

European News.

From British Papers to the 19th October, received by the Britannia Steamer.

Willmer's & Smiths European Times.

IRELAND.—There has been a desperate affray between the Police and some people at Oughterd, in Galway. The Police had been serving notices for the collection of poor-rates, last week, and the people, mistaking it for a general execution of distress-warrants, resisted. Fourteen persons were seized and lodged in gaol. On Sunday, the 24th ult., the Police were attacked with mud; they charged; and a boy was stabbed, it is feared mortally.

Death of the President of Carlow College.

—The Carlow Sentinel announces the death on the 2nd inst., of the Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, President of the Roman Catholic college of Carlow for a period of 41 years.

There will be a general illumination in Cork, this day (Tuesday), the anniversary of the birth of the distinguished Apostle of Temperance.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—The revival of trade continues the theme of general congratulation. The cotton market is more active than it has been for years. Indeed, during the past week, a greater amount of cotton has been sold than in one week since 1825. The sale amounted to 91,580 bags, of which upwards of 40,000 have been taken on speculation. Prices have advanced from a farthing to three-eighths on the previous week's quotations. On most descriptions an improvement of a farthing a pound has been realized. The market on Saturday closed rather quieter, but without any symptoms of going back. The publication of the revenue returns, and the recent favourable news from China have mainly produced the activity to which we have referred.

The Cotton market has been seriously affected by the news which came to hand by the Caledonia. Last week, as we have stated, the market was unusually active, but in the beginning of the present week, it showed symptoms of receding. This was the result, in great measure, of the steamer's anticipated arrival. She was due on Saturday but did not arrive until Tuesday night, the demand in the mean time having been considerably checked. Yesterday, when her intelligence became known, the market was extremely dull, the business hardly exceeding 4,000 bags, and prices receded one-eighth. The accounts respecting the new Cotton Crop are so contradictory, except those from Texas, which are favourable, as to have mainly produced this result.

The new duty upon Canadian flour being now in operation, an increasing business is doing in the article, and as extensive supplies are expected to be shipped off before the navigation of the St. Lawrence is closed, the present prices will probably not be sustained.

STATE OF TRADE.—Manchester.—More rather than less business has been done this week in all descriptions of cloths, and at advanced rates, and the manufacturers generally are so bare of stock that it would not surprise us to see prices range even higher. The excitement in the cotton market at Liverpool, and the settlement or ratification of the treaty with China, the promulgation of the tariff, which appears quite satisfactory to our commercial men, all tend to create confidence; and we know it is the general opinion that we are to have a good settled business for some time to come. We sincerely hope that, both at Liverpool and here, our commercial men will act with caution, for *Wild speculation* was always productive of evil, and we even now fear [particularly at Liverpool] that too much speculative business is doing. The country trade is very brisk, and the drapers buy freely of all descriptions of goods. The shippers do not operate so largely, for they are forced in consequence of the unexpected advance, to write out fresh instructions.

Bradford.—The advance in the value of wool and cotton has thrown a degree of damp upon our market and as the cost of production is materially increased, at a period when the autumn trade is drawing to a close, manufacturers are not enabled to obtain remunerating prices.

Bolton.—The trade of Bolton continues in a satisfactory state.

Blackburn.—Business on the whole has gradually improved since our last.

The Grand Duke Michael of Russia.—The august Duke (only brother of the Emperor of all the Russias), is now on a visit to this country, and has partaken of the hospitality of Windsor Castle. Owing to the very dull period of the season when the Grand Duke has thought fit to visit this country it will be impossible for the leading aristocracy to receive him in a manner gratifying to him, and creditable to themselves. His Imperial Highness, before leaving Windsor Castle, gave the magnificent sum of £250, to be divided between the royal domestics. The Grand Duke visits the Duke of Montrose in Scotland, and returns to town by way of York.

FREE CHURCH.—Opening of the General Assembly.—The second General Assembly of the "Free Church of Scotland" met at Glasgow on the 17th October, and was opened by the Moderator, Dr. Chalmers, with a sermon from Nehemiah xi. 16. And Shabbethai and Jezabad had the oversight of the outward work of the house of God. The words in italics formed the subject of the discourse, "which was characterized," says the Christian Guardian, "by the massive eloquence of the preacher, and was pre-eminently practical, and admirably fitted for the occasion." It is to be printed at the request of the Assembly. The congregation is represented as the largest that ever participated in the worship of a General Assembly in Scotland.

From the London Gazette.
BRITISH AMERICAN AND WEST INDIA
POSTAGE—TREASURY WARRANT.

Whereas by an act, passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled "an act to alter certain rates of postage, and to amend, explain, and enlarge several provisions in an act made in the ninth year of the reign of Queen Anne, and in other acts relating to the revenue of the Post Office," the Postmaster General for the time being and his deputies, were authorised to demand, receive, and take for the conveyance of letters, packets, and other things carried or conveyed by the post between any of the British dominions in America, or between any parts of the said dominions, the several and respective rates and sums therein mentioned:

And whereas by an act, passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "an act for the Regulation of the Duties of Postage," it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, and at any time after the passing of that act, by warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British postage or inland postage, payable by law on the transmission by the post of foreign or colonial letters or newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such warrant; and from time to time, by warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and make and establish any new or other in lieu thereof; and, by warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates that might be payable were to be paid:

Now we, the undersigned (being three of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury), do, in exercise of the power or authority in us for such purpose vested in and by the said last recited act, and of all other powers, enabling us in this behalf, by this warrant under our hands, order and direct, that all letters transmitted by the post within British North America, or within the British West Indies, or between British North America, or the British West Indies, and any place or places out of the same, respectively shall, in lieu of the present mode of charging by the number of enclosures, be charged by weight, according to the following scale; and that the several numbers of rates of postage, hereinafter set forth, shall be charged and paid on and for the inland conveyance of such letters [that is to say]—

On every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight one rate of postage.

On every letter exceeding half an ounce, and not exceeding one ounce in weight, two rates of postage.

On every letter exceeding one ounce, and not exceeding two ounces in weight, four rates of postage.

On every letter exceeding two ounces, and not exceeding three ounces in weight, six rates of postage.

On every letter exceeding three ounces, and not exceeding four ounces in weight, eight rates of postage.

And for every ounce in weight above the weight of four ounces there shall be charged and taken two additional rates of postage; and every fraction of an ounce above the weight of four ounces shall be charged as one additional ounce.

And we direct that the following rates of inland postage shall be charged and paid on letters transmitted by the post within British North America and within the British West Indies respectively, in lieu of the rates of postage heretofore chargeable on such letters [that is to say]:

On all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post within British North America or in the British West Indies:

If the distance which such letters shall be conveyed by the post in British North America, or in the British West Indies, shall not exceed sixty British miles, a rate of fourpence.

If exceeding sixty such miles, and not exceeding one hundred such miles, a rate of sixpence.

If exceeding one hundred such miles, and not exceeding two hundred such miles a rate of eightpence.

And for every distance not exceeding one hundred such miles beyond such two hundred miles, and for every such further distance, a rate of twopence.

And on every letter transmitted as aforesaid exceeding half an ounce in weight there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates herebefore contained, estimating and charging each additional rate at the sum any such letter would be charged with under this warrant if not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

And we further direct, that the distances according to which such letters as aforesaid shall be rated with inland postage, shall extend to and include the distance which such letters may be carried on any rivers or lakes, as well as the distance which such letters may be carried by land; and that in case the places between which any such letters shall be conveyed shall be in British North America and also in the British West Indies, separate and distinct inland rates of postage shall be charged and taken for the distance such letters shall be conveyed in British North America and the British West Indies respectively.

And we further direct, that the Postmaster-General may in his discretion, cause the inland postage of any letters posted in British North America (for the distance the same shall be conveyed within such provinces), or posted in the British West Indies [for the distance such letters shall be conveyed within the same], to be paid on being put into the Post-Office, or on being delivered to an office of the Post-Office to be forwarded by the post:

And we further direct that on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, conveyed by sea by any of her Majesty's packet boats or by private ship, between any ports in British North America or in the British West Indies, or between any ports in British North America and the British West Indies (not in any such cases passing through through the United Kingdom), there shall be charged and taken (in lieu of the rates heretofore chargeable on such letters) a sea postage of fourpence; and on every letter so transmitted, exceeding half an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage according to the scale of weight and number of rates herebefore contained, estimating and charging each additional rate at the sum of fourpence.

And we further direct, that the Postmaster General may allow to the masters of any private ships, by way of gratuity, a sum not exceeding twopence for each letter conveyed by them as last aforesaid, for and on behalf of the Post office.

And we further direct, that the rates of postage chargeable on such letters as last aforesaid, for the sea conveyance thereof, shall be charged in addition to the inland rates payable thereon as herebefore mentioned.

And we further direct, that in addition to any inland postage payable thereon, the sea postage on all letters posted in British North America or the British West Indies, addressed to any place in the United States of America, or any other foreign country (except France, and foreign countries via France transmitted through the United Kingdom), shall until arrangements be made to the contrary, be paid on such letters being put into the Post office, or on being delivered to an office of the Post office to be forwarded by the Post.

And we further direct, that for preventing all disputes touching the distances within British North America and the British West Indies, for which and letters conveyed by the post are chargeable with postage under this present warrant, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General to cause all or any such distances to be surveyed and ascertained in manner provided by the said act of the fifth year of the reign of King George the Third; and all inland rates imposed by this warrant, for the conveyance of letters within British North America and the British West Indies, shall be charged and paid according to such surveys.

And whereas it may happen that in British North America and the British West Indies there may, at one and the same time, exist two or more different and distinct routes or lines of communication by the post between towns or places, one of which routes may, in distance, be longer than the other, and consequently, letters conveyed by the post by such route might, unless otherwise provided for, be chargeable with a higher rate of postage under this warrant than if conveyed by the post by the other or shorter of such routes; now we further direct, that in order to prevent any inconveniences or differences arising in this respect in all cases in which two or more different routes of conveyance by the post exist, or shall exist, between towns or places in British North America or the British West Indies, the rates of postage to be charged on letters conveyed by the post between any such towns or places shall be according to the distance by the shorter of such routes, although such letters may actually be conveyed by the longer route; and this direction shall apply, whether such shorter route shall be constantly or only occasionally used for the conveyance of letters by the post.

And we further direct, that nothing in this warrant contained shall in anywise alter, prejudice, or affect the privilege which, under the said act of the third and fourth years of the reign of her present Majesty's seamen and soldiers, employed in her Majesty's service, enjoy of sending and receiving by the post within British North America and the British West Indies letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight subject to the regulations and restrictions in the said act contained in respect of such letters.

And we further direct, that on all letters, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by the post (whether by packet boat or private ship) between any place in the United Kingdom and any place in British North America or the British West Indies at which the letters may be landed or from which they may be despatched excepted, and which letters are to be charged the rates of British postage only) there shall be paid, in addition to the rates of British postage payable on such letters under the said act of the third and fourth years of her present Majesty, a uniform colonial rate of twopence, whether such letters shall pass between British North America or the British West Indies and the United Kingdom direct, or via the United States; provided always, that if such letters passing through the United States shall be charged with any foreign postage, such foreign postage shall be charged on such letters in addition to the British postage and the said colonial rate.

And on all such letters, if exceeding half ounces in weight, there shall be charged and paid (in addition to any progressive and additional British rates which may be payable on such letters) progressive and additional colonial rates of postage according to the scale of weight and number of rates herein before contained, each additional colonial rate being estimated at twopence.

And whereas, by the said act passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of her present Majesty, it is enacted that the Postmaster General, with the consent of the Commissioners of the Treasury, may allow colonial newspapers to pass by the post between places within any of her Majesty's colonies, or by packet boat

or private ship from one colony to another; whether through the United Kingdom or not; and also to allow foreign newspapers to pass through the United Kingdom either to Her Majesty's colonies; or from one foreign country to another foreign country by packet-boat or private ship; and also allow British newspapers to be sent through a foreign country to the United Kingdom, or through the United Kingdom to a foreign country, free of postage, or subject to such rates of postage and under all such regulations on the Postmaster General, with such consent as aforesaid may think fit.

[To be continued.]

London Shipping Gazette, Oct. 18.

MOROCCO.—This packet also brings us news from Tangier to the 5th instant. The empire of Morocco had lately been the theatre of civil war, which had happily been most effectually suppressed by the military activity and energetic proceedings of the Emperor. The entire province of Zemor Chelg had risen in rebellion, the subjects in dispute being the payment of tributes, and the local administration of justice. The insurgents had mustered together a considerable force, and set at utter defiance the local authorities. Towards the end of the month of August, the Emperor collected a numerous army at Mequinez, about 120 miles south of Tangier, and 35 west of Fez, and marched into the centre of the revolted province where he remained for some time encamped, provoking the rebels by every possible means to an engagement. The boldness of these proceedings struck terror into the hearts of the Zemor Chelgists, and after various skirmishes, in which the efforts of the insurgents were invariably repelled, the Emperor routed them at last in a decisive engagement, slaying numbers, and making many hundred prisoners. His victory was of the most complete description, and the discomfited rebels were unable at this time to avail themselves of their rocky and nearly inaccessible mountains, which have hitherto been the effectual shield of revolt. Before leaving the province the Emperor ordered a vast number of heads to be struck off including those of nearly all the prisoners (according to the custom of Oriental warfare), imposed many heavy pecuniary fines, and carried off hostages from amongst the most considerable families of the province.

The proceedings of the Emperor were so effectual and decisive that nothing but tranquillity can be anticipated for a series of years, and the present conjuncture appears favourable for extending commercial relations with Morocco. After adopting every measure which would seem to consolidate his victory, the Emperor proceeded to Rabat, near the sea coast, about 70 miles south west of Fez, where he intended making some stay. In Tangier and the other principal towns of the empire, the Emperor's triumph had been celebrated with salvoes of artillery and other rejoicings.

The Non-intrusion Question in India.—The ministers of the Scotch Kirk at Bombay have joined the non-intrusionist party, and formally withdrawn themselves from their connexion with the Church of Scotland.

An organized murderous association has been discovered in the French capital.

The West India Steam Packet Company have had their half yearly meeting, at which it appeared that their receipts had exceeded their expenditures £40,000 for the last half year.

NOTICE.

Whereas Phineas Williston, William Williston, and Alexander Williston, lately carrying on business in Chatham, in the county of Northumberland, under the firm of Phineas Williston and Brothers, by Deed bearing date the 22nd day of August last past, assigned and made over to the Subscribers, all their real and personal Estate, debts and effects, in Trust for the benefit of their creditors.

Notice is therefore hereby given to all the creditors of the said Phineas Williston and Brothers, that the said Trust Deed now lies at the office of Mr. JAMES A. PIERCE, in Chatham, for signature, and all the said creditors are required forthwith to execute the same, otherwise they will be excluded the benefit of the said Trust Deed.

J. CUNARD,
M. SAMUEL,
JAMES A. PIERCE.

Dated the 4th November, 1843

OCTOBER, 1843.

Fall Goods.

Just received, per barque *Coverdale*, from Glasgow, a very

Choice Assortment of Goods, which consist of—plain & figured Orleans, Gals Plaid, plaid Gingham, printed Jam, plaid & Thibet Shawls, plaid, white & printed cotton Handkerchiefs, grey, white & printed Cottons; Checks, Stripes & Homespuns, Blankets, Flannels, Kaseys, twill'd Regatta, white and blue Cotton Warp, Worsted, grey & white Yarn; lamb's wool Shirts; Coburg & fancy Cravats, Diaper, brown Holland; Fur and Plush Caps; glazed Threshers, Mufflers, Mull, Jaconet, check'd and book Muslins, fancy and figured Net, cotton, holo thread, and blends Edgings; women and children's grey and white lamb's wool Hose, lamb's wool Gloves, ladies kid Mitts, fancy Aprons, Toilet Covers, &c.

The above, with a general assortment of Liquors, Groceries, and BREAD STUFFS, the Subscriber offers for sale at the lowest prices for CASH.

JOHN MACDOUGALL,
Chatham, 14th October, 1843.