

though not much read in London, have most of them, we believe, a respectable country circulation. In town, the population wants its food of news daily; while in the provinces many are contented to be instructed on alternate days. There is also the *Courier de Londres* every Tuesday and Friday; and, the *London Gazette*, by authority, every Tuesday and Saturday.

Taking the average of the sale of these eighteen papers, at 1,000, their thirty-four impressions will amount to 34,000 weekly, to be added to the first order, or about 1½ million in the course of the year.

The Third, and best known class of London newspapers, consists of the daily morning and evening publications; the former comprehending Eight,—the *British Press*, *Morning Advertiser*, *Morning Chronicle*, *Morning Herald*, *Morning Post*, *New Times*, *Public Ledger*, and *Times*. The latter also eight, the *Courier*, *Globe*, *Star*, *Sun*, *Statesman*, *Traveller*, *True Briton*, and *British Traveller*. The eight morning papers have a daily sale of from 18 to 20,000: and the eight evening papers amount probably from 12,000 to 14,000. We will take the two united at about 33,000 per diem, which makes an addition to the preceding weekly sale of newspapers of more than 200,000, and to the yearly total of about ten millions and a half.

The consumption of newspapers published in London alone, therefore, will on these data amount annually to—

Papers of Saturday, and Sunday with Monday editions,	3,250,000
Of other weekly, twice and thrice-a-week papers...	1,750,000
And of daily papers.....	10,500,000

Grand yearly total.....	15,500,000
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or about 300,000 every week, or 50,000 every day!

When we look at the great price of this article, which from its demand may well be reckoned among the necessities of life, at the Revenue it produces without the trouble even of collection, at the multitude of persons to whom it affords employment, at the quantity it uses of manufactures and mechanism, paper, type, presses, &c. &c.; at its various ramifications as a source of industry and property in rent, insurances, buildings, news-venders, postage conveyances; and above all, at its commercial, scientific, social, political, and moral influence, it will stand forward to the contemplation as one of the most extraordinary objects even of this extraordinary age.

But what we have yet considered is only a part of the whole; there are still an infinitely greater number of provincial newspapers to be added to the list. There is hardly a town of any size in the kingdom which has not its journal. Glancing at the newsman's list we observe, that Birmingham has 4, Bristol 5, Bath 4, Brighton 3, Cambridge 2, Canterbury 3, Carlisle 2, Chelmsford 2, Chester 3, Coventry 2, Durham 2, Exeter 4, Gloucester 2, Hull 3, Ipswich 2, Leeds 3, Liverpool 6, Leicester 2, Manchester 7, Maidstone 2, Newcastle 3, Norwich 2, Nottingham 2, Oxford 2, Preston 2, Plymouth 3, Sheffield 3, Sherborne 2, Stamford 2, Whitehaven 2, Worcester 2, and York 3. And this list as we have not minuted places where papers are published only once a week by no means includes all the country