commend Christians of all denominations in the United Kingdom, and especially Christian ministers, to adopt towards such of their brethren in America as are involved in the guilt of slavery, a specific course of action, based on the principle embodied in this appeal. As a first step, the Committee would respectfully suggest, that they should address to their corresponding denominations in the United States, a solemn and Christian remonstrance against the guilt and sin of slave-holding, entreating them to bear an open and uncompromising testimony against it, and to use their influence to effect its immediate removal.

On behalf of the Committee,
GEO. WM. ALEXANDER, Chairman.
L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, Secretary.
Office of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, 27, New Broad-street, London.
April 1st, 1853.

APPENDIX.

The above Address would be incomplete without a statistical account of the extent to which the American Churches, Missionary Associations, and religious societies, are directly implicated in slave-holding, or otherwise instrumental in supporting the system. The subjoined statement is therefore presented for the information and guidance of those to whose attention the Address is especially recommended. It is given on the authority of Professor Blanchard, of Knox College, Illinois.

THE CHURCHES.

Denominations.	Ministers.	Members.	Slaves.
Protestant Episcopalians	1,504	73,000	88,000
Presbyterians	4,578	490,259	77,000
Baptists	8,018	948,867	226,000
Methodists	6,000	1,250,000	219,563
Other denominations	3,514	530,196	50,000
Total	23,614	3,292,322	660,563

At 800 dollars (a low estimate at present) for each slave, this table shows that there is actually vested in human bodies and souls, a property-fund amounting to the enormous sum of 528,450,400 dollars, or 105,690,080*l.*, owned by the American Protestant Churches. On the other hand, as the whole number of slaves held in the United States amounts to 3,300,000 in round numbers, of which the above list includes only a fifth, it may reasonably be asked: By what class of persons are the remaining four-fifths held? Do they make no profession of religion at all? Or to what denomination do they belong? Without attempting to answer these questions, it cannot be denied, that the fact of 660,563 slaves being held in the United States by ministers and members of the Protestant churches, is one that must exercise a powerful influence in maintaining the system of slavery.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES
THAT REFUSE TO TREAT SLAVE HOLDING AS A SIN.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
American Home Missionary Society.
American Bible Society.
American Baptist Missionary Union.
American Baptist Home Mission Society.
American Baptist Publication Society.
American Bible Union.
American and Foreign Bible Society.
American Tract Society.
American Sunday-school Union.

The Missionary Societies of the Protestant Methodist, Episcopal Methodist, and Moravian bodies respectively.

It is only an act of justice to the churches and Missionary Associations which have refused to receive slave-holders as members, to record their names, in honourable contrast with those who are implicated in the enormous iniquity of slave-holding. They are therefore subjoined.

American Baptist Free Mission Society, aided by about 10,000 members.
American Missionary Association, aided by 20,000.
American Free Presbyterians, nearly 1,000.
American Free-will Baptists, 49,215.
American "Friends," 800 congregations.
American Covenanters, a few hundreds.
American Wesleyan Methodists, 20,000.

In conclusion, it may be observed, that, if ministers and members of Protestant Churches are to retain their fellow-men in slavery, without incurring the censure of the religious community to which they belong, this procedure can scarcely be regarded as anything less than a practical declaration, that Slavery is not inconsistent with the principle of the Gospel.

CHURCH-RATES.

RUABON, DENBIGHSHIRE.

(Before Sir W. W. WYNN, Bart., and Messrs. WHALLEY, MEREDITH, and PANTON.)

On Friday, the 1st of April, Mr. Edward Morris and Mr. Evan Parry had to appear by summons before the magistrates for the non-payment of Church-rates, the former for 2s. 6½d., and the latter for 7½d.

Mr. Morris was first called to show cause why he did not pay. He stated, that he was fully aware that that was neither the time nor the place to urge his religious objections. It was their business to administer the law. His usual reply to all applications for Church-rates was, that if the demand was good, for them to help themselves to that which is lawful and right, and leave the rest. It was his opinion, that by carrying out the law we should all better understand what was meant by Papal aggression, for the taking the property of one man by pains and penalties for the support of another man's religious opinions was unjust and unscriptural, whether by Pope or Protestant.

Sir Watkin: We cannot entertain your objections on religious grounds. Have you any legal objections to the rate? It is our business to administer the law as we find it.

Mr. Morris: I am fully aware of that, Sir Watkin. My legal objection to the rate is, that a large amount of property, for which poor and highway rates are paid, is not charged in the Church-rate book, consequently throwing an unequal burthen upon those who do pay. You, Sir Watkin, and Mr. Whalley, and others pay poor-rates to the annual value of four or five thousand pounds, on which you do not pay one penny Church-rate, and this upon the face of it carries great injustice to the rest of the parishioners.

Mr. Panton: That is in a great measure the fault of you and others, because you do not attend the vestries, and see that the business is legally done.

Mr. Morris: That will equally apply to the gentlemen on the bench. Surely, the parishioners might have confidence in the churchwardens that they would do what was just and right between the rate-payers without constant watching.

Sir Watkin: Is Evan Parry here?

Police-officer: He is not in Court.

Sir Watkin: Mr. Morris, do you know the ground of objection on the part of Evan Parry, and will our decision in your case be satisfactory to him?

Mr. Morris: I do not know his grounds of objection. Some time ago I heard him say, that he had objections on religious grounds, and the inequality of the rate.

Sir Watkin: Here's Mr. Parry coming. What are your objections to the payment of the Church-rate?

Evan Parry: Well, Sir Watkin, I never have paid Church-rates, and I think it a very unjust thing that I should be made to pay.

Sir Watkin: Have you any other than religious objections?

Evan Parry: Yes; I think the rate unequal as well as unjust.

Mr. Panton: You can go into the Ecclesiastical Court and try it.

Mr. Morris: There is no difficulty in going into the Ecclesiastical Court; all the difficulty would be in getting out. He might go to Australia and back in much less time.

The magistrates, after consulting in the private-room, returned.

Sir Watkin: We are of opinion that the rate must be paid, and I hope you will do so without further trouble.

Mr. Morris: I cannot consent to make a voluntary payment.

Mr. Panton: It won't be voluntary. It will be done to save further expense.

Mr. Whalley: Perhaps some one in Court will do it; and then it will not be done by you.

Mr. Morris: I cannot consent for any one to do so.

Sir Watkin: Mr. Parry, it is our decision that you must pay.

Evan Parry: Well, Sir Watkin, I am sorry I cannot conscientiously do so.

Mr. Morris: Sir Watkin and gentlemen, I respectfully submit that it does appear very hard and unjust that this poor man, of good and creditable standing, and respectable in his station, should have proceedings taken against him for the payment of sevenpence-halfpenny, when you, Sir Watkin, Mr. Whalley, and other large owners of property in the parish do not pay Church-rates for a considerable amount of property for which you pay Poor-rates.

Ruabon parish contains a population of about fourteen thousand; church room provided for about fourteen hundred. There are twenty chapels connected with the different denominations of Protestant Dissenters, with room provided for about six thousand.

FATAL FALL THROUGH A TRAP-DOOR.—Mr. Payne held an inquest at the Bell Tavern, Warwick-lane, Newgate-street, on the body of Hannah Rogers, a married woman, who was killed by falling through a trap-door, in the house of Mr. Bull, a builder, in Warwick-lane. Verdict, —"Accidental Death," with a recommendation that there should be some protection against such accidents for the future.

DEFEAT OF THE CHURCH-RATE, BANBURY.

The long-existing necessity for a cemetery in our town having been met by a resolution to purchase ground for that purpose, a vestry meeting was called by the Vicar of Banbury, in May last, to lay a Committee report before the rate-payers. A piece of ground was selected, (not sufficiently large for the necessities of the whole population.) This was proposed to be paid for by instalments from the Church-rate; and the Dissenters (numbering fifteen congregations, whereas the Established Church had then only one) were pointed by the Committee to another piece of ground, contiguous to the above, which they might purchase by a voluntary fund. To this the Dissenters objected, but, not having time to organise, were defeated by a large majority. But the Easter vestry meeting, which was held on the 2nd inst. at the church, opened up the vexed question. The estimates for the ensuing year were objected to; but a resolution was moved for a fourpenny rate, and was met by an amendment from the Rev. W. Henderson, Baptist minister. Much excitement prevailed, and the meeting was finally adjourned for one week, the churchwardens being advised to reconsider the estimate in the meantime. The consequence was, at the adjourned meeting, they had reduced it about 80*l.*, and a resolution was moved for a threepenny rate; when the Rev. W. Henderson moved, as an amendment, "that the meeting be adjourned for six months." This the Chairman (the Vicar) refused to put to the meeting; whereupon the same rev. gentleman moved, "that the rate be levied for one farthing, instead of threepence," which was duly put from the chair, and secured an overwhelming show of hands in its favour. Then, instead of formally putting the original motion, the Vicar merely said, "Now, the reverse;" and, having only a few hands held up, declared the amendment carried; whereupon the mover of the original motion demanded a poll for Monday (April 11.) The Dissenters industriously occupied the interim by issuing handbills, &c., to give a correct view of the subject, and, at the appointed hour, (nine o'clock this morning,) both parties repaired to the poll, the Vicar and his friends being confident of success, intolerance having triumphed on former occasions. The poll was about to be opened on the double question, viz., a farthing rate or a threepenny rate, to which procedure Mr. Francillon, the solicitor for the Dissenters, objected, as the motion for a threepenny rate had never been put from the chair to the meeting, stating, that the only question could be a farthing rate or not, and then tendered his vote against a farthing rate, which was refused to be recorded by the Vicar, who, amidst much confusion, commenced the poll for the farthing or threepenny rate; whereupon, some objected to vote, and protested against the legality of the proceedings; but finally the Dissenters determined to vote for the minimum rate, the Vicar presiding at the poll the whole of the day until its close at five o'clock, when the result was, 297 for the threepenny rate, and 530 for the farthing; being a majority of 233 for the farthing rate, thus giving a signal victory to the Dissenters.

But the Vicar, who boasts much of his successorship of those who suffered the loss of all things for the dissemination of the Gospel of Peace, calmly tells the voters "they are preparing a rod for their own backs, for when the farthing rate is collected and expended he shall make another rate," which will, of course, be attended with the same results, thus requiring a monthly rate for the ensuing year. How long will our legislators slumber on, legislating on religious questions which are illegitimate to their office, and neglecting to sweep from our code those enactments which annually disturb the peace of society? How long shall a class of hirelings who lord it over God's heritage, assuming to be the sole conservators of the Church of Christ, be empowered by our laws to assess a whole community (of which, divided into congregations, they form but one-sixteenth part), to provide for themselves the elements wherewith they commemorate the death of their own Saviour? How long shall our parishes be the scene of such disgraceful turmoil, and all in the fair name of Christianity; while the Creator is mocked by the oft-repeated prayer, "Thy Kingdom come," by men leading the devotions of a congregation on the hallowed evening of the Sabbath, but who, awaking from the slumbers of the Sabbath night, are found unblushingly attempting a legal robbery on their fellow-Christians? Vain is it to hope to defend ourselves from insult and robbery while one ecclesiastical law is so complicated as to defy our judges to understand it. It is most ardently to be hoped, that the notices laid on the table of the House of Commons will not be abortive, as every returning Easter shows the growing necessity for legislative interference.

A Correspondent writes:—

"BANBURY, April 11.

"To-day this town has been the scene of a most signal triumph on the part of Dissenters against a proposed Church-rate for the parish. The circumstances, in brief, are these:—On Friday, the 1st inst., a large vestry meeting was held to pass the churchwardens' accounts, elect officers, and lay a new rate. The meeting was very earnest in uttering its protest against the expenditure of the past year; but ultimately the accounts were allowed. When the estimate was brought forward, it was found that it exceeded the former years by about 100*l.*; that, however, was accounted for by the fact, that a cemetery is about being constructed, the arrangements for which were entered into by Churchmen and Dissenters, and an agreement was made that the cost should be paid by borrowing the money, 1,000*l.*, in the first instance, and repaying it by annual instalments of 100*l.*, which sum should be raised in the Church-rate. The estimate was scrutinised, and several objectionable items were pointed out. In the end, the meeting was adjourned for a week, to enable the churchwardens to revise the estimate.

"On the 8th, the vestry again assembled, but in larger numbers; and, although the estimate was weeded to the extent of 30*l.*, it was still the subject of much animadversion, and, after a good deal of conversation, Mr. Fowler, a Churchman, moved a rate of 3d. in the pound, and took occasion to tell the Dissenters that the Church was obliged to do many things for them, and that, so long as the things in the estimate were legal, she would seek to enforce them. The motion was seconded. Mr. Henderson, the Baptist minister, proposed an adjournment for six months, as an amendment; which was also seconded. The vicar refused to put that amendment. Mr. Henderson, to come as near to principle as possible, proposed an amendment of one farthing; which was seconded; and a majority of hands held up in its favour. The Vicar never put the original motion; but a poll was demanded, and the Churchmen declared they would take the poll on 3d. or a farthing.

"The poll was fixed for this morning, before opening which, an attempt was made to bring the Vicar to the question of a farthing or no rate; but that was refused. To the poll, then, the parishioners went, and soon demonstrated the feeling which exists in Banbury as to Church-rates. The poll was kept open from 9 to 5, and at its close, the numbers were—

For the farthing rate	530
For the threepenny rate	297
Majority	233"

ROBBERY OF 2,000*l.* BY A POSTMASTER.—Whitchurch, Salop, has been thrown into a state of excitement by the apprehension of the postmaster, on the charge of having abstracted several sums of money, amounting in the whole to more than 2,000*l.*, from letters.

POSTAGE RATE FROM ENGLAND TO CANADA.—By a Treasury warrant, in pursuance of the power given by the 4th Vict., it is directed, that all letters, newspapers, printed votes, proceedings of Parliament and of the Colonial Legislatures, sent by post between the United Kingdom and British North America, by Canadian packet-boat direct, or *viâ* the United States, shall be charged with the same rates of postage as if the sea conveyance thereof were by British packet-boat direct, or *viâ* the United States; and that all printed newspapers, or other printed papers, that would pass free of postage if sent by British packet-boat, shall or may be forwarded free of postage by any Canadian packet-boat. It is further directed, that it shall be lawful for the Postmaster-General to account for, and pay over to the Colonial Government in Canada, for the sea and colonial inland conveyance of letters, &c., so much of the respective rates of postage so to be charged as the Postmaster-General, with the concurrence of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, shall from time to time think fit.

NARROW ESCAPE OF MRS. ROBERTSON, OF LADYKIRK.—On Saturday, the 2nd instant, while quietly riding with Lord Elcho's hounds, Mrs. Robertson, in order to avoid a bridge at the head of a reservoir at Lyham Dean, above Chatton, in Northumberland, attempted to cross it where some one had gone before, at what seemed a shallow place, but her horse refusing, plunged into the middle of this large body of water, supposed fifteen feet deep, and threw her. Fortunately Mr. Robertson, who is an excellent swimmer, was near, and instantly got off his horse, and into the water —swam some distance—caught hold of his wife after she had been twice under water, and quite insensible—a hold he happily never let go until she was safely landed. Sir John Marjoribanks, without a moment's hesitation, also sprang in to the rescue of his respected relatives, and was of immense service to them. They swam with her to the sluices of the reservoir, where many anxious friends were ready to receive them. All at once, however, they were stopped by the suction or under-current of the water. At this crisis, luckily, Lords Elcho and Aberdour, and Sir George Grey, got on to a plank attached to the sluice, and were enabled to hold out a hunting-whip to Mr. Robertson, who got hold of it, and all were got out safe, though with some difficulty.—*Edinburgh Advertiser.*

Religious Intelligence.

CITY ROAD CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.

OPENING OF NEW SABBATH-SCHOOLS.—On Tuesday evening, April 12, a social meeting was held on the occasion of opening the above schools. Although it was expected that as many as 400 persons might attend, and for that number there was comfortable accommodation, upwards of 680 were present, one-third of whom were obliged to remain in the chapel, until a similar number had retired to make way for them in the school-rooms. In consequence of so large an attendance, an adjournment to the chapel was inevitable. The school-rooms were erected under the superintendence of Mr. Richard Lander, and do him great credit as his first effort, on entering upon his profession. There are two rooms, each about 50 ft. by 20, and two on the basement about 12 ft. square, intended for class rooms. The building is in character with the handsome chapel, of which it forms a portion, and the upper room is lofty, having an open roof, which gives to it a light and elegant appearance. Among the company present were the Rev. W. Edwards, the pastor, who presided,—the Rev. Dr. Massie and the Revs. J. Watson, J. Nunn, Owen Clarke, T. Aveling, T. Davies, C. Gilbert, Clement Dukes, Mr. Knight, of Slough; T. E. Thoresby, &c.; also Edward Swaine, Esq., Geo. Wilson, Esq., T. J. Rooke, Esq., &c., &c.

After singing, and prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. KNIGHT,

The Rev. W. S. EDWARDS opened the business, by congratulating the church and congregation on the possession of so beautiful a building for the Sunday-school children; and hoped, that it would lead to beneficial results to the surrounding neighbourhood. He spoke of the great credit due to the architect, and expressed gratitude for the earnestness with which his friends had taken up the project, and the sacrifices they had made in carrying it out. He derived great pleasure from the presence of a number of his ministerial brethren, and also of so many of his old friends from Craven Chapel, among whom were two of the deacons.

The Rev. T. E. THORESBY noticed the altered circumstances of the congregation. He rejoiced to promote the education of the people, and had come to say "God speed." Looking at the condition of London, he was grateful for their so much needed success.

The Rev. T. AVELING said, that this was the first meeting of the kind he had attended since his illness, but his heart sympathised with the people; and, though he could not do more than utter a few thoughts to show this interest, he felt bound to do that. He thought it very important, that care should be taken to bring the children under the instruction of the Sabbath-school, which would harmonize with that of the pulpit, and save them from the dreadful influence of the dangerous doctrines so prevalent at this time. He called upon the people to work with their pastor, and then, so working together, they need fear no man under heaven. Having reason to believe there were thieves in the chapel, he recommended each person to frustrate their design by emptying his or her pockets for the schools.

Mr. GEORGE WILSON spoke of the wonderful results which had attended the instruction of the young,—mentioned, among other cases, that of Curran,—and exhorted his friends to seek for and expect similar blessings on their efforts.

The Rev. Dr. MASSIE spoke of the pleasant hours he had spent with this people. They had sometimes been cast down, but God had cheered their hearts, and here he had fulfilled his promise, by giving them far more than could have been desired or suspected. The whole debt would soon be cleared off. He mentioned that schools had been erected on that spot in 1773 (the Orphan Working Schools.) He concluded by recommending their friends not to be satisfied till they had obtained a rough and ready school-room for ragged children.

The Rev. C. GILBERT spoke of the various descriptions of good to arise from the new building, which would be available for lectures, social meetings, and devotional purposes.

The Rev. JOHN WATSON said, Tools for the man that can handle them. Sunday-school teachers must be efficient: they have the means to become so, and may, to a great extent, teach themselves. The mothers of Judge Story, after taking trouble with his early education, dared him to be any other than a great man; and to Sunday-school teachers he would say: "I dare you to be anything but what you ought." Think of the day of reckoning. He said these schools would influence future generations, and were not merely for the present. How many might be prevented from rising into life without receiving religious instruction by the efficient working of these schools.

EDWARD SWAIN, Esq., invited the young to give their hearts to God, and then themselves to his people.

The Rev. OWEN CLARKE rejoiced in the opening of the school-rooms. He had watched the progress of the cause. He asked the church and congregation to aid the teachers by their contributions, countenance, and prayers. He marked with grateful pleasure the growing feeling of brotherly love among the ministers of the neighbourhood.

The list of donations was now read. A vote of thanks to the ladies who had gratuitously provided the tea, was proposed by the Rev. JOHN NUNN.

Mr. BOOKE supported the resolution, and apologised for having kept so many waiting for tea, which was occasioned by the attendance of about twice the number expected.

The Rev. B. S. HOLLIS said: When he looked on that meeting and upon what was there going on, he thought that those who had taken that chapel had done right, and God was blessing their work. Responsibilities attended these great favours, and they would do well to remember them. He said they were privileged in having an experienced pastor like Mr. Edwards.

Mr. OBAPHAM stated, that the total sum received was about 950*l.* He then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. R. S. Lander, (the architect of the new schools,) which was seconded by Mr. THOMSON.

Mr. R. S. LANDER said, that he felt himself highly honoured by the kindness of the meeting. He had endeavoured to carry out the wishes of the Committee, had received the co-operation of Mr. Jay, and he must say he was only sorry that they had been unable to finish the schools sooner. He again thanked his friends for their kindness.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting was closed by singing and prayer.

THE REV. W. JAY.—Last Lord's-day morning, the inhabitants of Bradford, Wilts, had the very unexpected pleasure of hearing that venerable and revered servant of Christ, the Rev. W. Jay, preach at the Independent Chapel, after an interval of nine months' severe bodily affliction. The introductory parts of the service were conducted by the resident minister, the Rev. W. Glar; after which Mr. Jay entered the pulpit, expressing a hope, that too much would not be expected from him, as eighty-four, and being an invalid, must be his apology. He took his text from Psalm cxix. 113, "I hate vain thoughts; but thy law do I love." Never did any recollect hearing from him a more experimental and feeling discourse, although delivered in the endurance of much pain and debility, quite in his own peculiar and striking style, and during an almost breathless silence of thirty-five minutes. There were persons present of all denominations, fearing it might be the last opportunity they should be favoured with of hearing again from his lips the truths he has, for sixty-four years, so faithfully and successfully proclaimed.

UNION CHAPEL, LUTON.—On Lord's-day last, some most interesting special services were held in the above place, in commemoration of the past ten years' pastoral connexion of the Rev. R. Robinson, with the church and congregation. The morning was set apart to a pastoral review, the afternoon to a pastoral examination of the schools, and the evening to pastoral appeals. The facts and statements served to show a healthy state of things among the various communities in the town, and a high degree of prosperity at Union Chapel. The population of this busy, thriving town has been rapidly increasing, and there has been a corresponding increase in the zeal of Christians of various denominations to provide for the spiritual wants of the new comers during the past ten years. Additional accommodation has been made for nearly 3,000 adults and above 1,000 Sabbath scholars, at a cost of about 9,000*l.* The pastor's statistics, with regard to Union Chapel, showed a steady advance there from year to year. At his advent the chapel seated rather more than 700 persons, but its crowded state soon required its enlargement, and it was made to accommodate upwards of 1,100, and has long been filled with a congregation composed chiefly of the working population of the town, amongst whom, at least 1,700*l.* has been raised for building purposes alone. The Sabbath scholars, amounting ten years since to 482, numbered at the last anniversary 910, while, during the same period, about 300*l.* have been subscribed in order to the efficient maintenance of these important schools, with their large and most productive Bible classes. The number of members entered in the church book ten years since, was 194; the last entered, was 720, showing an addition of 526, giving an average of above 50 per year; but the last five years have been the most productive, for, during this period, the pastor has been more vigorously, steadily, and prayerfully helped by his flock; the first five years added 230 to the fellowship; the last five years, 298. During this period the people have built a village chapel at one of their stations, to which a school-room has been lately added; a new chapel has also been raised at another of their stations, by a private friend, and at both places congregations and schools are well sustained. The contributions for Missionary objects, which have also been gradually augmenting, reached last year above 100*l.* In 1845 a desire was felt to secure for the young men and women the benefits of a sick club, without exposing them to the dangers identified with many held in public-houses; the result was, the formation of two, named "The Union Chapel Benefit Societies." These have greatly prospered and been a source of comfort to very many, 750*l.* having been paid away to the sick or bereaved members, while ample and increasing funds remain in hand. These facts were stated as an illustration of what God had wrought, and as an incentive to desire, pray for, expect, and labour for greater things still, seeking His glory, and giving Him the glory who hath said, "Prove me now, and see if I will not open to you the windows of Heaven, and pour you out a blessing."

SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

The Anniversary of this Institution will be held in Glasgow towards the end of April. Arrangements have been made for the delivery of sixteen sermons on the subject of temperance, by ministers of various denominations in different places of worship in the city, on the last Sabbath of April. On the occasion of the annual meetings and public breakfast, a number of celebrated individuals are expected to be present; among whom are Lawrence Heyworth Esq., M.P., for Derby, and others from England. The Rev. Professor Stowe, with his accomplished lady, from America, are also expected to be present. The Directors of the principal Scottish railways have agreed to convey the members and friends of the League at half fare to attend their meetings next month, so that there will likely be a large attendance.

The League consists at the present time of upwards of 3,500 members, pledged to total abstinence, resident in various parts of the country, the subscriptions from whom vary from 2s. 6d. to 20*l.* The amount raised last year was 1,570*l.* 8s. 5½d. Besides the individual members of the Association, there are two hundred and sixty affiliated Societies, who each contribute to the funds, and who appoint representatives to the annual meeting. The membership of these various Societies, according to the last report, amounted to 100,000. The members of juvenile Societies number, in addition, 70,000.

The publications of the League are very extensive. The *Scottish Review*, a quarterly, is the chief; the first number of the *Review* was issued last January, and very nearly 5,000, we are informed, have since been sold. Owing to the demand, a second edition had to be printed. The second number of this quarterly has just appeared, of which number an impression of 5,000 has been thrown off; and upwards of 400 additional annual subscribers have been received during the last ten days.

The League maintain a staff of agents who visit the various societies throughout the country.

The business of this now extensive association is managed by a salaried secretary with some assistants, under the direction of a body of twelve gentlemen belonging to this city, who devote their spare hours, after their own business engagements are over, for the prosecution of this laudable undertaking.

During the last few weeks—The Hon. the Lord Provost Alexander Hastie, Esq., M.P., the Right Hon. the Earl of Eglinton, Messrs. J. and W. Campbell & Co., have each given donations of 5*l.* to the funds of the League. We learn, that nearly 100*l.* of subscriptions have been received within the same period. From present appearances the ensuing anniversary is likely to be of a very interesting character.

MURDER AT GARSTANG.—On Saturday a deliberate murder was committed by a young man, John Wilding, who, with two of his companions, named William Pendlebury, and Thomas Rogerson, all in the employ of Messrs. Catterall and Co., had been drinking at the Horns Inn, when some quarrelling took place. Pendlebury and Rogerson, quitted the house to go home, shortly after which Wilding was seen on the road in the direction they had taken, with a knife in his hand, by a man named Benson, to whom he stated his intention to "do for them." Benson, thinking he was in joke, took no notice of his words, but in a few minutes he returned to Benson, and said, "I've killed two of them." He then gave Benson the knife and delivered himself up to the police, confessing his crime. Search was immediately made on the road, when Pendlebury was found quite dead from a desperate wound on the inside of his thigh, and Rogerson was found wounded, lying on the ground. His victims were in no way expecting his purpose.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN THE INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.—The *Singapore Free Press* of the 17th of February contains the following further interesting particulars:—"In connexion with the earthquakes which took place in Java on the morning of the 21st of December last, we have been furnished with the following extract from the log of the ship A. J. Kerr, Captain Gardner, then on her way from Lombok to Singapore, from which it will be seen that a severe shock was experienced on board that vessel. The position of the ship at the time is given as being in lat. 9 46 South, and long. 104 15 East:—'December, 21, 1852.—At 1 a.m. was awakened by a tremulous motion of the ship, my first impression being that she had struck on a reef. All hands were roused by it and much alarmed, the vessel trembling violently for about three minutes, when it subsided. Attributed it to the shock of an earthquake.' The following additional particulars regarding the fearful convulsions of nature which occurred at Banda, &c., in November and December last, are taken from the report of Captain Van Romer, of H. N. M.'s brig de Haai:—'At 7 o'clock in the morning of the 27th of November had a shower of rain from the S.W.; at half-past 7 weather was fair, with light clouds and a faint breeze from the W.; the ship lay in six fathoms water, with 35 fathoms of the larboard chain out, with the head to the E.S.E.; felt a vertical seaquake, with an undulating motion running from the S.E. to the N.W.; the sensation was as if the ship had been lifted up, the deck surged under our feet, and everything loose on board shook; this trembling lasted for two minutes, (on shore five minutes.) From the deck, directing our eyes to the island surrounding us (Banda Neira and Lonthoir,) we saw columns of dust rising up everywhere, arising from the destruction of buildings. At the moment of the earthquake the barometer stood at 7.62, and the thermometer at 85 deg., thus nothing unusual; Gunong Api gave out very little smoke. At 8 I sent a boat to the shore with Midshipman der Bergen, with a commission to the Resident to ascertain the result of the earthquake, and if I could be of any assistance. At ten minutes past 8 noticed the water rise at once, but shortly thereafter, with a wave from the N.W., it ran out with an indescribable rapidity. The ship was then laid with her head to the N.W., and as the water ran out more and more I let out chain to 19 fathoms, and when the water stopped falling we found only 3¾ water on sounding; the reef was entirely uncovered at about a brig's distance from us. The water now rose with still greater rapidity than that with which it had fallen, and it was astonishing to see how it surmounted everything on the shore and threw back on the beach the 85 prahus which had been set adrift and thrown together by its falling. Between the commencement of the recess of the water and the moment when it reached the highest point, when we sounded in seven and a quarter fathoms, there was an interval of 20 minutes, and the water immediately ran out again with astonishing rapidity in a frightful wave, which carried away with it and destroyed everything. The vessel swung frightfully and rapidly; 20 minutes more elapsed until the water reached its highest point, when we sounded in eight fathoms. The water having now risen higher, the wave was so much stronger and more terrible; it reached to the roof of the covered quay, under which a number of persons belonging to the prahus had sheltered themselves, but who were swept away by the wave and met their deaths; a number of prahus, large and small, were tossed over the quay and destroyed; the quay and that of the residency house were washed away. The fall of the water was now reckoned at 26 feet. Four times the water fell and rose in this frightful manner, always in the same direction and in the same interval of time. At half past 10 it began to abate, and for an hour more it took place at longer and longer intervals.'"

PRICES OF BULLION.

	£	s.	d.
Foreign gold in bars, (standard)......per ounce	3	17	9
Foreign gold in coin, Portugal pieces	0	0	0
New dollars	0	0	0
Silver in bars, (standard)	0	5	1¼

PRICES OF METALS.

Per Ton	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Copper, British Cakes	135 0 0	...	0 0 0
Iron, Welsh Bars	8 10 0	...	0 0 0
Lead, British Pig	24 10 0	...	25 0 0
Steel, Swedish Keg	18 0 0	...	0 0 0
ENGLISH LEAD. *a.*			
Pig, per ton	£0 0	—	24 10 0
Sheet	£25 10		26 0 0
FOREIGN LEAD. *a.*			
Spanish in bond			0 0 0
ENGLISH TIN. *e.*			
Block, per cwt.	£5 17		5 18 0
Ingots			6 0 0
Bar	£0 0		6 0 0
Refined			6 4 0
Grain			6 3 0
Fine grain			6 16 0
Ditto bars			7 0 0
Ditto granulated			7 2 0
FOREIGN TIN. *c.*			
Banca			5 16 0
Straits (uncert.)			5 14 0
TIN PLATES. *b.*			
IC Charcoal, per box			1 15 0
IX ditto			2 0 0
IC Coke			1 6 6
IX ditto			1 13 0
Quicksilver, *f.* per lb.			0 2 4

Terms.—*a.* 2½ per cent dis.; *b,* 3 ditto; *c,* nett; *d,* 1½ per cent. dis.; *e,* 2 ditto; *f,* 1½.
Delivered in Liverpool 10s. per ton less.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

SHOWING THE DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES,
In the Week ending Saturday, April 9, 1853.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Age, 0 to 15	Age, 15 to 60	Age, 60 and upwards	Total.
Zymotic Diseases	187	44	22	253
Dropsy, Cancer, &c.	11	22	18	51
Tubercular Diseases	93	147	4	244
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, &c.	75	43	40	158
Diseases of the Heart and Blood-vessels	...	32	15	47
Diseases of the Lungs	147	68	108	323
Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, &c.	32	20	14	66
Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	2	4	10	16
Childbirth, Diseases of the Uterus, &c.	...	9	...	9
Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bones, Joints, &c.	1	9	1	11
Diseases of the Skin	1	1	...	2
Malformations	3	...	...	3
Premature Birth and Debility	26	3	...	29
Atrophy	26	...	14	40
Old Age	...	...	56	56
Sudden	3	3	...	6
Violence, Privation, Intemperance, &c.	12	4	4	21
Causes not specified	2	2	1	5
Deaths from all Causes	621	411	307	1340
Weekly Average	...	...	...	960
Total from beginning of Year	7069	5715	4179	16644

DEATHS by ALL CAUSES, registered in the weeks ending—

	Feb 26	March 5	March 12	March 19	March 26	April 2	April 9
West Dists.	220	199	214	159	194	246	189
North "	264	272	266	286	259	331	227
Central "	230	257	292	243	248	325	259
East "	287	334	324	288	259	402	300
South "	343	365	340	298	361	444	364
	1344	1427	1436	1274	1321	1748	1340

Births in the Week.		Deaths in the week.	
Males	791	Males	705
Females	800	Females	635
	1591		1340

Births over Deaths, 251.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

RAILWAYS.	Miles open in 1853.	Week ending	Passengers per Week.	Total Receipts	Corresponding week.
				£	£
Aberdeen	72	Mar26	6050	1549	1426
Birkenhead, Lanc. & Chesh.	33	...	...	...	1434
Caledonian	189½	... 27	57527	8951	8129
Dublin and Drogheda	53	Apr 2	11514	1314	889
Dublin and Kingstown	6	... 5	...	1092	1085
Dundee, Perth, & Aberdeen	31	... 2	4214	733	662
Edinburgh and Glasgow	89½	... 2	15979	3619	3279
Eastern Count. & N. Eastern	322	... 3	68752	15641	13356
East Lancashire	81½	... 3	33971	4869	4147
Eastern Union & Ips. & Bury	95	... 3	...	2418	2620
Glasgow, South-Western	171½	... 2	20183	4409	4071
Gt. Northern and E. L.	285½	Mar27	...	13536	11318
Gt. Southern and Western	188	Apr 2	...	4841	4235
Great Western, &c.	319½	... 3	...	19087	16784
Lancashire and Yorkshire	260	... 3	...	17442	15608
Lancaster and Carlisle	90	Mar27	7128	4612	4140
Leeds Northern	70	Apr 3	...	1270	992
London & N. Western, &c.	553½	... 3	...	48694	43247
London and Blackwall	5¼	... 3	116701	1153	858
London & Bright. S. Coast.	175½	... 2	77164	10382	9756
London and South-Western	253½	... 3	...	10940	9681
Man. Sheffld. & Lincolnsh.	167½	... 3	...	7131	6278
Maryport and Carlisle	28	Mar27	2018	572	541
Midland, Bristol, and Birm.	498½	Apr 3	...	23120	21688
Midland Gt. Western (Irish)	126	... 3	...	2267	2225
Monklands	37	... 2	1410	893	985
North British	149	... 3	16709	3748	3178
North Western	232	Mar27	3104	765	634
Paris and Rouen	84	Apr 2	17101	7557	6659
Rouen and Havre	59	... 2	12285	3130	2484
Shrewsbury and Chester	47	... 3	...	1766	1460
South-Eastern & branches	288½	... 2	186326	14244	10882
South Devon	58	Mar27	13962	1918	1801
South Wales	131	Apr 3	...	2697	1463
Taff Vale	40	... 2	...	2693	2402
Ulster	36	... 2	12603	1024	826
West Cornwall	25	Mar26	4613	461	324
Whitehaven Junction	12	... 27	2584	250	198
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	304½	Apr 3	...	15077	11227
York & North Midland, &c.	279	... 3	...	7618	7281

The London Gazettes.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12.

BANKRUPTS.

M. SAMUEL, Castle-street, Houndsditch, dealer in watches. Official assignee, Edwards, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Teague, Crown court, Cheapside—G. HODGE, Ticehurst, Sussex, builder. Official assignee, Groom, Abchurch-lane, King William-street. Solicitors, Church and Langdale, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane—W. S. OAKE, Longfleet, Poole, painter. Official assignee, Graham. Solicitor, Welch, Poole—F. ROLFE, Great Marlborough-street, tailor. Official assignee, Cannan, Aldermanbury. Solicitor, Ilderton, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street—Jos. LEGGE and Jn. LEGGE, Marlborough-road, Brompton, and Churton-street, Belgrave-road, Pimlico, cabinet-makers. Official assignee, Cannan, Aldermanbury. Solicitor, Pain, Gresham-street, City—W. MARSON, Wolverhampton, draper. Official assignee, Whitmore, Birmingham. Solicitor, Kitson, Wolverhampton—J. SCOTT, Nottingham, grocer. Official assignee, Harris, Nottingham. Solicitor, Maples, Nottingham—W. L. MARSHALL, Almondbury, Yorkshire, common brewer. Official assignee, Hope, Leeds. Solicitors, Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

J. Westley, Playhouse-yard, Blackfriars, bookbinder, second dividend of 11d. in the pound, payable at 12, Abchurch-lane, on Saturday, April 16, and three subsequent Saturdays—Messrs. Wyatt and Thompson, Portpool-lane, brewers, second dividend of 6¾d. in the pound, payable at 12, Abchurch-lane, on Saturday, April 16, and three subsequent Saturdays—T. Matthews, Bushey, Hertfordshire, carpenter, fourth and final dividend of 2¼d. in the pound, payable at 12, Abchurch-lane, on Saturday, April 16, and three subsequent Saturdays—W. Briddon, Bootle, near Liverpool, manufacturing chemist, second dividend of 3¼d. in the pound, payable at 53, South John-street, Liverpool, on any Wednesday—W. R. Hill, Birmingham, silversmith, first dividend of 3s. in the pound, payable at 7, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, on any Thursday—J. Morris, Tipton, Staffordshire, underground bailiff, a dividend of 2¼d. in the pound, payable at the office of the Clerk of the County Court, Dudley, Worcestershire, on and after the 19th inst.—J. Silvers, Dudley, Worcestershire, bootmaker, a dividend of 1s. 7¼d. in the pound, payable at the office of the Clerk of the County Court, Dudley, Worcestershire, on and after the 19th inst.

INSOLVENT PETITIONERS.

I. Purchase, South Sea, Southampton, merchant's clerk—J. Nichols, Stourbridge, victualler—T. Styles, Bagshot, bricklayer—G. L. Sharp (otherwise G. Sharp), of Great Warley, Essex, beer seller—W. Morgan, sen., Gloucester, builder—J. Parrott, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, wheelwright—Fison Spalding, Cambridge, publican—W. Maysent, Sudbury, baker—P. Cameron, Liverpool, butcher—P. J. M'Manus, Liverpool, commercial traveller.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Bonny and T. Elliston, Sudbury, Suffolk, plasterers—H. Herridge and T. A. Smith, Dale-end, Warwickshire, publicans—G. Gould and G. J. Thurston, Kingsland-crescent, Hackney, surgeons—G. Estill and H. M'Kinley, Scarborough, Yorkshire, bricklayers—H. Harknett and J. Horning, Bromley, Middlesex, cowkeepers—T. Jones and D. Pinkerton, Manchester, common brewers—W. Randall, W. W. Parkins, and J. Parkins, Cheapside, clothiers—W. Thurman and J. M. Piggott, Nottingham, hosiers—E. A. Horley and J. Taylor, Liverpool, wine merchants—J. Soames, jun., L. Soames, and A. Soames, Wheeler street, Spitalfields, soap merchants (so far as regards L. Soames)—C. Wilson, W. H. Kingsford, and S. Kingsford, Hibernia-chambers, Southwark, commission agents (so far as regards C. Wilson)—H. E. Knight, G. King, and A. Peel, D'Urban, Port Natal, merchants (so far as regards A. Peel)—Jas. Todman and Jos. Todman, Bromley, Kent, and Dorking, Surrey, linendrapers—J. H. Gordon and G. E. L. Williams, Dublin, and Royal Exchange-buildings, London, merchants—J. Heather and F. H. Moger, Paternoster-row, attorneys—G. Gillam and J. T. Cochrane, Great Portland-street, Cavendish-square, house agents—J. Wilkinson and B. Dawson, Leeds, cut nail makers—R. Vaughan and R. Staveley, Liverpool, soap manufacturers—J. G. Jones, J. King, and H. Edmonds, Bradford, Wiltshire, woollen manufacturers (so far as regards H. Edmonds)—R. Coulthard and J. Coulthard, deceased, Gateshead—J. B. Wyatt and G. Webb, John-street, Pentonville, brewers—T. Holmes and R. Shearer, Stonehouse, Devonshire, drapers—J. Savage and T. Savage, Macclesfield, Cheshire, rag merchants—D. Newling and A. Robinson, Spalding, Lincolnshire, farmers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. M'Kay, Dornoch, Sutherlandshire, merchant—J. Russel, Slamannan, Stirlingshire, builder.

[Advertisement.]—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AN INVALUABLE REMEDY FOR PAINS IN THE SIDE, INDIGESTION, AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Mr. Wm. Taylor, of 32, Stanley-street, Paddington, had been subject for years to violent pains in the side, for which he had taken a great variety of medicine without deriving any benefit; he was also under a very celebrated physician as an out-door patient of St. George's Hospital, who discharged him as incurable. At length he was induced to try Holloway's Pills, and they have effected a perfect cure, which he is willing to verify upon oath, if required; considering it his duty publicly to acknowledge their wonderful efficacy.—Sold by all Druggists, and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, London.