particularly to his Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland; to the various Members of the Government; to the Clergy and Ministers; to the Naval and Military Officers, Magistrates, and Gentlemen, in the Island; who have favoured this Institution with their patronage and support; to the Auxiliary Societies, Associations, and other contributors to its funds; and to the Treasurer and Office Bearers for their exertions.

The Rev. JOHN HATCHARD (of Plymouth), said he had been unexpectedly called upon to second the Resolution; but he felt that he should have been wanting in a principle of gratitude if he declined lending his humble efforts to a Society in whose operations he felt a particular interest. He was the Vicar of a parish in one of the principal seaports of this kingdom, and he therefore felt grateful to this Society, and glad to find that mariners in a distant land were not forgotten by Christians at home. He might also observe, that as a very large proportion of the inhabitants of Newfoundland came from the western counties of England, perhaps many whom this Society was now instructing were the descendants of those who were drawn from amongst his own parishioners. There was much in the interesting Report which had been read calculated to awaken deep feeling as well as serious consideration. The death of one of the masters was stated; and it was also added, that one of the most active friends, as it was presumed, had sunk in the mighty deep. These circumstances were a lesson to all present, as they proved that our opportunities of exertion were daily shortening, and quickly and rapidly passing away. When the Report referred to the education of children, and he heard the words, "train up a child in the way he should go," an unusual degree of feeling took possession of him, for it happened that he had now a child placed, as he believed, on the bed of death. To those mothers who were present, or at least to such of them as had ever mourned for a lost child, he would say, "Have you ever regretted that you attempted too early to instil the principles of religion into the heart of your lost little one?" He was sure that every mother would answer this appeal in the negative. If there was any thing to be lamented, it was that the lost little one had not been sufficiently instructed in those things which it was best for a child to know. Well had it been said, that whatever it was right to teach, should be taught without delay, for what we are all passing to that grave where there was no knowledge. In listening to the Report, he observed with satisfaction, that in every particular there was cause for congratulation, scarcely a cloud darkened the prospect, but he trusted that this unmitigated prosperity would not induce the Members to slacken in their work. It was not because the field of exertion was extended that they should relax their efforts; this circumstance should rather induce them to exert themselves with more ardour and zeal, lest the anger of God should fall on them; and that at the next Meeting they should find themselves labouring under clouds, darkness, difficulty, and distress. As a British subject, he felt grateful to the society for the good affected at Newfoundland; for it should never be forgotten that our navy was in a great degree supplied from the fishermen of Newfoundland. As he had spoken of fishermen, he might be allowed to observe, that those who lived in security, knew little of the perils to which fishermen were subject, who, in their calling were liable every moment to be launched into eternity. A few days ago, in the neighbourhood of Plymouth, three men and a boy availed themselves of the opportunity of a calm, to go in quest of fish, which was the manner in which they usually obtained a livelihood. In the course of the night, however, a tempest arose, and in a moment, and nearly within sight of a vessel, the boat in which those persons were, sunk, and they were lost, leaving three wives and nineteen fatherless children. The moral destitution of the fishermen of Newfoundland was well known, and he was sure that an appeal in their behalf could not, and won'd not be made in vain.

The Rev. John Peers said he was about to propose a Resolution which might be fitly called a vote of thanks to the mothers and daughters of Israel. A Rev. Gentleman who had just addressed the Meeting, had anticipated a time when the Society would be in danger from its own prosperity; but he could not feel any alarm on this point. He feared it was too much the practice on platforms at those meetings to state what was pleasing rather than what was profitable. Now they were met to hear what was profitable rather than that which was pleasing: and the only way to be profitable was to state the plain truth. The whole sum subscribed for Religious Institutions in this country was only £500,000; but no estimate was made of the sums expended for supporting the pride, the follies, and the carnal indulgence of men. If the estimate was made, the disproportion between the two would be very great: yet this was professingly a Christian country. It was lamentable to see, however, that a much greater sum was expended in frivolous pursuits than in laying up treasures where moth or rust could not corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal. Not one-tenth, or one-hundredth part of the sum consumed in worldly purposes was expended in the service of God; and therefore he was disposed to call the sum subscribed for Religious Institutions a contemptible sum. (Applause.) He invited them to consider that the call made upon them might be beneficial to their own souls, as those who laboured in the cause of God were surely blessed by him. The course of the gospel was from East to West, and when it was attempted to force it in a different course, it had uniformly failed. The regular tide seemed to flow from east to west, from that time when the Gospel went forth from Judea. When the great champion of the Reformation, Luther, went forth, the course was the same; there was a lateral motion it was true, but even that partook of a westerly direction. It was a declaratory hint, though not a promise, that "as the lightning came out of the east, shining unto the west, so should the Son of Man come;" and that declaratory hint had been made manifest by the progress of the Bible Society, and by every effort made to promote the spread of Christianity. He trusted, however, that the light which arose in the east would go forth over the earth, so that all mankind might rejoice in the light and glory of the Gospel. (Applause.) The Rev. Gentleman concluded by moving, "That the warmest thanks of the Meeting be given to the Ladies for their kind exertions; and that they be respectfully requested to increase, if possible, their efforts, in proportion to the extended operations of the Society: but as all human effort is vain without the Divine blessing, the Members of the Society are earnestly called upon to supplicate God in its behalf, that he would abundantly bless with his Holy Spirit all who conduct its affairs, engage in its labours, or partake of its blessings."

The Rev. Mr. Sims, in seconding the Resolution, gave an interesting detail of his visit to Italy and Switzerland, and referred to a letter of a friend of his in Canada, which gave great encouragement to the exertions of the Society, as it stated the wild field there was for their operations.

The motion was then put from the Chair and carried.

The Secretary now said, that he had a pleasing communication to make. He had received a letter from Messrs. Gould, Dowie, and Co., of John-street, Minories, inclosing 10 guineas, and giving as a reason, the extension of the objects of this Society to the other parts of the American Colonies, with which they were connected as merchants. (Applause.)

[A vote of thanks to the Noble Chairman, Lord Bexley, was then unanimously passed, who replied thereto, and the meeting separated.]

PROSPECTS OF THE COUNTRY.

(From the Quarterly Review.)

Let us now take a view of the natural and acquired advantages of the country, beginning with those which nature has so bountifully bestowed upon us. Our local position, which an ignorant person, casting his eyes upon the map, would regard as one of the most secluded and unpropitious on the globe, is in reality one of the most favorable which Providence has assigned to any people.—With the sea running round and indenting our shores, and facilitating that intercourse with every part of the world which at first it seems completely to cut off; having the countries which border the Channel and the Mediterranean on the one hand, and those bathed by the North Sea and the Baltic on the other; occupying the most advanced station towards North America on the west; and enjoying almost unrivalled advantages for trading to Africa, Hindostan, and the whole Indian Archipelago,—the position that has fallen to our lot must be allowed to be more than ordinarily adapted to the acquisition of commercial and maritime ascendency. The value and variety of the products of our soil tend powerfully to promote that activity and exertion to which our situation affords so strong an incentive. When all allowances have been made, there is, perhaps, no country in Europe, of equal extent, which is naturally so valuable.

With respect to soil, it is somewhat difficult to speak. In different parts of Europe many large tracts of ground are, undoubtedly, extremely rich. The plains of Seville and Valencia in Spain; the whole vale of Lombardy in Italy; the Touraine, and a large part of Normandy, Brittany, Picardy, and Alsace in France; the whole whole maritime part of the kingdom of Belgium; and a large part of Wirtemberg, Baden, Saxony, Silesia, and Upper Austria, are all of great fertility; but speaking of whole kingdoms, it may be questioned whether the arable part of our soil be not as productive as that of any continental state of the same dimensions. In the value of our minerals, we incalculably exceed any of them. We have the finest quarries of slate, freestone and granite, in great abundance and variety; and our mines of lead, tin, copper, coal, and iron, are to be classed among the surest sources of our wealth and grandeur. Tin is found nowhere else in Europe in considerable quantities except in Cornwall; and Cornwall and Wales alone furnish a very large proportion of the whole copper which is raised and consumed in Europe. It has been mentioned that the mines near Almeria, in Spain, have lately produced a great quantity of lead; but we still raise nearly twice as much, and considerably more than a half of what is used in this quarter of the world. To do full justice to the importance of our mines of coal and iron, would alone require a separate disquisition. The value of the iron mines in Spain is but little known; and whatever it may be, that country must always labour under great disadvantages, from the want of wood and coal to work them. The iron-stone of Sweden affords from 15 to 20 per cent. ore, while ours seldom exceeds 12: yet, as in this country iron-stone and coal are often drawn from the same shaft, or the same neighbourhood, we are able, from the same circumstance, and from our superior and capital machinery, to meet the Swedish merchants in the market, and actually produce more iron every year than the whole of our continental neighbours put together. The number and excellence of our coalfields are still more important. The chief mines of coal fit for fuel, now known on the continent, are at St. Etienne, to the south-west of Lyons, and Creuzet, near Macon, in France; Sarrelouis, in the south east part of the Prussian Rhenish provinces—from Cambray, by Mons, Namur, Liege, Dusseldorf, and Elberfeld, to Osnaburg, near Sulz, in Silesia, near Pilsen and Tharandt in Saxony, near Lowositz in Bohemia, near Brunn in Moravia, near Gratz in Styria, and some in Dalmatia, but all unworked—and from Glewitz to Tarrowitz, in the south-east corner of Prussian Poland. But excepting the last, which, though hitherto unknown—is supposed to be one of the finest coal-fields existing, our veins of coal are of greater extent and excellence than the whole of those which have hitherto been discovered on the Continent taken together; and, from the power we have of employing them to smelt iron, and impel steam-vessels on our seas and rivers, they are certainly more useful. To these blessings we must add the abundance and excellence of the fish which swarm all around our coasts, so much exceeding what is known in the Baltic or Mediterranean; the beauty and variety of our scenery, and the salubrity and temperateness of our climate. In is not sufficiently warm to enrich us with the vine and the olive—but in return we are neither scorched by heat, nor benumbed by cold, nor are we annoyed by the reptiles or insects which endanger life or render it uncomfortable. There is scarcely (according to the shrewd remarks of Charles the II.) any part of the world which is so favorable to all kinds of exertion, exercise, and labour, all hours of the day and seasons of the year; while the infrequency of excessive rain, snow, or frost, and the abundance and goodness of our materials for making roads, secure to us a constancy, facility, and rapidity of communication between all parts of the empire, which no country can exceed, and scarcely any can expect to equal.

Among the acquired advantages of the country—the vast capital of its merchants, manufacturers, and people generally, occupies a conspicuous station. This enables them to buy and sell at the most proper moment, to sell at longer credit than their rivals, and to carry on trafic, both at home and abroad, to an extent which has hitherto defied all competition. But capital is not the only advantage, which, as industrious people, we enjoy. There is an adaptation of the different parts of society to one another, and an elasticity and pliability in the whole machine, which the union of wealth, thick population, experience and confidence, can alone produce. Many projects and undertakings of the greatest utility are easily accomplished in this country, which would be wholly impracticable any where else. We have a command of numerous and skilful labourers; a contractor or manufacturer in one line encourages another and assists another; commodities of every sort can always be sold at some price or other; and waggons; stage-coaches, and steam-packets, afford the means of perpetual and speedy transportation. Such a combination of circumstances may undoubtedly be created more quickly than at first sight would be thought possible, but it has been begun earlier and carried further here than any where else in Europe, and constitutes one of the chief acquired advantages which we now enjoy. It can neither be produced nor sustained without confidence; and, notwithstanding the serious shocks which confidence has from time to time received, it may be safely asserted that this salutary feeling prevails nowhere, at this hour, so universally as in England.

It can rest upon nothing but the good moral and intellectual qualities of those classes by whom the chief concerns of every state are conducted, and from whom every nation derives its character and reputation. For honesty and rectitude in their transactions, attention to their pursuits and avocations, their conjugal fidelity, their observance of the Sabbath, and the benevolence and charitableness of their disposition, we believe that the character of all classes of society between the abjectly poor and the extremely opulent, stands perhaps higher than it does in any European state in an advanced stage of refinement.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce, August 1.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ships Thomas Dickinson, and New-York, we have received London papers to the 18th June, and Liverpool to the 19th.

The London Courier of the 17th June, asserts the King's health to be good.

Parliament was to be prorogued on the 23d.

There was no doubt but Mr. O'Connell would be returned for Clare.

The Pacha of Egypt has given notice to the different European Consuls, that for the future no European will be allowed to enter into or remain in Europe, unless he has a guarantee of his conduct from the consul of his nation.

The Liverpool Courier of the 17th says, "The reports which have prevailed for some weeks past, as to the insecure and disjointed state of the Administration, may probably be in some respects exaggerations; but that they have a pretty wide basis of truth we have no doubt."

The late Queen of Spain left a legacy of 20,000 hard piastres to found a monastery, where masses were to be said perpetually for the repose of her soul.

Adjournment of Parliament.—It was originally intended (says Bell's Life in London, June 14th) to have prorogued Parliament by commission in the first week of the present month; but the great coal owners of the Aristocracy, the Lords Londonderry and Durham, having made what is called "a dead set" at the Corporation of London, on the subject of their accounts, touching the means of finishing the approaches to the new London Bridge, so retarded the proceedings in the Lords' Committee upon the Bill for regulating the funds applicable to the work, that both Houses of Parliament must sit at least another week, until these coal owners, and the Corporation, and the merchants who buy in the Pool, can regulate among each other in what degree they will vouchsafe to tax the public in maintaining the price of an indispensable article of fuel. During this unseemly squabble, Parliament must abide the pleasure of these "black diamond" coronets, and although the King's speech has been prepared a week, the prorogotion must be delayed a fortnight until these folks can agree to settle their differences.

A singular printed placard appears posted upon some of the walls in Bath. It is in the following terms:—"To the Jews—Good news!—The MESSIAH has come! Read 10th verse, 49th chapter Genesis." Then follows an extract in very large Hebrew characters.

Dreadful Affray on Carrick-on-Suir.—A dreadful affray took place on Carrick-on-Suir, on the 8th instant, in consequence of a dispute between detachments of the 65th and 76th regiments, about O'Connell and religion. The townspeople joined in the fray. The 76th being worsted, fired, and killed two men and one woman. The Rev. Standish Grady, a magistrate, who was riding into the town full speed, to check the riot, on turning a street, came in contact with a mounted policeman. Both horses fell; Mr. Grady's back was broken, and he died shortly afterwards.

France and Algiers.—Says a Paris date of June 7th, "Nothing transpires on the subject of our external policy; there is still a talk of an expedition against Algiers. Our quarrel with that regency is embarrassing. It is an insect in the mane of a lion, which roars, shakes its mane, and cannot rid itself of the annoyance. You know the Dey struck our counsul with his fly-flap at a solemn audience, and that the latter received orders immediately to retire. The rage of the Dey had been provoked by the silence of Baron de Damas, then our minister of foreign affairs, respecting two autograph letters which the barbarian had addressed to him.—France had granted him 7,000,000 of francs in payment of former supplies of grain more or less proved to have been furnished, but the Dey had creditors in France who insisted upon their rights. Thence arose law-suits, the decision of which was long postponed. The Dey wished that the funds should be given up to him, reserving to himself the power of doing justice to the claimants. His two letters, which remained unanswered, contained this proposition, along with complaints on the division which had been made of a part of the 7,000,000 of francs among persons who now hold, or who have held, a certain rank in our administration. The Dey, ascribing to the consul the want of an answer to his letters, yielded to his vivacity, and his fly-flap gave the signal of an annoying war, because it is injurious to the commerce of our southern provinces, and because it is difficult to say how we can end it honorably."

VIENNA, 28th May.—On the 26th, the report of an engagement between the Russian fleet and the English squadron in the Archipelago, was circulated on 'change at Vienna. The funds immediately suffered a depression. In the mean time the day was not specified when this battle took place. It must be regarded as destitute of foundation.

The Turkish Fleet.—The Turkish fleet destined for the Black Sea, or already on its waters, consists of six ships of the line and eight frigates, besides several brigs and schooners. One of the line ships carries 110 guns and 1500 men.

Mercantile letters from Constantinople say that the French General Hullot, who lately arrived there with the intention of entering the Turkish service, has been appointed by the Sultan, Chief of the General Staff.

Frontiers of Wallachia, May 7.—The Turks have made an unsuccessful attempt to penetrate near Kalefat into Little Wallachia. They were repulsed by the Cossacks and Pandours.

Frontiers of Wallachia, May 15.—A letter from Bucharest states that, in consequence of several accidents of the plague, all inns and coffee houses have been shut up by order of the police since the 12th inst. and all communication in the streets is interdicted during three days.

According to news from the seat of war, Gen. Deibitsch has succeeded, after a great loss of men, in taking three entrenchments of Silistria. A great number of troops are still marching towards Giurgevo. Two regiments of mounted chasseurs have passed to-day to Bucharest, each consisting of 500 men, and many led horses. The chasseurs are also provided with pikes, by which they are best able to resist the attacks of the Turkish cavalry.

We have just received by express, news from Constantinople of the 14th May. The removal of the head quarters and the staudard of the Prophet from Ramis Tchiflik to Tarapia, took place with great solemnity on the 12th. No account of operations on the Danube, or in Armenia, has been received. The report of the renewal of a Russian negociation in the camp of the Grand Vizier, proved to be unfounded.—*Algemeine Zeitung.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 10.—Since the Porte is certain that the English and French governments will send their ambassadors here again, it pays more attention to the negociations, and wishes to excite before hand a conviction of its moderate sentiments. When the Reis Effendi was informed that Mr. Robert Gordon would come here as English Ambassador, and that Count Guilleminot would return, he is said to have said to a foreign dragoman, "Confidence is not placed in the Porte in vain, it will justify, it will endeavour to settle, all existing differences, and to prevent any cause of complaint which may make the residence in Constantinople disagreeable to the ambassadors. The mehmandars, who are to receive the ambassadors at the Dardanelles, are already appointed, and preparations are making for their reception.—The military preparations are carried on with rather less activity, and it seems as if the Porte felt itself more secure from the approach of the two ambassadors, and thought the great dangers at which it lately trembled more remote.

GREEK BLOCKADES.—The Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands has issued a proclamation, signifying that, according to the treaty of July, 1827, no other blockades formed by the Greeks against the ports and coasts of Greece, than those of the Morea and Cyclades, can be allowed. His Excellency signifies that he has taken means to protect the coasts of Albania and Romelia. The proclamation is dated May 13. How does this proclamation tally with the blockade law laid down in favor of the blockades of the monster Miguel?

PARIS, June 14.—The latest accounts received at Odessa say that the Grand Vizier is concentrating all his force at Shumla. There was no news from Varna, however: no military operations of importance could take place. The grass was but just springing up, so as to afford forage for the horses, and the cavalry and artillery cannot act till the ammunition and provisions can be conveyed.

PARIS, June 16.—"The last letters from the Levant bring us certain news that the blockade of the Dardanelles has received all the extension that was apprehended. Admiral Heyden, instead of revoking the declaration of Admiral Ricord, has truly confirmed it; on the other hand, the Greeks who have passed the Isthmus of Corinth, which was assigned as their boundaries, and now masters of Missolonghi and Lepanto, make every where declarations of blockade.

"Thus we shall soon see all the coast of the Ottoman empire prohibited to the French and English merchants. Russia, which had promised to wave its rights as a belligerent power in the Mediterranean, and which subsequently seemed disposed to confine itself to the blockade of the Dardanelles, now extends to all the coasts of the Ottoman Empire, a net which its allies cannot break through."

"Such is the result of the expedition to the Morea, the effect of which has been to encourage the Russians in their enterprise; and to deliver up Greece to the influence of their policy. It is with the money of France that the Greeks have quitted the Morea, and have taken possession of those coasts which are now going to be closed against our commerce.

"Our readers will easily perceive all the consequences that may arise from such a state of things. If war breaks out between the great Powers, and if the revolution should arise in France by means of the electoral colleges, the weakness and indecision of the present Ministry will be the cause of these two misfortunes."

Fourth Bulletin of the Russian Army.

Camp before Silistria, May 29.

The operations of the siege have already begun, and in the night of the 26th the first parallel was completed. In general, the enemy gives us very little interruption in our work. In the night of the 27th, however, he attempted a sally in pretty considerable force, which was chiefly directed against our left wing, but he was repulsed with loss.

General Roth is engaged in completing the union of his corps before Koslandji. The Grand Vizier remains in his camp at Shumla, and has only an advanced guard at Balarik.—*Prussian State Gazette, June 9.*

Earthquakes in Italy.—A Rome date of May 30th, says, "The almost daily recurring shocks of earthquake have filled the inhabitants of Monte Abano with consternation. It was reported that an eruption of the Monte Cavo, between the lake of Nemi and that of Castel Gandolfo, was to be apprehended. If between the two old craters which form these lakes, a new one should be formed, Albano, Aricia, Genzano, and Nemi, would be in danger of destruction. The Government has sent some eminent naturalists to the spot to examine into the matter, who have not yet returned. It is said that the water in the two lakes has suddenly fallen 15 feet, and that the trees in the forest wither, and begin to smoke in various places; all which are symptoms of an approaching irruption."

OPORTO, May 8.—This morning the executioner left this city with the six heads of the criminals lately executed, to expose in the places appointed under the four already fixed up.

LONDON, June 17—half past 7 o'clock.—Dreadful rumors are current this afternoon respecting Portugal. It is stated that upwards of 30 persons have been either poisoned in prison or publicly executed. Amongst them is said to have been a very wealthy lady named Mendez, whose only crime was refusing to purchase her liberty by drawing from the English funds, for the use of the usurper, the whole of her property in this country. I have endeavored to ascertain whether these accounts are true, but I cannot learn.

The rumours in relation to the removal of the Lord Chancellor continue. Lord Lyndhurst is said to give satisfaction to nobody, neither to the bar, nor the suitors, nor the ministry, nor the King. Sir C. Wetherall is spoken of as his successor. Mr. Brougham is still spoken of as Master of the Rolls, should Sir John Leach consent to retire. Mr. Sugden is also spoken of as the new Equity Judge, when the bill creating that office shall have passed.

Lord Chief Justice Best has been elevated to the peerage, as Baron Wynford, of Wynford-Eagle, Dorsetshire.—The Baron is to receive, besides his judicial pension, £4000 per annum, as Deputy-Speaker of the House of Lords.

Captain Sir Edward Parry waited upon his Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans, by appointment, on Saturday week, when His Royal Highness, who has always taken a lively interest in the Polar expeditions, presented him with an elegant and valuable gold snuff-box, with the Duke's initials and coronet on the lid.

From the Boston Courier, August 3.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—By the arrival of the packet ship Boston, from Liverpool, we have received London and Liverpool papers to the 20th of June.

Accounts from Paris to June 16 are contained in the Morning Herald. They state that the Emperor of Brazil has nominated a council of regency for his daughter till the time of her majority. The queen of Portugal was to proceed immediately to Terceira with her council, where she is to remain till circumstances shall enable her to enter her kingdom.

A letter from Lisbon, dated May 23, states that the city had been for the last three days in the greatest agitation in consequence of several bands of volunteers scouring the streets, headed by a priest, insulting and attacking all those they took for the partizans of legitimacy, and committing all kinds of disorders. In the prisons, scenes of the utmost distress and misery were daily occurring: and despair had arisen to such a pitch, that the prisoners had defied ther jailors by singing the hymn of Don Pedro and proclaiming the legitimate queen, Donna Maria. Every one was persuaded that such a state of things could not last much longer.

Mr. Bankes, the high Tory anti-Catholic candidate, had lost his election for Cambridge, which Mr. Cavendish, "the Whig pro-popery candidate," had gained by a great majority. This result was unexpected.

Liverpool, June 20.—We think there is some improvement in the trade of the country generally. The sales of Cotton this week are 13,860 Bags at prices fully as high as those of the preceding. The imports this week are 27,500 bags, of which 11,000 are from the Brazils and 700 from Egypt.

150 hhds. of Plantation Sugar have been sold; prices 49s. per cwt. for brown, and 69s. for fine. Nothing of consequence in East India Sugar.

The weather is very favourable for our approaching harvest.

State of Trade in Manchester.—There has been no material alteration in the state of the Cotton trade during the last fortnight. The demand for low yarns, particularly water-twist for exportation, continues good, and the prices steady; but we have not heard of any advance being obtained. There is also a demand for low printing cloth, and other articles for foreign markets; but the country trade is as inactive and as unprofitable as we remember ever to have seen it.—*Herald.*

State of Trade in Yorkshire.—The manufacturers of Yorkshire still continue depressed. The woollen cloth trade is heavy, and the demand unequal to the supply. The worsted stuff, the linen, and the fancy trades, are also depressed, and amongst both wholesale and retail dealers, in every branch of business, loud complaints are made, not so much of the want of the circulating medium as of the want of returns to draw money into profitable circulation, from the masses in which it at present stagnates. As much cloth is made and sold as usual, but it does not produce, either to the workmen or the manufacturers, as much profit as formerly, while the taxes remain undiminished, and food, particularly bread, is considerably higher at present than it was last year. A good harvest would, doubtless, very much improve all the great interests of the country, manufacturing, agricultural, and financial, while a bad one would produce a pressure almost insupportable.—*Leeds Mer.*

CAUSES OF THE PRESENT DISTRESS.—In the House of Commons on the 4th June, while debating on the causes of the stagnation of Trade, Mr. Peel remarked:—"There had been an over-production of several articles. The bad harvest had a combined effect. The American Tariff was another cause. He could not allow that Government ought to attempt to meet this Tariff by smuggling: but he believed that individuals would counteract it, and that America would find herself as much injured by her Tariff, as England had been injured by her restrictive system in the Silk Trade. The war in the Levant, and the civil dissensions in South America, and the state of Portugal, had concurred to cause stagnation and commercial distress. He thought, however, that the vessel would have better chance of success if she were left to right herself. The system of factory labour, instead of manual labour, had produced great consequences; for when weaving was done by hand, in time of stagnation workmen could subsist upon their former savings, but this was not the case with machine labourers. Machinery was often so expensive, that the proprietors would work at a loss of ten per cent. rather than stop the machinery. For the last ten years at Manchester, machinery had improved in powers of production in the ratio of 10 per cent. per annum.

The town and neighbourhood of Gravesend, Northfleet, &c. have for some days past been thrown into a state of the utmost consternation and alarm by the sudden disappearance, all as it seems on the same day and hour, of the wives of several of the most respectable trades-people in that part of the country, from their families and homes, without any assignable cause for their flight, or the slightest clue for several days to their object, or the place of their destination. Inquiries and search were made in vain in all quarters to discover their retreat, or if any accident had befallen them until at last one of the deserted husbands bethought him of a journey into Hertfordshire, where his wife's mother resides, to try if he could learn any tidings of his rib there; nor was he disappointed in his hopes, for on questioning the old lady, she told him very coldly, that her daughter, and all the other ladies, whose flight had converted the gay neighbourhood of Gravesend into a den of wo, were compelled to "go their way;" for that they had had a "holy call," and were set off to Ashton-under-Line, there to meet and be present at the coming of Johannah Southcote's young Shiloh, who, as foretold by the Southcotian prophets, was to arrive there on a given day. After a little further investigation, the husbands of these devout ladies discovered that the loss of their wives was not the greatest they had sustained, for that in order to make suitable offerings and presents to the great little Shiloh, as directed by the prophetic elders and fathers of the sect, each lady had, before she started, provided herself with a considerable supply of money, of which she had disencumbered her husband's store, one holy damsel carrying with her no less a sum than £500.—Nor is this all; for as if to make the sacrifice the greater and the more acceptable to Shiloh, every one of these female fanatics has left a large family of young children behind to take care of themselves, while she dandles and supplies pap to Master Shiloh at Ashton-under-line.—*Times.*

Diplomatic Etiquette.—The presence of a French Duke of Royal blood in London, has given rise to some awkward *contretems*; in as much as the representatives of the two great Emperors at the Court of St. James's considering it *infra dignitatum* to yield to that Prince their right of precedency, have uniformly declined to meet him at the grand dinner parties given for the purpose of welcoming his Highness to this country. We have heard that this is orthodox doctrine, and in consequence of it that Prince L—— lately absented himself from a Royal dinner, wishing to avoid every chance of being placed in a situation to *ceder le pas* to the ducal guest. Prince E——, who attended on the occasion, probably from not knowing better, was obliged to give way to the Royal Duke, and thus the representative of an Emperor was made to follow the representative of a collateral branch of a Royal family. Prince E—— saw his error when it was too late, but has since made amends for it, and intimated the example of his better informed colleague.—*Court Journal.*

Mr. Brougham made a flattering statement of the progress of education in England. In 1818 the children at the unendowed schools in England were 478,000, but last year they had increased to 1,100,000.

Lord Eldon has had an interview with the King for the purpose of giving his opinion (solicited by the King) with regard to a proper person to succeed the present Chancellor.

Sir Humphrey Davy died at Geneva on the 29th of May.

A numerous meeting of those interested in the West India trade, was held at London on the 9th June, to obtain if possible a reduction of the duties on sugar and rum.

Owing to the time necessary for registering the freeholders under the new act, it is said that the Clare election cannot at soonest take place before the 15th of July.

A vessel, called the Sarah, Captain Chrystie, has just entered the St. Katherine Docks, London, from Sincapore, with a cargo of Indian produce of greater value than ever arrived in Europe. Upon a moderate computation, the cargo has been estimated at upwards of £250,000 to which may be added, £20,000 as the value of the ship and freight.

The Manchester Gazette.—After an existence of thirty-four years, during which, we believe, it caused great loss, if not insolvency, to every successive proprietor, the *Manchester Gazette* has ceased to be published. This day week the last number issued from the press. We record this fact simply as one of some interest in connexion with the local history of Manchester.

The Pope, it is said, has announced to those around him, and to some foreigners of distinction, that he wished to signalize his government by a measure which would bring back to the bosom of the church many strayed flocks; that for a long time he had been thinking of the means to abolish celibacy amongst the priesthood; and that, since Providence had placed him in a situation to undertake this enterprise, he should bring forward this important affair at the first convocation of the College of Cardinals.

The Seasons of Crime in Rome.—It is a fact, confirmed by long observation, that in Rome the period of pennance and fasting is the period of crime. Almost every deliberate murder, or other crime of sufficient magnitude to involve capital punishment, is committed at this season. On the other hand, crimes of such enormity rarely occur during the period of games and festivals. The joyous spirit which then prevails moderates the bad passions of the Romans, and appears even to elevate and purify their character. These results afford important materials for reflection; and, perhaps, a fair comparison, in this respect, of the Roman people with the saturnine inhabitants of northern Europe, would be somewhat unfavourable to the latter.

Speakers of the House of Commons.—Although disused in two or three recent circumstances, it was for centuries the custom of the Speakers elect of the House of Commons to descant in strong disparagement of their own abilities, when called to the chair. Sir Christopher Yelverton was singularly eloquent on such an occasion, as we learn from Serjeant D'Ewes's "Journal," under the date 1507: "Your Speaker," said he, "ought to be a man big and comely, stately and well-spoken, his voice great, his carriage majestical, his nature haughty, and his purse plentiful and heavy. But contrarily, the stature of my body is small, myself not so well-spoken, my voice low, my carriage lawyer-like, and of the common fashion, my nature soft and bashful, my purse thin, light, and never yet plentiful." This apology was as usual disregarded: and Yelverton filled the Speaker's seat without detracting from its dignity.—*Londiniana.*

British Reformation Society.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Friday at the Freemasons' Tavern. The chairman (Lord Mandeville), in the course of his opening address, observed, that he would not say that the Catholic Relief Bill had made England part and parcel of the ten kingdoms mentioned in the Revelation; but if it supported popery by such grants as that to Maynooth College (which was in the orders of the house for the night) it would certainly become so, and go down with the other nine to destruction. The report stated the receipts of the society for the year, at 2,662l.; and called upon the society to counteract the efforts of popery, as a proof of the increase of which the report stated, that in Nor-