GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—April 19.

THE BUDGET.

The house resolved itself into a Committee.

Lord Althorpe rose and said—In calling the attention of the House to the statement I have to make respecting the present state of the finances, I shall take liberty, before I enter upon that part of the subject, to recall to the recollection of the house the statements which have been made, at different times, by different members of the administration, with respect to the course we have pursued, since coming into office, with a view to the reduction of the expenditure of the country. The number of offices we have abolished, and the amount of salaries we have reduced, will, I think be sufficient to show, that we have endeavoured seriously to apply ourselves to this object. The number of places we have abolished, amount, altogether, to 1887; the salaries of which were £231,406. From this sum, however, must be deducted £38,000 per annum, for retired allowances, before the house can arrive at the amount immediately saved.—[Hear, hear.]—We thought we acted wisely in abolishing useless places, although only part of the salary was saved. The amount of immediate savings however, is £193,000 under this head—out of this, £21,874 was for parliamentary offices, and places held during pleasure. The saving in the salary and expenses of the diplomatic departments amounts to £91,735. We cannot, however, claim merit for the whole of this saving, £34,000 of it having been effected by regulations of my Lord Aberdeen. £57,000 of the amount is to be ascribed to the credit of my noble friend, the present Secretary of State for the Foreign Department. There has, besides, been saved in the shape of pensions on the consolidated fund, the small sum of £1,180. The reduction of places in the years 1831 and 1832, stands thus :

1831, - - - - -	652 places.
1832, - - - - - -	618 places.

I have stated this to show, that we have really applied ourselves to the reduction of places and salaries we have thought useless. I can only say, with regard to the future, that it is our intention to continue in the same course, to abolish every place which can be dispensed with, and save in every way we possibly can. I should add that 406 persons have been taken from the retired list, and employed by the government, saving their retired allowances to the amount of £28,000. Sir, I have thought it desirable to make this statement, before I applied myself to the state of the revenue itself. Under that department, I shall begin by stating what has been the amount of the income and expenditure of the country during the last year, ending the 5th of April, 1833, as compared with the income and expenditure of the preceding year. The amount of the income during 1832, was, £46,858,000; the amount of the expenditure is £45,336,000, leaving a surplus of £1,487,000. The deficiency of the preceding year amounted to £1,541,000, and, with the excess of the present year, an actual improvement was made of £2,758,000.—[Hear, hear!] The mode by which this has been effected has not been any great increase of the income of the country, but in consequence of the considerable diminutions which have been made in its expenditure, a diminution of pretty nearly two millions and a half. Therefore, Sir, it will be seen, that the mode in which the revenue has been placed on a better footing, has not been from any accidental increase in the financial department, but by an economical management, by means of which these savings have been effected. The committee are aware of my anxiety, and of my full conviction, that it is most desirable to reduce the surplus.—I have always held that it would be desirable to do so; and I have always reduced it, perhaps, lower than it ought to be; but I am afraid of venturing to do so at the present moment. But, taking into consideration the whole situation of the country, I am of opinion that it is desirable, as far as can be done with safety, that a reduction of taxation should take place. With respect to the reduction, I certainly think, on the principle on which I have always acted, that a reduction of taxation may take place;—[hear, hear!] but I am, at the same time, quite aware, that the reductions which I shall propose, cannot, by any possibility whatsoever, be to that extent which I have heard spoken of in this house and out of doors. I do not propose, Sir, a reduction of £30,000,000 of taxes, or of £20,000,000 of taxes : that would be impossible; but the taxes which I propose to reduce, if properly applied, will be of considerable relief to the country. Before I proceed further, I think it is necessary to apply myself to the taxes which have been proposed by the hon. member to be reduced, as pressing very much upon the people of this country.—(Hear, hear!) The first tax is the tax on malt; but, looking at the tax as a financial question, it does not appear to me to interfere much with the consumption of the article; and looking at it as it affects the producer, the producer is not defrauded, as far as I can ascertain by it, of the value of his commodity. Looking at it, therefore, in all these points of view, I do not think the malt tax is the one which out to be reduced.—[Hear, hear, hear, and loud cheers.] The next tax, sir, is one on which I feel much greater doubt as to the propriety of the decision to which I have come. That tax is the stamp duties upon newspapers. With respect to it I have already stated my opinions frequently. I think it a bad tax.—[Hear, hear.] I think it a tax productive of much evil, because I consider the effect of it is to give a monopoly to persons who certainly do not care about offending the law.—[Hear, hear.] It gives them a monopoly by avoiding the law, by publishing cheap publications, which is a system which I wish to see abolished; but it can only be done by abolishing the whole tax, because, as long as you give premium to persons to avoid the law, however small that may be, it will be taken advantage of. The question, then, I have to consider is this, whether, in the present situation of the country, and I am sorry to admit that there exists great distress at present; I shall be justified in taking off a tax of £440,000 a year, a tax which cannot be urged as giving immediate relief to any class. —[Hear.] I wish to show it is not without consideration I have come to this decision. I have examined the question as accurately as I could. I certainly thought, in the first instance, that you might provide for a considerable return of the loss of the revenue, by laying on a stamp of postage—that is, a penny postage on each newspaper. Now, I believe the government might gain considerably by such a thing—gain, because they would receive in this way much more than it could possibly cost for the carriage of the papers; but, unfortunately, government would have rivals in this respect, and the stages would carry them much cheaper than they could be conveyed by the mails. Therefore, I believe that, so far from increasing the number of newspapers carried by the post by the reduction of the duty on paper, it would be to reduce the number of them considerably, and, in short, to take away the carriage of newspapers by the mail altogether. The committee could not but be aware that the great mass of papers used in the country were carried to the large towns in masses, and distributed there and to the neighboring towns by the large newspaper venders, and in this way they would be continued to be sent and distributed, if the duty were taken off, and without paying any postage whatever, because the expense of conveyance by coach would be next to nothing at all. The question then simply is this, whether I should take off the duty on newspapers, —as some may say in a speculative view, but I I think on well-founded grounds, very desirable for the reasons I have stated,—and sacrifice the amount of the revenue arising from them, £440 000, minus that which would arise from the increased consumption of paper, or whether I should apply this sum to the reduction of some of those taxes which press more heavily on the community.—[Hear, hear, and cheers.] Sir, I do not think it necessary for me to apply to any other tax at the present part of my discussion. Now, Sir, the first tax to which I shall call the attention of the committee is one of very trifling amount, it is the tax on tiles. The tax only amounts to £37,000 a year. The duty on slates having been taken off, I also think the duty on tiles ought to be taken off. The next tax to which I should wish to apply myself will not be of any large amount; indeed, I am not quite sure what the amount will be, but I think it very likely to afford considerable relief, and that is a tax with respect to newspapers. With respect to the tax on advertisements, I believe that, as it at present stands, it is injurious to trade in all its branches, and its reduction will be most beneficial to the productive classes.—[Cheers.] At present the tax on avertisements, as the committee is, perhaps, aware, is 3s. 6d. on each advertisement every time, it is repeated. This must operate as a great check on the repitition of advertisements, and must, as I said before, interfere with every branch of trade. Now I propose to reduce the tax on the first insertion of an advertisement from 3s. 6d. to 2s., on the second insertion to 1s. 6d., and on all future insertions to 1s. I we may say, that the most probable effect of this alteration will be frequently to repeat advertisements which, otherwise would not be repeated. Certainly, it will enable the proprietors of newspapers to insert repeated advertisements at a cheaper rate than they can insert a single advertisement; for, by keeping the type standing, they are saved the expense of composition. Although, therefore, I do not think we need apprehend much loss of revenue by this change, I think it will be safe—

Sir R. Peel—What is the present amount of revenue from advertisements?

Lord Althorp.—The whole revenue from advertisements now amounts to £150,000, and I think I am quite safe at only calculating the amt. of duty at £75,000, or one half. The next tax to which I shall apply myself, is one the removal of which is much desired, I mean that on marine assurances.—(Hear, hear!) Sir, I think that, without any huge sacrifice of revenue, may be altered in such a manner as to give great accommodation to the shipping interest, and the trade of the country generally. The present rate of duty is on the coasting trade, 1s. 3d. p ct. when the premium does not exceed 20s. and 2s. 6d. per ct. when it does exceed 20s. On the foreign trade it is higher, being 2s. 6d. per cent. when the premium does not exceed 20s. and 5s. per cent. when it does exceed 20s. The amount of revenue yielded by this rate of duty is £200,000. My proposition is, that on all policies for the foreign trade, in which the premium is under 15s. the duty shall be reduced from 2s. 6d. to 1s. 3d., and under policies, where the premium is under 20s. and above 15s. I propose to reduce the duty to 2s. 6d. When the premium exceeds 30s. I propose the present duty shall continue to be levied.—(Hear.) From what I have already heard, I believe that this arrangement will be satisfactory to the interests concerned. There is another class of taxes to which I will now advert—I mean the assessed taxes.—(Hear.) I have endeavored to consider if some mode could not be adopted, by which the productive industry of the country may be protected, while this tax might remain upon those who are best able to bear it : I mean, whether an arrangement could not be made, by which the shopkeepers could be relieved from the duty, while houses that were not converted into shops, should be and remain chargeable as at present.—(Hear, hear!) The committee may probably be aware, that, according to the present law regarding the window tax, there is an allowance made by which three windows are struck off from each house to which a shop is attached. I think this is a principle upon which we may proceed. I do not intend to confine the windows for shops to any specific number, but would propose to take the duty off windows in all shops employed as such, or as ware rooms. For instance, if a house had fifteen windows, and five are applied to the shop and different warehouse-rooms, the duty would be charged, not upon fifteen, but upon ten. In that case, the reduction would be one third of the window tax. With respect to the house tax, I propose to apply the same principle; and in such a house as I have described, where one-third of the windows are applied to the shop and ware rooms, I would deduct one-third from the duty on the value of the house. The committee will see that by this plan, I give an entire relief to shopkeepers in respect to their shops, because I have relieved them from a proportion of the window and house tax, and they will only be liable for duty on that part of the house applied to their dwelling. The reduction to be thus effected, I estimate at £100,000.—(Hear, hear!) I propose, that all carts which would be subjected to the duty of 30s. be entirely freed from that duty. This will make a diminution of £30,000.—(Hear, hear!) I now propose that another duty, which has been much complained of, shall be taken off; it is that upon shopmen, warehousemen, porters, &c.—(Hear, hear.) This would make a farther reduction of £45,000.—(Hear, hear.) There are other persons connected with trade and agriculture who may fairly be relieved, but the amount is not very large; I mean the commercial travellers and riders, the duty on whom is £4,500. The duties on commercial clerks, &c. I also propose to take off amounting to £55,000. I next propose to take off the duties upon stewards, bailiffs, managers, and overseers, which is but of small amount, namely £9,500. The whole of these reductions in the assessed taxes amount to the sum of £244,000.—(Cheers.) The next point to which I shall address myself is one to which I am, to a certain degree, pledged. When I laid the tax on raw cotton, I said that it was contrary to principle, and that on the first opportunity that presented itself, it ought to be reduced. I think that opportunity has now arisen, and it is incumbent on the House to take off the additional duty put on in 1831. When I propose to remit this tax, it is not because I think it has, at the same time, had any bad effect. There is danger in taxing the raw material too much, as it tends to prevent the importation of the manufactured article. Now, Sir, this danger does not always show itself, but remains dormant; for the competition of foreign manufactures is not apparent until it is too late to be remedied.—(Hear.) Now, Sir, I do not mean to put the duty on raw cotton on a better footing than it was in 1831. Previously to that period there was an *ad valorem* duty equal to three-eighths of a penny per lb., to which there was then added two-eighths more, making the full duty five eighths of a penny. The whole amount of duty in the past year, at that rate, amounted to £626,000. If they were now reduced one half, it would seem that it would be taking £320,000 per annum from the duty raised on raw cotton. On the reduction of other taxes, it is generally expected that an increased demand will make up for part of the deficiency, but I do not expect that in this a similar result will follow. I, therefore, conclude that the measure will be reduced to nearly that amount, say, at least, 300,000*l*. Now, sir, I wish to apply myself to another tax, the reduction of which is most deserving of attention. I mean the tax on Soap.—(Hear.) The present annual amount of that duty is 1,186,000*l*. I propose to reduce that duty one half. I may fairly expect that the taking off the drawback, which amounts to about 100,000*l*. and taking also into account the reduction of illicit manufacture, I do not consider I shall exaggerate when I state that the whole loss on that duty will not amount to more than 300,000 pounds.—(Hear, hear, hear.) I have now, Sir, stated all the taxes, upon which it is intended to make a reduction, and I beg to state that I have endeavored to select those, the reduction of which might relieve the productive part of the community in particular, as well as to afford general relief to the country.—(Loud cheers.)

Mr. O'Connell here interrupted the noble Lord, and asked whether the reduction on advertisements, and, as we understood, on soap should extend to Ireland?

Lord Althorp.—Undoubtedly Ireland should be placed on the same footing, or as near as possible, with England.—(Hear.) I will now recapitulate to the House the taxes which I propose to reduce:—

In the article of Tiles, .	£ 37,000
Marine Insurances, . .	100 000
Advertisements, . . .	75,000
Assessed Taxes, . . .	244,000
Cotton, ...	300,000
Soap, ...	593,000
In all, - - -	£1,349,000

As far as positive relief goes. But still, in consequence of what I before stated respecting soap, I do not consider that there will be a real loss to the revenue of £1,056,000.—(Hear, hear, hear.) The surplus that will remain will only be £516,000, but still, in the present state of the country, it will be of great advantage that I should stop short of those reductions. I have explained at considerable length these details. I will not use any general argument. Indeed, I don't think on such a statement as this it is at all desirable. Where I have reduced the taxes, I have stated the grounds of the reduction, and where I have not made any reduction, I have there also shortly stated the reasons which have induced me to adopt my present course.—(Hear, hear!) Hon. gentlemen might object to one particular tax, and some may object to others; but, altogether, I hope the House will be satisfied with those I have made. I would, however, beg the House to consider, whatever they do altho' they may substitute other taxes for those I propose to reduce, I hope and trust they will not be induced to press for a greater reduction of taxes besides, because, from the statement of the revenue which I have made, the committee must see it would be impossible to grant it. I do not think it necessary to detain the committee longer, and I have merely to propose a resolution—"That it is the opinion of this committee, that the duties of excise payable on tiles should cease."—The noble lord then sat down amidst very general cheering.

An extended conversation followed in which Mr. Hume, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Baring, &c. took part. Many members, while expressing their gratification with the statements illustrative of the satisfactory condition of the finances, and at the amount of surplus, which allowed further reductions of taxation, and that more satisfaction would have been given to the country by some positive & general reduction of the house and window taxes; or, in the event of reduction not being practicable, by a revision of the taxes, particularly the house tax, so as to render the burden less partial and oppressive. The propositions were eventually agreed to; and the report of the committee of ways and means is to be presented on Monday.

Mr. Grant brought in the bill for the emancipation of the Jews. It was read a first time, and the second reading ordered for the 1st May.

LONDON, April 20.

The Funds.—We have neither political information or reports to communicate, and the Budget is the only topic of conversation in the City. The capitalists approve of it, because ministers do not propose any property tax; but other classes of society disapprove of it in the strongest terms, and have no doubt that it will be severely handled next week in the House.—Consols have not been affected by the ministers' finances and may be quoted at 87¾ for the account, with little doing. The Foreign market is entirely void of the least interest; prices as yesterday. Bank stock has improved this morning about five per cent. Three o'clock:—Consols for the account, 87⅞. *Closing prices*, four o'clock:—Consols 87⅞, ditto for account, 87¾, Columbian, 1824, 17¼, Danish 73, Russiah 102½, Spanish 19.

The 2d. receipt stamp is to be repealed.—Hopes are entertainen that the 3½d. receipt stamp will also be repealed.

Mr. Stanley has postponed the Slavery question until the 23d of May.

It is said that ministers will immediately bring forward an ample measure of reform of the Church of England. This will be readily taken by the nation as a set-off against their late faults both of omission and commission.

The recent changes in the Colonial department have thrown the care of the Mauritius and the West-Indies into the hands of the new Under-Secretary, Mr. Lefevre; while Australia, the Mediterranean, and the Canadas, fall to his colleague, Mr. Hay.

The Gazette of Friday announces that his Majesty has been pleased to grant the dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom to Frederick John Viscount Goderich, and his heirs male, by the name and title of Earl of Ripon, in the county of York.

The Right Hon. Sir George F. Hill, Bart. has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Trinidad.

It is rumoured that a considerable military reinforcement is immediately to proceed to the island of Jamaica.

Report names General Lord Howden, or Sir John Byng, as the intended successor to Lord Hill, as Commander-in-Chief.

The report so long in circulation, that Lord Palmerston is to go to India as Governor-General, to replace Lord William Bentinck, gains ground.

It is reported that Sir W. Horne is to succeed Baron Bayley on the Bench of the Court of Exchequer; that Sir J. Campbell is to be the Attorney General, and that Mr. Pepys will succeed Sir J. Campbell as Solicitor General.

It is rumonred in the Foreign Office that it is in contemplation to effect a general reduction of salaries throughout the establishment. It is also proposed still further to reduce the allowance of some of our ambassadors; and Paris is mentioned as one of the places at which a reduction is to take place.—*Court Journal.*

Sir Henry Parnell has been elected, without opposition, M. P. for Dundee, in the room of the late Mr. Kinloch.

Irish Volunteers.—Lord Anglesey has issued a proclamation forbidding the future meeting of the Volunteers. His Excellency designates the association "as dangerous to the public peace and safety, and inconsistent with the due administration of the law."

The West India Question.—The Deputies of the West India Colonies have had an interview with Mr. Stanley. It was a meeting more of ceremony than of business. The Right Hon. Centleman expressed a hope that the Government and the Colonists might pull together for the public good; at the same time declaring that he should be always happy to receive the Deputies, and gvie them any information that could be conveniently communicated to them. He also stated, that before the sailing of the next packet, he anticipated that he should be enabled to communicate the heads of the Government plan respecting the Colonies to the Deputies.

The Iron Trade.—The prices of this article continue to advance. At the quarterly meeting of iron-masters at Birmingham on Thursday, bar iron advanced 10s. per ton.

The Metal Trade.—A still further rise has taken place in the price of metals raised in this country. Since this time last year iron has advaced 25 per cent. and lead 20 per cent. It is rather remarkable that neither copper nor tin bas ever been depressed like other metals.

Prince Talleyrand does not now intend to leave London before the autumn, and it is thought that, even then, his absence will be temporary. His Excellency is said to be apprehensive, that the present state of tranquillity in Paris will be interrupted. We do not know with what truth this is stated of him.

The commercial letters from France state, that there is acute distress in the manufacturing districts of that country

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A body of Dutch troops, amounting to about three thousand, is reported to have been massacred in the country of the Rajah of Siac, in the island of Sumatra. They were surrounded during the night by a large body of the natives, whom they had exasperated by their extortions.

Spain.—A *Madrid Gazette Extraordinary*, dated the 7th inst. contains a royal decree by which the Cortes *por Estamentos* are convoked for the 20th of June next, for the purpose of swearing allegiance to the Princess Elizabeth, the heiress-apparent to the Spanish throne, under and according to the ancient law of the kingdom. This intelligence has caused great joy among the friends of the Queen in Madrid and Paris.

Portugal.—Letters from Oporto of the 8th inst. state, that Don Pedro has seized the wines in Oporto for his troops, for which he has promised a good price, to be paid when his affairs are settled. Up to the above date, the differences with Sartorious had not been adjusted.—Owing to the bad weather little could be landed. Up to the 8th, each party was occupied in erecting new batteries. No fighting of consequence had taken place.

Holland and Belgium.—It is now stated with confidence that the Dutch government will certainly reject the terms last proposed to Mr. Dedel. In the meantime, the demonstrations upon one side, at least, begin to be less equivocal, for the Dutch are calling in the soldiers to whom leave of absence had been granted, adding to their stock of ordnance, and increasing their naval force upon the Sbheldt to a most formidable, and, certainly, as far as Belgium alone is concerned, irresistible extent.

Turkey.—The latest intelligence relative to the affairs of Turkey, amounts to very little beyond showing that nothing had yet transpired to dissipate the uncertainty in which those affairs are involved. There is no doubt, indeed, that Mehemet Ali has rejected the proposals for an accommodation between him and the Porte, submitted to him by the French Admiral. The accounts from Alexandria of the 13th March, via Trieste, confirm the previous reports on that subject.—By this event the field of speculation as to the conduct of the Great European Powers, more especially that of Russia, is enlarged, rather than narrowed—political fiction, and the inventive genius of the Stock market are, therefore, busy in concocting rumours to supply the place of facts, for the edification of the curious. Among other things it was reported that the Russian fleet now in the Bosphorus was to sail immediateiy in conjunction with a French fleet, to compel Mehemet Ali to make peace! Again it was said that Ibrahim had received peremptory orders from his father to advance on Constantinople. Whatever may be the issue of the contest between the Sultan and the rebel Chief, it is quite clear that Russia has been relying upon something more substantial than empty diplomacy for the furtherance o her own ambitious projects.

Ireland.—The coercive statute is not to be a dead letter. The ink was not dry on the printed act when Kilkenny, both county and city, was proclaimed; the one for being disturbed, the other for fear it should be so. Then followed a proclamation to put down the society of Irish Volunteers. But this society has not been put down : it has been prevented from talking. What then? What else can it do? If talking were its only duty this would be a fair question. On the other hand, all the old causes of irritation are kept in full operation. The tithe is still levied by soldiers and policemen. The church cess is still to be paid. The grand juries still have their fist thrust into the pockets of the people.—The petty juries are still selected by the officers of the Crown. Every thing goes on in the same way as in the good old golden days of loyalty and Toryism. In short, it is all Whiggery, the only term that can be made to comprehend the combination of knavery, treachery, tyranny, and hypocrisy, such as never before was exhibited in these countries since the days of Charles Stewart and Strafford.—*Dublin Comet.*

From the Dublin University Magazine.

What a striking similarity, when we compare the awful circumstances of England, in the year 1819, with the state of Ireland at present—and would we could say of Ireland *alone*—if the present system be long continued. Indeed, at all periods of the history of the world, the precursory signs of revolution and rebellion have been much the same, and this sameness of symptoms is a most providential safeguard. It seems to be one among the many indications in which a moral Providence controuls the affairs of the universe. The Supreme Disposer of events does not interpose a miracle to stay "the madness of the people;" but, if the rulers should be perverse and infatuated enough not "to ask a sign of the Lord," in the hour of peril, he forces one upon their view, if they will but have "the eyes to see or the ears to hear." He seems to call their attention to the records of the human race, where they will find that he has established it as a law—that similar effects spring from similar causes; to the invariable connexion which has ever subsisted between unchecked licentiousness and open rebellion—to the various instances in which (under his protection) promptness and energy have saved the land; and when fear and despondency are paralysing their counsels, He seems to say to them, as to the Jewish leader, "Why criest thou unto me; speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward." Yes, it is the fact, that whilst that true wisdom, which marks the statesman, is ever rich and new, and varying in its resources prospective, remedial, all-embracing, consulting for the interests of the *whole* community, and not for the present occasion merely, but, for ages yet unborn; a merciful Providence seems, on the other hand, to have restricted the cunning of the agitator. He cannot find out *new* channels for "abounding iniquity." He must fall back upon the clumsy artifices of his predecessor in guilt—the vulgar invective—"the scurril jest—the lie so oft o'erthrown." Hence it is that we see so strong, so pervading, a likeness between such portions of the history of mankind. It is but the same filthy agents, working upon the same filthy materials; but, perhaps, in no parallel that could be traced, are the points of resemblance stronger than between the period I have just alluded to and the present. If we wish to refresh our recollections on the subject, (and it will be a refreshment in more ways than one,) let us take up any of three of the most powerful displays of senatorial eloquence that ever thundered within the walls of a British parliament, the speeches of Grenville, Canning, and Plunkett—bursts which seemed at once to awaken the slumbering, moral might of England, and call upon her to shake off the horrible nightmare by which she had been so long convulsed.

What do we find then upon a survey of that period? Itinerant demagogues, *paid* too, not men loving mischief for mischief's sake; but influenced by more selfish and solid considerations; penny subscription orators, "Fortune hunters who would not court even deformity itself until they found that she was well portioned." Fellows of this description, assembling large and ferocious mobs, under the preposterous pretence of petitioning; but in fact for the purpose of intimidation and disorder. Again, a licentious and infidel press; and (in point of talent) such a press!!! Black Dwarfs, Medusas, &c. "Gorgons, Hydras, and Chimœras dire," It was no longer the Bolingbrokes; the Voltaires; but the Carlisles, and the Hones. It was no longer (to borrow the conception of our great painter) the "harlot infidelity" with something like beauty; and tricked out in the ostentatious finery of prostitution; but the same wretched creature, with features bloated and brutalized by excess, beating hemp amidst the vile inmates of the workhouse. It was no longer Satan under the form of the "archangel ruined," but the foul and venomous toad squatted at the rabble ear." We all recollect this vile crew (their dulness unfortunately for a long time operating as a protection) speaking a language to which Englishmen had never been familiarized; the mingled and virulent dialect of treason, blasphemy, malice, hatred, and all uncharitableness, assailing every order and institution, around which the habitual and long-cherished affections of Englishmen had been twined. Again the *magistrates*, men, who, in defiance of every risk, at the peril of their lives and fortunes, set themselves to stem the desolating torrent; held up to general execration; petitions hawked about from one pothouse to another, thumbed by every greasy ruffian whose name was enrolled as one of the Sovereign people, calling for justice on the devoted heads of their oppressors; and those very petitions, presented to the Legislature by certain "Knights of the Post," who were ready (in addition to the damning internal evidence upon the documents themselves) to add the still more damning evidence of their own personal testimony. Again, the very *judges* of the land, bullied and brow-beaten, and held up to detestation and assassination; one of them because he had declared his opinion in a charge to the grand jury of York, "that the riots had arisen not so much from actual distress as from acts of evil-minded persons," openly prescribed; astonishment expressed that "none of the staring thousands should raise his knife and plunge it into the bosom of the monster, who could coolly insult his sufferings." Such were some of the symptoms at the awful crisis above alluded to, a crisis, however, when England's good genius prevailed and rescued her from the most awful fate that God in his inflictions ever sent upon a nation—the despotism of the mob.

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After the passing of the bill of 1829, we all flattered ourselves, (however we might have differed upon the accompanying measures,) that at least that horrible *goitre*; the Catholic Association, had been deracinated. Have our hopes been realized. Has it not again appeared in a form, if possible, still more foul and loathsome. Have we not the Arena pouring fourth its *vomitories* at midnight, and through the heart of our metropolis, groups, and such groups!!! Spouters, whose style of oratory, (if we must 'squander away' such a term,) may be, for noise and filth, and fury, compared to those mud volcanoes of which we have lately heard so much. Poor wretched tradesmen swindled out of their weeks earnings, and returning, maddened by want, and riot, and intoxication, to their naked and famishing families.

COMMUNICATIONS.

DIGDEGUASH BRIDGE.

To the Editor of the Courier:

Sir.—I would beg leave to inquire, through the medium of your paper, why something has not been done towards repairing the Bridge over the Digdeguash, on the Great Road between Saint John and Saint Andrews? The Commissioner will excuse my frankness when he is informed, that some simple-minded folks in this quarter are of opinion that an agreement has been made with the Proprietor of the line Steamers, whereby the Digdeguash Ferry, by obstructing the land route, is to operate as an encouragement to steam navigation. Now, Sir, this may be a proper measure for the consideration of our Legislature; but I think it is rather unauthorised in the Commissioner; especially when we reflect that it is done at the cost of *five shillings* per week in carrying the Mail alone, besides the great expense and inconvenience to which travellers are subjected. This, Sir, is the general idea: my own opinion is, that the Commissioner is actuated entirely by *political* motives, and has great objections to effecting a measure of *reform* by the creation of *new piers*. If I am right in this conjecture, let me beg of him to consider, that although a great many *Bills* may be originated under the present system, no measure *of any weight* can be carried until the *constituency* has undergone a thorough reform; and until this is done, the tide, not of popular opinion, but of the Digdeguash, will have its way.

But, to speak seriously: if the Commissioner be in want of money to complete the necessary repairs, and do not consider the pledge given by the House of Assembly as a sufficient security, I am convinced that neither the Charlotte County nor the New-Brunswick Bank would hesitate a moment in affording him the requisite assistance.

A TRAVELLER.

St. Andrews, 27th May, 1833.

Mr. CHUBB.—Having perused in the *Colonist* of Monday, a notice proposing a meeting for the formation of a Political Union, to be held at the *Hibernian Hotel*; I beg leave thus publicly to state, that I disavow any assembly tending to Disunion or Disloyalty; and would request that, in future, persons first call on me, before making use of my name, or house, in the public prints.

I am, Sir, your's, truly,

June 1. JAMES NETHERY.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, June 1, 1833.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday morning, of the Barque *John*, Captain Russell, in 38 days from Liverpool, we have been furnished with a London paper of the 21st April, and Liverpool to the 22d, inclusive.

The Budget was brought forward in Parliament on the night of the 19th, by Lord Althorp. A synopsis of the propositions introduced and intended to be acted upon by Ministers, will be found in the report of the Speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, inserted elsewhere. The reported alterations in the Timber Duties, not being referred to in the Chancellor's statement, we have some hopes that the ruinous project has been abandoned by Government for the present. The proceedings, (says the *United Kingdom* of the 21st,) are generally calculated to inspire confidence and afford satisfaction; nor will the fact, that, since 1831, Taxes to the extent of more than *three millions* have been repealed, under circumstances of no little difficulty, fail to secure the approbation of a burdened people.

We are happy to state that our revered Monarch and his amiable Consort continue to enjoy their accustomed good health;—His Majesty is said to have been gaining an accession of strength for several months, and is now more robust than he has been for several years past.

Our extracts will shew the state of affairs on the Continent and among Foreign Powers generally.—Turkey has of late attracted the attention of politicians; and the recent accounts from that quarter still give room for important conjectures.

Tuesday last, the 28th May, being the day appointed for celebrating the anniversary of His Majesty's Birth Day, a Royal Salute was fired at noon by the Royal Artillery, and a *feu-de joie* by the detachment of the 34th Regiment stationed in this Garrison; and other displays in honour of the day, usual on similar occasions, were made throughout the City.

Another Whaler.—The Barque *Mary*, Captain Valpey, which was fitted out by C. Curry, Esq. of Charlotte County, for an eighteen months voyage, arrived at Indian Island, last week, having been absent only nine months, with a cargo of 1950 barrels of Oil, 150 of which are Sperm, and 16,000 pounds of Whale Bone.

Steamer Henrietta.—We regret to state that this fine vessel, in proceeding from St. Andrews to Eastport, on her return to this port, with about forty passengers, in a dense fog on Thursday last, went ashore on Clarke's Reef, at Eastport, where she remained yesterday morning in a perilous situation. Hopes were, however, entertained that she would be got off at high water last night.

The Hon. Judge Chipman, left town on Wednesday morning, in the steamer *Henrietta*, for Eastport, on his way to Canada; where he has been called by the King as third Arbiter, to settle upon a proper division of the Revenue of Upper and Lower Canada.

Passengers in the Ship Wakefield from Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Hammond; Mr. and Mrs. Lawton, and servant; Messrs. James Holman, P. Duff, J. M. Cripps, Capt. Robert Milroy, Matthew Holdsworth, and Henry Fotherby.

In the John, from Liverpool—Miss Muir; Miss Robertson, and sister; Miss Farley; Messrs. John Robertson, Patrick Ewing, and —— Roy, and Master Ketchum.

SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited in May, - -	£158	18	11
Withdrawn do. - -	443	17	0

Committee for June :

Thomas Barlow, and George D. Robinson, } Esquires.

Inquest.—On Monday last, a Coroner's Inquest was held on view of the body of James Lemon, a seaman belonging to the Brig *Elizabeth*, of this port. Verdict—*Accidentally drowned.*

To Correspondents.—'*Frank Marvel*,' is in type, but has been crowded out to-day by a press of other matter.—The conclusion of the "*Defence of the Wesleyan Missionaries in Jamaica*," and "*A Jubilee Song*," will be inserted in our next number.

Annapolis.—The season here, though at first rather backward, is now advancing to a state of forwardness.—Cherry trees are in bloom—grass is springing up rapidly—and the appearance of the country generally is very favourable to the agricultural interest. The season is, at least, a fortnight or three weeks earlier than it is in our Province.

New-Brunswick District Meeting.—The Eighth Annual District Meeting of the Methodist Clergy of New-Brunswick commenced its sittings at Bridgetown, N. S. the 21st inst. and rose the 27th. The services connected with this meeting were of a very interesting nature. By the kindness of the Baptist friends in Bridgetown, in offering the use of their commodious chapel, a greater number of persons were favored with an opportunity of hearing the Gospel, preached by the Methodist ministers, than could have been otherwise comfortably accommodated. The congregations, both on the Sabbath, and on the week days, were large and respectable, and, it is hoped received benefit and instruction. Appearances certainly were indicative of this state of things, and warrant the conclusion just expressed.—Associated with the religious services was the ordination of the Rev. Richardson Douglas, whose term of probation had expired. He was solemnly set apart to the work of the Ministry by the *imposition of hands*, in the Methodist Chapel, Bridgetown, on Thursday the 23d inst. in the presence of a very numerous and deeply serious assembly. His examination was highly creditable and satisfactory. The Annual Wesleyan Missionary Auxiliary Meeting was held on Friday the 24th, in the same place, when several eloquent Speeches were delivered, and considerable interest in the cause of misssions was excited.—The labours of the Methodist ministers during the last year, have not been unattended with success. The Societies under their charge are increasing both in numbers and in piety. Pressing invitations have been made to enlarge the sphere of their ministerial operations, and to enter upon larger portions of the Province than they are at present able to occupy.—On the whole, there is cause of gratitude to the 'Great Head of the Church' for the success he has condescendingly given to their efforts in the spread and establishment of religion throughout this District.—The Stations for the present year are as follow:—

Rev. Messrs. Busby and Smithson—*St. John.*
Mr. Wood.—*Fredericton.*
Mr. Murray—*Sheffield.*
Mr. Joil—*Woodstock.*
Messrs. Desbrisay and Daniel—*Miramichi.*
Mr. Douglas—*Bathurst.*
Mr. Pickles—*Westmorland.*
Mr. Johnston—*Sussex Vale.*
Mr. Williams—*Bridgetown.*
Mr. M'Nutt—*Annapolis and Digby.*
Messrs. Strong and Bent—*St. Stephen and St. David's.*
Mr. A. W. M'Leod—*St. Andrews.*

[*Communicated.*]

Head-Quarters, Fredericton, 28th May, 1833.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief, has been pleased to order the following arrangement for the General Inspection of the Militia, to be observed the present year, viz :

Corps to be inspected by Lieut. Col. Turner.

1st Batt. King's County.

1st Division at Seely's Point, on Friday the 5th July.—2d division at Kennebecasis, on Saturday, the 6th July.

3d Battalion, King's County.

At Hampton Ferry, on Tuesday, the 9th July.

2d Battalion, King's County.

At Sussex Vale, on Thursday, the 11th July.

1st Batt. Westmorland.

1st Division at Pitfield's on Friday the 12th of July.—2d ditto at the Bend, on Saturday the 13th July.—3d do. at Shediac, on Monday, 15th July.

2d Batt. Kent.

At Bouctouche on Tuesday the 16th of July.

1st Batt. Kent.

At Richibucto on Thursday the 18th of July.

2d Batt. Westmorland.

1st Division at Charters', near Memramcook bridge, on Monday the 22d July.—2d ditto, at Sackville on Wednesday the 24th July.

4th Batt. Westmorland.

At Bay Verte, on Friday the 26th of July.

3d Batt. Westmorland.

At Hopewell, on Monday the 28th July.

2d Batt. Charlotte.

At Magaguadavic, on Thursday the 29th Aug.

1st Batt. Charlotte.

At St. Andrews, on Saturday the 31st August.

4th Batt. Charlotte.

At St. Stephen, on Monday the 2d September.

3d Batt. Charlotte.

1st Division at Indian Island, on Thursday the 5th September.—2d ditto, at Grand Manan, on Saturday the 7th September.

1st Batt. St. John City.

At Saint John, on the Sands, on Saturday the 14th September.

2d Batt. St. John City.

On the Sands, on Monday the 16th September.

1st Batt. Saint John County.

At Manawagonish, on Monday, 14th of October.

2d Batt. Saint John County.

1st Division at Loch Lomond, on Wednesday the 16th of October.—2d ditto, at Quaco, on Friday the 18th October.

Promotions, &c.—*3d Batt. King's.*

To be Captain—Lieut. James Fairweather, vice Thomas Fairweather, who retires with his rank, 21st May.

Henry Deforest, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Hoyt, deceased, dated 21st May, 1833.

By Command,

GEO. SHORE, Adj. Gen. Militia.

Distressing Case.—We learn from a Gentleman who left the Oromocto on Sunday last, that three men had lost their lives by the upsetting of a canoe opposite to that place. They were seen from the shore by Mr. Scoullar, and in the brief space of a few minutes afterwards the accident happened. Boats were immediately despatched to their relief, but before they had reached the place they had every one perished. A pocket book and some important papers were picked up, from the nature of which, and other information we have since received, leaves no doubt on our minds as to the unfortunate individuals who have thus met with an untimely end. We consider it prudent, however, in the mean while to abstain from publishing their names, as the afflicting circumstances may be better communicated by the friends of the family in whose bereavement we deeply sympathise. We have not heard that either of the bodies have been found.—*Royal Gazette, of Wednesday.*

Steamer Woodstock.—Captain Ackerly tried again on Saturday last—and has succeeded, after the most persevering efforts