

COLONIAL.

EXTRACTS FROM THE NEW CUSTOMS ACT, 7 and 8, Geo. IV. CAP. 26.

XXV.—And whereas another Act was passed in the sixth year of the reign of His Present Majesty George IV. intituled, "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," and it is expedient to alter and amend the same in manner hereinafter provided; Be it therefore enacted, that Goods, the produce of places within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, shall be subject to the like duty as Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, not being of the growth, production or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions in America, are subject to, under the last mentioned Act, on importation into any of the British possessions in America, unless such goods should be imported from some place within these Limits, or from the United Kingdom, or from some place in the British Possessions.

XXVI.—And be it further enacted, That in all Trade with the British Possessions in America, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Territories and Dependencies thereof, shall be deemed to be within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter.

XXVII.—And be it further enacted, That no Goods shall, upon importation into any of the British possessions in America, be deemed to be of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British Possession in America, unless imported from the United Kingdom, or from some British Possession in America.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said last mentioned Act as prohibits the importing or bringing into any of the British Possessions in America, of Beef, Pork, or Cocoa Nuts, and also so much of the said Act as prohibits the importation of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, or Rum, into any of the Free Warehousing Ports in any of the said Possessions, for the purpose of being Warehoused for Exportation only, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That instead of the duties imposed by the said last mentioned Act, and set forth in a Table therein contained, denominated "a Table of Duties," the several duties hereinafter contained, and denominated "Table of New Duties 1827," shall, in respect of such goods as are therein mentioned, be raised, levied, collected and paid unto His Majesty, in like manner as if such duties had been imposed in the last mentioned Act, and had been set forth in the said table therein contained.

TABLE OF NEW DUTIES 1827. Silk Manufactures for every £100 of the value, £30 0 0. Cotton Manufactures for every £100 of the value, 20 0 0. Salted Beef, and Salted Pork, except into Newfoundland, and all Salted Beef, and Salted Pork, imported from Newfoundland, whether of Foreign production or not, per cwt. 0 12 0. Spirits not otherwise charged with Duty, 0 1 0.

XXX. And be it further enacted, That Spirits the Produce of any of the British Possessions in South America, or the West Indies, imported into any of the British Possessions in North America, from some other British Possessions in North America, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Spirits had been imported from some British Possession in South America or the West Indies;

and that Wine in Casks imported into the British Possessions in North America from Gibraltar or Malta, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported from the United Kingdom; and that Wine in Bottles, having been bottled in the United Kingdom, imported into any of the British Possessions in America, from the United Kingdom, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported in Casks; and that no Duty shall be charged upon the Bottles containing such Wine.

XXXI. And be it further enacted, That all oil made from fish, or creatures living in the sea, should be subject to the Prohibitions and Regulations of the said last-mentioned Act in respect of Train Oil.

XXXII. And be it further enacted, That all Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood-hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, and Cordwood for Fuel, imported from the Canadas, into any other British Possession in America, or into the United Kingdom, shall be deemed to be the Produce of the Canadas; and that wood of all sorts which have been warehoused at any Warehousing Port in any of the British possessions in North America, and exported from the Warehouse, shall upon importation into any other British Possession in America, be subject to only one fourth part of such duty as would otherwise be charged thereon.

XXXIII. And be it further enacted, That Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood-hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, Cordwood for Fuel, Rum, Hides, Tallow, ashes, fresh meat, fresh fish and horses, carriages, and equipments of travellers, being brought by Land or Inland Navigation in the British Possessions of America, shall be so brought duty free.

XXXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared that no exemption from duty in any of the British possessions abroad, contained in any Act of Parliament, does, or shall extend to any Duty not imposed by Act of Parliament, unless so far only as any other Duty is or shall be expressly mentioned in such exemption.

Section 35 constitutes and appoints the Ports of Kingston and Montreal in the Canadas to be warehousing Ports, for the warehousing of Goods "brought by land or inland Navigation, and of Goods imported by sea in British ships in like manner as if the said Ports had been so appointed by the said last-mentioned Act." Section 36 allows goods arriving at the Frontier ports in the Canadas to be entered, by the proper officer of the Customs, at such port, to be warehoused at some warehousing Port in the Canadas.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, that Goods warehoused at any warehousing Port in any of the British possessions in America, being first duly entered, may be delivered under the authority of the proper officer of the Customs, without payment of any duty, except for any deficiency thereof, for the purpose of removal to another Warehousing Port in the same possession, under bond, to the satisfaction of such officer, for the due arrival and re-warehousing of such Goods at such other Port.

XXXVIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Goods which are prohibited to be imported into any Port or place in the British possessions in America, shall be imported, contrary to such prohibition, in any ship or vessel which is of less burthen than seventy tons, such ship or vessel shall be forfeited; and that the tonnage of such ship or vessel shall be ascertained in the same manner as the tonnage of a British registered ship is ascertained.

The 39th clause merely explains that the provisions of the Act 7, Geo. IV. c. 48,

do not affect the Act 37, Geo. 3. c. 117, which is entitled "An Act for regulating the Trade to be carried on with the British possessions in India by ships of Nations in amity with His Majesty;" and the 40th relates to the Dutch proprietors in Demerara.

XLI. And whereas by the said Act for regulating the Trade of the British possessions abroad, it is amongst other things recited, that by the Law of Navigation, Foreign ships are permitted to import into any of the British possessions abroad, from the Countries to which they belong, Goods, the produce of those Countries, and export Goods from such possessions, to be carried to any Foreign Country whatever, and that it is expedient that such Permission should be subject to certain Conditions; and it is therefore by the said Act enacted, that the privileges thereby granted to Foreign Ships shall be limited to the Ships of those Countries which, having Colonial possessions shall grant the like privileges of trading with those possessions to British Ships, or which, not having Colonial possessions, shall place the Commerce and Navigation of this country, and of its possessions abroad, upon the footing of the most favoured Nation, unless His Majesty by his Order in Council shall in any case deem it expedient to grant the whole or any of such privileges to the ships of any Foreign Country, although the Conditions aforesaid, shall not in all respects be fulfilled by such Foreign Country: And whereas, unless some period be limited for the fulfilment by Foreign Countries of the Conditions mentioned and referred to in the said recited Act, the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom, and of the British possessions abroad cannot be regulated by fixed and certain rules, but will continue subject to Charges, dependant upon the Laws from time to time made in such Foreign Countries; Be it therefore enacted, That no Foreign Country shall hereafter be deemed to have fulfilled the Conditions so prescribed as aforesaid in and by the said Act, as to be entitled to the privileges therein mentioned, unless such Foreign Country had in all respects fulfilled those Conditions within Twelve months next after the passing of the said Act, that is to say, on or before the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

XLII. And for the better ascertaining what particular Foreign Countries are permitted by Law to exercise and enjoy the said privileges, be it further enacted, That no Foreign Country shall hereafter be deemed to have fulfilled the before mentioned conditions, or to be entitled to any of the privileges aforesaid, unless and until His Majesty shall, by some order or orders to be by him made by the advice of His Privy Council, have declared that such Foreign Country hath so fulfilled the said Conditions and is entitled to the said privileges.

XLIII. Provided always and it is hereby declared and enacted, That nothing herein contained extends or shall be construed to extend to make void or annul any order or orders in Council heretofore issued under the Authority, or in pursuance of the said recited Act, or to take away or abridge the powers vested in His Majesty, by the said Act, or any of these powers; any thing herein contained to be contrary notwithstanding.

NEW POSTAGE REGULATIONS.

[The following in the London Courier of June 14th, must be of some interest in the colonies:]

General Post Office 11th June, 1827.

By an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act to amend

the Laws relating to the Duties of Postage in Great Britain and Ireland."

All Letters conveyed by Post from Great Britain to Ireland, and from Ireland to Great Britain, are chargeable with the like Rates, according to the distances such Letters are conveyed, as would be payable if they were conveyed the whole distance in Great Britain, in addition to the separate Rates of Packet Postage, and the several Rates payable under the Acts for building the Menai and Conway Bridges, respectively.

Parliamentary Proceedings sent to the Colonies by Packets.—Printed Votes and Proceedings in Parliament from Great Britain and Ireland to any of His Majesty's Colonies, are to be charged with a rate of one penny half-penny per ounce, and so in proportion, in lieu of any sum payable under any former Act, to be paid on putting the said Votes and Proceedings into the Post Office.

Colonial Legislative Proceedings brought into the United Kingdom by Packets.—Every Vote, Proceeding, or other Public Paper, printed by order or under the authority of the Legislative Assemblies of any of His Majesty's Colonies, is to be charged with a rate of one penny half penny per ounce, and so in proportion, to be paid on delivery thereof to the person or persons to whom the same shall be addressed.

Newspapers brought by Merchant Ships from abroad.—Every Newspaper printed within His Majesty's Colonies, brought into the United Kingdom by any Ship, other than a Packet, and delivered by the Commander at any Post Office with the Ship's Letters, is to be charged with a rate of three pence, to be paid on the delivery thereof, by the person or persons to whom the same shall be addressed.

Pamphlets, &c. conveyed to the Colonies.—Every Pamphlet, Magazine, Review, or other Periodical Publication, put into the Post Office at Falmouth, not exceeding six ounces in weight, to be charged one shilling, and the further sum of three pence for every additional ounce.

Pamphlets, &c. under this section, cannot be received at any Post Office except Falmouth.

N. B. If such printed Vote, Proceeding, Newspaper, Pamphlet, Magazine, &c. be not sent without a Cover, or in a Cover open at the sides, or if any writing be thereon, other than the Superscription, or any other Paper or Thing be inclosed therein, the Packet will be liable to the full Rate of Postage as a Letter.

The above Enactments commence and take effect from and after the 5th July, 1827.

The following come into immediate operation:—

Newspapers for his Majesty's Colonies and Places beyond Seas.—Every such Newspaper, or other printed Paper liable to the Stamp Duty, and for the conveyance of which any duty of Postage is chargeable to be put into the Post Office of the Town or Place in Great Britain or Ireland, in or at which such Newspaper shall be published on any day within seven days, next after the day of publication to be ascertained by the date of such Paper, and, in case any such Paper be put into any Post Office after the expiration of such seven days, such Paper to be charged as a single Letter.

N. B. This Clause alters the regulation according to which Newspapers to the Colonies, &c. were required to be put into the Post on the day of publication.

Merchants Accounts &c.—All Merchants Accounts, Bills of Exchange, Stamped Receipts, Invoices, Bills of Lading, and Proceedings at Law, written on one and the same piece of Paper with a Letter, to be