

**Newfoundland.**

Account of the Revenue and Expenditure in the Year ending 31st December, 1831.

REVENUE.	
Customs' Duties (a).....	£15,623 17 5 3/4
License Money (b).....	1,008 1 8

Total..... £16,631 19 1 1/4

(a) The Duties collected in 1830 exceeded those of 1829 by upwards of £4000; but those of 1831 are considerably short of the amount above stated, being only £13,204 2 8 3/4

(b) This sum does not include the License Money collected in the Out-ports, which is small in amount, and is appropriated towards the payment of the Police Establishments in the different places in which it was collected.

**EXPENDITURE.**

**Civil Department.**

Salary of the Governor.....	£3000 0 0
Secretary and Clerk of the Council.....	700 0 0
Two Clerks in the Secretary's Office.....	400 0 0
Office-keeper, £60, Messenger, £35.....	95 0 0
Surveyor-General.....	300 0 0
Chainman to ditto.....	15 16 4
Colonial Agent.....	300 0 0
School of Industry (St. John's).....	104 0 0
Newfoundland School Society.....	100 0 0
School in Conception Bay.....	25 0 0
Making Fishery Returns.....	56 0 0
Customs' Establishment.....	4498 5 3
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>£9594 1 7</b>

**Judicial Department.**

Chief Judge.....	£1200 0 0
Two Assistant Judges.....	1400 0 0
Attorney-General.....	450 0 0
Clerk of the Supreme Court.....	400 0 0
Three Clerks of Circuit Courts.....	650 0 0
Crier Supreme and Circuit Courts.....	20 0 0
High-Sheriff.....	513 5 0
Judge.....	700 0 0
Labrador Clerk £200, Sheriff, Court.....	£150 350 0 0
2 Constables at £26.....	52 0 0
Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court.....	500 0 0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>£6235 5 0</b>

**Police Establishment (St. John's).**

Chief Magistrate.....	360 0 0
Two Police Magistrates.....	320 0 0
Nine Constables.....	320 13 4
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>£1000 13 4</b>

**Ecclesiastical Department.**

Arch-deacon.....	£300 0 0
Five Lay Readers.....	65 0 0
Catholic Bishop's Allowance.....	75 0 0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>£440 0 0</b>

**PENSIONS.**

William Armstrong (late Marshal Supreme Court).....	£50 0 0
Mrs. Westcott (wife of late Attorney-General).....	30 0 0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>£80 0 0</b>

**CONTINGENCIES.**

Civil Department.....	£238 5 1
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**Judicial Department.**

Expenses of Civil and Criminal Prosecutions.....	£604 19 0 1/2
Circuit Judges on Circuit.....	300 10 4
Labrador Court.....	270 0 0
Fuel and Light.....	91 17 10 1/2
Stationery and Printing.....	232 1 4 3/4
Gaol Expenses: Dietary, Medicines and Medical Attendance.....	747 3 5
Washing.....	26 2 11 1/2
Coroner's Accounts.....	131 2 8
Attorney-General's Fees.....	250 0 0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>£2654 4 7 1/4</b>

**Miscellaneous Expenditure—Consisting of**

Expenses of supporting Paupers, Orphans, & Bastards.....	£780 18 4 1/2
Support and Lodging of Sick Persons.....	257 19 2
Medical Attendance on ditto.....	200 0 0
Expenses of providing Passages out of the Colony for Persons who would otherwise become a constant burden on it.....	60 2 9
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>£1299 0 3 1/2</b>
Expenses of Making and Repairing Public Roads.....	350 11 4
Repairs and Preservation of Public Buildings.....	693 14 6
Repairs of Bridges and Government Fences.....	54 0 8
Other Incidental Charges.....	565 2 5 1/2
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>£1663 8 11 1/2</b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b> .....	<b>£23,264 19 1 1/4</b>

Receipt and Expenditure, taken on the average of the Five Years, ending Dec. 1831.

REVENUE.	
Amount of Customs' Duties after deducting expense of Customs' Establishment.....	£8633 0 0
License Money.....	917 2 8
<b>Total average Revenue</b> .....	<b>£9650 2 8</b>

**EXPENDITURE.**

Salaries.	
Civil Department (exclusive of Customs).....	£5115 16 4
Judicial Department.....	6271 5 0
Police Establishment (St. John's).....	1000 13 4
Ecclesiastical Department.....	440 0 0
Pensions.....	80 0 0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>£12907 14 8</b>

**Miscellaneous and Contingent Expenditure.**

Civil Department.....	£252 18 7
Judicial Department.....	3003 4 11
Support of Orphans, &c.....	746 9 10
Support of Sick Paupers.....	312 3 1
Medical Attendance on ditto.....	200 0 0
Passages.....	123 15 7
Repairs and Preservation of Public Buildings; Making and Repairing Roads; Repairs of Bridges and Government Fences, and other incidental Charges.....	1625 11 11
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>£6264 3 11</b>

Total average expenditure (exclusive of Customs' Establishment)..... £19171 18 7

**UNITED KINGDOM.**

**DEAD-WEIGHT EXPENDITURE.**—The "Civil" and "Pension Lists" take off rather more than one million. The superannuated and reduced allowances of the different civil departments dip into a sum of nearly equal amount. Upwards of four millions and a quarter are required for naval and military half-pay and pensions. Some miscellaneous charges and the twenty-eight millions of interest on a mortgage contracted for warlike purposes, make up the thirty-four and a-half millions of "non-effective expenditure." Of the fifteen millions required for active service, three and a half are expended on the collection of the revenue; eight and a quarter on defence; law and justice swallow up three quarters of a million; another million is required for civil government and the expenses of legislation; diplomacy and the colonial civil service are discharged by half a million; about half a million is spent upon public works—or, to speak more truly, is shamelessly squandered in private jobs.—The remaining odd half million out of the fifteen is expended on the management of the debt and for miscellaneous services.—*Waterford Mail.*

The King of Prussia has conferred upon Lord Frederick Fitzclarence the Order of the Red Eagle of the first class.

**THE EARL OF MUNSTER.**—But for his lordship's appointment as Lieutenant of the Tower, he would be without the means of supporting his peerage; the only pecuniary assistance he receives from the King, is the interest of £10,000.

The expense of maintaining a squadron off the coast of Portugal, ostensibly to protect British property, but, in reality, to assist Pedro, cannot be estimated at less than £5000 weekly. So that, if the contest should be continued, even for three months longer, this enterprise will have cost upwards of 100,000 pounds.—*Waterford Mail.*

**THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.**—There are, in all, 3,579 proprietors, £6,000,000 of Stock. The holder of £500 in stock is entitled to a seat in the court of Proprietors, and has liberty to speak and give or withhold his assent regarding any measures proposed; the holder of £1,000 stock, has in addition to these powers, a vote for a director; the holder of £3,000, two votes; the holder of 6,000, three votes; and all who hold from £10,000 to £100,000, have four votes. No proprietor can vote unless he has held the amount of stock for twelve months. No proxy is permitted, and minors are incapable. There are 45 proprietors, with four votes each; 50 with three; 370 with two; 1,502 with one; and 221 hold only £500 each, and can debate, but not vote for a director. There are, in all, 2,658 votes, and they are thus curiously divided: members of Parliament, private gentlemen, bankers, merchants, &c. 1,836 votes; married women, widows, and spinsters, 372 votes; officers in the king's and company's service, 222 votes; bishops, rectors, and curates, 26 votes; officers of his Majesty's Navy, 28 votes; English, Irish, and Scotch Peers, 20 votes; and doctors and surgeons, 19 votes. The Court of Directors is composed of 24 proprietors of India Stock to the amount of not less than £2,000 each; of these, in the year 1831, nine were retired civil or law officers of the company; four military officers of ditto; five maritime commanders of ditto; four private

Indian merchants, and eight London bankers. More than twenty of these had an extensive practical knowledge of Indian affairs, and seven were members of Parliament. The court again is divided into fourteen committees, called as follows:—1. Secret Committee.—2. Correspondence ditto.—3. Treasury ditto.—4. Government Stores and Troops ditto.—5. Legal proceedings ditto.—6. Military ditto.—7. Accounts ditto.—8. Buying ditto.—9. Warehouse ditto.—10. India House ditto.—11. Shipping ditto.—12. Private trade ditto.—13. Civil college ditto.—14. Military college ditto. The home patronage of the Court of Directors is shared, in some degree, with the Government Board of Control; its annual value was calculated, by the *Westminster Review*, at £600,000. The patronage of the Court consists of civil, military, and naval employments for India; and, taking the average of the last five years, the amount will be, of writers 40, of engineers and artillery officers 67, of cavalry officers 15, of infantry officers 125, of assistant-surgeons 56, and of naval officers, and others 30. The Board of Control sent out to India, during the last five years, 22 writers, 63 military cadets, and 16 assistant-surgeons. Of all presentations, the writerships are the most valuable, and the Board of Control seems to have had more than its proper share. On examining the list of writers, who went from Haileybury college, for the last five years, we perceive three sons of noblemen, eight sons of baronets, fourteen sons of clergymen, eight sons of directors, thirty sons of the company's civil servants, and twenty-two of the company's military servants. The Indian army is officered, and the courts of judicature maintained, by a yearly supply of military cadets and writers, who are educated at the great seminaries of Haileybury and Aldiscombe. The average expense of each cadet on this fine establishment is £98, or £19 less than the writers at Haileybury. These are officered partly by the King, and partly by the Company; there are 95 officers of engineers, 358 artillery officers, 463 cavalry officers, 3,276 infantry officers; on the staff, 383; in the medical department, 590; making in all, including the commissariat, and warrant officers of artillery, 5,531; of whom 752 are in the King's service.—*Athenaeum.*

**DEATH OF LORD EXMOUTH.**—The Plymouth paper announces the death of Lord Exmouth. He died on the 15th of November—an ominous day.—A correspondent says:—"We recollect his lordship, when Captain Pellew, in the action between the Nymph and Cleopatra; he was the first to hurl the tricolor republican flag. His lordship's last service afloat was at Algiers—he went there to demand satisfaction for injury and insult offered to Great Britain. He bravely and successfully accomplished all that was proposed. Who were his allies and supporters? The Dutch. The Dutch squadron nobly aided him. On the 15th the tricolored joined to the English—sailed to destroy the Dutch. On the same day Lord Exmouth's spirit broke the chain, and we trust and hope he is now in heaven."—*Waterford Mail.*

An official letter has been received by the Secretary for Lloyd's from the Admiralty, stating that instructions have been forwarded to the authorities in the West Indies and the Commanders-in-Chief on other stations, informing them of the blockade against the Dutch, for the purpose of their taking necessary precautions for the interest of British property.

The cholera, we are happy to state, has so nearly disappeared in England and Scotland, that the Central Board of Health consider it unnecessary to issue a daily report.—*Liverpool Times.*

**DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF WATERFORD.**—The Right Reverend Doctor Burke, Bishop of Waterford, died on Thursday last, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Uniac, in the county of Waterford. His Lordship's demise was rather sudden, caused by cramp in the stomach.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

**Russia.**

**EXPENSE OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY.**—The expense of supporting the Russian navy scarcely ever exceeds 25 millions of Rubles. The pay of the officers is so extremely low that the government make them a handsome allowance in the shape of table money. The pay of the sailor is about half-a-crown a month, and their rations are on a most economical scale; when afloat, they receive daily a pound and a half of biscuit and a glass of brandy. They receive further, once a month, 14 pounds of salt beef, five pounds of butter, three pounds of pease, 12 pounds of oatmeal, and one pound and a half of salt, and their ordinary beverage is a fermented liquor called quass.—*Nautical Magazine.*

**CONCENTRATION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY—PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.**

We have received the *Allgemeine Zeitung*. It contains the following account of the warlike preparations making by the Emperor of Russia:—

Great movements are observed in the Russian army. The regiments, which, after the reviews, were dispersed in their cantonments, are again concentrated, and stationed

in brigades. As, in a country like Poland, and at this advanced season of the year, the concentration of troops is attended with many difficulties and great expense, it is supposed there must be some important political reasons for such a step. It is possible that the affairs of Belgium may make measures of precaution advisable, and the Cabinet of Berlin has expressed a wish that the Russian army may be in readiness quickly to take the field if necessary.

Prince Paskewitch is in constant correspondence with the Court of Berlin; he is fully acquainted with its views, and, as he has unlimited power from the Emperor to dispose of the troops under his command as he shall judge best, he may, perhaps, on hearing of the assembly of troops on the northern frontier of France, and of the proposed march of the Prussian corps towards the Maese, have judged it necessary to have a force ready to act on occasion. Several Magazines are establishing on the south-western frontier of Poland for the Russian army.—*Waterford Mail.*

**Holland.**

**DUTCH FLEET.**—Ships of the line; 2 eighty-four and 6 seventy-four gun ships; 23 frigates; 3 of sixty guns, 14 of forty-four guns, and 6 of thirty-two guns; 14 corvettes; 10 of twenty-eight and 4 of twenty guns; 16 brigs of eighteen, fourteen, and eight guns respectively; 2 steam vessels; 1 of twenty and 1 of ten guns; 2 transports and 82 gun-boats. The whole effective fleet is 114 sail, mounting 1,218, and manned by 8,335 fighting men.

**Prussia.**

**INTENTIONS OF PRUSSIA.**—The line of policy adopted by the King of Prussia, on which so much idle speculation has prevailed, is now clear. He has published a declaration in the *States Gazette*, dated the 10th of Nov., from which it appears that he will not co-operate in the coercive measures adopted by France and England to carry the treaty of the 15th Nov. into execution; that he withholds his consent to all such measures, and implies that he disapproves and laments them; but he at the same time shows no inclination to resist them, and acknowledges by his silence the right of the two Powers so to proceed, and betrays not the slightest disposition to succour the King of Holland, or to encourage his obstinacy in refusing to evacuate the citadel of Antwerp and to accede to the treaty of 1831. "He has," says this official paper, "resolved to place a corps of observation on the Maese," and he then defines the object of such a movement to be—not any opposition to the measures of coercion, which he laments—not the relief or support of the citadel of Antwerp—not even the protection of the King of Holland from aggression, but to avert the eventual consequences which the intended military operations might have with respect to "the tranquillity of Germany and of his own dominions, and the general peace."

**United States.**

There is a report afloat, connected with the Holland and Belgium business, that excites a good deal of attention and interest.—It is said and believed that the Dutch Charge has instructions or authority to issue Letters of Marque against English and French commerce to vessels sailing from American ports on the news of the first hostile proceedings by the combined powers—the capturing of a ship, or the firing of a gun. The commissions will probably be eagerly sought for, and Baltimore clippers fitted out with Dutch crews may be got ready for sea in a very short time. Such a measure as this could hardly have been counted on by the Convention of London, but it is so natural and feasible that the probability of its adoption is evident, and may have given rise to the report. It appeared first in the *Albion*, a weekly paper of the highest standing, the editor stating that he has it on sufficient authority to warrant his laying it before the public. It is difficult to conceive a course more likely than the arming these privateers to bring on a serious war.—*New-York Standard.*

**CARBONAR STAR.**

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1833.

The House has now been in labour a month and has, at length brought forth—what? A Local Bill for St. John's which gave one of the hon. members for Conception Bay, who has just taken his seat, the opportunity of shewing his independence and disinterestedness by voting in favour of it. Disinterestedness is very well in its way, but when used at the expense of others, reflects little credit on those who exercise it. The arguments of the three members of the district who did their duty, were treated with very becoming disrespect by the favourers of the Bill, and it passed—but to our article:—

Since our last we have received the infor-