

efficient annual surplus of revenue beyond the expenditure of the country, to the amount of five millions. Of these five millions, two are already provided out of the excess of the sinking fund, after taking from that fund thirteen millions for the public service. The remaining three millions it is intended to obtain, in the following estimated proportions, by increased taxation.

The first article is a consolidation of customs, which, including a duty upon foreign wool, to the amount of £100,000, is expected to produce £500,000. The next source was a malt tax, to the amount of one half the duty which was paid upon this article during the war, or 1s. 2d. per bushel. This is estimated to produce £1,400,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, however, and indeed proved from positive calculations, that this tax ought not to have the effect of occasioning any increase in the price of beer—that important beverage of the working classes. The total repeal of the war duty had produced no corresponding diminution, as was expected, in the price of beer. The brewing of a quarter of malt, which in May last year cost £9 16s. 8d. would now cost only £6 17s. 4d.—The Government proposed to take 9s. 4d. for the public, leaving a balance in favor of the brewers, upon the difference of the two prices above quoted, of £2 19s. We do hope, therefore, that no attempt will be made to increase the price of beer, upon the pretext of this tax. The remaining articles are British spirits, £500,000. Tobacco, £500,000, coffee and cocoa £130,000, tea £130,000. (to be raised from 96 to 100 per cent. duty) pepper £30,000. In looking at this list, it is pleasing to observe that none of the commodities are among the prime necessities of life, if we except beer, and that, as we have shown, ought not to be at all affected by the proposed duty.

We are entirely precluded to-day, from doing more than to lay before our readers the above recapitulation. The manly and energetic speech of Lord Castlereagh, the quibbling and evasive one of Mr. Tierney, the caustic and severe retort of Mr. Canning, which made Mr. Calcraft break into the ring to save his man from a more complete castigation—are topics to which we shall assuredly return. And then, too, we shall venture to say a few words upon the tactics of the party, who have now proved to demonstration that their only vocation is to cavil and accuse, to embarrass the march of the executive in every turn, and to screech and flap their heavy wings over the struggling efforts of that country whose calamities they affect to deplore with so much sister sympathy.

The majority in favour of ministers was 197.—On Mr. Tierney's ill-fated motion, they had a majority of 179. What alarming symptoms in the new parliament, whose birth was so be- praised!

LONDON, June 9.

**The Loan.**—The Loan was contracted for this morning, and upon terms advantageous to the public, and, we trust, also to the contractor, Mr. Rothschild.

It will be recollected that the first Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed for every £100 sterling subscribed, to give £80 three per cent consols, and the biddings to be in the Reduced.

Three parties waited upon the Ministers this morning with their biddings—Messrs. Rothschild, Messrs. Ricardo & Co. and Messrs. Reid, Irving, and Co.

The biddings were—Mr. Rothschild, £62 18s. 8d. Messrs. Ricardo, £65 2s. 6d. Messrs. Reid, Irving, and Co. £65 10s. Interest £4 5s. 8d.

Mr. Rothschild proposing to take the lowest quantity of Reduced, was of course declared to be the contractor.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer mentioned, in the course of his speech, on Monday night, that taxes to the amount of nearly nineteen millions had been repealed, reduced or suffered to expire since the termination of the war. The following estimate, formed upon average of the two last years of their collection, will show in what branches of the public revenue, and in what proportions, the relief has been obtained:—Property tax, £14,267,956; Malt Tax, England and Ireland, £2,912,571; Customs, Exports, Goods Coastwise, Tonnage, £1,105,675; Assessed Taxes, Husbandry Horses, £268,000; Windows, &c. Ireland, £235,000.—Total £18,789,202.

In the House of Commons the 10th, Earl Grey moved for the second reading of his bill to repeal declarations required of Roman Catholics, relating entirely to questions of faith and doctrine, and which had no reference whatever to the supremacy of any foreign power. The house refused its second reading by a majority of 59.

June 10.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer last night, brought forward his Budget for the year.—The gross amount of the Supplies voted, and to be voted, for the present year, is £20,477,000; to meet those supplies, Parliament had hitherto provided only £7,074,000, leaving an excess of expenditure beyond the Revenue, of about £13,500,000. If this excess had been all that we were called upon to supply, the sum appropriated from the sinking fund would have precisely accomplished it; but, the measure, lately adopted, of returning to cash payments, requires that £5,000,000 of the debt due to the Bank, should be repaid this year, and £5,600,000 of unfunded debt, be reduced. To meet this additional charge, the loan of 12 millions has been negotiated upon terms which we partly communicated yesterday, and of which a more detailed account will be

found in this day's paper. It was stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that in order to affect the funds as little as possible, he intended to divide the 12 millions to be taken from the sinking fund, into 12 monthly payments, during which the Stock would remain in the name of the Commissioners. In the January and July quarters, however, only £900,000 would be called for monthly (instead of one million) and in the April and October quarters, £1,100,000. This scale of appropriation would still leave about £310,000 per month applicable to the reduction of the national debt. In the ensuing year it is calculated that a loan of only four millions will be required, to complete the remaining payments to the Bank, supposing Parliament should again sanction the application of 11 millions from the sinking fund. After next year, no more Loans will be necessary during the continuance of peace.

LONDON, June 10.—We are sorry to learn that dreadful storms have ravaged many places in the South of France. A letter from Orthez, dated the 25th ult. says, that on "the preceding night, about three o'clock, several thousand farmers, inhabiting more than sixty adjoining Communes, had the misfortune to see disappear, in the space of an hour, one of the richest harvests, the fruit of their toil and labour. A dreadful hailstorm beat every thing to the ground, so that it is impossible to describe the deplorable state of the vines, the corn and the fruit trees: all is ravaged—all is lost."—Another letter from Pau, dated the 28th ult. says, "the storms in this unhappy country succeed each other with a rapidity which excites despair. Communes spared at night are overwhelmed before next morning. To-day, a part of the Canton of Pau has been ravaged; the vines broken, the corn cut up, and the hay destroyed; hailstones were gathered of the size of a pullet's egg."

PETERSBURG, May 15.—"The port of Cronstadt is entirely free from ice; fifty ships have already entered the harbour, thirteen of which are loaded with the productions of the South.

"Many persons, who pretend to be well informed, continue to assert, that our august Sovereign has returned a letter, addressed to him by King Charles John (Bernadotte), unopened, the contents of which, being known by duplicate, were at variance with acknowledged forms, and might have been seriously offensive to the feelings of our Monarch.

STOCKHOLM, May 24.—"If we may credit the rumours in circulation, a considerable body of troops is assembling in the environs of Petersburg. With regard to our own military establishment, it is at its effective height, and we do not see how it can be augmented. It is said, that in Denmark, all the military absent on leave, or furlough, have been recalled.

"Other reports, which do not guarantee any more than the above, notice an invitation made to the Prince Regent by a great Continental Power to form a strong camp upon the Elbe, which is to be in communication with a neighbouring State.

"A letter, dated Stockholm, May 17th, states,—"Count Pöse, who married the second daughter of the Prince de Canino (Lucien Bonaparte.) has just left Sweden for Italy, to join his father-in-law."

### BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—JUNE 10. STATE OF THE NAVY.

The Earl of Darnley made some observations on the papers relative to the state of the navy, which had been lately laid on the table, but as his Lordship spoke in a low tone of voice, and the bar was very crowded, we could not correctly hear what fell from him. From the perusal of the paper in his hand, he admitted that in no former period of our naval history did the navy appear on the whole to have been in a state of greater efficiency in time of peace. He spoke strongly in approbation of the exertions of Mr. Seppings, whose improvements had been of great advantage. Notwithstanding the praise which he thought generally due to the Admiralty, there were some particulars with respect to the rate of the navy which he thought it right to notice, as they might be of importance in case of the country being involved in a contest. He could not overlook the naval power of another country—he meant the United States of America, which the events of the last war had tended to raise to a state of consideration. It appeared from the papers that means had been taken for building ships of large dimensions, corresponding with those of the same rate built by other powers. It was known that the American two deck ships were superior to those of the same rate built in this country, both as to guns and men. He did not, however, think it would be advisable to have all the British navy raised to the same scale. It appeared to him, that to attempt such a measure would be only a useless waste of money. The American frigates were of a very superior class compared to the scale on which British frigates had formerly been built, but he could not think it necessary that all the British frigates should henceforth be built on so enlarged a scale. He thought it would be better to build frigates of a size between those formerly fitted out by this country and the American frigates. This seemed the more advisable, as the latter could not be expected to be very numerous. In the present state of the country, economy in every department was most desirable, but he did not think the naval service one in which economy ought to be too rigidly enforced. Every reduction that

could be made, consistently with the great object of having the navy in an efficient state on the commencement of a war, ought to be carried into effect, but nothing more should be attempted. He thought the number of ships in active service on foreign stations might be more, and the number of guard-ships less. This change would produce a greater efficiency, without materially augmenting the expense. He had heard that the regiments of marines were reduced in numbers below what might have been expected, but he hoped that useful corps would be preferred in such a state of efficiency, that, in case of a war unfortunately occurring, it might be employed with the usual advantage to the service. Parliament had been occupied with measures of great importance; and in particular with the great measure of restoring a fixed standard of value to the country, without which there could be no security for any improvement. Amidst, however, the great questions to which the attention of the Legislature was called, this subject of the navy ought not to be omitted: when all the papers were printed, he should, perhaps, again trouble their Lordships with some observations on them. The practice of impressing seamen had been long a subject of complaint and regret. He was afraid, that on a sudden emergency, the navy could not be manned without the impress. It would, however, be advisable for their Lordships to consider how far the evils of that practice might, without public inconvenience, be diminished. He concluded by moving that the papers be printed.

Lord Melville expressed his acknowledgments to the Noble Lord for the candid and handsome manner in which he had spoken of the state of the navy. He concurred in the propriety of this country building ships on a scale similar to those with which our navy might probably have to contend. It was the duty of the Legislature to look forward to the future, and to be prepared to maintain, on any emergency, that naval greatness and supremacy which the country had acquired. With respect to the dimensions of the ships of war, it is true that some were building on a scale considerably beyond what had formerly been thought proper for the same rate. He did not, however, think that all the two-deckers of the navy ought to be raised to that scale. Many vessels were wanted for convoy and other purposes in time of war, and frigates and ships of the line might be employed, though not constructed on so large a scale as those of other powers with which the country might happen to be at war. At the same time he did not concur with the Noble Earl in his opinion, that it would be proper to build ships of an intermediate size between that scale hitherto adopted in the navy and that of other countries. He did not think it right to place the officers of the British navy in a situation which would compel them to go into action with a great disparity of force. Were ships of the description the Noble Earl suggested to be built, it would be a class different from any either in the navies of Europe, or of the United States of America. The officers of the British navy would therefore be placed in ships of a kind with which it was not probable they would ever have the opportunity of encountering. With regard to what the Noble Earl had said, as to the number of guard ships compared with the others in commission, he thought that upon reflection he would perceive that there was no disadvantage in that arrangement. The men employed in the guard ships could be removed to others at a moment's notice; and the having them for such a transfer would be very useful on any emergency. The Noble Earl had alluded to the state of the marines, and he concurred with him in his view of the propriety of maintaining that corps in that efficient state. No force was, in his opinion, more useful than the marines; and he could assure the Noble Earl, that any report of an intention to reduce them to a scale lower than that of the last peace establishment was founded in mistake.

Lord Darnley explained. After which the papers were ordered to be printed.

LONDON, June 10.

**Covent Garden Theatre.**—Mrs. Siddons appeared once more for the benefit of Mr. C. Kemble, as *Lady Randolph*. The theatre was crowded from an early hour in every part, and the particular friends of Mr. C. Kemble were accommodated with seats in the Orchestra, which was fitted up for the occasion. The sympathies between the acts were performed behind the scenes. When the great attraction of the evening made her entrance, the spectators in the pit, boxes, and galleries, all stood up and hailed her in the most enthusiastic manner. A tribute due to her fame, bringing back all the proudest recollections of her celebrated life, could not but have a momentary effect upon her feelings. She however, soon divested her mind of every idea, save what belonged to the character which she had to sustain, and it was here peculiarly, in the complete surrender of her thoughts and sensations to those of *Lady Randolph*, that the ascendancy of her talent was exhibited, and its high reputation justified. When she listened, she caught every sound in her soul which was breathed on her ear. The ever changing expression of her countenance, the animation of her eyes, the motion of her lips, the eloquence of her gesture, the variety of her attitudes, proved that the spirit within was kindled in all its divinity, and that it scarcely recognized the influence of added years. This is the secret of dramatic effect, for this perpetual attention upon the performer's part to the business of the scene, fixes the au-

ditor's mind upon the same object, and thus creates that delusion which is at once the wonder and delight of the human intellect. In this qualification of her profession, Mrs. Siddons still stands without a rival. Her narrative of the birth and supposed fate of *Douglas*, the questioning *Old Norval* after the discovery of the jewels, and the last parting with *Douglas*, were all in the finest style. We were much gratified in the scene of the recognition of her son, by the eagerness with which the public seized an occasion to testify their high estimation of her. When *Douglas* asks—

"But did my sire surpass the rest of men,  
"As thou excellest all of womankind?"

a burst of applause ensued, which continued for some time without intermission. We wish it were possible she could often appear, for the frequent contemplation of such a model would do more in the present state of the stage towards reforming a certain false taste in acting that now prevails, than any other circumstance that can be named.

A letter from Irun, in Spain, dated the 12th of this month, says, that a peasant has found in a field near Vittoria, a very valuable diamond.—There is every reason to believe that it belonged to Joseph Bonaparte, who lost all the riches and valuable effects which he was carrying away, in consequence of the total defeat of the French army, near that city. The value of the diamond is stated to be about 400,000 reals (100,000 francs.)

LONDON, June 11.

We are sorry to state that the news from the Cape of Good Hope is of the most serious description. Letters and papers to the end of March have been received. All the inhabitants, capable of bearing arms, were ordered to join the military force.

We have received Hamburg and Dutch Mails. The King of Prussia has had an awkward accident. Diverting himself in descending a Russian mountain (a pastime well known in Paris,) his Majesty's sledge was overturned, by which he bruised his face and broke the lower part of the bridge of his nose. The broken pieces of bone, however, were immediately extracted, and no serious consequences were anticipated from the circumstances.

The Emperor of Austria has granted a pension of 500 florins to the widow of Hoffer, the celebrated Tyrolean Chieftain, and one of 200 florins to each of his four daughters, with a promise of 500 florins on their marriage. Hoffer's son is to be placed in an Inn at the public expense.

An article from Stockholm, contained in these papers, indicate, with evident reluctance, some uneasiness at the various rumours which prevail with respect to that country.

London, May 31.

**The Carlisle Weavers.**—The following account of the proceedings of these men, in the pursuit of their object, namely, an increase of wages, is copied from a Carlisle paper of Saturday last:

"We have already adverted to the low rate of wages which the manufacturers of this neighbourhood have for some time past been compelled to allow their gingham weavers, in consequence of the depressed state of this branch of trade.

"It is natural that this state of things should be productive of complaints and agitations. The sufferers congregated together, and it will be seen by the proceedings in Parliament that they have petitioned the Legislature to be removed to some of the Colonies. Perhaps it would be going too far to believe them all earnest in this request, their real intention is probably to fix the public attention upon their condition, and thus to gain some kind of relief.

"On Tuesday evening, they assembled upon the sands in great numbers, a Committee of 12 was appointed, and the whole body agreed to the publication of an Address, which was read in manuscript, &c. The following day many of the leading men determined not to work unless the manufacturers allowed them more wages, and they went from shop to shop in every part of the town and neighbourhood, and compelled all others to follow their example, taking the unfinished work from the looms, and sending it home to the masters. In the evening they again assembled on the sands, to hear a letter from Mr. Curwen read, in answer to one transmitted with the petition before alluded to. On Thursday, strong parties went to Penrith, Wigton, Dalston, Brampton, Longtown, &c. and compelled the weavers there to follow their example. Many would fain have continued their labours, but were forced to desist by threats of all kinds of visitations."

From the Washington City Gam. of July 23

#### STATE OF VENEZUELA.

BY A ROYALIST.

A Spaniard, resident of the city of Caracas, and in the interest of the Royalists, recently arrived in this country, gives the following statement of affairs in the Province of Venezuela:

That many of the inhabitants of the interior in favour of the royalists, have, in consequence of the protracted warfare carried on by the patriots, quitted the interior towns, and repaired to the city of Caracas: that this emigration, in order to get as far as possible out of the reach of the vicissitudes of war, has so far augmented the population of that capital, that it now contains nearly as many inhabitants (about 50,000) as it did prior to the great earthquake which buried in its ruins so many of its citizens, in March, 1812: that whole streets have been rebuilt; and that the public functionaries of the royalists reside there, as heretofore, for the adminis-

tration of government: that a mint is now in operation there, for coining provincial money to defray the expenses of the war: that the royal army consists of 2,000 Spanish troops, and 4,000 creole militia: that General Morillo, captain general of Caracas, is popular both with the army and people; [this is very doubtful,] and that he grants many indulgences to the latter, particularly their favourite exhibition of bull-fights, notwithstanding the interference of the clergy who are against it: that, on a late occasion, in order to heighten the diversion, Morillo had the red-coat uniforms, stripped from some British prisoners, taken fighting under Bolivar, used instead of cloaks to irritate the bulls, put on the arms of the combatants, who entered the arena. This novelty gave great satisfaction to the populace, who testified their approbation by contemptuously exclaiming against the British partisans for fighting against them.

We learn that Morillo has promoted several creoles, or natives, to important civil appointments; and that the highest ecclesiastical office is actually fitted by a creole priest, who was formerly a member of the republican congress; that he evinces a strong disposition, to try the policy of conciliating the natives.

The absence of Bolivar, who has set out with the main part of the army, to join the patriots of New Granada, at St. Fe, will prevent any further military operations this campaign, though it is asserted that Morillo has been always on the alert, performing long and tedious marches, endeavouring to bring the patriots to a general battle, which they have as cautiously avoided.

As to the possession of the plains in the interior, which the patriots speak of, the royalists pretend they are of no more advantage than so many leagues of sea, being only partially inhabited, and subject to frequent inundations from the Apure and Orinoko.

By the same source we learn that at La Guira, there exists no apprehension of an attack from the Margarita naval forces: that they feel so secure they have actually turned their attention to internal improvements, in reviving an old project to construct a carriage road, to the city of Caracas by the way of Cape Blanco, intended to be more commodious than the present, which presents many obstacles to the traveller, by crossing the summit of a great mountain, but which in fact adds very much to the security of Caracas in case of invasion by sea.

The resources of Cuba, it is said, have largely contributed to the support of the war of Venezuela; the most valuable military stores, as well as money, having been drawn from thence. On the whole, the royalists consider themselves out of danger, for the present, and that in addition to the many strong places they hold, both on the Main and in the interior, St. Fernando has been added during the present year. [This post was razed to the ground before Bolivar evacuated it.]

As opportunities but seldom occur to get information direct from the Royalists, we have been very particular to set every thing down that appeared interesting and to give it to our readers as we received it; only reminding them to make allowances for party feeling as it comes from an interested quarter; but still we believe many facts are contained in the sketch of the present state of affairs in Venezuela.

From the Boston Daily Adv. of July 20.

The St. Louis Gazette, after giving some account of the testimonies existing in support of the opinion that there is now inhabiting the southern branches of the Missouri a race of men descending from the Welsh emigrants, who embarked under Prince Madoc, in the year 1170 from North Wales, mentions that an expedition is now on foot for a thorough investigation of the fact. The persons engaged in the undertaking are Messrs. Roberts and Parry, Welchmen, who speak the language of North and South Wales. It is said that they are industrious, persevering men, and that they will pursue the search as long as the probability of a discovery exists.

In the year 1795 and 1796 John Thomas Evans and John Mackay ascended the Missouri to the Mandan villages, 1700 miles from St. Louis, in search of these Welch Indians, and after an absence of two years, returned without success. But it is said these people are located by the most credible authorities 2000 miles from the mouth of the Missouri, and consequently 300 miles from the termination of the journey of Evans and Mackay. Their fruitless search therefore is not regarded as furnishing any satisfactory solution of this interesting problem.

From Niles' Register.

#### WANT OF EMPLOYMENT.

The greatest evil to be deprecated in the present deranged state of things, will be the dead loss incurred by casting many thousands of productive persons into the consuming classes of the people.—Most of our manufactories have stopped or are about to stop, and every branch of mechanical industry is reduced from one third to one half of its recent amount: the first, by the great sacrifice that is made of imported goods, by bankrupt owners in England or bankrupt importers here, to raise money to riot upon until their accounts with their creditors are settled "according to law"—the effect on the others is produced by the sudden stoppage of the circulation of money, in consequence of the frauds committed in banks, and the jealousy and fear which these institutions have of one