

under which it was made have been altered by the other contracting party.

Manchester Guardian, July 27.

#### STATE OF TRADE.

The remarks made in various quarters upon the account of the market which we gave last Wednesday have induced us to make very careful inquiries on the subject in the best quarters to which we have access; and the result of those inquiries convinces us that, with the exception of one trifling and incidental statement, which was not made in any positive terms, and which has already been corrected, that account was perfectly well founded. We are quite aware that upon this point there are considerable, and we believe, very honest differences of opinion, arising probably, in a great measure, from the extent to which men allow their judgements to be warped by those political feelings which are brought at the present time to bear strongly even upon questions of a merely mercantile character. With political matters, we have nothing to do here; and we should have been undeserving of the confidence which the public have placed in our weekly statements on this subject if we had permitted any extraneous considerations whatever to interfere with the way in which we record the state of this important market. With these few observations, which circumstances appeared to require at our hands, we proceed to mention the state of business yesterday. In the yarn market there was a fair business doing on Russian account, and a little more demand for numbers and qualities suitable for the East India market. The German buyers, on the contrary, have somewhat relaxed in their operations, and the market was not animated, though prices continue perfectly firm. The demand for shirtings and other wide cloths suitable for shipping continues without any material change from last week. The advances upon inferior shirtings, which we stated to have been demanded by the manufacturers, but not generally acceded to by the buyers, may now be considered as fully established, and in some cases an advance of 1d. to 1½d. has also been obtained upon the superior qualities. In domestics, however, there is no improvement in price. For printing cloths, which have suffered a long and most severe depression, there has been a long and most severe depression, there has been a little more inquiry within the last few days, and parties willing to accept the very lowest prices that have been current have found no difficulty in obtaining them, especially for 66-reed cloth, which is in rather better demand than the superior qualities. On the whole we may state—and, we believe, without incurring any danger of the contradiction given to our statements last week—that there is, generally speaking, more firmness in the market, and a more general feeling of confidence, both amongst manufacturers and dealers, than has prevailed for a number of weeks past, and we are glad to find that this feeling is not confined to the Manchester market, but so far as we can learn, pervades the manufacturing and mercantile classes generally.

#### EUROPEAN NEWS.

From British Papers to the 4th August, obtained by the Britannia.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Brougham brought under consideration the present state of the slave trade, which was still carried on, though condemned, owing to the defective state of the law. The Noble Lord spoke at considerable length. The Duke of Wellington said it was extremely difficult to discover measures which would effectually put an end to the evils contemplated of. He recommended Lord Brougham to bring in a bill on the subject, which would receive the attentive consideration and support of Government. Lord Brougham expressed his satisfaction with this intimation.

In the House of Commons, in reply to a question asked by Mr. Cobden on the previous evening, relating to two steam vessels fitting out at Blackwall for the service of Mexico, to be employed against Texas, Sir R. Peel said, that these vessels were not to be at the disposal of the Mexican Government until they arrived out, and that strict orders were issued by the Government that all means should be taken by this country to preserve a strict neutrality.

Some conversation followed on the subject of the unhappy relations between Mexico and Texas.

The complete abundance of cash keeps the English Stock Market in a healthy and buoyant condition, and,

though there is really very little business transacting, the rise in prices gradually progresses. Consols for money and the account are 91 1-2 to 5-8, Three per Cents. Reduced 92 1-4, Three and a Half per Cents. Reduced 100 3-4 to 101, Echequer Bills 50s. to 52s. prem. Bank Stock 167 to 169, and India Bonds 33s. to 34s. prem.

**Immense Meeting of the Colliers at Westbromwich.**—*Westbromwich.*—This morning the village of Westbromwich, situated about midway between Birmingham and Wolverhampton, was invaded by at least ten thousands persons connected with the coal and iron trades in the neighbouring districts. This immense concourse of persons met for the purpose of combining against the proposed reduction of wages, notice of which expired on Saturday; and it is a circumstance of a very singular nature that only about five masters out of fifty in this immediate locality have actually carried the proposal into execution. These men came principally from the neighbourhood of Walsall, Bilston, Dudley, and Wednesbury; but after coming to a series of resolutions precisely similar to those agreed to by the colliers in South Staffordshire, they separated with perfect quietness.

**Importation of Cattle.**—There were landed yesterday from the Columbine from Rotterdam, at Mr. Barber's quays, Lower Thames street, 10 very fine grass fed bollocks, weighing about 110 stone, dead weight, the first imported under the new tariff. They much resemble our short horned Yorkshire breed, and are of a size capable of being fed to almost any height.

**The New Tariff.**—A most remarkable instance of the effect of the new tariff has been afforded in the port of Exeter. A mercantile house entered at the Customs a cargo of hides, and paid about 40l. for the duty, according to the new scale; but had duty beer paid on the same cargo two days before it would have amounted to 400l. It is easy, therefore, to anticipate the extensive influence which the change must have on the affairs of commerce.—*Devonport Independent.*

**Royal Agricultural Society of England.**—*Bristol, July, 14.*—Yesterday, at 6 o'clock, the council dinner took place at the Victoria Rooms, and upwards of 500 nobleman, gentleman, and farmers, sat down at the tables, which were covered with dishes, principally of cold meats and turkeys of turtle. At the cross table was seated the president of the society, Mr. Handley, who acted as chairman, supported by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Dukes of Beaufort and Richmond, the Marquises of Downshire and Worcester, the American Minister (the Hon. E. Everett), Lords Spencer, Somers, Ilchester, Beauclerk, the Dean of Bristol, Dr. Lamb, the Mayor of Bristol, &c.; and amongst the guests at the other tables were a great number of the nobility and gentry in connection with the meeting of the society, and a vast number of persons of rank and influence. After dinner the usual toasts were drunk, which were followed by appropriate speeches from several nobleman and gentlemen, members of the society.

The bustle in the City consequent on the operation of the New Duties is quite enlivening. Gloomy as our prospects have been during the last year, at the present moment they seem to have vanished; and truth, the nation has at this moment many causes of thankfulness. Our accounts

from all parts of the kingdom satisfy us that if adverse circumstances do not intervene, the harvest will be abundant.—*London Mercantile Journal.*

**Dreadful Story.**—On Thursday last, while a number of workmen employed in the creation of Glenties Workhouse were standing together, one of them, with no bad intention, we believe, took the bonnet off his neighbor and threw it into the lime kiln belonging to the works, which had not been quite emptied since the last burning. The owner of the bonnet went down into the kiln to recover it; but, not making his appearance, one of his friends also descended by the ladder, to see what detained him, and afterwards another, and another, till four had disappeared. The fears of the rest were now excited; and having hastened to the kiln, they heard a faint shriek, and with great difficulty succeeded, by throwing down a rope, in rescuing the last of the four who descended from the fate which had overtaken the other three. Death was caused by their inhaling the carbonic acid gas.—*Derry Standard.*

#### NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

We had one thousand nine hundred and seventy eight schools in operation at the commencement of the year: and they were attended by two hundred and thirty two thousand five hundred and sixty children. We had at the close of it, two thousand three hundred and thirty seven schools, which were attended by two hundred and eight hundred and forty nine children; and we had undertaken to make grants to three hundred and eighty two schools; which had not then opened, and the attendance upon which it was expected would amount to about forty eight thousand.

We may therefore look forward to having between three and four hundred thousand poor children receiving education under us in the course of the present year; and such an education as it may be hoped will make them recruits to the cause of public order and peace.

We give a list in the appendix of the two thousand three hundred and thirty seven schools above mentioned, and we specify opposite to each, the number of children in attendance upon it, according to the rolls for the half year ending the 30th September last.

We also give a list of the schools, towards the erection of which we had undertaken to make grants, but which had not opened on the 31st of December; and we have in like manner set opposite to each the expected attendance upon it.

We stated in our last report, that we had, up to that time, trained six hundred and forty five teachers. In addition to these, one hundred and thirty six were trained during the last year, making a total of seven hundred and eighty one.

The demand for the National School books goes on increasing. The sales of books and requisites in 1840 amounted to £3,728 5s., in 1841 to £6,154 7s. of which the half price was received in cash.

We called our several local superintendants to Dublin in December last, and examined them not only as to the efficiency of the National Schools in their respective districts, but also as to the feelings of the people towards them; and the accounts they gave us to both were highly satisfactory.

In proportion as the principles upon which the national schools are established are developed in practice; and their tendency seen in their effects, prejudices subside, opponents are converted into supporters, and they spread and take root wide and deep through the land.

#### From the New Monthly Magazine.

**NEWFOUNDLAND IN 1842.**  
The public will be gratified to find that a work on the present state of this very important colony, from the pen of Sir R. H. Bonnycastle is on the eve of publication. His object has been chiefly to inform his countrymen, as far as he was enabled, of the state of the most neglected of our possessions abroad, and which, although the nearest to the mother country in point of extent, appears to be the most remote from observation.

Hitherto this most ancient and valuable settlement has been looked upon merely as a great nursery for hardy seamen, rather than as an adjunct to the trade, the power, and the resources of the Em-

pire, or as the real key to the continent of North America.

The case is now altering rapidly. A new race of inhabitants is springing up, the population is no longer a fluctuating one; the island has obtained a representative government; roads are opening; agriculture rears its head; and, in short, from having been a mercantile depot, it now bids fair to take its rank amongst the more flourishing colonies of the neighboring continent.

To develop its resources, to assist its commerce, to make it better known, as it deserves to be, in the old world, is the task Sir R. H. Bonnycastle has imposed upon himself during the second winters of his residence. A very valuable map and other illustrations will accompany the work.

#### From the Home and Foreign Missionary Record.

**LADIES' ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE COMMITTEE OF ASSEMBLY ON COLONIAL CHURCHES.**

Among the proofs of reviving interest in the Colonial Missions which have of late delighted us, we would refer to the Association recently formed in Edinburgh, from which we anticipate most valuable assistance. An address has been published, containing a succinct statement of the object and claims of the Committee of Assembly; and, we understand, measures have been taken for circulating it extensively throughout the land. The desire of the Association is to gather into one all who take peculiar interest in any one department of our Colonial operations. And with this view, they seek to encourage the formation of branch societies throughout the country, and to stir up all, especially those who have friends in other lands, to come to our help. While the American and Australasian Colonies are especially embraced in the plan of the Association, we are happy to observe that it is contemplated to strengthen the hands of the Colonial Committee, in regard to the new openings which are presenting themselves in Foreign States, especially in the south of Europe.

#### COLONIAL.

##### NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John Observer, Aug. 23.

Dr. Gesnor gave his promised Exhibition of the Bude Light, on Thursday evening, at Mr. Walker's new Custom House Building, at which His Excellency and Lady Colebrooke, and a large number of respectable persons, were present. From the want of sufficient time to remove the impurities of the manganese ore used, and to try the apparatus, which was entirely new, the light was less brilliant than heretofore exhibited by Dr. G. The experiment, however, was very satisfactory to the spectators; the largest room in the building being brilliantly lighted by a single stream of gas.—All the apparatus used was made at the Foundry of Messrs. Harris & Allan, in the Parish of Portland.—The Collection at the door, for the benefit of the Poor, was £15.—the Band of the 30th Regt. was present, and played a variety of pleasing tunes.

AMHERST, July 15, 1842.

Capt. Crawley, of the royal Engineers, is actively engaged with some ten or a dozen assistants making a survey of the Canal Route from the Bay of Fundy to Bay Verte. He commenced about the tenth instant at the Hu-Lac on the Bay of Fundy, and is at present exploring the site proposed by Mr. Hall, as mentioned in Haliburton's History of Nova Scotia.

**ST. STEPHEN, Aug. 17.**—Distressing and Fatal Accident.—It is our painful duty this week to record the most melancholy accident that has ever happened in this section of the country. On Wednesday morning last, as Mr. Halay Morrison was preparing to go out with his gun for Pigeons, and in the act of rising from his chair, with the Fusco across his arm, it accidentally was discharged, and awful to relate, the whole contents (a heavy charge of shot) entered the breast of his wife, passing thro' the heart, and causing immediate death. Mrs. Morrison was twenty two years of age—daughter of Mr. Clarke Hanson, of Lincoln, Maine, and has been married about four years. Thus in the midst of youth, health and enjoyment, has a kind husband been deprived of an affectionate wife, by one of those accidents which cannot be foreseen, and a large circle of relatives and friends are left to mourn the loss of an amiable and esteemed acquaintance.

**New Papers.**—In addition to the present large number of papers printed at St. John, we observe no less than three others are to be started this month viz.—The 'Meditator'