

journals published. In England and Wales, however, it extends its enumeration to one hundred and thirty-three, all of which are weekly, except the two belonging to Canterbury, which appear twice a week.—The Isle of Man, Jersey, and Guernsey produce each two weekly journals.—Scotland has thirty-one in the list, to which Aberdeen contributes 2, Air 2, Dumfries 2, Dundee 2, Edinburgh 9, Glasgow 4, Inverness 2, Kelso 2, and Montrose 2. Of these, there are three Edinburgh published thrice a week, and three twice; two at Glasgow thrice a week, and one twice; Greenock twice a week, and one at Kelso twice a week; raising the whole to forty-seven within that period.

Ireland publishes fifty-six, of which Belfast has 4, Cork 4, Clonmel 2, Dublin 16, Ennis 2, Galway 3, Kilkenny 2, Limerick 4, Tralee 2, and Waterford 2. Among these, four of the Dublin, are daily, and there are others thrice and twice a week, to make the total weekly 126 publications.

The sums total therefore are, weekly,

English Provincials.....	135
Isles of Man, Guernsey and Jersey.....	6
Scotland .....	47
Ireland .....	126
Total .....	314

Many of the country newspapers have a very great sale, so that we should probably not exceed the truth in averaging them at two thousand. The result would then be above 620,000 weekly, or 36 millions and a half annually, to be added to the mass of the metropolis, and augmenting the grand total to above fifty millions of sheets within the year, or a weekly million distributed over the country, and despatched abroad!

Though simply speculative, it would be curious to calculate on these data the number of readers in the kingdom, the number of hours employed in reading, and the quantum of effect produced in conversation, by this prodigious circulation of newspapers. At a first view, it would seem that the entire adult population of Great-Britain did nothing else but print and peruse journals. It is however sufficiently obvious, that these channels of intelligence and of opinion are so widely ramified, that they must have an incalculable influence on the weal or ill of the people; and this ought to be a serious warning to those who conduct them, beyond all laws of restraint, above the dread of all associations to prosecute, and dearer than any motives of selfish interest. The lowest paper has its circle, upon whose minds it operates; and its duty is,—to speak the truth, to discourage vicious, and instil beneficial principles. To those whose popularity gives them an extensive sphere, we need hardly insist on the important nature of the functions.—Every one superintending a periodical work in great demand, must be made sensible of his power at every step he moves. It meets him in society, in public and in private; and it deeply affects individual as well as general interests: for tastes are formed, judgments are upheld, and acts of moment are done on no other grounds, and too often with no other enquiry.