

approach to the principle of the bottle jack. All these contrivances diminish labour, and insure regularity of movement; and, therefore, they are valuable contrivances.

A ball which is pulled in one room and rings in another, and which therefore establishes a ready communication between the most distant parts of a house, is a contrivance to save labour. In a large family, the total want of bells would add a fourth at least to the labours of servants. Where three servants are kept now, four servants would be required to be kept then. Would the destruction of all the bells therefore add one fourth to the demand for servants? Certainly not. The funds employed in paying for the service would not be increased a single farthing; and, therefore, by the destruction of bells, all the families of the kingdom would have some work left undone, to make up for the additional labour required through the want of this useful contrivance: or all the servants in the kingdom would be more hardly worked—would have to work sixteen hours a day instead of twelve.

In some parts of India, the natives have a very rude contrivance to mark the progress of time. A thin metal cup, with a small hole in its bottom, is put to float in a vessel of water; and as the water rises through the hole, the cup sinks in a given time—in 24 minutes. A servant is set to watch the sinking of the cup; and when this happens, he strikes upon a bell. Half a century ago, almost every cottage in England had its hour glass—an imperfect instrument for registering the progress of time, because it only indicated its cause between hour and hour; and an instrument which required a very watchful attention, and some labour, to be of any use at all. The universal use of watches or clocks in India would wholly displace the labour of the servant, who note the progress of time by filling of the cup; and the same cause has displaced, amongst us, the equally unprofitable labour employed in turning the hour glass, and watching its movement. Almost every house in England has now a clock or watch of some sort; and every house in India would have the same, if the natives were more enlightened, and were not engaged in so many modes of unprofitable labour to keep them poor. His profitable labour has given the English mechanic the means of getting a watch. Machinery, used in every possible way, has made this watch cheap. The labour formerly employed in turning the hour glass, or in running to look at the church clock, is transferred to the making of watches. The user of the watch obtains an accurate register of time, which teaches him to know the value of that most precious possession, and to economise it; and the producers of the watch have abundant employment in the universal demand for this valuable machine.

A watch or clock is an instrument for assisting an operation of the mind. Without some instrument for registering time, the mind could very imperfectly attain the end which the watch attains, not requiring any mental labour. The observation of the progress of time, by the situation of the sun in the day, or of particular stars at night, is a labour requiring great attention, and various sorts of accurate knowledge. It is therefore never attempted except when men have no machines for measuring time. In the same manner, the labours of the mind have been saved, in a thousand ways, by other contrivances of science.

The foot rule of the carpenter not only gives him the standard of a foot measure, which he could not exactly ascertain by any experience, or any mental process; but it is also a scale of the proportions of an inch, or several inches, to a foot, and of the parts of an inch to an inch. What a quantity of calculations, and of dividing by compasses, does this little instrument save the carpenter, besides ensuring a much greater degree of accuracy in all its operations! The common rules of arithmetic, which almost every boy in England now learns, are parts of a great invention for saving mental labour. The higher branches of mathematics, of which science arithmetic is a portion, are also inventions for saving labour, and for doing what could never be done without these inventions. There are instruments, and very curious ones for lessening the labour of all arithmetical calculations; and tables, that is, the results of certain calculations, which are of practical use, are constructed for the same purpose. When you buy a joint of meat, you often see the butchers turn to a little book, before he tells you how much a certain number of pounds and ounces amounts to, at a certain price per pound. This book is his 'Ready Reckoner,' and a very useful book it is to him; for it enables him to despatch his customers in half the time that he would otherwise require, and thus to save himself a great deal of labour, and a great deal of inaccuracy.

If any of you follow up the false reasoning which has led you to think that whatever diminished the labour of that work, there would therefore, be fewer mental workmen. Thank God, the greater facilities that have been given to the cultivation of the mind, the greater is the number of those who exert themselves in that cultivation. The effects of saving unprofitable labour are the same in all cases. The art of machinery in aid of body labour has set that bodily labour to a new employment, and has raised the character of the employment, by transferring the lowest of the drudgery to wheels and pistons. The use of science in the assistance of mental labour has conducted that labour to infinitely more numerous fields of exertion, and has

elevated all intellectual pursuits, by making their commoner processes the day of childhood, instead of the toil of manhood.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From British Papers to the 19th August, obtained by the *Caledonia*.

France.—At nine o'clock on Thursday evening the 11th inst., the Grand Deputation of the chamber of Deputies presented the address of that assembly to the King. A considerable number of members of all parties had joined the deputation. The President of the Chamber having read the address, the King replied:—

'I receive this address with a lively emotion. I find it is the renewed expression of the sentiments with which you surrounded me with so much energy, when overcoming the grief which pressed on me, I repaired among you to accomplish a great duty. This duty, gentlemen, we shall accomplish in all its extent, and with the aid of God, France, resting on her institutions, and strong by the perfect accord which unite as one body all the powers of the state, will continue to be every day more secure from the many dangers from which I had the good fortune, in conjunction with you, to preserve her for the last twelve years.'

The speech of the King was received with the loudest acclamations. His Majesty then descended from his throne, and mixing with the deputation, he again addressed them as follows:—

'I had been exceedingly affected, at seeing the deputies so numerous around me, and I again thank them as a father, as a man, and as a king, for the sentiments they have just expressed. I would wish to thank every member of the chamber individually. These acknowledgments would be a consolation for me, if any thing could console me for the loss of such a son.'

On the same day the King received letters of condolence on the occasion of the death of the Duke of Orleans, from the King of Prussia and the King of Sweden and Norway, from the Queen and King of Portugal, and the Grand Dukes of Tuscany and Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Saxe-Weimar and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Duke of Nassau.

The Editor of the *Gazette de France* was sentenced on Friday to one year's imprisonment and 12,000*fr.* fine for a seditious article, published on the occasion of the death of the Duke of Orleans.

The ratification of the commercial convention of the 16th of July has been exchanged between the cabinets of Paris and Brussels; consequently the spun threads of Belgium are, after the 15th inst., to be admitted into France on the payment of the import duties existing previously to the royal ordinance of the 26th June last.

The Labrador steamer, of 450 horse-power, was launched at Toulon on the 7th instant. On the same day the squadron under Admiral Hogon, consisting of eight sail of the line and two frigates, sailed from Toulon for the Island of Hyeres, where they were joined on the 8th, by the *Veloce* steamer.

Spanish stock fell one half per cent on the Paris Bourse on Friday, and again on Saturday. This fall was attributed to the alleged increasing difficulties of the Spanish treasury.

The French Commerce publishes a letter, dated Patras, the 22nd ult., stating that a dreadful earthquake had been felt at Messenia. At Calamata thirty houses and a convent had been destroyed.

The East.—The Augsburg Gazette

of the 5th instant publishes accounts from Constantinople of the 20th ult. They state that considerable reinforcements were then on their march to Bagdad. Two regiments of infantry of the Imperial Guard embarked for Smyrna on the 19th, under the command of Mustapha Pasha. They were to proceed hence to Damascus, where Nedschib Pasha, the new governor of Bagdad, was to join them with 3000 men. The Pasha of Aleppo had also been directed to form a junction with those troops with all his disposable forces, and once united, the three corps were to march in the direction of Bagdad. The two regiments of cavalry of the guard and the artillery were to proceed overland to Samsoun, and thence to Bagdad through Koordistan. A regiment of infantry was advancing in the same direction, from Sivas, and a regiment of cavalry from Augora. The Pasha of Mossul was also on his way thither at the head of 10,000 irregulars, and was to assume the command in chief of the army.

The Duke of Wellington has been appointed commander in chief in the room of Lord Hill, whose state of health has unfitted him for business.

The Russian Government (says the Prussian State Gazette) has ordered a levy of five men in a thousand in the western provinces of the empire, in order to complete the full number of the army and navy.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal, constituting and appointing Field Marshal Arthur Duke of Wellington, Commander in chief of all Her Majesty's Land Forces in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr Phayer's coach factory, Shannon-street, Bellast, on Tuesday morning, became the scene of a most alarming fire, which for some time threatened utter devastation to the houses and property in that close and thickly inhabited neighborhood. The damage is estimated at 2,000*l.* at least. The premises were insured and likewise the stock, each for £1,000.

On the 11th the crews of the ships Energy and Bryan Abbs, of Limerick, passenger vessels, returned from Quebec, timber laden, were committed to prison, on the information of the chief officer of Coast Guard, who discovered some pounds of contraband tobacco and cigars, concealed on board, in different parts of those vessels, under cover of pitch and tar.

New Tariff Meat.—On Saturday last, Barnsley market, for the first time since the new tariff came into operation, was supplied with salted American beef and pork. The first named at 4*d.* per pound, and the latter 3*d.*; several of the upper class of inhabitants, out of curiosity, purchased some, and on trial, acknowledged it to be excellent. There was a great quantity disposed of to the working part of the inhabitants.

Trade in the Manufacturing Districts.—Manchester.—Of course, in the present state of the town, there was but little business done on the Exchange; the spinners and manufacturers, being unwilling, or, from want of stock, unable to make sales. What business was done, was at higher rates for both goods and yarn, but the prices were so exceedingly irregular that any attempt to specify the amount of advance would tend only to mislead.

Dundee.—During the last eight days there has been little or no change in the state of our mercantile affairs. The reports of trade from the chief towns in England continue to show symptoms of slight improvement

similar to what has been experienced here during the last few weeks, but there is still great room for amendment. Flax on the spot is getting rather scarce, and prices are without alteration. Tows and codillas are also less abundant than usual at this period of the year, and are without any change in value: Yarns and linens are moving off slowly at same reduced rates as formerly.

More Troops for the Manufacturing Districts.—About eight o'clock this morning a detachment of troops consisting of about 800 men of different regiments, arrived at Waterloo-bridge from Woolwich, by steamers, and immediately proceeded *en route* for Bradford by the Birmingham Railroad.

PROROGATION OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Parliament of the United Kingdom was on Friday prorogued by her Majesty in person.

During the early part of the morning Parliament street was as quiet as on ordinary occasions; but about 12 o'clock the carriages of the nobility and gentry who had been fortunate enough to obtain tickets of admission to the House of Lords from the Lord Chamberlain, began to arrive in rapid succession, and before half past 12 there was a regular line of splendid equipages, which reached from the House of Lords to the Horse Guards.

The doors of the House of Lords were thrown open at 12 o'clock, and shortly afterwards the house presented a most animated and brilliant spectacle. The dresses of the ladies were very elegant.

The line of road leading from Buckingham palace to the House of Lords was kept clear by a strong body of the police, and at one o'clock the different regiments of Life Guards were stationed on the whole line of road, the soldiers being placed about three yards from each other.

The crowd in the Park was very great, and the utmost anxiety was manifested to obtain a view of the sovereign of this great country.

A few minutes before two o'clock, her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, the hereditary prince of Saxe Coburg, the Princess of Saxe Coburg, the Duchess of Buccleugh (the mistress of the Robes), the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord High Steward, the Master of the Horse, and other great officers of the Household, left Buckingham Palace and proceeded in the accustomed state through St. James's Park to the House of Lords. Her Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits, and was most enthusiastically cheered by her loyal and affectionate subjects.

On her Majesty's arrival at the House of Lords, the bands of the different regiments played the national anthem, and the cheers of the assembled multitude were deafening. A discharge of cannon announced the approach of the Sovereign.

The House, although not quite so crowded as it is at the commencement of a session, was very full, and presented a splendid appearance. The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers were in full costume. There were chairs placed on the right of the Throne for Prince Albert, the Prince of Saxe Coburg, and the Princess of Saxe Coburg.

A flourish of trumpets was the signal of her Majesty's entering the House. At this moment the peers rose and remained standing until her Majesty had taken her seat on the throne. The Queen desired their lordships to be seated.

The Lord Chancellor then directed Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, to summon the House of Commons to hear her Majesty's most gracious speech on the prorogation of parliament.

In a few minutes the Speaker, accompanied by a number of members, appeared at the bar.

Her Majesty gave her royal assent to several bills, after which,

The Speaker, in an appropriate speech, addressed her Majesty, recounting the business of the session.

Her Majesty then, in a clear and distinct tone of voice, read her most gracious speech, of which the following is a copy—

My Lords and Gentlemen, The state of public business enables me to release you from further attendance in parliament.

I cannot take leave of you without expressing my grateful sense of the assiduity and zeal with which you have