

Provided always, and heit enacted, That the lessees of all lands... Provided always, and heit enacted, That the lessees of all lands...

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The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MAY 30. The London Journals of Saturday and Sunday have arrived... There is no foreign intelligence of any importance.

STATE OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

Various Advertisements have appeared, which would indicate that the City of Waterford is in a state of disturbance... We have good reason to believe, that the following transaction had no connection whatsoever with what has been emphatically called, the 'State of the County.'

On Monday night a miserable family, residing in a house covered with firer, near Shanahan, in the Parish of Danilick, County Waterford, were suddenly roused from their sleep by loud and repeated knocks at the door, and found themselves enveloped in smoke and flames.

MEDICANT ASYLUM. The Steward acknowledges to have received:—May 21st—From Mr. John Leonard, two Bannal waistcoats.

WATERFORD MARKETS. New Butter was at 7s. to 7s. 6d. generally for first qualities, and 7s. 6d. paid for a few fkins.

CLOMEL MARKETS. The Markets, so far as they affect the provisions generally used by the Poor, are on the decline. Oats has fallen in Clonmel from 10d. to 11d. per stone.

DEATHS. On Monday morning, of a delicate, the Lady of Daniel Combs, of Ennis, Co. Kerry.

SHIP NEWS. Arrived from Waterford—At Liverpool—Faint, Michls. At Bristol—Integrity, Food, W. Heath, James and Sons, Phillips, Connors, Chapple, Bell, Moore, Jones.

DISMISSAL IN IRELAND. The accounts from the distressed districts present a lamentable detail of want and its attendant varieties of wretchedness.

WINDOW TAX. The Public are already aware that this Tax is to be abolished in Ireland from the 5th of July next.

Lord George Beresford presents his compliments to the Mayor of Waterford, and has great pleasure in acquainting him, that he has received the Irish Window Tax bill.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The number of spectators assembled at this agreeable place of public amusement on Tuesday was considerable, though much inferior to the throng of Monday.

THOMAS & RICH KEHOE OFFER FOR SALE. 144 Cheats Black and Green TEAS, (just arrived per the Fairy.)

FOR THE SALE OF THE HOUSE OF BRASS, and the HOUSE OF IRON, and the HOUSE OF STEEL, and the HOUSE OF COPPER, and the HOUSE OF LEAD, and the HOUSE OF ZINC, and the HOUSE OF TIN, and the HOUSE OF SILVER, and the HOUSE OF GOLD.

CHARLOTTE TOWN, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND. TO SAIL on the FIFTH OF JUNE next, from Waterford, the first-class ship, the CLYDE, Captain Wm. Murray, of Belfast, for London, Liverpool, and Glasgow.

AUCTION OF NEW DRAM TIMBER AND DEAL. DENIS CANTWELL WILL OFFER FOR SALE BY AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, the 4th June next, 10,500 8, 10, & 12 FEET 3-INCH DEALS, AND 500 PIECES OF TIMBER.

GURTRUSH WOOD. TO BE SOLD. ONE ACRE OF GURTRUSH WOOD, NEAR BERRIBOUGH.

NOTICE. COUNTY OF WATERFORD. ALL competent Persons residing in the COUNTY OF WATERFORD, who are liable to the assessment for the year 1822, are hereby notified that the Assessor has received the names of the persons liable to the assessment for the year 1822.

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WATERFORD, CLONMEL & LIMERICK MAIL COACH OFFICE.

THE MAIL COACH FOR LIMERICK starts from the Office every Monday, at a Quarter before seven, for CARRICK, CLOS MILL, AHERN, and THURBERY.

THOMAS & RICH KEHOE OFFER FOR SALE. 144 Cheats Black and Green TEAS, (just arrived per the Fairy.)

FOR THE SALE OF THE HOUSE OF BRASS, and the HOUSE OF IRON, and the HOUSE OF STEEL, and the HOUSE OF COPPER, and the HOUSE OF LEAD, and the HOUSE OF ZINC, and the HOUSE OF TIN, and the HOUSE OF SILVER, and the HOUSE OF GOLD.

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COACH & HERALD PAINTING.

AT WILLIAM GRANT'S COACH AND HARNESS FACTORY, MALL, WATERFORD.

HE returns Thanks to his Friends for their kind preference, and assures them that he will be his study to merit a continuance of it.

TO BE LET. FROM THE 25th OF MARCH INST. For such Terms as may be agreed upon.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND; OR, HOW TO PROTECT YOUR FOWL-HOUSE.

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RESOLUTIONS.

Agreed to in the Committee of the whole House, on the payment of Naval and Military Pensions, and to whom the several Acts relating to the Customs and Excise of England, and the Assessed Taxes of Ireland, were referred.

1. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that from and after the 5th day of January, 1822, the several duties of Excise on hides and skins, and parts and pieces of hides and skins, and on vellum and parchment, and on leather manufactured into goods and wares, exported from Great Britain to foreign parts, shall cease and determine, and be no longer paid or payable; except any arrears thereof; and that the several drawbacks hereinafter stated shall therefore be allowed and paid in lieu thereof.

2. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that from and after the 5th day of January, 1822, the several duties of Excise on hides and skins, and parts and pieces of hides and skins, and on vellum and parchment, and on leather manufactured into goods and wares, exported from Great Britain to foreign parts, shall cease and determine, and be no longer paid or payable; except any arrears thereof; and that the several drawbacks hereinafter stated shall therefore be allowed and paid in lieu thereof.

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connected with the use of this commodity. A repeal of 15s. without due preparation, would utterly ruin the parties engaged. His intention was that the reduction should not take place till the 5th January next. By that time the stocks on hand would be exhausted, and though the Public might suffer some inconvenience from the delay until the repeal of the duty, it would be amply compensated by the subsequent reduction. [An opposition Member mentioned the Scotch duty. He proposed to equalize it with the English, by reducing the duty to 2s. It was not to be feared that there would be many local interests injured for the time by the repeal; but the general advantages of a free trade in that article were so many and so manifest, that a small partial inconvenience could not be balanced against them. And, for the sake of making the trade really free, he would propose to repeal all exemptions in that article, except the drawback of duty on the particular cases, exported to foreign parts, and this article, in places where there was no duty, it would be destructive to the British commerce to retain the duty. There would be no regulation necessary for the intercourse with Ireland in respect to this article. There was no salt duty in Ireland. He proposed that Irish salt should be charged the duty on importation into England, and British salt to retain the duty on importation into Ireland. The duty to be collected in future at the salt's mouth, and all internal regulations of the Excise being unnecessary, the trade would be entirely free. Though some articles were entirely free from duties at present, yet the advantage in being freed from all the regulations under which the exemption was enjoyed, would amply balance the imposition of a moderate tax. This reasoning applied especially to the fisheries, which would be benefited by paying a light salt tax, instead of enjoying their present mode of exemption & accompanying restraints. He proposed to retain the additional duties on foreign salt, which would remain at 2s. 3d. per bushel, while British salt would be at 2s. This would go to repeal £1,300,000 out of £1,500,000, leaving £200,000 of the remaining duties. These duties would be collected under the Excise as before—but once paid, there would be no further interference with the trade. [Sir John Newnham asked several questions. What was to be the regulation in foreign salt imported into Ireland? Upon this subject he would not propose any alteration, not having formed any opinion upon it. The next tax he would propose as a fit one to be repealed had been long an object of censure with the gentlemen who represented the interests of the Ireland. The repeal of the English Salt Tax would be obviously a disadvantage to the People though the well-known desirability of the extension of a tax which was disadvantageous to England. Still it was desirable that some repeal should be applicable to the resources of Ireland should take place, as an equivalent for the English Salt Tax. Nothing could more conduce to all the objects they could desire for the relief of Ireland than the repeal of the Window Tax. He proposed, to make it more effective, that it should take place immediately on the 5th July ensuing. [Hear, hear! The Hearth duty also, which had been felt and described always as a grievance, and on that account had been repealed in England under William III. should be repealed with the Window Tax. The two together he estimated at £250,000; so that they had gone as far as the amount of £1,550,000 in the remission of taxes. The next article of repeal had also been loudly complained of in the House. He alluded to the duty on leather. It was necessary, however, to take great care in the remission of this tax, or the Public at large would miss the benefit of it. He proposed that the additional duty imposed in 1812 should be repealed, and the tax left in the same condition it had stood down to that time from the reign of Queen Anne. He thought it advisable, before the actual repeal, to walk, as they had done in the case of the Brewers with the Malt Tax, till they could get some reasonable assurance that the Public would certainly derive the benefit intended them from the measure. He said this, because he thought that the reduction in the price of leather to the Public since the peace had not at all corresponded with the fall in the price of the material to the trade. If they were assured that the Public would get the benefit of the repeal, there could be none more desirable, because the poorest individual paid his proportion of this tax rather more largely than the man of property. The whole tax was £600,000, of which he proposed to take off half. They had now gone £500,000 beyond the remission of taxes which he had at first assumed. There was, however, another reduction which he was anxious to make. [Hear, hear! He thought the interest from compensation was due to the shipping interest in the navigation laws; that was a very important interest, and they would not do justice to it, if they were to repeal duties peculiarly applicable to it, some repeal of duties peculiarly applicable to it, which were brought in the law, and propose to them that the Parliament should watch their interests with a protecting care. He would repeal the war duty on tonnage, either inward or outward. This would remit £100,000. In all there would be then £2,000,000 repealed. And though this, yet exceeded the assumed remission of £1,800,000, yet

by the increase of consumption reasonably to be expected by the repeal of so heavy a portion of the Salt Tax, he trusted that the Public would be altogether lose the difference of £200,000, between the actual and the intended remission. He hoped that he had made his statement sufficiently plain. It might have been desirable to have effected the plan by contract. But as to rate, and the benefit to be expected in their view, Parliament would hardly have consented to forego it, because it could not be effected in the most desirable way. He thought the plan was liable to no other objection than that which he had just mentioned. Without more remark, he begged leave to submit the following resolutions. [Loud cheers continued long from all sides of the House.] 1. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that for the purpose of appointing, conformably to the Resolution of this House of the 30th day of this instant month of May, the burden occasioned by the Military and Naval Pensions, it is expedient that an equal annual sum of £2,000,000, available at the end of 45 years, should, from the 5th day of April, 1822, be vested in Trustees to be charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. 2. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the said Trustees should pay into the Exchequer the several annual sums hereinafter mentioned, by four equal payments, instalments, on or before the 15th January, the 15th April, the 15th July, and the 20th October; the first payment thereof to be made on the 20th October, 1822—

| Year, ending 15th July | 1822      | 1823      | 1824      | 1825      |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1st                    | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 2d                     | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 3d                     | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 4th                    | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 5th                    | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 6th                    | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 7th                    | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 8th                    | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 9th                    | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 10th                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 11th                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 12th                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 13th                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 14th                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 15th                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 16th                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 17th                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 18th                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 19th                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 20th                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 21st                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 22nd                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 23rd                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 24th                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 25th                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 26th                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 27th                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 28th                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 29th                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 30th                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 31st                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 32nd                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 33rd                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 34th                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 35th                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 36th                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 37th                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 38th                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 39th                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 40th                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 41st                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 42nd                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 43rd                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 44th                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 45th                   | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |

And that the said several sums, or such part thereof as may be necessary, should be appropriated and applied conformably to the said Resolutions. 3. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that for the purpose of enabling the said Trustees to discharge the several payments hereinafter mentioned at the Exchequer, at the several periods aforesaid, they should be empowered, from time to time, to sell and dispose of so much of the said fund as may be necessary for the purpose, and that the greater amount of annuities should be sold or disposed of, in any one year, than would be sufficient to raise the sums necessary to complete the whole of the payments to be made within the year, or to discharge and discharge and satisfied by the said Trustees out of any moneys to arise by the sale of the said Annuities, and that the dividends and interest on such Exchequer Bills, or interest accruing on such Exchequer Bills may be paid out of any supplies voted by Parliament. Mr. CALVERT congratulated the House on what had passed, looking upon it as an indication of the principle which was established, that no actual remedy for the distresses of the Country but in the repeal of taxes. He acknowledged that he had misunderstood the opposition of the Right Hon. Gentleman to the repeal of the salt tax early in the Session. He had understood that the Right Hon. Gentleman to say that repealing taxes would be to aggravate the distress. He might have been mistaken as to the meaning of the Right Hon. Gent. Let what had passed this evening encourage gentlemen to support the demands of retrenchment made by their constituents, and they must get it. He felt highly gratified, because in front of the remissions came that tax on the repeal of which he had fixed his fondest expectations, and the Right Hon. Gentleman had gone further than he would have dared under the present circumstances of the Country. He had only proposed to remit £500,000 each Session, till the whole were reduced. The Right Hon. Gentleman had gone more bravely to work, and cut the tax 13s. out of 15s.—a measure which was far better calculated to give satisfaction to the Country. He had wished for the total extinction of the debt, for the sake of abolishing the expense of the machinery. Under all the circumstances, perhaps the wisest course had been taken, to relieve the pressure of various taxes, and he should have been sorry had the success of his motion on the salt tax presented so extensive and useful a remission of taxes as had been proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman. It had been said that Ireland derived a compensation for the loss she would sustain by being deprived, through the repeal of the salt tax, of her advantages in competition with

England. He believed that the People of this Country were too generous to feel any jealousy upon that score, and that they knew what advantage was an advantage to one Country must sooner or later benefit the other. He would not insist, or later remind Ireland of the advantages she enjoyed in a monopoly of the English market. It might be a question how far the fisheries would be able to bear the pressure of the new duties; but he believed it would be found cheaper for them to pay that small duty than to enjoy their exemption under their present oppressive and perilous regulations. He thought the decrease of duty on English salt would make an increase on foreign salt necessary. As to the project of the Right Honourable Gentleman, he confessed that he had not understood the details of it. This was certain, that when the Noble Marquis first mentioned the plan, there was no one in the House who did not feel convinced that Ministers were sure of carrying it into effect in the way proposed. They were now going to a new course. It appeared to him, after all, to be better to recur to one that which had been so often proposed from his side of the House—to appropriate the sinking fund. There only needed the alteration of a word—to substitute the sinking fund for the consolidated fund, and the resolution would be perfect. The course would then be straight forward, plain, and intelligible. How could the Right Hon. Gentleman expect to go into the market to deal for the money which was wanted, and yet hope that he should not divert the capital which would go to the funds? The Ministers were so doubtfully fond of the sinking fund—to enmeshed of its power, which they had wanted to the Country, that no experience or conviction of their own delusion would make them resign it. He could not help thinking that in the course of a few years the Right Hon. Gent. himself would at length come to the sinking fund. As far as the reduction of the salt tax went, he was ready to express himself so far satisfied, that he would not press for any further reduction in the present year. The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said, after the very satisfactory manner in which the proposition of his Right Hon. Friend had been received by the House, and the gratified tone in which the Honourable Member for Warham had remarked upon it, he should feel himself perfectly incapable of interrupting the harmony of the moment. But he could not refrain from saying a few words, because he thought that the Hon. Member had done justice to the proposition of his Right Hon. Friend. As the Hon. Member had called the attention of the House to the present proposition, as one of the advantages arising out of opposition to Ministers, he (Lord Londonderry) on the other hand, would beg the House to call to mind the advantages of supporting Ministers in every measure which tended to the maintenance of public credit. [Hear, hear!—for out of that support the present boon to the Country arose. [Cheers from the Ministerial benches.] The Hon. Member had addressed himself in a tone of congratulation to his Right Hon. Friend, as if he were now coming forward for the first time to the Country from the relief which he derived. But he (Lord Londonderry) would not be deceived. He had seen the Hon. Member approach the House, to have his own under a mistake in supposing that the Government was not perfectly sensible that any extensive remission of taxation must tend to the relief of the Public generally. For an opinion that he had ever held from any part of the present Government, went to the denial of so plain a fact; but he could not give way to the delusion which might grow out of a moment, encouraging the hope that any immediate relief could be produced by the present or any other possible reduction of taxes to that portion of the Public that was more particularly interested in the great question which had lately been so much under discussion. With respect to the proposition of the Hon. Member relating to the sinking fund, he hoped it would not be disturbing the harmony which seemed now to be at its climax. [Laughter]—if he ventured to refuse, on the part of his Right Hon. Friend, to accede to it. He apprehended nothing could stand more distinct from the sinking fund than the present measures. He did not apprehend that it was any part of the principle of the sinking fund, that no operation should take place in the market, but which, by acting upon the prices of stock might at all affect the sinking fund; on the contrary, they all knew that during the war we were constantly under the necessity of raising loans in the market, which by disturbing the ordinary operations of the market, tended in a corresponding degree to affect the sinking fund. The fund to which the present operation related was wholly distinct from the sinking fund of £5,000,000, although it was the same in amount. [Hear, hear!—Laughter.] If they married those funds—the sinking fund of £5,000,000, and the £5,000,000 of surplus of the revenue, which was left to operate at compound interest until it should form a real sinking fund of one per cent, on the whole amount of the debt, and the £5,000,000, provided for the amount of the dead charge, in the principle of its own sinking fund, in the principle of its constant diminution. He was quite ready to admit that a money operation would take place in the market; but that would not at all interfere with the sinking fund. For at that rate the Ministers and other nations who came into the market for the purpose of negotiating loans, would equally disturb the operation of the sinking fund. The effect upon that fund was in every respect the

same, whether the operation in the open market were made by individuals, in order to enable them to fulfil a contract of this nature with the Government, or whether the Public, through the medium of trustees, made the bargain for themselves. He would not then trespass any further upon the attention of the Committee, for he felt that he should only disturb the harmony of the evening by pursuing the Honourable Member through the remainder of his observations. Sir JOHN NEWPORT rose to express on his own behalf, and that of the part of the Country with which he was peculiarly connected, his sincere satisfaction at the proposal to repeal the window tax and hearth tax, which were there most particularly felt, and the benefit of their removal would go home to every door. With respect to the particular question of the annuity, he should have preferred its being taken at once from the sinking fund; but he was not disposed to quarrel with an arrangement which secured so extensive a benefit to the Country. Sir R. SHAW returned his sincere thanks to the Noble Lord and the Right Hon. Gentleman, for the manner in which the interests of Ireland had been considered in this arrangement, from which he had anticipated the greatest benefits to that Country. He also had to thank them for the kindness shown to himself personally, on every occasion on which he had had to communicate with them. There was, however, one point on which he wished to be clearly informed, which was, as the present mentioned for the expiation of the taxes in Ireland was July, what regulation would be adopted with regard to those who might have paid their taxes for the whole year. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that any payment that might have been made for any period before the 5th July next would be returned. General GASCOYNE expressed his gratitude to the Government for the extent of the remission of taxes that was offered, for the mode in which it was made, and the manner in which the benefit would be equally distributed among all classes of the community. Mr. HUME said he was sure that there was no one in that House that could be more pleased with the remission of taxes to the amount of £2,000,000 than himself, but he could not help feeling greatly surprised at the tone in which many Gentlemen had returned thanks to his Majesty's Ministers on the occasion, as if it were a personal favour done to themselves. That remission of taxes was a duty done justice to the proposition of his Right Hon. Friend. As the Hon. Member had called the attention of the House to the present proposition, as one of the advantages arising out of opposition to Ministers, he (Lord Londonderry) on the other hand, would beg the House to call to mind the advantages of supporting Ministers in every measure which tended to the maintenance of public credit. [Hear, hear!—for out of that support the present boon to the Country arose. [Cheers from the Ministerial benches.] The Hon. Member had addressed himself in a tone of congratulation to his Right Hon. Friend, as if he were now coming forward for the first time to the Country from the relief which he derived. But he (Lord Londonderry) would not be deceived. He had seen the Hon. Member approach the House, to have his own under a mistake in supposing that the Government was not perfectly sensible that any extensive remission of taxation must tend to the relief of the Public generally. For an opinion that he had ever held from any part of the present Government, went to the denial of so plain a fact; but he could not give way to the delusion which might grow out of a moment, encouraging the hope that any immediate relief could be produced by the present or any other possible reduction of taxes to that portion of the Public that was more particularly interested in the great question which had lately been so much under discussion. With respect to the proposition of the Hon. Member relating to the sinking fund, he hoped it would not be disturbing the harmony which seemed now to be at its climax. [Laughter]—if he ventured to refuse, on the part of his Right Hon. Friend, to accede to it. He apprehended nothing could stand more distinct from the sinking fund than the present measures. 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intelligible; it would be making use of the surplus in the hands of those Commissioners for the relief of the Country. He could not help observing upon the inconsistency of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in having that night stated, that it would be more advantageous to the Country to borrow annually the sum that might be wanted, than to borrow the whole sum at once; while, on the former occasion he had stated, that there were many advantages to be gained from effecting the whole contract at once. He should hope that the Hon. Member for Lew (Mr. T. Wilson), who had supported the former proposition of the Right Hon. Gentleman, on the ground of those supposed advantages, would not now be found bearing him out in his contention of what he had before advanced. With a view of seeing how far the Committee was disposed to go with him in endeavouring to save the expense of a double set of Commissioners, which he was sure no man could say was the most economical plan of conducting this scheme, he moved, as an amendment, to leave out all the words "that" in the first resolution, for the purpose of inserting these words, viz. "The balance between the sum of £2,000,000 and the several sums set forth in the annual scale (in the second resolution), for the first 15 years, be taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer from the Commissioners for the Redemption of the National Debt, and that the balance between the said sum and the several sums set forth in the said scale, after the sixteenth year, be paid annually into the hands of the said Commissioners." The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said, in explanation of his former observation, to which the Hon. Member had alluded, that he had now a clear revenue of £5,000,000. The amount of the actual expenditure, for the several branches of naval, military, ordnance, and civil services, for the present year, was £13,000,000, independent of the interest of the debt, which amounted to between 32 and £33,000,000, so that there remained clear of the charge for the interest of the debt, and for the actual services of the year, a sum of £10,000,000; of which £5,000,000 was set apart as a sinking fund, to go on at compound interest, and then to be applied to the actual redemption of the debt; and the remaining £5,000,000 was applied to the dead charge, the greater part of which it was now proposed to remit. Mr. CURWEN said, that although he might incur the blame of the Hon. Member for Aberdeen, he could not help from expressing his satisfaction at the reduction of taxes proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman. He could have wished for the remission of the whole duty on rock salt, which would have been greatly to the advantage of the agriculturists, who were large consumers of that commodity. What had passed in the House that night, in his opinion, gave great satisfaction to the Country; and notwithstanding what had been said by the Noble Lord, he did look for great relief from this reduction to the agriculturists. Mr. DAVENPORT congratulated the House, and the Country, on the remission of the salt tax. Mr. W. SMITH regretted that the salt tax had not been wholly reduced, because then the expense of the machinery for collection would have been got rid of; besides which, the retention of the 2s. per bushel would only serve as a foundation for the renewal of the tax, and he should have wished to prevent the means of reviving it. With respect to the amendment of his Right Hon. Friend, he was surprised that the point was not at once given up by the Right Hon. 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He thought it would be much better to remove the whole of the salt tax. Mr. C. H. HUTCHINSON wished to suggest to his Hon. Friend, the Member for Aberdeen, to postpone his amendment till the bringing up of the Report, rather than, by pressing it then, to disturb the harmony of the evening, and the grateful feelings they ought to entertain for the proposed remission of taxes. He returned thanks on the part of the Country to which he belonged for that remission. He had been instructed from many parts of Ireland, that no tax in that Country was felt so oppressive as the window and hearth taxes. That would be a transaction every way

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