PAPERS BY THE CCLUMBIA.

LONDON, August 3.

Her Majesty has been pleased to grant a pension of £200 a year, on the civil list, to Lady Jeremie, the widow of Sir John Jeremie, late Governor of Sierra Leone.

Major-General Clement Hill has been appointed to succeed Sir Hugh Gough at Madras, who has replaced the late Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham at that presidency.

The Right Hon. Richard Baron Castlemain has been chosen a temporal peer for Ireland.

Captain Marcus Geale, of the 90th Light Infantry, has been appointed an extra aide-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and Captain Bull, of the 52d, deputy assistant quarter-master-general in the Windward and Leeward Islands.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Thomas Frederick Elliot, Esq., the Hon. Edward Ernest Villiers, and John George Shaw Lefevre, Esq., to be commissioners for superintending the sale and settlement of the waste lands of the Crown in the British Colonies, and the conveyance of emigrants thither, under the title of "The Colonial Land and Emigration Board;" and also to be the colonization commissioners of South Australia.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Tuesday evening, the 20th ult., Lord John Russell, M. P., third son of the late and brother of the present Duke of Bedford, secretary of state for the colonial department, was married by special license to Lady Frances Anna Maria Elliot, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Minto.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On the 22d ult., at Uttoxeter, the Hon. Richard Cavendish, second son of the late and brother of the present Lord Waterpark, to Miss Elizabeth Maria Margaret Hart, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Hart, and niece to Sir Thomas Cotton Sheppard, Bart.

Earl Fortescue, the Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, was married to Lady Somerville, by the Bishop of Cashel, at the Vice-regal Lodge, Phœnix Park, on Monday, the 26th July. The ceremony was strictly private, only the immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom being present. Lord and Lady Fortescue repaired immediately afterwards to Maretimo, the seat of Lord Cloncurry, at Black Rock.

SUDDEN DEATH OF LORD DUFFERIN.—A considerable sensation was created in Belfast on Tuesday, on the arrival of the Reindeer, steamer, from Liverpool, on account of the sudden death, on board, of Lord Dufferin. His lordship complained of indisposition on leaving Liverpool, and directed the steward of the steamer to bring him a dose of morphine, which he swallowed on going to bed. During the night he breathed heavily in his sleep, and at seven o'clock on Wednesday morning he was observed still asleep. At nine, a. m., he was found dead in his sleeping berth! His sister, the Hon. Mrs. Ward, was on board. An inquest was held on the body, but the inquiry was not terminated yesterday. This is the third death of persons holding the title of Baron Dufferin and Clanboye within less than five years, and there are now alive three baronesses of that name. The late Lord Dufferin was born on the 5th May, 1794, and married Selina, one of the three daughters of Thomas Sheridan, Esq., and sister to the Hon. Mrs. Norton and to Lady Seymour.—*North ra Whig.*

The death of the dowager Lady Chetwynd took place on Saturday, the 17th ult., after a few days' illness.

Sir Thomas Strange died at St. Leonard's, on the 16th ult., at the advanced age of 83 years.

Lady Des Vœux died on Tuesday, the 20th ult., after a short illness.

Sir John M'Neile is on his way to Persia, as British ambassador to the Court of the Shah.

The dowry of the eldest daughter of Sir Robert Peel, who was married to Lord Villiers, the eldest son of the Earl of Jersy, is stated to be £150,000.

A new work, entitled "The Pick Nick Papers," by various hands, edited by Charles Dickens, Esq. (Boz), is announced for immediate publication.

The Colonial Society of London have determined to amalgamate with the Colonial Club, if the members of the latter consent. The Committee is to report on the 20th instant.

Freights are very low to and from all quarters of the world, and ships are much depreciated in value, owing to the want of demand for them. We have heard of colonial ships selling at seven pounds a ton, which ought to have fetched ten or eleven, and of new British-built vessels selling for much less than they cost.—*Liverpool Times.*

A rumour, which had found circulation, that a mail steamer was to be despatched once a week from Liverpool to Halifax, has been officially contradicted.

Vice Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K.C. B., who has been appointed to succeed Sir Thomas Harvey, as commander in chief of the West India and American station, takes his departure the first week in September, for Bermuda. The Malabar is to be the flag ship of the gallant admiral.

Rudolph Kahnapfel, the tailor who murdered Bishop Von Hatten and his housekeeper, in the episcopal residence at Fraunberg, was executed, by being broken on the wheel, early on the morning of the 7th of July.

A German paper of the 29th of July, contains a protest, drawn up by the Second Chamber of the Hanoverian States, against the late royal decree proclaiming their dissolution. The probable accession of several States of the North of Germany to the Prussian Union, excited much attention at Hamburg.

A young performer of the Theatre de la Porte Saint Martin, had his name entered at the church of the Blanc Manteau, to be married in the course of the month. When he returned to fix the day for performing the ceremony, the vicar, in person, appeared to tell him that he could not marry an actor, and that there was an express prohibition by the Archbishop of Paris.

Espartero has quarrelled with the Pope, the old gentleman at Rome declaring him the greatest vagabond in Europe.

Glass Church Bells are among modern wonders. One has just been cast in Sweden. Its diameter is six feet, and its tone is said to be finer than any metal bell.

Russia continues to carry on a devastating and demoralizing war against Circassia.

Reports are renewed in Hanover that the Crown Prince is to be married to the Princess of Anhalt Dessau, his cousin. The prince is indisposed, and is daily visited by his father.

Died, at Paris, on the 25th July, the Lady Mary Anne Brudenell Bruce, second daughter of the Marquis of Ailesbury.

Mehemet Ali has had the speech delivered by Commodore Napier at Liverpool, printed in Arabic, and widely circulated in Egypt.

Some cucumbers, exhibited at the Cheswick horticultural show, on Saturday week, measured 24 inches in length. They were grown in the short space of 60 days.

The favourable change in the weather has produced a change in the reports of the crops, which now promise well in most quarters. We still see complaints in Ireland.

The Rev. James Dixon has been elected president of the Wesleyan Conference for the present year, and Dr. Hannah secretary.

Upwards of 24,000 persons visited the flower show of the Surry Gardens on Tuesday, and, besides 90 silver prizes, many guineas were presented extra to the best producers of carnations and picotees.

THE WAKEFIELD BANKRUPTCY.—At the Bankruptcy Court, London, on the 22, the examination of the Wakefields (father and son), the stock-brokers who have so abused the confidence of their customers, was resumed, and most severe remarks upon their conduct passed both by the learned commissioner, Sir C. F. Williams, and the creditors' assignees. It appears to have been a most systematic business; for although their books were balanced every half-year and showed how they stood, yet for the last nine years have they regularly appropriated to their own use moneys that were put into their hands for investment, as well as sold out stock they had previously bought for their customers. The total amount they have thus misappropriated is between 78,000 and £80,000, about £46,000 being for stock sold out, and £33,000 moneys of customers which they never invested. Another the case is one of the most flagrant breaches of confidence that was ever presented to the public.

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM DAWSON.—On Sunday morning, the 4th ult., at Colne, in Lancashire, (to which place he had gone the day before to preach Chapel Anniversary Sermons,) Mr. William Dawson, late of Barnbow, near Leeds, died, aged 68. His death was affectingly sudden. He rose about two o'clock in the morning, and went into an adjoining room, in which his friend, Mr. Edward Phillips, of Leeds, who had accompanied him, was sleeping, and complained that he could not breathe, adding that he thought himself dying. Medical aid was instantly sought; but before it could be administred, his spirit had fled to the mansions of immortal joy. Mr. Dawson was certainly the most eminent lay preacher in the Wesleyan community; and for thirty years past attracted as large congregations as almost any living minister of any denomination. He possessed a strong and highly original order of mind, was deeply imbued with the urgency of the gospel message, delivered that message to listening crowds with earnestness and power, roused the slumbering conscience, laid open the inmost recesses of the human heart, and with energy and freshness, pecular to himself, he freely proclaimed the glad tidings of salvation. Mr. Dawson possessed a noble and generous mind, with an equally catholic spirit, and his whole character was transparent as the light, and warm as the sun's own ray; and although not an educated man, in the strictest sense of the term, much less refined, yet he possessed, along with strong manly sense, and a vigorous intellect, striking originality, and a rich power of conception, which, although not free from occasional eccentricity, bespoke the man of true genius. His discourses evinced an intimate acquaintance with the Fathers and the best English divines. His was no meretricious oratory, but his eloquence was genuine, and always of the right sort; "he spoke from the heart to the heart;" in the pulpit or on the platform, he was equally at home; and from both these elevations, he has often poured out some of the most stirring passages of Christian eloquence that it has been our privilege to listen to. In no place could his valuable labours be more justly appreciated, or his demise be more sincerly lamented, than in Bradford, where he has been accustomed to take a prominent part in every Christmas Anniversary of the Bradford Juvenile Missionary society, for a period of twenty years. For several years past, Mr. Dawson had relinquished his occupation as a farmer, at Barnbow, and devoted himself entirely and gratuitously to the higher work of a spiritual husbandman; and there is scarcely a town in England in which the form, and face, and voice and manner of this gifted preacher were not well known, and as truly appreciated, and where his memory will not be long and justly revered. There are few men living, whose time and energies were more generously or more extensively devoted to the great work of human salvation than Mr. William Dawson; who, besides discharging in the most exemplary manner all the duties of social and civil life, was "a burning and shining light," in his day and generation.—*Bradford Observer.*

THE WESLEYANS AND THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—Out of the Establishment, there is in England no religious body to be compared in numbers, in piety, in zeal for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, with the Wesleyans. They possess about eleven hundred ministers, whose devoted labours have surrounded them with multitudes of attached adherents, full of Christian life and energy, in every city, town, and village of England. They have been, to a great extent, the salt of that land. And we rejoice to add, the Wesleyans are the avowed, the cordial, the enlightened defenders of the principles contended for by the Church of Scotland. The *Watchman*, a London journal connected with their body, and equally distinguished for talent and Christian principle, has, for months past, been writing vigourously and decidedly in our church's cause,—viewing it as a cause identified with vital godliness and religious liberty,—and on these grounds it has lately exhorted the members of the Wesleyan body to use their influence, as members of the commonwealth, to further its settlement in the legislature, on the principles of the Duke of Argyll's bill. At the great meeting held some time ago in London, to promote this cause, we need not remind our readers that Dr. Bunting, Mr. Beecham, and other leading Wesleyan ministers, took part. And further, to show the estimate they have formed of the worth and magnitude of the question, they have now given it a place in their great religious organ, a work which circulates throughout the whole church. In the July number of that periodical, an article on the subject has appeared, from the pen, as we understand, of its learned and accomplished Editor, which, for accuracy of statement, breadth and clearness of comprehension, force and conclusiveness of argument, will bear advantageously to be compared with most things that have been written on the subject. Our space will not admit of going into an analysis of the article to-day, or of laying extracts before our readers. In next *Guardian* we hope to be able to do so; and meanwhile earnestly recommend the Magazine containing it to the notice of our readers.—*Scottish Guardian.*

The following "Declaration" is published in the Glasgow papers. It is followed by a number of signatures, of men of all parties, which fill two columns of the *Glasgow Argus*, packed into close paragraphs:—"We, the subscribers, inhabitants of Glasgow and neighbourhood, feel called upon thus publicly to declare our disapprobation of the recent proceedings of the majority of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, by which they have attempted to depose seven Ministers of the Presbytery of Strathbogie, on account of their having yielded obedience to the law of the land as declared by the Supreme Civil Courts; to which all subjects are bound to submit, both as Christians and members of society. And we have also to express our cordial sympathy with these ministers in the painful position in which they have been, as we conceive, cruelly and unjustly placed."

The *Prussian State Gazette* mentions, that at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th ult. a violent hurricane commenced blowing at Moscow, which, in less than a quarter of an hour, stripped the rooffs off 252 houses, and threw down a multitude of chimneys. The roof of the great theatre was blown into the Petrowskaya-street. The Riding School, the Naval Hospital, and the Convent of the Epiphany suffered severely. The cross upon the Cathedral of the Virgin of Kasan was bent double, and that of the Church of the Elevation of the Cross was thrown down.

The *Journal de Troyes* of the 19th of July, states, that a violent hurricane visited that town on the 18th, which continued to rage during seven consecutive hours, and caused much destruction. Gardens were completely laid waste, fruit trees torn up by the roots, crops of peas, hemp, &c., broken down as if they had been chopped down with an axe, whilst the temperature of the atmosphere was as cold as during a day in December.

The *Journal de Rouen* states that the storm of the 18th July caused considerable damage in the neighbourhood of Rouen. Accounts from Blainville Crevon describe the roads to be covered with large rocks carried down by the torrents. Buildings were levelled, and crops of wheat, oats and hay totally destroyed. Other accounts from Forges are not less afflicting. The rivers in that neighbourhood, swollen by the late rains, became torrents, and overflowed the public roads. A vast number of cows, hogs, &c., were carried away by the stream, and, in fact, the injury sustained is incalculable.

The Spanish corps which lately revolted at a small garrison near Ceuta, has received a signal proof of the vigour of the government. Several victims, selected by the governor, have been sent to Malaga, and shot the moment they were landed. Similar executions, it is said, are ordered at Ceuta.

The reception of Queen Christina's protest at Madrid created great sensation, and Mr. Aston, the British Ambassador, was sent for to the palace.

The News from Algiers is interesting. A report of General Bugeaud of the 18th July, states, that upon the night of the 5th a column of 1600 men left Mostaganem, under the orders of Col. Tempoure, to favour some political negociations. Certain tribes were, in fact, to have tendered their submission. Instead, however, of meeting the chiefs expected to surrender, the colonel was warmly attacked. The Arabs were repulsed, but next day were able to renew the attack, and were again repulsed. The colonel, learning through spies that a large reinforcement was coming to join the Arabs, and that no hope of submission could for the present be entertained, thought fit to re-enter Mostaganem with a loss of four killed and twenty-eight wounded.

Correspondence, dated Alexandria, the 5th of July, on board the Medea steamer, states that a perfectly good understanding continued to exist between Mehemet Ali and the Porte. Said Muhib Effendi, the sultan's envoy, previous to his departure from Alexandria, agreed on the part of the Porte to reduce the amount of tribute to be paid annually to 25,000,000 piastres, with which the pacha was well pleased. Another incident proves to a high degree the tact with which the pasha endeavours to evade complying with the orders of the sultan. Col. Napier having arrived to claim the Syrians enrolled amongst the Egyptian troops, after many evasions the pacha replied that the colonel should address himself to Said Muhib Effendi, the sultan's envoy, which advice the colonel complied with, when Muhib Effendi informed him that this affair of the Syrians depended entirely on the sultan's decision, and that he (Said Muhib Effendi) had no instructions on the subject; to which Mehemet Ali added, "I depend entirely on the porte, and I shall obey all its commands." The colonel forwarded despatches to England by the Gorgon steamer, announcing the result of his mission, and remains in Alexandria awaiting instructions from his government.

With respect to freedom of trade, the phrase is never even mentioned in Alexandria. All produce is bought and sold by the government alone, and the tyranny of monopoly was never more severely exercised than at the present moment.

Another letter, dated "Alexandria, July 6, on board the steamer Medea," adds—

"At the moment the French Levant steamer was about to sail from Alexandria, and whilst a report was current that Beni Om, the Scherif of Mecca, had declared himself independent of the porte, a despatch from the grand vizier at Constantinople arrived at Alexandria, commanding Mehemet Ali to send troops and provisions to Hedjz and the holy cities, to maintain good order there, and promising that the expenses of the expedition should be allowed out of the tribute to be paid by Mehemet Ali to the porte. The revolt in Arabia was long foreseen at Alexandria. The porte, however, by giving the administration of Arabia to Mehemet Ali, extirpates the evil, and at the same time enables him to disperse his troops, and so evade reducing them according to the terms of the hatti scheriff. It may be considered certain that when the Scherif of Mecca finds that Mehemet Ali has sent troops against him, he will become the faithful servant of the sultan.

"Every one inquires at Alexandria whether the porte and the viceroy, who appear to be now on such good terms, are not mutually deceiving each other; or whether the sultan, having reduced the pacha to obedience through the intervention of the Christian powers, does not wish to relieve himself from the protection of those powers."

The Egyptian steamer Nile arrived at Constantinople on the 1st of July, having on board Said Muhib Effendi, the extraordinary envoy of the porte, and Kiemal Effendi, the bearer of the last hatti scheriff to Alexandria. On passing before the Point of the Seraglio, the Nile fired a salute of 21 rounds, which was returned by an Ottoman frigate stationed before Topkanhe, and anchored at the entrance of the harbour. This steamer was also the bearer of 5,000,000 of piastres, which the Pacha of Egypt sent to the porte on account of his yearly tribute.

On the 6th of July, Said Bey, the grandson of Mehemet Ali arrived from Alexandria in the Egyptian steamer Rechit (Rosetta). He was accompanied by Sami Bey, the private secretary of the pacha. On her entry into the harbour the Rechit fired a salute of 21 guns, which was returned immediately afterwards by one of the batteries. She then returned to Silvi Bornou, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, above Kouleli, where the sultan had caused a richly ornamented tent to be prepared for the reception of Said Bey and his suite, who were to perform quarantine in that delightful spot.

Said Bey was the bearer of magnificent presents for the sultan, and for several of the high dignitaries of the empire, who contributed most to the solution of the Egyptian differences. It was generally believed that the principal object of his mission was to obtain a reduction in the amount of tribute. Said Bey was the bearer of a letter from his father to the grand vizier, in reply to one addressed to him by that functionary with the last hatti scheriff, respecting the government of Egypt. In this letter Mehemet Ali, after recapitulating the conditions imposed upon him, declared that he would strictly accomplish them all, and concluded by making the greatest protests of gratitude and devotedness.

The porte had addressed a firman to Tayar Pasha, Governor of Jerusalem, respecting the Jews of Syria and Palestine, in which that pasha is directed to give full and entire protection to the Jews, and treat them in every respect as he had been ordered to treat the Christians.

At the earnest solicitation of the Ambassadors of the Great Powers, the Sultan has ordered the following four reforms to be made in the Administration of Syria:—1. The Christians of Mount Lebanon, governed by the Emir Beschir, are to have a representative at Constantinople, to report directly their grievances to the Sultan and the Ambassadors of the Christian powers.....2. His Holiness the Partriarch of the Maronite Christians is to have a representative at Constantinople charged with similar functions.....3. The Christians of all denominations at Jerusalem, and likewise Jews, are to be under the control of a Governor, charged to protect them from the oppression of the Pachas and insolence of the Moslems.....4. The taxes levied upon the inhabitants are to be equalised, and Christians are not to bear heavier financial burthens than Moslems.

GREECE.—By a letter from Malta, dated July 22, we learn that the Ottoman soldiers under Tahir Pasha had destroyed entire villages, plundered the churches, and committed the most revolting excesses upon the women and children of Greek Christians, who had surrendered on a promise of pardon.

On the 8th, a conference was held on board of one of the French frigates, at which Captain Stewart, of the Benbow, Captain Townshend, of the Tyne, and Captain Davies, of the Dido, took part, to discuss the most effectual means of putting a stop to the bloodshed and butchery, when, we understand a decision was come to unanimously, but we are not informed as to the precise nature of the steps to be taken. To the remonstrances of the British consul and the British and French naval commanders, Tahir Pasha answered that he had no power of controlling the excesses of his soldiers.

The *Journal de Smyrne*, of the 9th July, states, that a Greek schooner brought, on the 8th, intelligence of the entire pacification of Candia. The archbishop of the Island had addressed a letter to the Ottoman ministers, in which he bore testimony to the prudent and moderate conduct of Tahir Pacha under the most trying circumstances, and which had obtained the universal approbation of the population.

(From the London Spectator.)

We are not alarmists, or prone to panic terrors; but we see that the country is verging to a critical state, when much depends upon treatment whether it shall fall into a financial decline, or recover for an indefinite period. Many taxes *cannot* be imposed, and many if imposed would share the fate of Mr. Baring's per centages, and yield about half of their estimated amount. It cannot be too often repeated, that the only measures which promise to meet the difficulty are a property tax or a revision of the imports. Votes of credit, loans, petty schemes of this and that, with all the arts of brokering financiers, will be useless, whether they be tried by Sir Robert Peel or by his successors some years hence—for if *he* will not grant those measures now, we see no chance, for some years, of a ministry strong enough in numerical force and popular sympathies to overcome the Lords. In the meantime, discredit propagates itself; capital wings its way from the country, leaving behind it the artisans it had called into being and congregated together in large masses; with every decline of our economical well being there will come a further decline in our revenue, together with a growing financial embarrassment. And whether it be that financial embarrassment is by itself a sufficient cause of national decline, or, as we apprehend, financial embarrassment is merely a symptom of oppressive exaction, or of national old age—indicating excess of luxury, the extremes of great wealth and suffering poverty, with all outlets for enterprise or industry blocked up—pecuniary disorder, whatever its shape, has been the forerunner of national decay or national convulsion. The "*æs alienum per omnis terras ingens*" was one of the three reliances of Catiline. The "*usura vorax, avidumque in tempore fœnus, et concussa fides,*" are noted by Lucan among the "seeds" of the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey. Financial pressure brought on the decay of Venice and the decline of Dutch greatness; the pecuniary difficulties of Charles the First was a proximate cause of the great rebellion; Louis the Sixteenth and the noblesse of the old regime might have gone on in despite of their effeminate profligacy and corruption, but for "the excess of expenditure over income;" and economical suffering, perceived by Wellington at the beginning of his campaigns, and the reason of his steadfast fortitude, was at the bottom of Napoleon's downfall. But as our system is unexampled in its magnitude and ramifications, so it is proportionably liable to sudden destruction. Any cause, whether real or imaginary, which should shake credit, would bring on a financial crisis of the most tremendous kind. An internal run, whether from prudent apprehension or from panic fear—whether with or without a foreign drain for gold—could bring the bank to bankruptcy in a week. A man might take a fortnight's voyage in his yacht, and find on his return all payment of taxes, rent, and debts suspended, and no dealings going on but for necessaries with the money in hand. The imagination fails to conceive the condition of *such* a reign of terror. In most previous national convulsions, the luxurious classes were few in number and mixed up in the strife; the masses were either kept down by force, or left in peace to raise their food. When a district was devastated by military license, its scattered population were destroyed or driven away, but in other places production of some sort went on, enough to supply the inhabitants of the few towns to whom ancient proscription or modern denunciation left little desire for luxuries. But who can paint the terrors of a time in which the crowded population of our numerous cities should be without a market for their work, and consequently without the means of subsistence! Ravenous with hunger—told, as they are even now told, to trace all their sufferings to the coming government—what could be done? To feed them, as the emperors fed the populace of Rome, would be impossible; equally impossible to preserve order by our small military force; and though we have great trust in the manliness and generosity of the national character, however coarse its externals, yet if hunger and anger united should stir men to put off their humanity, we believe the sufferings of the country would be as unexampled as its prosperity and power. We are not speaking of such occurrences as likely; but there are elements in our social condition to make them at all events possible. The best mode of preventing even their possibility, is to lose no time in restoring our finances to a sound state, and placing our economical system in a healthy condition.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1841.

The Steamship *Columbia* arrived at Halifax, from Liverpool, on Tuesday last, after a rather boisterous passage of 13 days. She brought out 102 passengers, and furnishes London dates to the 3d and Liverpool to the 4th inst. The mail was received here on Wednesday. We take the following summary from the *European* of the 4th inst.:

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4.

The London *Times* has surprised politicians with a series of very moderate leading articles on the position of the "new conservative party." They indicate a systematic plan, a deliberate exposition of policy, which precludes the notion that they are the mere random, unsuggested lucubrations of a newspaper-writer. Based on the fundamental, position that great principles cannot be compromised, but that all ordinary affairs must be governed by expediency, they recommend, and in recommending seem to promise, a cautious but liberal course of action in the new ministry—a conciliatory, if firm, foreign policy; "positive reforms," to meet the pressure of democratic encroachment; and a provision "for the necessities of the public service in a manner the least burdensome to the community;" and it is added, of the fiscal questions, "There never can be any fundamental difference between whigs and conservatives upon points like these; and it is idle for either party to seek to invent one." Where fundamental principles are not involved, "the government of Sir Robert Peel must be a reforming government; by which we mean, not a government which presumes that 'whatever is is wrong,' but simply one that does not make the contrary presumption—a government which knows that society cannot stand still."

The 19th of the present month is the day on which the writs are returnable for the new parliament, but the royal speech will not be delivered until the 24th. It is not settled whether the Queen will open the session in person, nor whether there is to be an opposition to the re-election of Mr. Shaw Lefevre as speaker. This would cost the public his pension of £4000 per annum, and Sir Robert Peel may naturally be unwilling to commence with such a dead weight. At the same time, it is considered not desirable for a conservative ministry to have a political opponent in the speaker's chair, and very strong remonstrances are made by the metropolitan and provincial press against what they term an act of madness, suicidal to their party. The speaker, it should be observed, has the nomination of the committees to try election petitions. The ministers, it is understood, intend again to bring forward their budget, and it is supposed that on Sir Robert Peel taking office he will adjourn parliament for a few days, to enable him to make up his ministry, and that the Commons will be reassembled in order that new writs may be issued for the seats rendered vacant by the acceptance of office, and that he will appear before parliament, as the head of a conservative ministry, on Friday, the 10th, or Monday, the 13th of September. It is said that his movements will be thus:—

1. To get a vote for the supplies for six months, to carry on the business of the country.

2. To propose the renewal of the new poor-law bill for one year, which will probably be agreed to without a discussion, on the stipulation that the question will be fully discussed in the spring.

3. To appoint a committee to inquire into the actual state and real working of the corn laws.

This will bring us to the beginning of October, when it is probable parliament will be prorogued till the second week in January. The session will then commence, and with it the greatest party struggle the country has seen within the last century.

We are sorry it is not in our power to announce any improvement either in the state or prospects of trade. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are, if possible, more gloomy than ever. Failures are frequent, and in the town of Paisley there have been no fewer than thirteen, the aggregate of the engagements of the unfortunate parties being, it is said, not less than three hundred thousand pounds. Besides the shock which this calamity must give to commercial credit, it will cause much distress in the community of that district. We hear also that large concerns in Lancashire are about to be closed in consequence of declining trade, by which circumstance, though rendered necessary by the stagnation of business, thousands of operatives will necessarily be thrown out of employment, in addition to the numbers who are already in the same situation. Sales of any considerable extent cannot be effected except on terms ruinous to the spinner or the manufacturer, and prices were never known to be so low as at the present time. Calicoes are selling in the Manchester market at prices which at one time would have been insufficient to pay the wages of weaving; and yarns at rates which, twenty years ago, would scarcely have paid the cost of spinning. Nothing, therefore, can be more erroneous than to suppose that, with the vast increase of the consumption of the raw material, there has been a corresponding increase of provision for the population of the country.