

the corresponding one of last year, the great falling off in the customs alone of £426,395, being more than sufficient to counterbalance the items of improvement discernible in the various other departments.

The Post Office experiment is gradually assuming a more favourable complexion, the Revenue derived in both the year and quarter from that establishment exhibiting a gratifying increase over the corresponding preceding ones—an increase too greatly enhanced by the promise it holds out of further augmentation. We were not so sanguine as some of our contemporaries, as to the results immediately anticipated from the postage reduction, we mean those of course, affecting the Revenue, and experience has proved the correctness of our anticipations,—for, though improving quarterly, The Post Office yields less at the present moment by three quarters of a million than it did in 1838-9, or, in other words, more than two thirds of the Revenue from that source were annihilated for a time at least, by the introduction of the penny postage system. Mind, we offer no opinion as to whether or not that loss of revenue might not have been fully, and more than fully, compensated by the great moral, social, and commercial advantages of the measure. It is however, gratifying to know, that, even with that great and sweeping reduction, the Post Office contributed during the course of the year ending on Tuesday last, the sum of £539,000 net revenue; and that too under such circumstances as warrant the hope of progressively increasing fruitfulness.

The entire amounts for the years and quarters respectively ending July 5, stand thus—

1841—year	£44,672,225
1842—year	45,327,400
Increase on year	£655,175
1841—quarter	£11,864,175
1842—quarter	11,837,748
Decrease on quarter	£26,427

Now, when we reflect upon the change of government and of measures that has taken place within the year, (changes, be it recollected, are always unfavorable to the revenue,) and the paralyzation of trade and commerce which ensued—men fearing to follow out enterprises already entered upon, and cautiously abstaining from entering upon fresh ones, and make due allowance for the extensively prejudicial operation of the panic which followed the first announcement of the new tariff, and which unscrupulous factionists laboured so strenuously to sustain, we think we shall find in the returns before us, collectively and individually, sufficient to justify the favorable view we now take of the financial condition of the country. A new era henceforth commences. The Tariff generally comes into operation immediately upon its becoming law, and that period cannot now be far distant, it having been read a second time in the Lords on Tuesday night, only four dissentient voices having been raised against it. Moreover there is the Income Tax, which dates we believe from April last, and by which the revenue will at once be not only raised to, but above, the level of the expenditure—a condition to which it has been a stranger four or five years of Whig misrule, and to which it would still be kept so, were Whig financiers to have their way. (Vide the last debate in the Lords on the Income Tax, and Lord John Russell's speeches *passim* on the same subject.) Indeed, the gravamen of his lordship's last charges against the present Ministry, was that it had paid too much and too early attention to the financial difficulties of the country, while, according to the same jaundiced eye-looker on, it had treated with too much levity and neglect the country's commercial embarrassments and distressed condition; but, we opine, few who have the safety, the dignity, and the credit of this great empire at heart, will agree with the Whig ex minister. Indeed, the forbearance, if not actual assent, exhibited by the public generally towards the Income Tax Bill, offers the strongest attestation to their sense of its necessity, and to the propriety of the course taken to equalize the income and expenditure of the country.

Liverpool Standard, July 16.
THE NEW TARIFF.

The New Tariff Bill which passed the house of Lords on Friday night, having at once received the royal assent, was forwarded to our Custom House in time to admit of its being put in operation at the opening of that department on Monday Morning. Before the usual hour of commencing business, the officers and Clerks of the Long Room assembled to prepare for the merchants and others who have for some time past been waiting for the passing of the bill before releasing their goods, and were soon immersed in the bustle occasioned by the numerous entries which were pressed upon them for examination and completion. During the whole of Monday and Tuesday the Long Room was in a state of the greatest animation, and we certainly never saw it more thronged upon any former occasion.

The payments on coffee, turpentine, and other reduced articles were very numerous; and upwards of 2270 entries were passed in the first three days, being an increase of about 930 upon the number ordinarily made. In the multifarious assessments of a general tariff some errors and obscurities might naturally be expected, and have certainly we find, occurred. Some difficulty was experienced in ascertaining the weight of wine and spirit bottles, which are now chargeable by the cwt. Some doubts were also entertained whether the reduced rates on staves and other woods mentioned on the same page of the act (623)

did not come into operation at once. It has, however, since been ruled that these rates do not commence until the 10th October, as is the case with respect to the article of timber generally. The smelting of foreign copper, the exports of coals to British possessions, and a few other minor points, seemed to occasion some difference of opinion; and the difficulty to inexperienced persons of having to search for their articles through the the seventeen tables in which they are dispersed, instead of being alphabetically arranged, was felt here just as much as the *Times* represents it to have been in London. In addition to these temporary difficulties, the pressure upon the collector and gentlemen of the Long Room at the present juncture has been materially increased by the necessity of guarding against the receipt of light gold, and by the collection of the income tax coming simultaneously upon them. The admirable arrangements made have, however, we are glad to observe, obviated any serious inconvenience to the public.

We may mention here that the relief afforded the mercantile interest by the cessation of the of the half per cent duty payable upon exported articles has given very general satisfaction; and in our opinion, as one of its results, we shall for the future be much more able to depend upon the correctness of our Custom house returns of exports. These documents have often been noticed as presenting features somewhat anomalous; and we have no doubt that when the temptation to false entries is withdrawn, we shall have to notice a material increase of the estimated money amount of our foreign shipments.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From British Papers to the 19th July, obtained by the Columbia.

Dinner to Sir A. Macnab.—Yesterday a grand complimentary entertainment was given by the British American Association to Sir A. Macnab, at the Thatched house Tavern, St. James's street, in celebration of his distinguished gallantry and patriotism during the rebellion in Canada. His Grace the Duke of Richmond was in the chair, and the greatest cordiality and good feeling characterized the proceedings, which did not terminate till near one o'clock. The press of other matter compels us to postpone a detailed report till Monday.

The contract for supplying the carriages to convey passengers across the Egyptian desert has been obtained from the Peninsular Company by Mr. Andrews, her Majesty's coachmaker in Southampton. Each carriage is to be in the form of a small omnibus, to carry four inside and two out. They will be of a very light construction, for the purpose of passing easily over the sandy soil of the desert. Each carriage will be drawn by two Arab horses that will run seven mile stages. Forty carriages must be ready by the 1st of September next.

Wreck of 'Le Telemaque.'—The operations on this long lost vessel, which have been suspended since the setting in of the stormy weather last November, are now recommenced with a degree of vigour which gives good hopes of early success. The proceedings of last year engaged general attention in France, as much on account of their novel character, and the great activity with which they were conducted through a most unfavourable season, as in consequence of the golden harvest anticipated from the raising of the vessel. The parties interested in the salvage have collected evidence in France of the existence, on board, of specie and bullion to the enormous amount of 33,000,000 millions of francs, besides some valuable paintings by old masters—which last, however, can scarcely be expected to have survived submersion. A sum of 2,500,000 francs, in gold, dispatched to this country by the unhappy Louis XVI., is stated to have formed a portion of this precious cargo. It is noticed as a singular coincidence that the Annual Register for 1789 mentions the fact, that the plate of that monarch had been sent to the Mint, to be coined for the use of the

royal family, a little before 'Le Telemaque' was dispatched from Roan for England.

Affair of Honour between Captain Boldero, M.P. and the Hon. Craven Berkeley, M.P.—A hostile meeting took place this morning between the Hon. Craven Berkeley, M.P., and Capt. Boldero, M.P. The dispute arose in consequence of Mr Berkeley having attributed to Captain Boldero the use of certain expressions disrespectful to her Majesty, which the latter peremptorily denied. The parties met this morning at five o'clock in the neighborhood of Osterley Park. Mr Berkeley accompanied by the Hon. W. Ridley Colborne, M.P., and Captain Boldero by Mr W. F. Mackenzie, M.P., and having exchanged shots without effect they left the ground.

Succession of the French Crown.—It is a remarkable historical fact that for the last two centuries (that is since the accession of Louis XIV. in 1643) no French King has transmitted his Crown to his son. Louis XIV. and Louis XV. were succeeded by their grandsons, and since the death of Louis XVI. it is well known no son has succeeded his father on the throne of France.

Death of Mrs. Fox.—We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Fox, the widow of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox. This venerable lady expired yesterday morning, at her seat at St. Anne's Hill, near Chertsey, in the 97th year of her age.

Colonel the Hon. Henry Dundas, was requested by the Commander-in-Chief, immediately on the circumstances of his allusion to the Queen being made known, to furnish such explanation as he had to offer. Having given that explanation, Lord Hill thought that Col. Dundas had failed to absolve himself from the grave offence imputed to him of having spoke disrespectfully of Her Majesty; and under these circumstances felt it his duty to submit to her Majesty that Colonel the Hon. Henry Dundas be dismissed from his office of Queen's Aide-de-Camp: and further, that Colonel Dundas be removed from the command of the 83rd Regt., and placed on half-pay, and that officer is accordingly no longer upon active service.

Largest Steam Vessel in the World.—Orders have been received at Woolwich during the past week to build a war steam-vessel of very large dimensions, to be named the Dragon. The order has been countermanded, so far as regards her being built at Woolwich; but she will be immediately commenced at Sheerness or Chatham, most probably at the latter port. Some idea may be formed of the stupendous magnitude of this vessel, when it is stated her engines are to be of the immense power of 800 horses. The Devastation, and other first-class steamers at present in the service, have only engines of 400 horse power.

Meal Mob in Dumfries.—Rare as rioting is in Dumfries, a regular and formidable meal mob occurred on the night of Saturday last. Without foundation the story was bruited abroad that the grain dealers had entered into a combination for the purpose of raising the price of oatmeal, although we have heard it stated on good authority that most of them, from particular circumstances, have been settling of late at or under prime cost. The nucleus of a crowd was soon formed, which gradually increased in snow ball fashion, until the number of rioters, old and young, amounted, it is believed, to 500. Many women mingled in the fray, most of whom

had their aprons filled with stones; of boys and half grown lads the number was considerable, and there were older persons, in male attire, who stand accused of acting the part of ringleaders. At ten o'clock the mob paid a visit to the shop of the Messrs. Kelly, Bridge street, before their business hour were over, and commenced a regular assault on the premises with stones, smashing windows and the pannels of doors, and exposing customers, as well as the inmates to the greatest bodily fear and danger. After wreaking their vengeance at this point, the mob proceeded to the shop of Mr. Bell, Church street, Maxwelltown, and literally, it may be said, gutted his dwelling. A whole barrowful of stones were pitched against the doors and windows, and it was observed by Mr. Bell, junr., who was rudely assaulted, some of the rioters were armed with heavy sticks or bludgeons. Some of the boys, bolder than the rest attempted to rob the till, through an aperture in the window, and although they failed in this object, they perloined a good many loaves and candles. After this the mob visited in succession the shops of Mr. M'Robert, Kirkgate; Mr. Thomson, back of the Coffee house; Mr. Farish, Academy street; and Mr. Reid, English street, committing on each occasion similar havoc, and rendering the respective places of business merely the ghosts of what they were. Measures, however, were at length taken to terminate these lawless proceedings and when the special constables had mustered in sufficient force, the mob was dispersed. Twelve persons have been apprehended. To day an effort was made to rescue a juvenile prisoner, but the attempt proved abortive.—Dumfries Courier.

Death of the Duke of Orleans.—The official account published by the Government is as follows:

'A dreadful disaster has fallen upon the King the Royal family, and France. The Prince Royal is dead! This morning at half past ten, the Duke of Orleans went to Neuilly, to take leave of the Royal family, intending to set off in the evening for the camp of St. Omer. A short distance from Neuilly the horses ran away. The Prince leaped out of the carriage. He was taken up senseless. One moment they were in hopes of saving him, but the evils was beyond all earthly remedies. At half past four, after having received the succours of religion, the Prince breathed his last, surrounded by the King, Queen, and Royal family, whose grief no words can express.'

This afternoon, at half past twelve, the Duc d'Orleans, who was about to set off for Plombieres, where the Duchess is staying at present, was returning from Neuilly after having taken leave of his family, when in the centre of the Chemin de la Revolte, a short distance from the Porto Maillot, the horses ran away in spite of the efforts of the postilion, and there was every reason to fear that the carriage would be overturned on the slope at the side of the road.

At this moment the Duke, to avoid the danger, leaped from the carriage; but unfortunately his spurs, or as some say, his sword, caught his travelling cloak. This accident caused him to fall, and the Prince received some contusions on the temple and the wrist. A cerebral congestion was occasioned by the shock, and was succeeded by a suffusion on the brain. Having fainted in the road, his Royal Highness was removed to the nearest house, occupied by a grocer, and assistance speedily arrived from the Tuilleries.

Bleeding was restored to almost