

doctrine of reserve for us, speak out! "The Canon." "Yes, there are the Canons, but we can unmake your Canons; this is a land of liberty, go it, Jeremiah! Obadiah here remarked, that the above might be considered objectionable in style, but he replied that it was an attempt to come up to, though he admitted it was a little short of what he sometimes read in some of our newspapers—he thought it is not so bad as the language he lately read in one of them about "roasting restors alive and eating them," or "having soap fat, at least," made of them.

Obadiah has come to the conclusion, in view of the many things in the world not heretofore dreamed of in his philosophy, not to tear his under garments, let what may happen; he has been wonderfully worried about some things, now he thinks that he needs repose. The glorious Catholic Church, of which he considers himself a member, is now on her trial; if she comes out triumphant it will be by the help of the mighty. The thousand of hearts that have throbbled anxiously for her resuscitation from her present worldly position, are being quieted from a conviction that an impetus has been given in a good direction, which, with the help of the good God, will bring us peace and strength.—*N. Y. Ch'm.*

News Department.

From Papers by Steamer Niagara, May 24.

THE BUDGET.

The statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in producing that annual account of the financial condition of the country which is commonly called "the Budget," must, on the whole, be regarded as infinitely more satisfactory, than could have been anticipated. If on the one hand, it yields us no prospect of an immediate escape from any portion of the heavy taxation imposed upon us by the war, on the other it affords the gratifying assurance that our expenditure under all the trying circumstances of the last two years has not been so great as we had been led to suppose: that it is already in the course of rapid diminution; and that no additional impost, of any kind, will be needed to enable the Government to liquidate every cost connected with the war, and to place the establishments of the country once more on a footing of peace.

The general impression has always been that the war, from first to last, must have cost the country at least £100,000,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer corrects us upon that point, and shows that it has been considerably less. As this part of his statement will necessarily possess a lively interest for every reader, we quote the very words in which he delivered it to the House:—"The total expenditure in the two years of war, 1854-5 and 1855-6, for all public purposes whatever, including £1,000,000 advanced on loan to Sardinia, has amounted to £155,121,301. The expenditure in two years of peace, 1852-3 and 1853-4, for the same purposes, was £102,032,596. Deducting, then, the expenditure of the two years of peace from the two years of war, we find that the excess of expenditure in the two years of war was £53,088,711. I think it is impossible, according to this calculation, that any expense which is fairly due to the war can have been overlooked. The revenue from taxation during the two years of war amounted to £125,200,645, and in the two years of peace to £108,018,123; the increase of revenue from taxation in the two years of war having been £17,182,522. To this amount I will add the moneys raised by additions to the funded and unfunded debt, amounting to £33,604,263; and therefore the total receipt during the two years of war, from increased revenue and from money borrowed, has been £50,786,785. To this sum the surplus income above the expenditure of the last two years of peace—£5,985,527—should also be added, thus making the total sum applicable to war expenditure over and above the sums applicable to peace expenditure, £56,772,412. Now, if we compare the estimated expenditure for the present year with the expenditure of the years of peace immediately preceding the war, we shall find that there is an excess of £24,500,000, and adding to that amount the excess of expenditure in the two years of war—£52,088,060—we arrive at a total expenditure for the three years of £77,588,000.

Thus, instead of £100,000,000, we find that the actual cost of the war, according to the best estimate that can be made, will not exceed £77,588,000.

The work of retrenchment has already begun. The Chancellor of the Exchequer promises us a saving of no less than £17,559,000, by a revision of the Army and Navy Estimates for the current year. Nevertheless, the gross expenditure of the year will continue too heavy to admit of any present mitigation of our

burden. All the war taxes will remain untouched. The Income Tax is to run its course, and will be continued at its present rate until April, 1868; and in the same way the existing increased rates of duty on malt, tea, coffee, and sugar, will run on until the period fixed by Act of Parliament for their restoration to the peace-rates shall have arrived. This will not occur till April, 1857.

By the aid of these extraordinary duties, the revenue for the present year is estimated at £67,100,000. But the expenditure, with the revised estimates, and including a further loan of £1,000,000, to which we are already pledged to Sardinia, and a vote of credit for £2,000,000, is estimated at £71,575,000. We have thus an estimated deficiency of £10,375,000.

"This deficiency of £10,375,000, is to be met by £1,500,000 remaining in hand from the loans of last year, by the new loan of 5,000,000 contracted within the last week, and by the issue, before the Session concludes, of more Exchequer Bills to the amount of £2,000,000, should such an addition to the ways and means of the Exchequer be found necessary.

Having placed this statement of the estimated revenue and expenditure of the ensuing year, simply and plainly before the House, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said: "I do so on my object to give full information upon all matters which it is material Parliament should know in the present state of public affairs. All reserve and all concealment would be misplaced on occasions of this sort. The time is long gone by when the public are not to be trusted with a knowledge of their own affairs, and it is of the utmost importance that the financial state of this country, resting as it does on a perfectly secure basis—founded upon the increasing trade of the country and the untiring energy and industry of the people—should be known not only to the population of England, but throughout the whole world."

We continue our narrative of the "May meetings." On Wednesday Lord Shaftesbury presided at that of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The Bishops of Carlisle (Villiers) and Cashel were present. Lord Shaftesbury remarked in his opening speech:—

"Before sitting down he must advert to what he considered to be one of the most subtle, and, at the same time one of the most tremendous dangers which now beset the operations of that society, and the spread of true religion within these realms, and which was now embodied in a parliamentary motion before the House of Commons, the object of which was to obtain what was termed a new and improved translation of the English Bible. Supposing all the difficulties of the task to have been overcome, and the new version to have been sent forth to the world, he would ask whether it would be possible that thenceforward there would be, not merely in this country, but in North America and in all the British colonies, an authorized version of the Scriptures—a version which would be received by common consent by all who spoke the Anglo-Saxon language? Let the common consent with regard to the Scripture be destroyed, and a deadly wound would be inflicted on the cause of the propagation of the truth among all nations that spoke the English tongue. Moreover, the many millions of copies of the Scriptures which were already in circulation would at once become discredited and lose their value, and they would have to begin their work over again. Let the meeting consider, too, the source from which this proposal came. They had had a sample of this new translation, and from the anxiety which was evinced in this to depart from the literal rendering, it was manifest that what was desired was, not a translation, but a commentary on the language of Holy Writ. He admitted that the authorized version of the Scriptures had some defects, but notwithstanding these defects, it was admitted by common consent to be the best translation of the Scriptures ever made into any language on the face of the earth. (Cheers.)"

At the meeting of the Protestant Alliance, in Exeter Hall, on Monday, the stopping of Sunday bands was first publicly announced by Lord Shaftesbury, who, as usual occupied the chair. He said:—

"A letter has been addressed to the Prime Minister by the Archbishop of Canterbury, upon the subject of the performance of the military bands in the parks on Sunday, by which, his Grace observed, a severe wound had been inflicted on the religious feeling of the community; and in reply to this communication, he, (Lord Shaftesbury) was happy to be enabled to state that his noble friend, Lord Palmerston, had written to the Archbishop to say that, although he had approved in the first instance of the music in the Parks, as providing a means of innocent and healthful recreation for the people of this metropolis, he did so without being at that time aware that it would be likely to give offence to the religious feelings of the community, which, he admitted, were entitled to the utmost respect; but that, such might be the case, and since the working classes themselves had not expressed any wish upon the subject, although he (Lord Palmerston) had not changed his opinion about it, the Government would put a stop to the Sunday performance of the band." Great cheers followed the announcement.

Earl Granville was the nobleman reported by her Majesty to dance with the Princess Royal in the first quadrille after supper at the state ball last week. The noble earl, as Lord President, enjoys a precedence above that of Dukes—*Court Journal.*

Rear-Admiral Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence expired on Saturday night, at Newburg Park, Sir George Wombwell's seat, in Yorkshire. The noble and gallant lord was seized with a paralytic attack on Thursday, and never rallied. He was the third son of his late Majesty William IV., by Mrs. Jordan, the celebrated actress. He was born 18th February, 1802. He entered the Royal Navy in the sixteenth year of his age, and obtained his flag rank of Rear-Admiral in 1863, previous to which he had been in command of the Royal yacht.

The marquis of Dalhousie arrived at Claridge's Hotel, on Wednesday, from Portsmouth. The noble marquis was accompanied by his daughter, the Lady Susan Ramsay.

Archdeacon Denison has been cited to appear at Doctors'-commons on Tuesday week, the 27th inst., to defend himself in the suit which the Archbishop of Canterbury has been peremptorily ordered by the Court of Queen's Bench to proceed with.

An admiralty order has been issued granting the discharge (on application) of all seamen who have served their term of five years, also to all the pensioners now on active service.

A great number of our screw gunboats will be sold by the Government to the East India Company, and will be employed to root out the hordes of pirates upon the creeks in the China seas. No description of vessels could be better adapted for such a service.—*Morning Herald.* Two gunboats were launched last week at Limehouse, the *Tiny* and the *Midge*.

Mr. David Davies, who is described as being one of the most eloquent of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists in Wales, has separated from that body, and will be ordained by the Bishop of St. David's at his next general Ordination.

We are happy to have it in our power to say that the Sultan, on the application of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, has granted a site at Constantinople for the erection of the proposed memorial church, with schools and residence for the clergy.—*London Guardian.*

Editorial Miscellany.

A public meeting hastily called, was held on Thursday afternoon, at Temperance Hall, for the purpose of presenting an address to Mr. Crampton, on his dismissal from his post as British Minister at Washington. There was a large attendance of the citizens. The Mayor occupied the Chair, and R. Motton Esq., was appointed Secretary. We understand the proceedings were of a very spicy nature, and that a good deal of wholesome truth was elicited from some of the speakers, relative to the state of the case, as well as local matters. An address was also adopted to be presented on the 9th of June, to the brave fellows recently arrived from the Crimea; who ought to have been met upon landing with an enthusiastic reception, but were not.

Mr. Crampton arrived in the Steamer from Boston on his way to England, on Friday morning, and the address was presented to him in the Council Chamber, in the Province Building, by His Worship the Mayor, in the presence of a large number of citizens. The address and answer will be found below.

Moved by H. Pryor, Esq., seconded by P. Lynch, Esq.:

Resolved.—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that an Address should be presented to his Excellency Mr. Crampton, who is expected here to night in the Royal Mail Steamer, on his way to England, expressive of the loyalty of the people of this Province to their Queen, and of the high sense entertained by this Meeting, of the courteous and able manner in which His Excellency performed his recent diplomatic duties at Washington, distinguished in the opinion of this Assembly, by a sincere desire, on his part, as well to respect the municipal ordinances of the United States, and the Laws of Nations, as to sustain the Sovereign power and Imperial interests that he represented.—Passed unanimously.

The following Gentlemen were then appointed to prepare such Address:—Hon. Provincial Secretary, Hon. Jas. Howe, H. Pryor and W. Murdoch, Esqrs.

ADDRESS TO MR. CRAMPTON.

To His Excellency JOHN F. CRAMPTON, &c. &c. &c.

We, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Halifax, and others, inhabitants of Nova Scotia, having learned that your Excellency's diplomatic relations with the United States of America, have been suddenly terminated, by the act of that Government, most gladly avail ourselves of the occasion of your first touching British soil, on your way to England, to assure your Excellency that the inhabitants of that