

subtly, says the Journal of the 6th ult. as to the augmentation proposed by Ferdinand in his Military establishment; it will be extended as far as the situation of the treasury will admit. It is said that the departure of Mr. Aguada for Spain, is caused by some financial projects, which, if executed, will enable the King to complete his armament, and equip forty battalions of Provincial Militia. It is said that France has nothing to fear from this movement.

The Deputies from Belgium were at Paris on the 8th Feb., but had not been officially received by the King; it was reported on change that they would not be admitted to an audience until an answer should have been received from the Cabinet of St. James, by a despatch forwarded by a special courier.

A private Letter from Warsaw of the 25th Jan. informs us, says the Augsburg Gazette, that on the night previous the Diet had declared the absolute independence of Poland and the cessation of the Russian Dynasty.

The Berlin Gazette publishes the following extract from a Commercial letter dated Warsaw, 26th January:—"At the sitting of the Diet yesterday night the throne of Poland was unanimously declared vacant. According to the last accounts from the frontier, hostilities had not yet commenced."

Rome, Jan 22.—Two days since an event happened, of which no one knows the cause, but which has greatly disturbed the tranquility of Rome and Conclave. At 8 o'clock in the evening a bomb shell burst in the centre of the Palace, where the Cardinals are assembled. Every one put himself on the alert. The Police and authorities of the city were immediately on foot; patrols scoured the streets, but no trace was discovered of the author of the alarm.

February 15.

ENTRY OF THE RUSSIANS INTO POLAND.—It appears by accounts from Berlin, dated the 10th inst that the Russians entered Poland on the 2nd and 3rd instant in three places—namely, Mersey, Alexotin, and Prenna. On the 5th inst a division of Russians was at Sgokie, but no attempt at Resistance had been made.—The Warsaw papers of the 5th announce that the Cossacks had passed the frontier, at a point much nearer Warsaw, in the neighbourhood of Beyese-Setewski, on the Bng. in Lithuania.

During the week accounts have been received of some popular movements in Italy, but they are very meagre in detail.

ENGLAND.

Lord Lyndhurst is appointed Chief Baron in the Courts of Exchequer. It is stated that this is only a provisional arrangement, and that he will soon be promoted to the Chief Justiceship of the King's Bench, the present Chief Justice, on account of his age and infirmities, being about to retire.

In the House of Commons on the 8th Feb., Mr. Hunt, the new member for Preston, made a motion for an address to the King, praying for the pardon of the agriculturists and labourers who had been convicted before the late special commissions. He supported his motion in a long speech. After a debate of considerable length the House decided 2 for the motion and 269 against it.

Since writing the above we have received our files of London papers to the 10th, and Liverpool to the 12th Feb. It is stated on authority of the Paris Quotidienne that four ships of the line and four frigates, were ordered to be equipped for sea at Toulon, forthwith. The Belgian Deputies were present at the discussions in the Chamber of Deputies on the 8th. There was a rumour that it was the intention of the British Government to establish a National Bank, with branches in every part of the kingdom, the profits of which should be carried to the account of the country.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

On presenting some petitions in favour of reform to the House of Lords, Earl Grey took occasion to announce distinctly, that whatever difficulties might be presumed to attach themselves to the preparations of any general law upon that subject. His Majesty's Ministers had, with the unanimous assent and concurrence of the whole Government, framed a measure which he trusted, would give satisfaction to the country, without passing the bounds of "a well advised moderation," and which would be submitted to the other House of Parliament with the least possible delay. This formal declaration of the earnest and decided manner with which the Ministers have already acted on their original pledges to their sovereign and to the people, was received by their Lordships with marked and deep attention.

The proceeding adopted by Lord Althorp in the House of Commons corresponded with that of Lord

Grey; but his Lordship stated the intentions of Government with somewhat greater fullness. He said that his noble friend, Lord John Russell, Paymaster of the Forces, was authorized by the unanimous approbation of His Majesty's Ministers, to bring forward the measure of Reform on the 1st of March.—"The Government had selected the noble Lord for that task, in consequence of the ability and perseverance which he had displayed in the cause of reform in the days when it was unpopular. His noble friend had proposed various partial measures of reform when even partial measures were looked upon with disfavour. Now, therefore, when the cause was prosperous, the Government thought that, on account of his perseverance and ability, the noble Lord should be the person selected to bring forward a measure of full and efficient reform, instead of the partial measures which he had hitherto proposed."

"These, we anticipate, will be glad tidings for the country—a measure of full and efficient reform; and this from the lips of a plain spoken, honest man, like Lord Althorp. It is, we say, a most satisfactory declaration."

House of Commons, February 10.

THE BUDGET.—PROPOSED REDUCTION AND MODIFICATION OF TAXES.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he had taken a very early opportunity of making a statement of the supplies and expenditure, knowing the anxiety of the country to be informed upon the subject. The estimates were not complete; but nevertheless, he should be able to state the rough totals.—"We have not been in office long enough," he observed, "to propose to the House all the reductions which we hope to have in our power to make; but already have we ascertained that there are many reductions we should be able to effect immediately, but the greater part require legislative measures to enable us to carry into execution."

The Chancellor proposes the following reduction of Taxes:—On Tobacco 800,000l.—Newspapers and Advertisements, 100,000l.—Coals and Slate, 230,000l.—Candles, 200,000l.—Cottons, (printed), 500,000l.—Glass, 630,000l.—Auctions, 60,000l.—Miscellaneous 80,000l.—Making a total loss to the Revenue of 3,200,000l.

After enumerating several proposed modifications, the Chancellor added:

"The next tax which he proposed to modify was, that on Timber. The duty on Foreign European Timber in the rough whole state was 5s. per load: that on Canada Timber 10s.; while the duty on the same Timber, cut up in deals, for example, was on the European 45s. per load, and that on the Canada but 5s. 9d. He proposed to raise the duty on European Timber to 50s. per load, and that on Canada Timber to 20s.—rates which would bring them nearer to an equality in the market than those unacquainted with the timber trade could really imagine, while the preference which we bestowed on the produce of our own colony would be maintained (Hear.)"

He was warranted from existing data to calculate the increase of revenue from this change of duty at £600,000.—The next tax to which he invited notice, was that on the export of Coals. At present, the duty amounted to an actual prohibition, in being 17s. 6d. on the large coals, and 4s. 6d. on the small. He proposed to have but one duty of 10s. on both; and by thus encouraging the trade, counted on an annual revenue of at least £100,000. The next tax was one which he meant to propose as a new source of revenue. He proposed to impose a tax per head on steam boat passengers, of 1s. per passenger, where the distance is not more than 20 miles; 2s. from 20 to 30 miles; and 2s. 6d. for all distances above 30 miles. (Hear.) He would in round numbers take this tax at £100,000.

REPORT ON THE BUDGET.—"It was stated that the Timber tax would be extremely oppressive on the shipping interest, particularly our trade with North America, and would put an end to the supply of Timber from the Colonies.—Mr. P. Thompson, however, said he did not consider the interest of the ship-owners should be consulted independent of any other, and contended that the repeal of the duty on coals would be an equivalent for any injury which they might sustain by the tax on Timber.—Some of the objections taken were, that Ministers, in their eagerness for reducing taxation, had completely lost sight of the interests of the Colonies, and that the tax on passengers by steam-boats, was a measure for restricting the freedom of intercourse between England and Ire-

In the House of Lords, the question of tithes has been the principal topic of conversation.

FALMOUTH, FEB. 19.—The Foreign news of the week is important. The peace of Europe hangs upon a thread, which may be broken by the slightest movement of either of the great powers. The King of the French has declined the throne of Belgium for his son the Duke of Nemours, and so far has he redeemed his pledge. The Belgians, however, have again to look for a sovereign; but in the mean time it is expected that the National Congress will appoint a Lieutenant General of the kingdom, and this high office—particularly if vested in Surlet de Chokier, the much respected and popular President of the Congress—will, it is said, give much more satisfaction to the people than a Provisional Government. France and the other powers have agreed; it is understood, to give their influence to the election of the brother of the King of Naples, born in 1811, who is to marry the Princess Mary, daughter of the King of the French. On these conditions Belgium will include Lemberg, Luxemburg, and the left bank of Scheldt.

The Russians, it appears, have entered Poland; they are unopposed. We may now daily expect important intelligence.

The French Minister of Finance presented his Budget to the Chamber of Deputies last Friday, which was highly flattering to the martial disposition of the people. M. Lafitte repeated the frequently expressed desire of the French Government to preserve peace.

IRELAND.

Seizure of Arms in Limerick.—Mr. O'Connell.—Mr. Stanley, in reply to the questions by the Marquis of Chandos, said that a vessel bound to America, in distress had entered the Shannon; and that she had on board 30 cases of arms, containing 20 stand each. These arms, however, were immediately seized and placed under proper charge, while the government had directed that the most strict inquiry should be made into the transaction. With respect to Mr O'Connell and his co-travelers' plea of Guilty, it had been made without any sort of compromise with the Irish government. The friends of Mr. O'Connell had attempted to enter into terms with the government in Ireland, but the only answer they received was that the conduct of Mr. O'Connell and his abettors had placed the country in such a situation as to render it quite impossible for His Majesty's government to recede a single inch. They were further told that Mr O'Connell was the best judge of the line which he might think it expedient to pursue; but whatever that might be, still the law must take its course.

A Public Dinner was given on the 31st ult., at St. John, by the Officers of the 1st Battalion of the City Militia, to Lieutenant Colonel Love, Inspecting Field Officer; who is about to leave the Province.

The ice in the main river began to move on Saturday afternoon last, but owing to a strong North East wind on Sunday it made but little progress, yesterday afternoon it moved at all points, and we may expect a clear river in a day or two.

AMATEUR THEATRE.—The Amateurs performed on Thursday last, the Comedy of WIVES AS THEY WERE, AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE, with the laughable Farce of THE LYING VALET; to a respectable audience, and the performance, we are happy to state gave the greatest satisfaction.

NOTICE !!!

THOSE who wish to be admitted Members of the CHATHAM PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, are particularly requested to meet at WHITE'S HOTEL, TOMORROW EVENING, on the 13th inst.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for BUOYS and BEACONS, will in front of Francis Feabody, Esq. in Store, on Tuesday the 19th inst, at 12 o'clock, Let by Auction, to the lowest Bidder (being competent to place them properly) the laying down of the HANNOVER BUOYS Miramichi, April 11.