

Merchants and Master Manufacturers, spending most of the day in the counting-house, or the mill, are subjected not only to the impure atmosphere of a large town, but occasionally also, in a varying degree, to the dust or effluvia from the manufacture.

But most merchant men have, unfortunately, a disposition to have their house and warehouses within a stone's cast of each other, and five or six days a week, they take scarcely any more exercise than walking this short distance.

Of all agents of disease and decay, the most important is, anxiety of mind. When we walk the streets of large country towns, we must not be struck with the hurried gait and care-worn features of the well-dressed passengers.

The physical evils of commercial life would be considerably reduced, if men reflected that the success of business may be prevented by the very means used to promote it.

For the individuals in mercantile life who are really, permanently, practically, convinced that health is preferable to riches, and who are hence resolved, not only to abstain from the excess of business, but to be guided by the principles of health.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, July 15.

Several petitions for the abolition of slavery were presented. Lord Lorton presented a petition from Boyle, Roscommon, calling for the repeal of the Union, but was most decidedly opposed to its prayer.

Lord King introduced a bill to prevent the holding of a plurality of livings, proposing that no benefice with the cure of souls should be held in commendam, if of the annual value of £500 or upwards, and that no clergyman holding such benefice should be enabled to recover tithes beyond that amount.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S ANNUITY.—Earl Grey, after referring to the question put to him on a preceding day, relative to the annuity of Prince Leopold, read the following letter, explanatory of the intentions of his royal highness:—

"Marlborough-house, July 15. My dear Lord Grey—Before I quit the country, I am desirous to state in writing the intentions and views, which I had the pleasure of communicating to you verbally this morning on the subject of my British annuity.

"As Sovereign of Belgium, it is not my intention to draw any money from any portion of the income which was settled upon me by Act of Parliament at the period of my marriage. Your lordship is, however, well aware that, up to the very moment of my leaving England, I have maintained my establishments here upon their accustomed footing, and that, consequently, there remain to be fulfilled and discharged pecuniary engagements and outstanding debts, to an amount which it is quite impossible for me to state at the present time with precision.

"I shall require my trustees to maintain, in a state of complete habitation and of repair, the house, gardens, and park, at Claremont; and farther, to pay all the salaries, pensions, and allowances, which I shall deem a proper reward to those persons who have claims upon me for their faithful services during my residence in this country. I shall, in addition, require them to continue all those charities and annual donations to charitable institutions which have been allowed or subscribed to either by the Princess Charlotte or by myself up to the present period.

"All these objects having been fulfilled, it is my wish and desire that the remainder shall be repaid into the British Exchequer."

The reading of this letter was followed by repeated cheers from all sides—Earl Grey afterwards announced that Prince Leopold had resigned his Colony of the 5th Dragoon Guards.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

July 20.

PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE.—THE HON. W. L. WELLESLEY.

The Speaker read two letters addressed to him, one from the Lord Chancellor, informing him of the arrest of W. L. Wellesley, Esq. M. P. for Essex, for a contempt of court, and the other from Mr. Wellesley, complaining of his arrest as a breach of privilege, and praying to be released.

EXPENSE OF THE CORONATION.—PRINCE LEOPOLD. In reply to a question from Mr. Briscoe, who objected to the coronation as a most expensive and unnecessary ceremony, Lord Althorp said he considered the ceremony necessary, but the expense of the approaching coronation would probably not be one fifth of that attending the last.

IRISH YEOMANRY.—ORANGE PROCESSIONS.—Mr. O'Connell called the attention of the House to the recent Orange processions in Ireland on the 12th instant, and the affray at Banbridge, and stated that in Enniskillen general officers had joined the procession of the Orangemen in their regiments.

From the Atlas. We think we can state with confidence, that Ministers have recently gained an accession to the number of their adherents in the Upper House. We cannot speak to the numerical extent, or to whether it will approach a majority on the total; but we may venture to affirm, that it is powerful enough to neutralize the triumph anticipated by the Anti-Reformers, even should it not reach a clear majority.

REFORM MEDAL.—A medal has been made, commemorative of the introduction of the Reform Bill into the House of Commons, and is frequently referred to as "What is to be expected from the operation of the Reform Bill? Radiating from the word Reform are 'Representation, Church, Tithes, Laws, &c.' encircled by the motto 'Liberty and Justice for all,' which may be secured by Reform."

THE KING'S FIRST VISIT TO THE CITY. On the first of August the grand ceremony took place of opening the New London Bridge, the first stone of which was laid nearly seven years ago, by Alderman Garratt, as proxy for the Duke of York.

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IMPORTANT REMITTANCES BY POST. The Duke of Richmond, in evidence recently printed, respecting Post-office salaries, makes this extraordinary statement: speaking of the salaries, his Grace says, "All will recollect the responsible situation of those men who sort the letters, and the power they have of secreting letters and converting the contents to their own use, which is very much facilitated by the negligence of the public. In the last year, in England alone, there were 948 letters, (on an average, upwards of three a day) containing property to the amount of £8,645, put into the office without any direction at all! In addition several bankers' letters were misdirected to the wrong town, five of that number alone containing property to the amount of £12,000, for one banker alone, loss in the sort—the letters had got wet and the money had dropped out!"

of admission to the bridge increased in proportion to the general anxiety of the public to witness it. No less a sum than £50 was offered for a single ticket of admission to the fête champêtre upon the bridge!

The lord mayor preceded by the city marshal, and attended by the sheriffs, in their state carriages, arrived at half past three o'clock at the bridge, all the approaches to which were crowded at an early hour, to excess, and no carriage was suffered to pass unless the company could show that they were provided with tickets.

At ten minutes to three o'clock the increasing shouts announced his Majesty's arrival from Whitehall, which will be found in our report of the house of lords.—It was received with loud cheers.

The elevation of the bridge consists of five very beautifully-formed elliptical arches, the central one of which is one hundred and fifty-two feet in span, and twenty-seven feet six inches rise. The piers between these and the land arches are twenty-two feet each. The extreme arches nearest to the shores are one hundred and thirty feet each, and twenty-two feet in span. The heights of the bridge are seventy-three feet each at the base. These five arches are separated by plain granite piers, with massive pilasters and pointed water, they are covered by a bold projecting block cornice, which describes the sweep of the roadway, and are surmounted by a plain double blocking course, receding in two heights like the scamilli of the ancients; and which give the bridge a grand and beautiful antique air, totally unlike the petty perforations and filigree work of the bridge of Westminster, Waterloo, and Blackfriars Bridges.

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FRANCE.

[From the Messager des Chambres, dated July 24.]

As early as eight o'clock in the morning, the crowd assembled round the Chamber, the doors of which were not opened till noon; the two first rows of the reserved galleries were occupied by elegantly dressed ladies, the gentlemen were seated behind. The hall was fitted up in the same manner as for the royal sitting in 1830. On the right and left of the throne, which was erected in the place of the President's bureau, were seated the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours. Below the throne, to the right and left, were the seats of the ministers, and immediately below them the marshals of France. The seats of the Peers were but scantily occupied. We remarked Messrs. de Broglie, de Cases, Passeris, Roy, Portal, the Duke de Choiseul, Simoniello, Talara, &c. The left side allotted to the Deputies, was entirely filled. Messrs. Lafayette, Guizot, Dupin, Lafitte, Rayer, Collard, Mauguin, Ch. de Renuart, Sivers, Viennet, and a great many other Deputies, took their usual seats.

A great number of strange faces were observed on all the benches. Among the new Deputies we particularly remarked Messrs. Arago, Faurelle, Merilhon, &c. At one o'clock, a salute of artillery announced the arrival of the King; the deputations went to meet him.

The Queen, accompanied by her children, and Madame Adelaide, was introduced into the gallery reserved for her near that of the King's body.

I have said, gentlemen, that the charter shall be a truth: what I have said is accomplished. I have said, gentlemen, that the charter shall be a truth: what I have said is accomplished.

THE SITTING WAS CLOSED IN THE MIDDAY OF "LONG LIVE THE KING." The King was received throughout his passage from the Palace to the Chambers with great popular applause. He was dressed in the National Guards uniform, and attended by a grand military cortege, composed of the Marshals of France, and a number of other General Officers.

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the fit depositories of the inheritance of our ancient glory—will defend this independence as they have hitherto protected our internal peace and liberty.

Other treaties have been concluded between the Mexican and Haytian Republics. All these acts shall be communicated to you as soon as they have been ratified, and when the financial stipulations which they contain shall be submitted to your sanction. I have given my orders to our ministers to assure the execution of the law of last session, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade.

As soon as I demanded it, the troops of the Emperor of Austria have evacuated the Roman states. The abolition of the administrative and judicial system, have been given. Such are the ameliorations which will, we hope, assure to these states, that their tranquility shall be no longer troubled, and that the equilibrium of Europe will be preserved by the maintenance of their independence.

THE KINGDOM OF THE LOW COUNTRIES, as constituted by the treaties of 1814 and 1815, has ceased to exist. The independence of Belgium, and her separation from Holland, has been proclaimed by the great Powers. The King of the Belgians will not form part of the German Confederacy. The fortresses raised to menace France, and not to protect Belgium, will be demolished. (Loud applause here again interrupted the speech.)

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and his ministers. The latter will no doubt feel more disposed to trust itself with the execution of those projects which are equally the desire of every Frenchman, for the consolation of the throne, the removing of the public burthen, the extension of the elective franchise, and in carrying into practice the principles of the revolution. They will be encouraged, from their sense of strength at home, to venture upon measures touching the fate of Poland. Harmony being security, unity may do much.

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RUSSIA AND POLAND. The following is the report of the operations of the Polish army, forwarded on the 15th to the National Government by the Generalissimo Skrzynecki, from his headquarters at Minsk. The chief object of this report was given in a letter of our Warsaw Correspondent, in the Courier of Thursday last.

On the 13th of July, General Chranowski concentrated his forces near the road on this side of Minsk. His advanced guard, consisting of the first regiment of infantry and a company of horse artillery, was posted on the bank of the river; the main body of the army, consisting of three regiments of infantry, two regiments of horse artillery, and two pieces of cannon, drove the enemy from that town. On the 14th, at break of day, the Russians attacked a post of ours at Brzozza, and which, from neglecting to take the necessary precaution, lost a few men. The same day, at five o'clock in the morning, they advanced on Minsk, sent a column to surround Brzozza, and pushed forward as far as Siennica. General Chranowski then ordered 3 battalions of infantry, 2 regiments of horse artillery, and 2 pieces of artillery, to march on Cygana to meet the first column. General Ribinski took the direction of Minsk, to reinforce the vanguard and support the attack of the enemy, while General Jagmin proceeded, with the remainder of his division, towards Stally and Brzozza, where he encountered a column, composed of a few squadrons of cavalry, three battalions of infantry, and four pieces of artillery. General Ribinski was shortly afterwards ordered to attack the enemy. Our troops advanced, crossed the Minsk, and drove the enemy back as far as Kalszin, where the latter being assailed at once on both sides by Ribinski, and by Jagmin's detachment, which had come up at the time from Brzozza, was compelled to seek safety by flight. The losses of the enemy in killed and wounded were very considerable. Ten officers and 600 soldiers, 1 piece of cannon, and upwards of a thousand muskets, were the fruit of that victory. Our loss was trifling. The 4th regiment of Ulanes, the 1st of horse chassours, and the 1st of Cracow (Kraukusa) distinguished themselves particularly in that engagement.

The principal army of the enemy, commanded by Field Marshal Paskevitch, was encamped on the 12th between Liegsko, and the village of Carvelin, with the left bank of the Vistula, between Nieszawa and the Prussian frontier, in a considerable number of boats, furnished to the Russians by the authorities of the Prussian town at Thorn, whence have likewise arrived, and are daily arriving, the necessary materials for the construction of bridges, and stores of every sort! This circumstance alone accounts for the possibility of the enemy being able to affect a march which endangers his flanks, and which, were it not for its reliance upon Prussian neutrality, would be contrary to the principles of the military art. In fact, after sending over her columns, the enemy has lost his communications with the roads by which he came. The whole country from Modin to the frontier of Prussia is in our possession.

Among the horrors committed by the Russians, they broke into the church at Sierpe, and have communicated the cholera to the people of the place. Thus far the official dispatch. Yesterday (16th) 769 Russian prisoners of war, taken at the battle of Minsk, (General Skrzynecki only mentions 600 in his report) with several cart loads of arms, likewise captured on that occasion, were brought to Warsaw. A few days previously several hundred prisoners, taken in various encounters, likewise arrived in the Capital. Among them was the son of Jasuf Pacha, who surrendered Varna to the Russians in the last campaign against Turkey.

General Rozniecki, who, in December, 1830, was hanged in effigy in front of the state prison of Caravelin, in Warsaw, has written a long letter from St. Petersburg to General Skrzynecki, inviting him to open negotiations with Field Marshal Paskevitch. This piece of insolence is well worthy of the man.

INSURRECTION IN ITALY. In proportion as the Austrian troops have lost all influence, and it is now impossible for them to carry on the administration except by yielding to the loudly expressed wish of the public opinion, which is unshaken.

The police, the civil officers, the military authorities, can no longer act in the name of the people. The citizens refuse their concurrence. The revolution has pervaded all classes; the nobles, the citizens, the artisans, each other, and property is every where respected. However, the agents of the police are not persecuted: the public authorities are not insulted when the people are not troubled by the Papal troops. They oppose to the depositaries of authority only measures which render government impossible. The taxes are not paid—the Magistrate are not obeyed. Ballaglini, Commander of the Papal troops, advanced to penetrate into La Romana, as far as Fano, 8 leagues from Ancona, but there he was forced to stop. A terrible disorder began among his people. The soldiers refused to fight against their fellow citizens; they desert in whole bands, leaving behind very well. Romagnolo. The people down, and the brigades, people, organized, used to be not general in his speech. The citation to it is that the troops, that the government of Rome, them by a gainst such.