

England, &c.

From the Liverpool Courier, August 12. The King has continued, during the week, to take his customary drives, accompanied generally by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. His Majesty continues in perfect health. It appears from a circular which has just been issued by Sir H. Taylor, that the cost of equipping an officer of infantry is from £50 to £65, an officer of dragoons, from £140 to £170, and an officer of hussars, from £292 to £399 7s. 6d. Mr. Thomas Peel has made an offer to carry out to Swan River from fifty to seventy of the Spitalfields silk weavers, provided they can procure the means of taking their families along with them.

Some idea may be formed of the extent to which the vice of gaming is carried on by the hordes of black legs who infest the various towns and villages, by the fact, that one gentleman lost eleven hundred and forty pounds in one of the temporary hells established in the very centre of Cheltenham. There.—We are sorry to state that the cotton trade, during the last three weeks, has been gradually getting "from bad to worse." We do not recollect a period when the complaints of the manufacturer were so loud or so general. Power-loom cloth is particularly depressed, and is generally selling without profit to the manufacturer. Fustians and nankeens are equally unprofitable and difficult to move. The demand for yarn exports affords the only material exception to the general stagnation. But the foreign trade generally is less active than it was a few weeks ago. The home trade is almost at a stand, and we are sorry to add, there have recently been several failures among the drapers. This circumstance can, however, occasion no surprise, when the condition of nearly all classes of the community is taken into consideration.—Manchester Courier.

IRISH REAPERS.—Vast numbers of these men have come into the neighbourhood of Worcester. They have offered, in some instances, to work "for their victuals" until harvest commences; for 6d. and even as low as 4d. a day; and "their victuals," during harvest! English labourers do not work upon such terms, and the consequence is, that they are deprived by the Irishmen of their harvest-work, which they look forward to as enabling them to pay their rent and to lay up something for winter. The consequence of this has been, that the English labourers have, in some instances, attacked the Irish, and compelled them to seek safety in flight. There was a very violent affray of this kind at Kempsey, on Monday; four English labourers were taken into custody, and on Wednesday they were committed to the county jail, for the assault. The committing magistrate used every effort to induce them to apologize, in order to avoid a committal, but they obstinately refused to do this. As the prisoners were passing down High-street, towards the jail, a large body of labourers made an attack upon the persons who had them in custody, and succeeded in rescuing two of the prisoners; a constable was severely hurt. Two of those engaged in the rescue are in custody.—Birmingham Paper.

INDIA.—The subpoenaed notice of the Governor-General of India, addressed to Natives as well as Europeans, inviting suggestions for the advancement of the prosperity of British India, furnishes a very satisfactory proof of the disposition of Lord William Bentinck to promote the prosperity of the country entrusted to his care. Notice.—The Governor-General invites the communication of all suggestions tending to promote any branch of national industry, to improve the commercial intercourse by land and water, to amend any defects in the existing establishments, to encourage the diffusion of education and useful knowledge, and to advance the general prosperity and happiness of the British empire in India. This invitation is addressed to all native gentlemen, landholders, merchants, and others—to all Europeans, both in and out of the service, including that useful and respectable body the Indigo planters, who, from their uninterrupted residence in the Mofussil, have peculiar opportunities of forming an opinion upon some of these subjects.

LONDON, August 3. By an extraordinary express from Paris we have received the Paris Journals of yesterday (August 2) and we lay before our readers the following interesting extracts:—From the Messager des Chambres de Sunday, August 2.—A letter from Constantinople of June 25, in the August Gazette, says:—I embrace an opportunity that offers to inform you that the Reis Effendi, after having examined the preliminary proposals for peace, sent to the Sultan to the Grand Vizier, has just dispatched the Dragoman of the Porte with his answer to the Russian head quarters. Hence fresh hopes are entertained in this capital that peace may be restored more speedily than we had ventured to hope.

We have received Brussels papers of the 1st inst. and Hamburg Gazettes of the 28th ult.—It is again asserted that the Russian division commanded by Prince Madsou has passed the Balkan; that the main army will shortly attempt the passage of that formidable barrier; and that General Diebitsch having already completely invested Shumla, intends to make a grand effort to carry that strong fortress by storm.

The following interesting communication upon the subject of the arrival of the British Ambassador at Constantinople, is contained in a letter from an officer of His Majesty's ship Blonde, which conveyed His Excellency to his important destination. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 21.—The Blonde is now moored in the port of Constantinople, right before the Seraglio, or the palace of the Grand Seigneur, from which we are distant about 300 yards, in a northerly direction. The preparations were making for the reception of the British Ambassador, being completed, his Excellency the Right Honourable Robert Gordon and Suite, (twenty-two in number), in which are comprehended the Earl of Yarmouth, Viscount Dunois, and the Hon. Mr. Grosvenor, came on board the Blonde at Tenedos, on the forenoon of Tuesday last, when we weighed and made all sail for the Hellespont, or western entrance of the Dardanelles, having the Russian sloop of war, and Hillo, in company. The French frigate Armande, with the Ambassador of that nation, Count Gilleminot, on board, made sail at the same time. On passing the first castle or strong battery, which stands on the European side of the Straits, a few heavy guns were fired at us, or rather a little ahead of the ship. We were rather close to the battery, indeed so much so as to distinctly perceive, by our glasses, that the tremendous heavy guns in the ground were loaded with ponderous balls of marble, some of which appeared to be equal in circumference to the drum head of our capstan. On seeing a boat shove off from the battery, with a Turkish Officer on board, we shortened sail, and received a message from the Governor of the Castle to the effect that he could not allow us to pass without an order from his superior, the Pacha of the Dardanelles; for that, were he to do so, he would lose his head. To this our Noble Ambassador replied by

stating, that his Excellency should proceed forthwith, and that if the Governor fired another shot at the Blonde, he would most assuredly be his head. The Turkish boat then pulled off for the shore with that bold reply; so we made sail and passed the battery without further molestation. About 9 p. m. the wind becoming too light to enable us to stem the current, which runs here at the rate of about four miles an hour, we were obliged to come to anchor. At midnight a deputation of the Turks came on board with an apology from the Pacha of the Dardanelles, for the necessity of an officer of infantry being on board the Blonde, with the British Ambassador on board; and stating that the Pacha had directed the Governor to be thrown into prison, and that he should be subjected to the immediate punishment of banishment. This apology was, in substance, considered satisfactory, and fully proportioned to the heavy act of which the Governor had been guilty. Next day the wind freshening, about 9 p. m. we weighed and made sail, and soon after passed the remarkably strong castles, that are built near the ruins of Abydos on the Asiatic side, and Senos on the European. Immediately after passing these castles, the Turkish Government steam boat came alongside, having on board Captain Hancock. This gentleman stated that the Pacha of the Dardanelles had sent his son on board the steamer, for the purpose of paying the Pacha's respects to the long expected British Ambassador. As the wind was fair, and as we were desirous of making the most of it, so as to get over the narrow straits before night, the formality of the young Pacha's visit on board the Blonde was dispensed with, and a mere interchange of compliments substituted in its stead. After this the castle near Abydos fired a salute in honour of the British Ambassador, and on the Armida's passing the Court of France. Mr. Gordon immediately after entered for the deposed Governor, who fired at the Blonde, and through his influence he was released from prison, and restored to the full plenitude of his power. As the Turks had been some days anxiously looking out for the British Ambassador, they sent a steam boat to our assistance, which towed us to our present moorings. The Turks have received with every demonstration of friendship and respect. Several officers of the Sultan's body guard have been on board, some of whom have dined with us, and have drunk with us such toast as if they had been commended to do so by the Prophet.

An article in the German papers, announces that Thebes, in the Isle of Negropont, had surrendered to the Greeks. Thanks of Government to a Catholic Clergyman.—The Rev. Mr. Keenan, a Catholic Clergyman, having been instrumental in causing the removal of certain party distinctions in Newry on the 19th of July, Col. Barlow of the 59th Regiment, was directed to convey to him the expression of the Duke of Northumberland's approval of his conduct. Mr. Keenan, in a knowledge of the benevolent aims, that he entering himself to prevent the bad issues of party strife, sincere and unaffected regard for all his fellow-countrymen, whose unhappy dissension he has deplored, was his only impelling motive. Mr. K. further states, that he is not acquainted with a single Catholic Clergyman, from his venerable Bishop to the humblest Curate, who would not have acted a similar part, under similar circumstances. Mr. K. further states his conviction, that if the Magistrates and Protestant Clergy would deign to co-operate with the Catholic priests in preserving peace and promoting concord; the expenditure necessary to sustain the police would soon be spared to the State, and their services in a short time rendered entirely unnecessary.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—At a time when we are daily told, by factious alarmists, that the country is in a state of complete ruin, that the people have lost all their comforts, and that the consumption of every article of an excisable nature is sensibly decreasing, it is some consolation to find, by the publication of official documents, that there is as little truth as patriotism in their assertions. The official Returns of the quantities of Tobacco, Foreign Wines, Foreign spirits, Sugar, Tea, and Coffee, which have paid the Custom and Excise duties in each respective year since 1789, stating the rate of the duties, and also giving net amount of revenue received on each article, are now before the country, and from these we learn—that, since 1825, the year of supposed extravagance in all commercial transactions, there has been a regular annual and very considerable increase in the importation of every excisable article consumed by the poor in conjunction with the higher classes, and no decrease, except in one, wine, which is almost entirely confined to the rich.

AGUST 10. The despatches received last night at the Foreign Office, from the Right Honourable R. Gordon, are dated Constantinople, July 17. On the day previous, Mr. Gordon had an interview with the Sultan, and was most favourably received, and from the negotiations that have already been carried on between the Allied Ambassadors and the Porte, a most favourable termination is confidently expected.

A PEEP INTO THE CABINET.—A correspondent (says the Morning Chronicle) has furnished us with a sketch of the interior of the cabinet. The premier commonly sits in an attitude not particularly dignified, but extremely conducive to personal comfort; he does not take a prominent part in the discussions of the cabinet, nor does his attention seem to be at all times engrossed by what is passing. When any observation of particular interest is made, the premier marks it by a significant interjection; when an opinion is hazarded from which he dissents, he avails himself of the laconic intimation, "That must not be," and the obnoxious opinion drops stillborn. The discipline of the subordinates is, upon the whole, exemplary. It remains to be seen whether the supplementaries will produce any change.

There is no subject, of a commercial nature, upon which more astounding facts could be laid before the public, than the system which has grown up of supplying insolvents with credit, in order to profit from their embarrassments, by taking goods from them almost at their own price, and thus underselling the fair trader in the market.

It is a well known fact, that some great houses might be named in this metropolis, which have not only come in this way to the assistance, as it were, of needy men, but have actually set them up in business for the purpose of making them available to their own sinister projects.

The way in which the system works is this:—A man of straw is set up in business; he is supplied with credit by one of the great houses who are desirous of making him useful. He is sometimes even supplied with recommendations to other houses; but whether or not, the credit given by one house is in itself a recommendation to another, and by this means he soon extends his connections and enlarges his dealings. In the mean while his original patron is not unmindful of the object for which he set him up in business. He still accommodates him occasionally, by purchasing goods from him under the first cost, and when at length the ruin

of the dupe or speculator, or whatever he may be called, is certain, the great house is kindly remembered, and those who ought in justice and equity to be the greatest, if not the only sufferers, are in fact the only persons who get clear out of the concern.

While such a system as this is going forward—and that it is going forward to a great extent is well known to every man of business—whatever has a tendency to check the progress of such bargains may be regarded as a national benefit in a trading country like this.—We know nothing of the parties concerned in the action which has led to those observations, but we rejoice to find that however respectable they may be, and however inconsiderately they may have committed themselves in their transactions with the bankrupt, neither judges nor juries will countenance a practice which becomes every day more common, and which, as we have already stated, is the actual system of some houses who have become affluent by the plunder of many.—London Traveller.

MANCHESTER GOODS MARKET. Manchester, August 4.—I may venture to say at the commencement of the year, I ventured to state my apprehensions that the trade of 1829 would not equal that of 1828, but having entertained an opinion that the withdrawal of the one-pound notes would operate as a great depression and distress, and that the present distress might influence my views of facts and the inference to be drawn from them, I did not state all my fears, but allowed my representations to be somewhat softened by the very confident assertions which were made by well-informed and keen-sighted persons, that trade during the year would not be worse than it had been during the preceding year. You will recollect, however, that I said, that taking the most favourable view, notwithstanding the addition that had been made to the power of purchasing goods, the quantity produced would be sold for a less amount than the quantity produced in 1828; and that the manufacturer, if he did the same amount of business, would do it for less profit; and that the weaver, if he obtained the same quantity of work, would work for less wages. The event has been more disastrous, not merely than correcting my own views by those of others—I repeated, but infinitely more disastrous than my most gloomy anticipations; and I may venture to say, that never since I knew Manchester and its trade, could have known them in 18 or 20 years—the condition of the whole mass of its population, employers and employed, has been so wretched and so hopeless. In 1826 we excited a period of great depression and distress; but it was not obviously the result of the mad speculations of the preceding year, that people say they could not return to a sober state without undergoing the necessary penance. Since that period there has become a very general and increasing depression of the property; speculation has been unknown; failures have been almost unknown; and saving that increased power of production which attends the improvement of machinery, notwithstanding the opening of new and extensive fields, there has been nothing to distinguish the period from the soberest in the history of the manufacturing districts. Men cannot, therefore, say now "we only want confidence in each other." They cannot say "here is a particular case which is peculiar to us." The distress has come upon them gradually, and they see no prospect of its removal. In 1826 the country was in the situation of a man, having broken his leg, was totally disabled, and the prospect in a few weeks of being out and at work. It is now like a man in a consumption, who goes about his business indeed, but feels himself every day become weaker and weaker, and feels hope sinking within him as time advances. Such are the distressing views that force themselves upon me in looking round me on the state of this thickly-peopled district. Even the little instances of brick demand, on which were built the representations that, on the whole, things were not so bad as they were called, are disappearing. Exports of goods for exportation, exported at a price scarcely exceeding per pound the price of the raw material, begin to hang heavy on the hands of the spinners. In short, without entering into the partial demand for this, and the slackness of demand for that article, and the failures here and the failures there, every thing is gloom and despondency.—Times.

INCREASE OF NATIONAL WEALTH.—Mr. Peel stated, on Friday night, in the House of Commons, in answer to a gentleman who affirmed that the capital of the country was declining, the striking fact, with which the inhabitants of Liverpool are familiar, that the taxable rent of Lancashire had increased in thirteen years from three to four millions, or 33 per cent. The right honourable gentleman, however, admitted the evil of the unequal distribution of wealth in this country, and the general disadvantage which springs from the accumulation of great wealth in the hands of a few individuals; but this, he added, was unavoidable, and emanated from the same cause as the increased production of machinery, which, in its improved condition, became so extensively a substitute for manual labour.—London Paper.

Influence of the Laws on the Rich and Poor.—The disputes of the rich man have seldom reference to matters with which his happiness is essentially bound up. But the trifles for which a poor man enters a court of law is often to him the cause of woe or ruin. Hence the eagerness with which a poor man carries on his suit. When justice is fairly administered, the poor man naturally respects law more than the rich man does; for he feels that the law is peculiarly the protection of the weak. But then, in proportion to his respect for the law, when the law is administered fairly, must be his angry feelings when the law is converted into an engine of oppression.—Morning Chronicle.

One million two hundred and forty-five thousand, six hundred and thirty-one barrels of porter were brewed by the first ten houses in London during the year ending 5th of July, 1829. The quantity brewed by the same houses in 1828, amounted to 90,000 barrels more than 1829. The deficiency in 1829 is partly attributed to the bad state of trade, and partly owing to the increasing consumption of ardent spirits.

Every arrival from the United States brings accounts of the daily clearings out which Gen. Jackson is making in the public offices. Old Hickory, it seems, is determined to act upon the plan of rewarding one's friends and punishing one's enemies. He sends all the Adams' men in office to the right-about, from the Secretary of State to the tide-waiter and postmaster of 30 dollars a-year. "March" is the word with the General. "Make room for better men," as Old Noll said to the Rump; and out they go—though quite as unwilling, notwithstanding their republicanisms, to give up good places as the patriotic Whigs and Tories on this side of the water. Democratic stomachs, if not as capricious, are quite as ravenous as aristocratic ones.—Morning Herald.

A good example.—A Society called the Temperance Society has been established in many parts of the United States, for the purpose of

putting down the destructive practice of hard drinking.—London Atlas.

We understand that an order for upwards of twenty Mail Coaches is now in a course of execution for the Spanish Government, by a maker of Coaches on an improved principle, in the Westminster-road.—The circulation of men and goods must favour the circulation of ideas.—Morning Chronicle.

The blacks in New South Wales have within these few months attacked the settlers in several parts, murdered a number of individuals, and plundered their huts.

Steam Vessels.—There are 510 Steam-vessels of all sizes in Great-Britain. The largest in England is the Sino of London, which registers 353 tons; and in Scotland, the United Kingdom, of Glasgow, which registers 335 tons. The smallest is the Fortfield packet, of Sunderland, which is but four tons. The smallest in the river Thames, is the Rapid, of 33 tons.

In the "fifth report of the select committee of the House of Commons on steamboats, &c. published in June, 1823," (Sir H. Parnell, Baronet, in the chair) after tracing the different experiments from Mr. Hall's, in 1763, to Mr. Symington's in 1801, it is thus recorded:—"Still no practical uses resulted from any of these attempts." It was not till 1807, when the Americans began to use steamboats upon their rivers, that their safety and utility was first proved. But the whole merit of constructing these boats is due to natives of Great Britain. Mr. Henry Bell, of Glasgow, gave the model of them to Mr. Fulton, and went over to America to assist him in establishing them. Mr. Bell continued to turn his talents to the improving of steam apparatus, and its application to various manufactures about Glasgow, and in 1811 built the Comet to navigate the Clyde, &c. This was the first practical European steam-vessel, and hence has sprung those hundreds of noble ships which convey us and our merchandise to all parts of the empire, with expedition, regularity and economy.

PORTUGAL.—The British Traveller of the 31st ult. says:—

We have this morning received Lisbon mails of the 23rd and 19th instant; but their contents are scarcely worthy of notice, except it be to show that the system of horrid tyranny and confiscation still pursued by the Albigensite party against all those who have the misfortune to possess property, and are even suspected of being favourable to constitutional principles. How nearly does this dreadful state of things in Portugal, under what has been dignified by some English journalists as a "Legitimate Government," resemble the state of anarchy during the worst days of the French Revolution; when it was sufficient, that a man possessed of property should be marked down for proscription and banishment. Yet the present Portuguese Government has been virtually recognised by the English Ministry as a government worthy of friendly alliance with this country.

PARIS, July 26.—Two journals this morning announce movements of the English fleet in the Mediterranean. The most authentic accounts from the Levant do not confirm the reports related by the Courier Français. It is even a subject of astonishment that no reinforcements come to the fleet of Great Britain, which is inferior in number to that of Russia in those seas. We do not even hear of any armaments in England. People begin to believe that the English Cabinet entertains no fears for the safety of the Ottoman empire. Nothing is more remarkable than this apparent inactivity of the Duke of Wellington in the midst of such serious circumstances. It makes a contrast to the prodigality of M. Hyde de Neuville, for armaments which can serve for nothing but to contend with the winds, or some expeditions against the whales in the South Sea. Precipitation becomes only ignorant presumption, and by no means a great state. England in the hands of a tory minister, directed by a great captain, resembles the vessel of which Cooper speaks in his Red Rover—"No agitation, no movement was seen, but every thing was ready." What does France need to assume a similar attitude? A tory Administration.

From the London Quarterly Review.

DECAY OF RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES.—There was a time, since the worship of images, (and happy would it have been if the religious habits of the country had thenceforth stood fixed,) when the men of England were not ashamed of their faith; when appropriate texts adorned the walls of their dwelling-rooms, and children recited at night a father's blessing;—"and let us worship God," was said with solemn air, by the head of the household; and churches were resorted to daily; and "the parson in journey" gave notice for prayers in the hall of the inn—"for prayers and provender," quoth he, "hinder no man;" and the cheerful angler, as he sat under the willow tree, watching his quill, trolled out a Christian catch, "Here we may sit and pray, before death stops our breath;" and the merchants, (like the excellent Sutton, of the Charter-house,) thought how he could make his merchandise subservient to the good of his fellow-citizens, and the glory of his God, and accordingly endowed some charitable, and learned and religious foundation, worthy the munificence of a crowned head; and the grave historian (Lord Clarendon himself does so) chose a text in his bible as a motto for his chapter on politics; and religion, in short, reached unto every place, and like Elisha stretched on the dead child, (to use one of Jeremy Taylor's characteristic illustrations,) gave life and animation to every one of the body politic. But years rolled on; and the original impulse given at the reformation, and augmented at the rebellion, to undervalue all outward forms, has silently continued to prevail, till, with the form of godliness, (much of it, no doubt, objectionable, but much of it wholesome,) the power in a considerable degree expired too. Accordingly our churches are now closed in the week days, for we are too busy to repair to them, our politicians crying out with Pharaoh, "Ye are idle, ye are idle; therefore would ye go and do sacrifice to the Lord." Our cathedrals, it is true, are still open; but

where are the worshippers? Instead of entering in, the citizen avails himself of the excellent clock which is usually attached to them, sets his watch, and hastens upon 'Change, where the congregation is numerous and punctual, and where the theological speculations are apt to run in Shylock's vein pretty exclusively. If a church will answer, then, indeed, a joint-stock company springs up; and a church is raised with as much alacrity, and upon the same principles, as a play-house. The day when the people brought their gifts is gone by. The "solid temples," that heretofore were built, as if not to be dissolved till doomsday, have been succeeded by thin emaciated structures, bloated out by coats of fluted plaster, and supported on cast metal pegs, which the courtesy of the times calls pillars of the church. The painted windows, that admitted a dim religious light, have given place to the cheap house-paint and dapper green curtain. The font, with its florid reliefs and capacious crater, has dwindled into a miserable basin. Sermons have contracted with the buildings in which they are delivered, consisting, like like them, of less massive materials than formerly, and having for their title (if it meant they should be taking) "short discourses." The clerical dress has accommodated itself to the sermons—Virgil's motto for his heifer, "omnia magna," in all things reversed—the skull-cap gone—the shawl-hat going—the cassock, which almost in the memory of man, lingered amongst a few ancients, shrunk into the unmeaning apron of the bishop and dean,—the flowing bands, which it was heretofore the pride and pleasure of many a Mrs. Primrose to adorn with needlework, dwindled into two pany labels.

Modern English Universities.—It has come to pass, in the changes of society, that the very institutions which, in their origin, were purely religious seminaries, are now the places where religion may, in a certain sense, be said to be unlearned.—Southey's Colloquies on the Progress and Prospects of Society.

When Captain Bathurst, of the Genoa, who was mortally wounded in the battle of Navarino, felt his end approach; he sent for his steward, and positively bargained for the price of a butt of rum, to preserve his body in. "I should like," said the veteran, to have my old bones carried to my native land; but steward, I am but a poor man, and I leave a family behind me; you must let me have the stuff as cheap as possible."—Constantinople in 1823, by Charles M'Farlane.

TEA.—This delicious beverage, so much admired in Great Britain and the United States, is almost unknown, except as a medicine, in several of the countries on the Continent of Europe; and in others is consumed, at most, very sparingly. The amount annually consumed in Great Britain and Ireland, is about £25,000,000. In the United States, 7,000,000 or £5000,000. In Russia on an average of four years, £5,157,492. Netherlands, about 2,000,000. France on an average of five years, £320,053. The amount imported into Naples, in 1826, was £5,961; in 1827, £3,419; in Sicily, the annual consumption is about 20 chests! Sardinian States (on the Continent) about £5,600! Tuscany 3000 to £4000! Austrian States on the Adriatic, £1,100! Denmark, £129,000! Roman States, £4,243! In the Governo del Littorale of Trieste, the County of Gorizia, and the Peninsula of Istria, containing a population of 300,000 souls, not £1000 in nine years! These facts are derived from a volume of official documents on the subject of the East India and China Trade, just published in England, agreeably to a vote of Parliament on the 4th of June. It will be observed that the countries in which Tea is best used, are those where the grape is most extensively cultivated. N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

SCOTLAND.

THE SPEECH OF DR. ANDREW THOMSON, On the opening of the

EDINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL. My Lord Provost, I beg leave to say a few words in the name of the parents and guardians of the pupils attending the High School. It is a matter of relief to the parents, and all who have an interest in the improvement and well-being of youth, that our metropolis has such a seminary as that on whose account we are this day assembled.—Edinburgh has been long distinguished by its inimitable privilege—one generation after another have continued to enjoy the benefits of it—and confessed and gloried in the obligation; and I may safely assert, that at no former period were its advantages more richly shared, or more justly appreciated than at the present moment. To the existing patrons and their predecessors in office, we owe a large debt of gratitude for the kind, affectionate, warm and unremitted solicitude, which they have watched over the interests of the institution. That they have never erred in their management, I will not venture to affirm. To say so, would be a piece of idle flattery, which I could not bring myself to utter, and which I am sure you would disdain to hear. But I speak my own honest sentiments, and those of my fellow-citizens; as I now do in their name and my own, our sense of the anxious care which you have uniformly shown to render this seminary more and more a public blessing—(Applause)—the wisdom and zeal which has characterized your proceedings, and the eminent success by which your labours have hitherto been crowned. (Applause.) Under your auspices, it has borne its full and honourable share in advancing the cause of literature, especially as connected with the noble languages of Greece and Rome, and has demonstrated its superior excellence, by sending forth, from time to time, individuals not a few, who, by the liberal knowledge which it had stored their minds, the discipline and training to which it had subjected their intellectual and moral powers, and the generous ambition which it awakened and fostered in their breast, came at length to occupy high and most important situations in all the various departments of public life, and have lived or are still living as monuments of its worth, to adorn their country and their age. On the pupils, now attending, we must be supposed to look with a somewhat partial and indulgent eye; and yet it may not be indelicate to state, and I cannot refrain from stating, that while their number, amounting to 700, affords a decisive proof that the community of Edinburgh have not lost their confidence in the High School, or fallen off in their attachment to it,—a proof the more decisive when we think of the accomplished and formidable rivalry with which, for some years it has had to struggle,—those who observe the made in which the tuition of the pupils is conducted, the attainments they have already reached, and the progress they are daily making, must be fully satisfied that this confidence and this attachment have not been misplaced, and we cannot help entertaining the delightful hope, that of that interesting and happy multitude now surrounding us, there will be very many who by their literary acquirements, their pious, virtuous conduct, their professional celebrity, their high sense of honour, and of duty, their services