

accompanied with reiterated demands for money, stores and men. No notice however was taken, with the exception of sending us 500 seamen and marines, and, a short period afterwards, but 1,400 sovereigns to appease the wants of 15,000. By the middle of January, by the influence of the Admiral and the exertions of the officers, perfect discipline and good order were restored, and provisions for about six weeks obtained at Vigo, on the strength of bills on the commission in London. At this moment, before we could ship the slops we purchased, and for which we paid ready money out of the 1,400 sovereigns, orders from Madrid were issued to send us from Vigo roads (a 74 and a frigate being sent to enforce the orders), and to prevent any further communication with us, directly or indirectly, accompanied by an extract of the Government despatch of the most insulting nature, against which the Admiral made a formal protest, and wrote at the same time to the French and English ambassadors at Madrid, explaining the same. This despatch, I understand, desired the Spanish authorities to drive "the adventurer Sartorius" from the bay, and was doubtless a most intolerable insult. In order to repel an attack, should any be made, the other ships were supplied for the occasion with flannel for cartridges from the Don Pedro. In consequence of this, I presume, the St. Vincent was sent; but we sailed before she arrived, and our squadron again made its appearance off Oporto, for the purpose of co-operating with the movements of Solignac who then took the command of the Constitutional army. The Admiral was well received, and although overtures were at that time making for the services of another person to take command of the squadron, nothing was imparted to him. On the 24th the Admiral left the Emperor and Solignac at 9 o'clock, with orders to get the vessels in and attack the Quejo battery, and clear the beach between that and the Foz: the wind was strong, but the Rainha and Don Pedro reached in ample time for the General's operations. The Donna Maria struck work, as they said "No pay, no fight;" the Admiral, however, by exhortations and entreaties induced them to return to duty, and she anchored off the battery at four o'clock. The attack failed; and the cause assigned for it to screen the Emperor's ignorance, was "the tardy movements of the squadron." That night we took up our usual anchorage, and, it coming on to blow fresh, each ship lost an anchor in attempting to weigh the following day. Until the 13th of the following month we continued at sea, with constant gales and a heavy swell, until sails split, rigging rotten, and badly sprung masts, obliged us to bear up for Vigo; the Don Pedro and the smaller vessels running in under the Bayona Islands, whilst the Rainha and Donna Maria, having each but one indifferent anchor left, and the latter but 60 fathoms of chain, ran for the quarantine ground at Vigo. The Admiral on our arrival applied to the Spanish commodore and to Captain Senhouse for such aid under the circumstances as neutral nations were justified in lending as an act of humanity; the first pleaded inability, the second unwillingness without the sanction of Admiral Parker, to whom he sent by the Nimrod; the weather being then so bad that the Donna Maria was not expected to hold.

The men now again became turbulent for pay and clothing, the wet weather having set in, and exposed them to a more serious want of a change of linen, as well as woollen clothes, than they had yet experienced.—The steamer was in consequence sent immediately, with the most pressing requisitions, to the Government for aid, in the way of money, clothing and stores; all of which now became indispensable for the existence of the squadron and the good of the cause. Much was promised, but nothing was sent, and we were thrown upon the mercy of Providence; for the bills we gave for provisions on our last visit had been dishonoured, and, in consequence, our credit entirely gone at Vigo. A correspondence now took place between the Commodore (Quintana) of the Spanish squadron and the Admiral, through the intervention of Captain Senhouse, on account of an absolute decided order being sent, on the 13th of Feb., for the squadron to quit Vigo immediately. We then received permission for the two frigates only to continue at the quarantine ground until the return of good weather, with these conditions, that our colours should not be displayed, that no communication should take place between the crews of those ships and the shore, and that no other vessel with our colours should join us. These proposals were made and countenanced by Capt. Senhouse, an Englishman, a British officer, a fellow-countryman, and a brother officer of the Admiral. The Admiral replied, that he would not consent to any such terms; that, although the flag was young, it should not be disgraced in his keeping; that it was the standard of a legitimate Sovereign, recognised by the Powers of Europe, and which Sir Humphry Senhouse had ordered to salute; that nothing but real distress had forced him into Vigo; and although he should be most unwilling to compromise the Spanish authorities with their Government, yet out he would not go unless forced; and he then assured them he would

wait until they fired, but if they did it would be a deadly struggle. All was, in consequence, ready in the squadron, and every man was determined to avenge this want of humanity.

The cholera now attacked us with violent symptoms and strong apprehensions on our part that it might prove of the most serious nature. We implored relief from Captain Senhouse for slops, to enable the poor wretches to change their clothes when wet, and thus avoid an increase of sickness; all, however, was refused, until he should receive Admiral Parker's sanction, and his conduct on this occasion was altogether more calculated to excite inimical collision between the Spaniards and ourselves, than to allay any warlike tendency on the one part or the other. By continual despatches, representing our situation, and requesting our Government to assist us, the Admiral entreated some notice might be taken and some consideration evinced for our forlorn condition. We, however, received neither assistance nor consolation in any way, but incessantly were given to understand our services and assistance were much required off Oporto. At this time several vessels, from stress of weather, put into Bayona roads with provisions from England for Oporto, some on Government account, others on speculation. On those for Government we put *mains fortes* and by persuasion we induced the others to supply us with articles on the strength of bills on Carbonell & Co., London; in this way we were enabled to provision the squadron up to about the beginning of April.

To this day nothing in any shape has been supplied by our Government (excepting the 1,400 sovereigns), whilst peremptory orders were repeated for our services off Oporto, with all the boldness, impudence, and coolness, as if we had been in the most perfect state of equipment. All our misfortunes, wants, and their calamitous results, have been at innumerable times represented as inevitable to the Emperor, the Minister of Marine, and the Government in Council, both in person and by despatches; and at the same time to the intimation in London, accompanied with an intimation that at the end of March, by agreement entered into with the crews, both money and men would be required to retain the squadron in the service. From no quarter however, have we received aid or even advice how to act in case of emergency, and the last act of these grateful people, we accidentally heard, was to supersede the Admiral, on being acquainted with which the resolution of the squadron is made known to the Emperor and Government, whose answer we momentarily await.

Captain Senhouse was the first to report in public our state of sickness; he at another time threatened to hoist the quarantine flag if the authorities allowed any communication between the shore and the Constitutional squadron. He asserted in private society that he would not meet any of them; the consequence of which was, in the same house the officers of our service were received in one room, and those of the St. Vincent in another. When he saluted our flag it was with 13 guns, and refused the use of one of our flags, converting his own Miguelite ensign into the bicolor, only by the addition of a narrow border of blue.

Extract of a letter dated Demerara, Feb. 23.—"The seasons have been very irregular for some time. After being considerably injured by too much wet, we are now suffering from dry weather. We have not had occasion to open our sluices for the last nine months—I mean in the Beet and Walters; and this is the case with nearly all the estates in the west. The cultivation has suffered in some degree in consequence of it. I observed your strictures on the Court of Criminal Justice, as now formed by the new assessors. At the time of forming the new Order in Council, Ministers might have availed themselves of information on the subject from many parties here, who would have pointed out to them a plainly-marked line, which would have included black, brown, and all colours. The lowest tax on income paid in the colonies is on those amounting to 2,000*l.* per annum. This would have included many respectable black and coloured inhabitants; but the idea of taking people possessing property to the extent of £10 per annum to sit as judges, with all the power and authority of men regularly educated to the profession, is preposterous. As jurymen, there would have been no objection; but on the present system, you see there gentlemen learned in the law having for their associates tailors, butchers, bakers, and all the other inferior trades, and the latter having equal authority with the former. One of the assessors is a man whose occupation is driving one of the town-carts which ply for hire in the streets. All parties are dissatisfied; the people sitting as assessors not feeling themselves competent to the duty, and incapable of supporting their opinions against those of the judges; while the judges think themselves degraded in having to co-operate with men so inferior to themselves. The quarantine regulations for vessels entering this port have been taken off, excepting only such ships as arrive from the United States, St. Thomas's, and Martinique.

The Bishop of Barbadoes, accompanied by Archdeacon Elliot, arrived here on the 14th instant. His Lordship has been since his arrival engaged in visiting the public schools.

(From English Papers to the 29th April.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE BUDGET.

Friday, April 26.

LORD ALTHORP, in producing his financial statement, said, he had fulfilled their pledge of introducing economy into the mode of conducting the public service. They had abolished 1387 places, and salaries to the amount of £231,406, from which was to be deducted £38,000, the amount of retired allowances; leaving the actual present saving £192,000. Three parliamentary places, with salaries amounting to £21,894, had been abolished; and the saving in the diplomatic service was £91,735. During the last two years, 536 persons had been brought from the retired list of the Revenue department, and placed on active service: by which a saving of £28,000 had been made in the retired allowances.

The amount of income for the year ending 5th April, 1833, was £46,853,000
The amount of expenditure £45,366,000

Leaving an excess of Income over expenditure of £1,487,000

He had only estimated this excess at £800,000; but as it amounted to £1,487,000, it would more than cover the deficiencies of the preceding year. That deficiency was £1,200,041. Taking the deficiency and excess together, there was an improvement of not less than £2,728,000; created, however, not so much by increase of income, as by decrease of expenditure. This was proved by the fact that the excess of the income of 1833 over 1832 was only £235,000. The expenditure of 1833 was less than that of 1832 by £2,493,000.

Having stated in detail the income and expenditure of the last year, Lord Althorp proceeded to take the income for the ensuing year at £46,404,128.

This was less than the income of last year, because there were certain arrears of malt duties collected last year, which would not be received in this.

The whole expenditure for the year, including the charge of £30,300,000 on the Consolidated Fund, would be £44,922,219.

Leaving an estimated surplus of £1,481,909 With regard to taxes to be taken off, Lord Althorp said, that looking to the growing increase in the produce of the malt duties, he did not conceive that the tax pressed heavily on the consumption of the article; and although he had been much pressed on the point, he would not consent to reduce it. With regard to the newspaper duties he considered it would be expedient to take off the whole of the tax, if the money could be spared. He objected to reduce it partially. But the abolition of this tax, which yielded £440,000 would not afford relief to the distresses of any considerable portion of the community. He did not believe that the increased consumption of paper, or the produce of a postage duty, would make up the loss occasioned by the repeal of the newspaper stamp duty. He admitted that he had held out an expectation that the tax would be repealed, but he thought now it would be better to take off those taxes which pressed more heavily on the productive industry of the country. The first duty which he would take off was that on tiles, amounting to £37,000. The next would be half the duty on advertisements. Instead of charging 3*s.* 6*d.* for each insertion, he would impose a tax of 2*s.* on the first, 1*s.* 6*d.* on the second, and 1*s.* on every subsequent insertion. The loss to the revenue would equal half the amount now produced by the duty, or £75,000. The marine insurance duty, which had fallen in amount from £452,000 in 1815, to £220,000 in 1832, would be also reduced as follows. Where the premium does not exceed 15*s.* he would reduce the duty from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per cent; where not exceeding 30*s.* from 5*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* This would occasion a loss of £160,000. With respect to the assessed taxes, he proposed to take off the duties on windows in all shops employed as such, or as warehouses. The house duty, wherever shops were attached to the houses, would also be reduced in the following way: in houses containing fifteen windows, of which five belonged to the shop, one-third of the house duty would be reduced. This would amount to a reduction on the house and window duties of £100,000. The duty on taxed carts, amounting to £30,000 would be taken off. He would also take off the duty upon shopmen, warehousemen, hawkers, stewards, book-keepers and clerks.—This would make the whole reduction on the assessed taxes £244,000. He had always considered the tax on raw cotton as altogether wrong in principle; but he could not do without it, when he took off the duty on printed calicoes, from which so much relief

had been experienced. The tax on raw cotton, in 1831, was three-eighths of a penny per pound, he had increased it to five-eighths of a penny. The whole duty now produced £626,000. He proposed to take off the additional tax; which would cause a reduction to the amount of £300,000. He intended to propose a fixed duty of five-sixteenths of a penny per pound. The tax on soap was the next to which he would call the attention of the House. The annual produce of this tax was £1,186,000. He proposed to reduce the duty one-half. This would appear to be a great reduction; but when it was considered that £100,000 now paid in drawbacks, would be saved, and that a large increase of consumption might safely be calculated upon, he did not think that the real loss to the revenue would actually be more than half the amount of the reduction. He should therefore put it down at £300,000. In reply to a question from Mr. O'Connell, Lord Althorp said, he was not certain whether the drawback on soap exported to Ireland would be done away, but he thought that there ought not to be a lower duty on soap in Ireland than in England. He would now recapitulate—

1. Tiles—Whole duty taken off.....	£27,000
2. Marine Insurance—Estimated diminution.....	100,000
3. Advertisements—ditto.....	75,000
4. Assessed Taxes—Reduction of House and Window Duty on Shops.....	244,000
5. Cotton—Reduction of additional duty imposed in 1831.....	300,000
6. Soap—Half the present duty.....	593,000
	£1,349,000

Estimated return on Soap..... 293,000

Probable loss to Revenue..... 1,056,000
Surplus for the year ending 1834.. 1,072,000

Estimated surplus after the above reduction..... £516,000

This surplus was smaller than it had been usual to calculate upon; but the principle which guided him was, to carry the reduction of taxes to the greatest practical extent. If more taxes were repealed, the House must see, if public credit were to be preserved, that other taxes must be substituted for them. He would not detain the Committee any longer, but would move the first resolution—that the duty on tiles should henceforth cease to be paid.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS.—Lord Anglesea has issued a proclamation forbidding the future meetings 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."

It is rumoured about the Foreign Office, that it is in contemplation to effect a general reduction of salaries throughout that 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.*

It is reported that Sir W. Horne is to succeed Baron Bailey 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.

The recent changes in the Colonial department has 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 Rippon, in the county of York.

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

COURTS MARTIAL.—Forty-four officers, from the half-pay list are to be immediately commissioned to act as members of the Courts Martial, to be held under the Coercion Bill. They are not to belong to any regiment doing duty in Ireland.

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

In the last four years 145,945 emigrants have settled in the Canadas, a part of the British Empire computed to contain about 3,400,000 square miles of land, of which not more than 129,500 have as yet been explored.

Ministers have expressed their intention to introduce a bill to amend the Anatomy Bill. On Saturday the professors met the Home Secretary by appointment, when the proposed alterations were agreed to, one of which is a tax on both Professors and pupils, to pay the expense of carrying the Act into effect.

Extract of a letter, of the 12th inst., from the banks of the Rhine:—"A report is current that the Poles are arriving, by detachments, on the road of the Black Forest, and that they are proceeding to Fribourg, Hei-