live Stock, for every £100 of the value thereof, £10.

**LONDON, JULY 13.**

**SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE WITH CHINA.**

Extract of a letter from an Officer of the Company's ships, dated Chuenpee, Feb. 23. 1822:  
 "After a great deal of inconsistency on the part of the Chinese, the business is settled without one single concession on our side. Finding the Captain firm in his determination not to give up a man, they sent a Mandarin to have ocular proof if any of the frigate's men were wounded, which they had hitherto declared to be a false assertion on the part of Capt. Richardson. Shortly after this, the Topaze sailed away. Finding now that it was impossible to gain their point, they demanded some dollars, which were positively refused; and after several communications, they have given up their point, and the trade to all appearances will go on as before. We shall proceed up the river to-morrow. This business, by the bye, will cost the Company upwards of £15,000 for damage. I ought to have told you before, that the present Viceroy of Canton is not the proper Viceroy, but acting in that capacity during the absence of the actual Viceroy, who had gone to mourn for his father, who had died in a distant country. He is just returned, but would not take charge of his till the quarter was settled. He is a clever man, has more learning than most of his countrymen, and is generally supposed to be favourable to the English."  
 "The King has arrived from China, bringing the agreeable intelligence of a complete settlement of the differences with the Chinese Government, and in the most honourable manner to the English character. During the whole dispute, there was no display of force, or dispute of dignity respecting the Chinese; the whole transaction was laid before the Chinese Authorities in the most open and candid manner, at the same time in the most respectful language, stating that no native of England

could be given over to Chinese Authorities for trial. In consequence of the determined manner this was given, and the decisive steps taken for a final departure, the Chinese Authorities gave way, and the Edict for resuming the intercourse was given without the smallest proviso. At the date of the sailing of the Kent, the Committee were proceeding to Canton—the vessels to the 2d Bar.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE EDICT.  
 "UANG, the late Panyu-Heen, and CHUNG, the Tung Kuang Magistrate, hereby issue an order to the Hong Merchants.

"We have now respectfully received a reply from His Excellency the Governor of Kuang-Tung and Kuang-se, in the following words:

"The Treasurer and the Judge have stated in an authenticated form what Huang, the late Panyu-Heen had stated to them, the substance of which was contained in a Chinese document delivered to him by the Hong Merchants from the English Chief, Urnston and the others, and was founded on circumstances stated by the Hong Merchants in behalf of the Chief and the others. It appears that the man of war has already taken away in her the foreign murderers, and has run away back to her own Country; and the Chief appears not to have any means of ordering the delivering up of those murderers. But it is authenticated that the Chief and the others have presented an official document, saying that they will take all the circumstances of this affair from first to last, and write home that it may be examined in o and managed.

"Further, the said Treasurer, Judge, and others, have, founded on certain circumstances, requested and entreated that the trade might be open, and that indulgence might be shown, and, as in former Edicts, permission be given to all the ships to open their hatches and carry on commerce.

"Uniting these circumstances, I, the Governor, hereby direct the Treasurer and Judge forthwith to act in obedience to the tenor of this, and transmit an order to the Kwang Chow-Too, and to the officers deputed to arrange this affair, to issue an edict to the Hong Merchants, that they may promulgate it to the Chief, Urnston, and the others, to return immediately to the foreign factories, and transact business, that all the Merchant ships, without exception, are permitted to open their hatches and take goods on board, to enable them to avail themselves of the proper season, and set sail to return home. This is an extraordinary favour, arising from tender regard to Foreigners in me, the Governor, and they ought universally to feel grateful.

"Thus the Governor's Will has come before us the Treasurer and Judge, and we direct that this edict be communicated to the Hong Merchants, that they enjoin it upon the Chief (Urnston), and the others, to yield obedience thereto. Do not oppose.

"(A special edict.)  
 "Tayu Kwang, 2d year, 1st moon, 29th day."  
 (February 20, 1822.)

**AUGUST 6.**

**Prorogation of Parliament.**  
 His Majesty this day proceeded in person to prorogue Parliament. At an early hour all the avenues leading to the House of Peers, were crowded to excess, and every window in the line of the procession, presented a pleasing group of well-dressed females.

At twenty minutes before two, His Majesty quitted Carlton-House, with the customary State, and on entering Pall-mall, was greeted with the loudest acclamations, in which all ranks seemed enthusiastically to join. The same demonstrations of loyalty and affection, were manifested throughout His Majesty's progress, and evidently afforded him the highest gratification. He repeatedly bowed and smiled to the populace, and appeared to be in excellent health and spirits. His Majesty's arrival at the House of Peers, was announced by a Royal salute. Having come down in his robes, the customary ceremony of robing, became unnecessary, and His Majesty immediately proceeded to the House. On taking his seat upon the Throne, the Commons were forthwith summoned to the Bar, and on their arrival His Majesty delivered the following Speech in a clear and audible voice:  
*My Lords and Gentlemen,*  
 I cannot release you from your attend-

ance in Parliament, without assuring you how sensible I am of the attention you have paid to the many important objects which have been brought before you in the course of this long and laborious Session.

I continue to receive from Foreign Powers, the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this Country; and I have the satisfaction of believing that the differences which had unfortunately arisen between the Court of Saint Petersburg and the Ottoman Porte, are in such a train of adjustment as to afford a fair prospect that the Peace of Europe will not be disturbed.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*  
 I thank you for the supplies you have granted me for the service of the present year, and for the wisdom you have manifested, in availing yourselves of the first opportunity to reduce the Interest of a part of the National Debt, without the least infringement of Parliamentary Faith.

It is most gratifying to me that you should have been enabled, in consequence of this and of other measures, to relieve my people from some of their burthens.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*  
 The Distress which has for some months past pervaded a considerable portion of Ireland, arising principally from the failure of that crop on which the great body of the population depends for their subsistence, has deeply affected me.

The measures which you have adopted for the relief of the Sufferers, meet with my warmest approbation; and seconded as they have been by the spontaneous and generous efforts of my People, they have most materially contributed to alleviate the pressure of this severe calamity.

I have the satisfaction of knowing that these exertions have been justly appreciated in Ireland; and I entertain a sincere belief that the benevolence and sympathy so conspicuously manifested upon the present occasion, will essentially promote the object which I have ever had at heart, that of cementing the connection which subsists between every part of the Empire, and of uniting in brotherly love and affection all classes and descriptions of my Subjects.

Then the Lord Chancellor by His Majesty's command, said:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*  
 It is His Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the 8th day of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the 8th day of October next.

It is not His Majesty's intention to visit Glasgow during his stay in Scotland. A letter from Mr. Peely, has been received by the Lord Provost of that City, in which he says: "I am commanded to express His Majesty's great regret that it will not be in his power to visit the City of Glasgow during the period to which his stay in Scotland must necessarily be limited."

It has been recommended to the Committee for relieving the Irish distress, to establish a new fishery on the Nymph Bank, off the Irish coast. Good food for 50,000 persons might be had for catching.

**Distress in Ireland.**—The Subscriptions now exceed £235,000. The London Committee state, that they have received most affecting accounts of the want of clothing in some of the distressed districts, and they call on the benevolent for donations of that nature. Some have already been sent to them.

The following is an extract of a letter from Constantinople, by way of Paris:—"Despatches have been received from Persia, bringing news that the Pacha of Bagdad had totally defeated the Persian army that besieged that place, killed 4000, and made 700 prisoners."

**AUGUST 13.**

**SUDDEN DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.**

The grief and astonishment with which the public receive the account of the death of the Marquis of Londonderry, will be deepened, when they learn that his Lordship died under circumstances which must be examined into by a Coroner's Inquest. Even before the decision of that tribunal can be pronounced, we may venture to state, which we do with profound affliction, and a deep sense of the weakness of our nature, that the high heart and noble intellect which

we and Europe have so long admired, broke down under the pressure of labour and anxiety, and that Lord Londonderry died in a fit of the most undoubted insanity.

The extraordinary fatigues of the late Session of Parliament, and the important communications with the different Courts of Europe, had not only occupied, but over-filled, his Lordship's time; and, what with the House of Commons by night, and the high and various concerns of his office, both as Minister at home and as Foreign Secretary, his friends observed, with alarm, that his mind had no intervals of leisure, and that the effect of such unremitting anxiety began to show itself in his health and spirits. Towards the end of the Session, as the labour grew lighter, his mind, which had hitherto been kept up by every excitement, began to show symptoms of that lassitude which always follows over-exertion; and considerable anxiety was felt by his particular friends that he should as soon as possible, by a change of scene and occupation, be relieved from the depression of spirits under which he evidently began to labour.

It had been arranged that his Lordship was again to represent this country at a Continental Congress, and his departure even was fixed for the end of the week. And although the duties of such an office would naturally be of great delicacy and importance, yet, on the whole, Lord Londonderry looked forward to the journey as likely to afford him, in the first instance, relief and recreation; and one of the first visible symptoms of the aberration of his mind was a nervous fear that some imaginary illness might prevent his setting out upon this mission.

On Friday last, when of course he had to take leave of His Majesty previous to his departure, his anxiety manifested itself very strongly to all around him; and it is even said that some of his colleagues and intimate friends, who had for the last fortnight or three weeks observed, although without any alarm, an unusual silence and depression of spirits, now began to suspect that the indisposition might be more serious: certain it is, that his Lordship's family physician, Dr. Bankhead, was called in on Friday evening, and found his Lordship with a good deal of fever and some symptoms connected with the head, which induced him to order an immediate application of cupping. But still such was the influence of the natural vigour and clearness of his mind over those about him, that the extent, nay the very nature of the peculiar calamity seems hardly to have been suspected; for he left town that evening, accompanied by the Marchioness, Dr. Bankhead announcing his intention of paying him a visit the next afternoon. Accordingly, we understand, the Doctor went down on Saturday, and found that his Lordship had been relieved by the cupping, and still more so by some cooling medicines which the Doctor had ordered the night before. The amendment, however, was so great as to enable him to leave his bed; and a dinner party, which had been intended for that day was put off. On the Sunday we learn that the symptoms became more decided, and a mental delusion, under which he had ever since Friday, occasionally laboured, became more fixed—and seemed to have given to the disease its true character. We presume, however, that he must have been better towards night, as he slept in his usual bed-chamber, as usual ordinary circumstances; the Doctor taking leave of him at a late hour, and retiring to rest in an adjoining room. We understand, however, that sufficient alarm had been excited in the minds of his attendants, to occasion the removal from his dressing room of his pistols and razors, and whatever else might have afforded the means of terminating his own existence. The night appears to have been passed in quiet, and about seven o'clock in the morning, one of his Lordship's servants called Dr. Bankhead, and told him that the Marquis desired to see him. The Doctor immediately repaired to the dressing room, where he found his lordship in his morning gown, standing. He spoke a few words, and in a second fell dead in the Doctor's arms, who then perceived that with a small knife he had divided the carotid artery. The death was instantaneous, without struggle or pain.—The little instrument was one which, belonging to a pocket book, had escaped the search of his attendants.

Thus died, a victim to the toils and anxieties of the high duties which he executed