

Extracts from English & Irish Papers. IRELAND. DUBLIN. FIFTY TWO LIVES LOST.

March 19.—By accounts received from Youghall, a melancholy loss of lives took place on Saturday, by the upsetting of two market boats near Cable Island, which carried 52 human beings, men and women, to meet a water-gate. They were on their return from the neighborhood of Ballycotton, having gone to Youghall that day to get gold or bank notes, which they had left a number of orphans in a state of wretchedness and starvation.

We regret to learn that the casualty alluded to in the Waterford Mail, respecting the upsetting of a boat at Youghall, and the loss of lives, has not only been confirmed, so far as that statement reached, but that the calamity has greatly exceeded the original report of it. We have been informed, that three boats were lost on the fatal evening of Thursday last, during the gale and sheet shower. The first lost contained 27 persons, workmen employed at Youghall, who were crossing over to the place of general residence, after labour was over. They had actually arrived within hail of their own houses, when a sea struck the boat on the boom, which upset her, and she was seen to sink. Only one out of the whole number was saved! About an equal number of persons perished in the other two boats. The first boat, which was near Cable Island, had but information goes so far as to assure us, that fifty-two souls perished, although a sea struck the boat on shore and completely wrecked the same evening near Youghall.

CHOLERA IN IRELAND.—"Never," says a letter from Limerick of the 15th of March, "was there any thing like the state of the surrounding country. The cholera has spread all around. The Rev. Mr. Noonan, curate of Knockree, was here to-day to purchase coffins, there not being hands enough in that place to make them. At the hospital, to-day, the parish priest and twelve of his flock are dead of cholera. Forty persons were attacked last night with the pestilence, out of which the above number fell victims to its fury. Poor Dr. O'Connell said mass yesterday, and appeared to be in excellent health. The manner of his death (being taken off in three or four hours) has created a general feeling of regret and consternation through the surrounding country. Kilmallock, too, is nearly as bad. Thrice is totally deserted; Cashmore attacked at all points; the Rev. Mr. McCarthy, the parish priest, and his coadjutor, have been called out of bed to attend the sick and dying, eleven nights in succession. In short, the panic through the country far surpasses any thing within the memory of man."

Kilmallock, Traicane, and Seefield, in the county of Clare, have been likewise visited with the disease, as if to provoke its rage, the deluded inhabitants refused to go to the hospital, where every necessary is provided, but perish in their own miserable dwellings. Upwards of sixty deaths out of seventy-three were attended, and seven remain under treatment, and only six have recovered. In several other places in that part of the kingdom the disease was extending.

has lately been constructed in Brampton church for the purpose of warming it with hot air; and as is customary, in order to guard against the effects of fire, a wall was built around the furnace. The man employed in the structure, which is formed of bricks and Roman cement, continued steadily at his work by the light of a candle until it was completed. And it was not till he inserted the last brick, and was perfectly "built in" as ever an unhappy martyr in the days of persecution, that he discovered his error, and remembered that he was working within the circle instead of out. His first impulse was to pull the last few bricks, and thus make himself a place of exit; but it was now too late, the cement had already hardened, and defied all his efforts unto what he had once done. In this distressing dilemma he remained for a considerable time, calling in vain for help. His pitiful situation was at length discovered by one of the church wardens and the sexton, who after considerable difficulty succeeded in extricating him from his imprisonment.

THE MECHANIC.—Is there any situation truly enviable, it is that of an industrious mechanic, has established for himself a respectable place in society, who commencing in poverty has been able by his skill and perseverance to overcome every obstacle, vanquish every foe, whose "virtue is his own power." Let it be remembered, that this situation is attainable by all, who have health, and a practical knowledge of their business. It is a mistaken idea that fortune deals out her favors blindly, and with a reckless hand. Industry and virtuous ambition are seldom exerted in vain.

COMPARATIVE WEALTH OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE. Cultivated land in France, 27,440 square leagues; ditto in England, 13,969 ditto; yet the gross produce of England is one-seventh more than France, and net produce double. Agricultural population in England, one-third of the whole population; in France they form two-thirds. In England, 7,511,692 farmers, husbandmen and laborers, cultivate 21,000,000 acres, and produce annually a net income of 107,247,000; while in France, 19,621,000 persons cultivating 41,000,000 can only produce an income of 57,778,120; hence the super-productiveness of the soil of England. Its superiority, however, may be attributed, in some degree, to the extensive use of property is divided in France. Number of proprietors in England and Scotland in 1816 was 589,385, and one-third more for Ireland, which, at five members to one family give 4,000,000 of persons, or one-fifth of the whole population, but in France in 1818 there were 4,333,000 land-owners, which at 5 members to one family, gave 20,000,000 persons, or four-fifths of the population. Number of proprietors of France under 28 annual value is three millions and a half. Hence in England, one-half of the population is employed in commerce; in France only one-sixth, a superiority in England almost incalculable, when we take into calculation the extensive use of machinery.

ACCURACY OF FOREIGN WRITERS. A Danish writer assures his readers that the taste for hanging is so prevalent in England, that criminals who are to be hanged go laughing and singing to the gallows, and, in the absence of the executioner, hang themselves!—[The Legal Observer.] A MODERN DIAGENES.—Every school-boy had read of Diogenes the Cynic, who thought the greatest boon he could ask of royalty was to stand aside and not to intercept the rays of the sun, which are not allowed to enter our dwellings without a tax, in order to evade this obnoxious tax, a member of the Society of Friends, named George Knight, of Limehouse, has built an immense tub, or vat, of oval form, being about 20 feet in width and 30 feet in depth; it is above 20 feet in height, and contains four large rooms with convenient offices. It is entirely composed of timber, except the chimney, which is of brickwork, and the whole resembles a brewer's receiving vat; though peculiar in shape, it is not inconspicuous in appearance. The proprietor has erected it as a dwelling-place for the express purpose of avoiding the payment of Assessed Taxes. It remains to be seen whether he will succeed in his attempt.

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ESTATE OF THE LATE LORD GRAVES. The Bishops' Court Estate, the property of the late Lord Graves, was sold at auction on the 21st of March. We quote the following description from the Morning Herald:—[Com. Ad.] "The estate is all freehold, divided into several farms, and that the domain in the Bishop's Court Estate, which was estimated to produce £3000 a year, with the manor, manorial rights, royalties, and privileges; certain meadows, subject to a 100 annual net charge, timber, &c. to be taken at valuation. Bishop's Court Mansion is situated about three miles to the eastward of the city of Exeter, in the parish of Farrington, in the county of Devon, in recurring to its earliest history we find that Cyst Palace (as it was then called) was erected about the year 1278, by Bishop Walter Brounecombe, who founded within its walls a domestic chapel to the honor of the Blessed Virgin, St. Gabriel and all the Angels, more generally known as "St. Gabriel's Chapel." Bishop Stapleton rendered it a comfortable asylum for 12 blind, infirm, or superannuated Clergymen. Of this Charitable institution, the only vestiges to guide the researches of the antiquarian, are a few crumbling remains of the outward walls. About the year 1550, the Palace at Bishop's Cyst, with its manor and royalty, was granted by the Crown to Lord John Russell, "a principal actor in the affairs and troubles of the times" as Heylyn terms him in his history of Edward VI. The property remained in the Russell family, certainly till the reign of Charles I. it is believed they parted with it at or about the same time, when they disposed of the Abbey of Dunkeswell and Cowick Priory. Subsequently the family of Salter and Bevis possessed the domain on the 3d of November, 1800, the manor and royalty were conveyed to Thomas Lord Graves, the late noble owner. Of the ancient Palace there now only remains part of the right wing, which formerly constituted the chapel of St. Gabriel, and the ivied walls and arched roofings of the out-buildings, though, un-til within a few years past, the gate-house, bearing the armorial blazon of the hospitable motto of its venerable founder, was in existence. The present mansion was erected, about thirty years ago, by the Duke of Wellington, declared long since, in the British House of Lords, that he had the honour of knowing Sir Hudson Lowe, than whom a better and braver officer did not belong to the British service. A few men have been subjected to more unjust obloquy than the noble Sir Hudson Lowe. The situation of the illustrious exile of whom he was in some respects the jailor, in St. Helena, was such as naturally to excite the liveliest sympathies of his friends and admirers throughout the world. And whatever course of conduct was pursued in regard to him, was sure to be misrepresented and condemned by the partisans of the fallen Emperor, on the island, and elsewhere. The situation of Sir Hudson Lowe, therefore, was one of delicacy and difficulty. The temperance of Napoleon was peculiar, and he grew daily more and more irritable during his exile. But these were not the only difficulties which the commander was envisioned. He found that he was surrounded by spies. Dr. Barry O'Meara gave him confidential information, upon which, as a matter of course, he was compelled to adopt a more rigorous course respecting some of Napoleon's attendants. The Emperor thereupon became exceedingly angry, treated him with the face of Sir H., and respect. Soon afterwards it was discovered that O'Meara was playing the part of a double spy, and a traitor besides. He was dismissed and sent home. Arriving in England in disgrace, he filled Europe with rumours of Sir Hudson, which were greedily caught up, and repeated with exaggerations, by the Bonapartists of all countries. Hence the bad name which has been acquired by that officer. But when truth shall have resumed her sway over Prejudice the conduct of Sir Hudson Lowe will be viewed in a different aspect. He has nothing to fear from the impartial judgment of posterity on account of his official conduct in St. Helena.—[Com. Ad.]

And in the front a mighty temple rose, with inspiration in its very form; Temple so vast, so sumptuous, there required no priest to tell us that no human hand planned that sublime magnificence! \* \* \* The portal opened with a crash of thunder louder than an earthquake. Pile, panting and staggering, the Prince of Captivity entering an illimitable hall, illumined by pendulous and stupendous balls of glowing metal. On each side of the hall, a golden throne, was ranged a line of Kings; and as the pilgrim entered, the monarch rose, and took of their diadems, and waved them thrice, and thrice repeated, in solemn chorus. "On! all hail, Alroy! Hail to the brother king. Thy crown awaits thee!" The Prince of the Captivity stood trembling, with his eyes fixed on the ground, and "what might he see a little way off, he found the monarchs were seated upon their still and vacant visages, apparently unconscious of his presence. And this emboldened him, and so starting alternately at each side of the hall, with a firm, perhaps a desperate step, Alroy advanced.

And he came to two thrones which were set apart from the other in the middle of the hall, a most imperial presence straightway flashed upon the startled vision of Alroy. Easy and downcast eyes. His feet rested upon a broken sword and a shivered sceptre which was a monarch in spite of his discomfiture. And on the opposite throne was a venerable personage, with a long flowing beard, and dressed in white raiment. His countenance was beautiful, although ancient. Age had stole on without its imperfections, himself, and dared again to walk, with a dignity and solemn grace. The countenance of the king was upraised with a seraphic gaze, and as he thus looked upon high, with eyes full of love, and thanksgiving, and prayer, his fingers seemed to touch the trembling wings of a golden harp.

And farther on, and far above the rest, upon a throne that stretched across the hall, a most imperial presence straightway flashed upon the startled vision of Alroy. Easy and downcast eyes. His feet rested upon a broken sword and a shivered sceptre which was a monarch in spite of his discomfiture. And on the opposite throne was a venerable personage, with a long flowing beard, and dressed in white raiment. His countenance was beautiful, although ancient. Age had stole on without its imperfections, himself, and dared again to walk, with a dignity and solemn grace. The countenance of the king was upraised with a seraphic gaze, and as he thus looked upon high, with eyes full of love, and thanksgiving, and prayer, his fingers seemed to touch the trembling wings of a golden harp.

And when Alroy had reached the foot of the throne, he stopped, and his heart misgave him. And he prayed for some minutes in silent prayer, and without daring to look up, he mounted the first step of the throne, and the second, and the third, and so on, with slow and faltering feet, until he reached the forty-ninth step. The Prince of the Captivity raised his eyes. He stood before the monarch face to face. In vain Alroy attempted to attract his attention or to fix his gaze.—The large black eyes, full of supernatural lustre, appeared capable of piercing all things and illuminating all things, but they flashed on without shedding a ray upon Alroy. Pale as a spectre, the pilgrim whose pilgrimage seemed now on the point of completion, stood cold and trembling before the object of all his desires, and all his labours. But he thought of his country, his people and his God, and while his noiseless lips breathed the name of Jehovah, solemnly he forth the name of Alroy, with a gentle firmness, grasped the unresisting sceptre of his great ancestor. And, as he seized it, the whole vanished from his sight!

UNITED STATES. From the N. Y. American. DREAUGHT FIRE.—The City Hotel, the largest and loftiest pile of brick buildings in our city, is now, at one o'clock, and since half past ten o'clock has been in flames. The fire broke out from a crack as is supposed of the kitchen chimney, in the south garret room, (which is arched to correspond with a lodge room, and a floor) between the ceiling and the roof.—The first discovery of it was made by a sweep, who going on the roof to clean the

chimney, perceived smoke issuing from beneath the slates. The alarm was immediately given: but owing to the great height of the building, the delay incident to forming a line of engines in order to attack the flames which the water, that then began to be thrown upon it, seemed wholly powerless to check. The pressure, indeed, upon the hose, in forcing the water to such a height, was so great as constantly to burst it; so that it was soon reduced to a certainty that the upper stories of the building could not be saved. Furniture, travellers and baggage were poured forth from doors and windows. Two individuals, who had gone on the roof through an attic window, found a return through the same way impossible. Their alarming situation, thus cut off from a retreat, soon became obvious to the thousands looked on; when, at last, the fire, passing through the window of the upper story threw upon the roof, what seemed a handspike, to which a rope was attached. With great decision and presence of mind one of the persons on the roof ran rapidly to the gutter where a single fire step would have dashed him to the earth—caught the rope, fastened it within the frame of an attic or dormant window, and then coolly descended by it over the cornice of the house, suspended by his hands in mid-air, and was received into the window whence the rope was thrown. His companion followed the bold example, and was received in like manner. We have as yet heard of no accident—though the large slates falling from the roof amidst the ever active and fearless firemen—and the exposure of those fine fellows who are to be seen peeping every now and then from windows around which all seems in flames—keep up constant anxiety for their safety.

The City Hotel belongs to Mr. John Jacob Astor, who it is said insures little. The agents and the Franklin Fire Insurance Companies are to hear the insurers of the furniture, but the loss to the excellent keeper of the Hotel, Mr. Jennings, must be unenviable great. The fire is subduing Mount Zion, and the whole roof and fourth story are burnt—the third is much injured, and the whole house is deluged with water.

LOWER CANADA. Montreal, April 22. DREAUGHT CONFLAGRATION. At a quarter before eight last evening, while the company were assembling for the Soiree Musicale of the Messrs. HERMANN and BRIDON, a fire broke out in the City Hotel, a fire in that noble edifice roused the numerous inmates from their respective occupations, and before almost the alarm had reached the street, this splendid Hotel exhibited one mass of fire, extending its way from the top of the building to the base, a scene of awful grandeur and desolation scarcely paralleled in the history of MONTREAL. About thirty ladies and gentlemen had assembled in the large ball room to attend the Concert. All had just retired to their respective apartments, when the blaze of a lamp, suspended on the branch of one of the evergreens, which formed the decoration of the passage at the Bachelor's bill, fell upon the curtains, and communicated with the whole range of trees, and produced one instantaneous conflagration, which soon raged with the most destructive and irresistible fury through the entire building, leaving the inmates to secure their flight by ladders and through windows, possessed only of their own strength, without even a momentary opportunity to secure any of their baggage or property. With difficulty the concert room was cleared, by taking the company down by ladders placed to the room from the burning evergreens in the passage, and prohibiting all egress by that channel. The scene of confusion that ensued baffles all human description, and all attempts to secure property proved vain. Some articles of furniture were removed at the only favorable moments, but we regret to say, that many of the boarders lost all they possessed. Fortunately for the cause of philanthropy, Captain Black secured his baggage and scientific instruments which had been so arranged as to be ready for his movements to LACHINE that evening. The Messrs. HERMANN and Co. who were about commencing the concert, lost every article of money, property and instruments possessed, the result of a long and honorable professional career, including among the latter a violinello of peculiar power, and which cost nearly £200, Mr. LIZOT, Harpist, in making a desperate rush to secure his trunk, got himself dreadfully burned in the head and face, and is otherwise much injured, but was last discharged away and saved by the active intervention of Mr. KERRICK, carpenter, Mr. LIZOT, Harpist, in making a desperate rush to secure his trunk, got himself dreadfully burned in the head and face, and is otherwise much injured, but was last discharged away and saved by the active intervention of Mr. KERRICK, carpenter, Mr. LIZOT, Harpist, in making a desperate rush to secure his trunk, got himself dreadfully burned in the head and face, and is otherwise much injured, but was last discharged away and saved by the active intervention of Mr. KERRICK, carpenter.

The individual and public mind becomes diseased: all law and authority are contemned, and a brute force substituted for reason, the denial of self, and the welfare of all. It is astonishing what a little thing this selfish ambition, and the desire to guide us in the paths of public and individual welfare. Of all the sources of mental disorder, the ambition of subjecting others to self, is the most prolific. It is to meet this ever active source of discord, injustice, and violence, that moral codes have been established, and instructors appointed, laws enacted, and powers given. But as selfishness invades every breast, it corrupts the rules, violates the instructions, and perverts power to other purposes than those for which it was given.

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The Court of General Quarter Sessions ended on Saturday last. We subjoin a list of the causes tried, and the convictions that took place. Peter Baxter, vs. Peter Wafer. Assault; fine, 6d. and costs. Samuel Chestnut, vs. J. B. Smith. Assault; fine, 6d. and costs. Patrick Donnelly, vs. Laurence Henrietta. Assault; fine, 20s. costs. Peter McManis, vs. George Ferguson, Andrew Fife, and John LaBarge. Larceny; sentenced to 2 calendar months imprisonment each. William Dawe, vs. George Berry. Larceny; not guilty. Wallis S. Fairman, vs. Samuel Shipman. Assault; fine, 50s. and costs. Charles Rowlet, vs. Samuel Moore. Assault; fine, 20s. and costs. Catharine Stevens, vs. Patrick Sullivan. Assault; fine, 5s. and costs. James Lenton, vs. Honor Edwards. Larceny; not guilty. Samuel Shipman, vs. Wallis S. Fairman. Assault; fine, 20s. and costs. Robert Anglin, vs. Robert Millar. Assault; not guilty. Rosanna Irvine, vs. Thomas McDermott. Assault; not guilty.

We insert with pleasure a communication indicating the character of Mr. Davison's head and front of his offending" was merely what "a Spectator" states it to have been, the paragraph which appeared in the St. Lawrence Gazette was certainly cruel and unjustifiable.

The engines were as promptly on the spot as the emergency could permit, and were worked with their usual numbers, and with great effect in securing the safety of the adjoining houses. It is impossible to do justice to the exertions of both the Officers and men of the Garrison, from the moment of the first alarm to the present period. Col. MACDOUGALL showed them an example of zeal and activity which they nobly imitated, and at six o'clock this morning might be seen the Commandant and Captain Forbes of the 76th giving directions to the guards placed over the miserable remnants of half an hour's destruction. We have heard that money, plate, and valuable property to a very considerable amount, belonging to some of the boarders, was consumed. It was totally impossible, from the rapid progress of the flames, to secure and object, but personal safety, and that in many instances under circumstances peculiarly miraculous. The loss of property on this occasion, cannot even be conjectured; in a small compass, it exceeded any moderate calculation, as may be inferred from the following statement of the insurances effected.

The amount of insurance on the building and the furniture in the same, belonging to Mr. MOLSON, was £3800, equally divided between the Phoenix and Phoenix offices. Mr. Rasco's furniture was insured at the Alliance for £2000, and the furniture of the Grand Lodge at £290. The estimated loss is much beyond £6000. The Theatre Royal was insured at the Phoenix and Phoenix offices, but no damage has been done. The house of the Hon. Mr. POTIER was insured at the Phoenix office, and those of Messrs. WALKER and MONDELET were insured at the Phoenix office. Some amounting could be claimed for slight damages to those properties.

We regret to say, that among accidents of a less serious nature, Dr. ROBERTSON was a serious passing through the streets of the City at the time in his gig, the horse took fright and upset the carriage, when the Doctor received a slight contusion, but, we are happy to say, he is fast recovering.

"CANST THOU MINISTER TO A MIND DECEASED?" It is easy to clear away the inconvenient rubbish of matter which accumulates amidst all the works of man. But the rubbish of the mind! When the light within is smothered or obscured by the darkness of falsehood, the disorder and the rubbish of the passions, where is the remedy—who can apply it? It is only with Him and by Him from whom mind is an emanation. He alone can give effect to our humble supplications that it may be preserved or restored in its pristine purity, and serve for the purposes for which it was intended to guide us in the paths of public and individual welfare.

Of all the sources of mental disorder, the ambition of subjecting others to self, is the most prolific. It is to meet this ever active source of discord, injustice, and violence, that moral codes have been established, and instructors appointed, laws enacted, and powers given. But as selfishness invades every breast, it corrupts the rules, violates the instructions, and perverts power to other purposes than those for which it was given.

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with you as we think right ought to belong to us; the offices and emoluments held by those of your class, ought immediately to be given over to those of our class; and under our rule, Canada will enjoy a degree of peace and happiness greater than she ever knew, and altogether unexampled in the world. It is to say all parties to which the past, and future happiness of the country is referred our rule, Canada will enjoy a degree of peace and happiness greater than she ever knew, and altogether unexampled in the world. It is to say all parties to which the past, and future happiness of the country is referred our rule, Canada will enjoy a degree of peace and happiness greater than she ever knew, and altogether unexampled in the world.

THE HERALD. Kingston, Wednesday, May 1, 1832. The Charles Carroll arrived at New York on the 23d of April, bringing Paris dates to the 23d of March. The following is from the New York American. IMPORTANT.—This morning only we received the annexed letter from Havre, written at the moment of the departure of the Charles Carroll. It is important, as showing the intelligence by estates from Paris be well founded—that the negotiation between the French Admiral, the Solignac having taken 600 prisoners in the Port, and Mehmet Ali, for checking the march of Ibrahim, had been disregarded by the latter—that Sir S. Canning had failed to induce Spain to interfere against Don Pedro—and that the Pedros had made a hit at Oporto. Havre, March 24. The Charles Carroll is going out. The Estates, from Paris, brings news of Genl. Solignac having taken 600 prisoners in a sortie from Oporto; and that the English army, by the latest accounts, was marching on Constantinople. You will have heard Canning's negotiation has failed. The Spanish government is not disposed to join England and France against Miguel. The eternal Dutch and Belgian question still unsettled. Lafitte was on the point of selling all his property to pay his debts. The idea of a subscription was started by a friend; his Hotel, worth, perhaps, more than 2 millions, will be purchased and given to him. Many persons, who would have subscribed liberally, will not contribute anything, because politics are mixed up with the affair.

On the first page of to-day's paper will be found the commencement of the Charge of the Hon. THE CHIEF JUSTICE to the Grand Jury of the Home District at the opening of the Spring Assizes. It is a document replete with useful information, and we regret exceedingly that want of room prevents us from publishing the whole of it. Mr. Lushington shows, that previous to the passing of the bill which he introduced last session, there were no less than One hundred and twenty offences made punishable with death within this Province. By the statute alluded to, the number has been reduced to Fifteen. It will be seen that a most destructive fire occurred at Montreal on the 24th ult. by which many private individuals have suffered severely. That splendid edifice in New York, the CITY HOTEL, was partially destroyed by fire on the 25th ult.

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Annou Great B ex Nioo visiting for ing for vetera ed sincec meat whi ing unio probatio Report been dis English cie. Th not affo of those it must We con an exco minister the part the statu considi of great othe per And w that an most do lic ear men v tive o with the in the ad elimateo ly rema ty of pe ty to the howeve discont and we when ev from the port that unexcept A Nu Kingd that with o call cy the faoriz section would plain Exall was un reason discon were as one last se brated try on sick as It w Received failed the War L ant Go debentu cent, proper These o small p diate wh they are yearly, claims. Post ern mo o'clock fice vo from as he We Canada— The Esney from Cruclation [Trans tions of The Herm —Ye of Ge —Lib —Relig die; dier; Max; Mon; Em; Publ; T; ber of 57,778,120; hence the super-productiveness of the soil of England. Its superiority, however, may be attributed, in some degree, to the extensive use of property is divided in France. Number of proprietors in England and Scotland in 1816 was 589,385, and one-third more for Ireland, which, at five members to one family give 4,000,000 of persons, or one-fifth of the whole population, but in France in 1818 there were 4,333,000 land-owners, which at 5 members to one family, gave 20,000,000 persons, or four-fifths of the population. Number of proprietors of France under 28 annual value is three millions and a half. Hence in England, one-half of the population is employed in commerce; in France only one-sixth, a superiority in England almost incalculable, when we take into calculation the extensive use of machinery.