

parts of the world. The knives of Sheffield have been celebrated for many centuries. West from Yorkshire lies Lancashire, which is famed for the extent and variety of its manufactories—consisting of silk, cotton, woollen, linen, hats, stockings, pins, needles, nails, watch tools and movements, tobacco and snuff, earthenware porcelain, paper and many other articles. In the busy scene lies Manchester—a city of cotton mills and machinery, forming light fabrics of goods intended for clothing of females, in every part of the globe which can be reached by merchants. Here also is manufactured an inconceivable variety of small wares, as tapes, threads, laces, &c. In the vicinity are situated the establishments for printing and dyeing the calicoes. In this district are also found manufactories of iron and copper, glass, white-lead lamp-black vitriolic acid, paints, &c. Liverpool is the great outlet for these products.

Proceeding down into Cheshire, we discover manufactories of silk, cotton, linen, ribbons, thread, buttons, leather and salt. Shropshire, adjoining has its coal, iron, and tar works, besides manufactories of garden flower pots, tobacco pipes, china, and queen's ware; also some linen and cotton manufactories. In Montgomeryshire, we find some of the best flannel manufactories in Britain. Let us retrace our steps, and view the centre of England. Here we find the stocking, silk, and lace manufactories of Nottinghamshire; the worsted woolen and hat manufactories of Leicestershire; the woolen, linen, cotton, silk, and polished marble manufactories of Derbyshire. The great wonder of England is the Staffordshire potteries, which occupy a central district. For ten square miles the whole land seems a series of volcanoes, as interesting, and a thousand times more profitable, than those of Sicily or the Neapolitan territories. An abundant supply of coal found here, has produced the establishment of these potteries, which give employ to an immense population and send out Delf goods to every country. Warwickshire falls next under our notice. Here every town is celebrated for manufacturing some particular article. Birmingham is filled with manufactories of hardware, muskets, pistols, and other goods of a similar nature. In Coventry and its neighbourhood, not less than sixteen thousand people are employed in manufacturing ribbons; and many are engaged in making watches which are reckoned among the best in Britain. Gloves horn combs, hosiery, flaxen goods, and needles are a few more of the chief Warwickshire produce. Worcester is the great mart of the glove trade. Gloucestershire has its manufactories of iron, tin-plate, edge-tools, brass-wire, wire-cards, pins, and nails: On the water of Stroud are extensive manufactories of fine scarlet, blue, and black cloths: the best worsted stuffs are made at Cirencester, and stockings at Tewkesbury.—In Buckinghamshire, lace and paper are the chief manufactures. In Dunstable, Bedfordshire, straw-plait is the principal source of employment. Kent has the most extensive paper-mills in the world; gunpowder, calicoes, sacking, and hop-bagging, are also made to a great extent; and the various dock-yards of Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, &c., employ numerous hands. In the southern county of Berkshire, sacking, paper, cotton, blankets, and copper, are manufactured. In Wiltshire, the finest woollens, flannels, broad cloths, kerseymeres, fustians, and gloves, predominate. Dorsetshire is celebrated for its twines, cordage, sail-cloth, nettings, and shirt-buttons; Somersetshire for its stockings, woollen cloths, coarse linens, ticks, and gloves. The metropolitan districts abound in manufactures, and in London itself almost every kind of goods is made and prepared for exportation. In all the large towns on the sea-coasts round the island, ship-building is carried on to a greater or less extent, and which necessarily engages a variety of local manufactures.

EUROPE.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MAY 9. RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

Earl Grey rose to present petitions in favour of Parliamentary Reform, from Doncaster, Calne, N. Shields, Dumfries, and Wigton; and from the county of Monaghan for the abolition of tithes in Ireland. The noble Earl then observed, that after what had

happened in that House on Monday last; in the Committee on the Reform Bill, and after the result of that night's debate, their Lordships were probably prepared for the information which it now became their duty to lay before the house. The result of Monday night's division had reduced him to the necessity, in common with his colleagues, either at once to withdraw from his Majesty's service, or to tender to his Majesty advice which then appeared justified by the peculiar circumstances of the case, with a view to carry into effect the measures of reform, or, finally, in the event of this advice being rejected, most respectfully to tender to his Majesty their resignation of the offices which they held.—The last alternative, after much consideration, he and his colleagues had adopted. They offered to his Majesty that advice which they thought the urgency of the case and the circumstances of the times required, and their advice not having been accepted, the alternative which they conceived it their duty to submit to his Majesty, was offered, and had been graciously accepted by his Majesty, who was pleased to receive their resignations; at the same time expressing his thanks for their services during the time they had held office in his Majesty's Councils, and were honoured with his Majesty's support. Under these circumstances they stood before their Lordships and the country; having given in their resignation, and that resignation being accepted, of course they now only held place till their successors should be appointed; and their Lordships would at once see the propriety of not proceeding with any public business in relation to which it was probable that any contest or difference of opinion could arise, until a new administration should be formed. Such being the case, of course it was not his intention to propose going into Committee on the Reform Bill to-morrow.

Lord Ellenborough moved that the order of the day for the further consideration of the Reform Bill, which stood for to-morrow, should be discharged, and further consideration be postponed.

Lord Grey said it was very proper that the order should be discharged; but as to the consideration of it, it was scarcely worth while to find a day for that. (Laughter.)

The Lord Chancellor, in presenting a petition from Birmingham, spoke in the most respectful tone of the Birmingham meeting, which he said was attended by 200,000 persons, and was perfectly orderly. He made nearly the same statement as to the resignation of Ministers as that made by Lord Grey.

Lord Suffolk said, that the people of Great-Britain had gained Catholic Emancipation and the Test Acts Repeal for themselves, by their firmness, energy, and moderation; and they had nearly accomplished, by the same means, that other great measure of Parliamentary Reform. Let them go on in the same course, and what they were not able to gain by the help of friends they would extort from their enemies.

The Earl of Carnarvon thought that this mode of discharging the order, after their Lordships had intimated their wish to proceed to the consideration of the bill in the most liberal and conciliatory manner, merely because their Lordships would not proceed in the alphabetical order suggested by Ministers, was most contemptuous and improper. The noble Earl and his colleagues, in making such a proposition to his Majesty, merely on the slight ground of their defeat the preceding evening, had committed one of the most foul and atrocious acts with which subjects had ever dared to insult the ears of their Sovereign; and his Majesty in acting as he had done, had gained, if possible, an additional claim to the gratitude of his subjects. Whatever the motive of Ministers was, it had originated in the vital rejection of the bill, for the bill must be discussed, even if the majority of their Lordships (which he did not believe) were against it. He should therefore move that the order of the Committee should stand for Monday, and if their Lordships were not ready to proceed with it at so early a day, it might then be still further postponed.

Earl Grey said, their Lordships would not think it too much, after the violent—the unparliamentary—(cheers)—and he would say, almost disorderly attack—(cheers)—of the noble Earl who had just sat down, that he should notice the observations which had fallen

from him. However, it was not for the purpose of defending himself against the imputations which the noble Earl had cast upon him, that he now rose. He trusted that, in the estimation of their Lordships and the public, his character did stand—and he said it without presumption—sufficiently high to guard him from the fear of suffering under any such imputations.—(Hear.) The noble Lord was pleased to characterize the advice which he (Earl Grey) had thought it his duty to offer to his sovereign, as a most atrocious insult. (Hear, hear—from the opposition.) There were some persons on the opposite side of the House who, he saw, agreed in that sentiment; all he could say was, that he had deferred offering that advice till the very last moment, when the circumstances of the times and a sense of duty, as appeared to him, imposed upon him the obligation of humbly offering it to his sovereign. Whether that advice was right or wrong, if it should become a matter of discussion, he would be found fully prepared to argue that he had taken the right course, and to defend himself from any imputations cast upon him: Meanwhile, he threw himself on the House and the public, to determine whether it was likely he had been actuated by other motives than those afforded by a strict sense of duty. Having, as he before stated, given his conscientious advice on any important subject to his Majesty, and that advice having been rejected, there remained no other course for him to pursue than that which he had taken. It appeared to him, that when the advice of a Minister on such a subject was rejected, he had no other alternative than humbly to tender, with all possible respect [the natural result of his Majesty's unwearied goodness] his resignation to the sovereign. That course Ministers had pursued. The postponement of the two first clauses appeared to him to involve a very material change in the character and principal of the measure. But more than that, consider in what situation the authors of the bill were placed when the question of disfranchisement was carried against them. What right had he to expect that noble Lords opposite would support a measure of disfranchisement, if he gave his consent to the postponement of schedules A and B? By whom was the noble and learned Lord's motion supported? By a noble Duke who had deliberately declared his opinion that the present system of representation was not capable of amendment by all the efforts of human ingenuity and wisdom, and who had stated that he was against reform. [Hear, and laughter.] The motion was also supported by another noble Duke, who was against every disfranchisement whatever, and by a noble Baron, who had stated that he had hoped to get rid of the necessity of disfranchisement altogether. Under these circumstances, was it not childish to say that the subject at issue was a mere question of form or precedence? He contended that it involved the principle of the bill.—Under all the circumstances of the case, Ministers had no alternative but to carry the bill or resign, consistently with what they owed to the public and to the maintenance of their own character and honour. For his own part, he could never consent to remain in the shadow of a Minister, under the tutelage of noble Lords opposite, nor could he be a party to permitting the bill to be cut, and carved and mutilated, and destroyed by the other side of the House. [Cheers.] Nevertheless, he trusted that a great, extensive, effective, and beneficial measure of reform might be brought in and carried; and let him remark, that if the reform were not great and extensive, it would neither be effective nor beneficial, nor would it give satisfaction to the country. If a measure to that extent—an extent which he thought right and necessary—should hereafter be carried, and should have the effect of satisfying the country, and of fully meeting the wishes of the people, it would give him; he begged to assure their Lordships, the most sincere gratification and delight. He had taken the step which he had taken, because he saw that it was absolutely impossible for him to carry on the measure, subject to daily defeats and to the alterations which might be forced upon him by a majority of that House—a majority differing so much from him in opinion—a majority consisting [to the amount of four-fifths] of persons, he believed, who objected to any reform at all. [Hear, hear.] He had thought it right to say thus much to vindicate himself against the ill-timed, unfair, and