

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the Cambria, arrived in Philadelphia from London, papers to the 24th of July have been received.

The distresses of the Spitalfield weavers equal in intensity those of their brethren in the North of England. More than 9000 of them depend on public contribution for support, and the fountain of private charity seemed nearly exhausted. But for a fresh donation of £1000 from His Majesty, the Committee must have closed their labours on the 20th of July.

The distress in the manufacturing districts of Scotland exceeds, perhaps, that of Lancashire, or any part of England. It is stated, for example, in a letter from Glasgow, that in the small town of Maybole, in Ayrshire, the inhabitants of which only amounted to 3000, there are 1,768 persons out of employment.

The notices of the harvest in England, are favourable: yet a knowledge of this fact does not appear to have any effect on the price of grain. The truth is, that an average crop will no longer supply the wants of England, with its increased population.

By the German papers, it appears that in Poland there is abundance of corn; but very different is the state of Sweden, where a failure of the harvest and a consequent scarcity are fully expected.

Besides this calamity, distressing ravages were committed by fire in various parts of the Country.

The papers give numerous accounts of meetings and reports of *secret meetings* of the Operatives, in various quarters, with the recital of the fears entertained of riots, and insurrections and even a general rebellion. Inflammatory publications, and invitations to take arms, in various parts of the kingdom, were in circulation; and the whole country appeared agitated.

## London, July 24.

The wheat harvest has commenced throughout the west of England, and the accounts both of the quality and bulk of the crop are highly satisfactory.

The wheat harvest is now in almost general operation throughout Devonshire, and the produce is bountiful. Oats and Barley are also abundant crops, except on light soils, where the want of rain has been most felt.

## Manchester, July 21.

The state of the town and neighbourhood is not such as to excite present alarm. The vigilance of the police, the humane attention of those who administer parochial funds, and the general good sense of the labouring people, have baffled the agitators. One meeting was held at Stockport last week, where the notorious Dr. Healy talked extravagantly, but the effort was abortive. The poor rate is 5s. on the rack rent. They anticipate that it will be 10s. before Christmas. The misery of the whole people is commonly admitted to be extreme.

A Bolton paper states, that five mills suspended operations at the end of last week in that town alone, by which 2000 workmen were added to the multitudes out of employment.

Low woollen Goods for the North American market sold last week at Huddersfield 10 to 20 per cent lower than they have been known for the last sixty years! In fact no words can paint the distresses of Lancashire and West Riding of Yorkshire.

*Distress in Ireland and Scotland.*—The distress in Ireland is not confined to the poor weaver; the highest trees of the forest are bending to the storm: men who have passed through a long life with honor to themselves, and solid advantage to their country, are obliged to yield to the heavy pressure of the times; names to-day and yesterday are mentioned which command every man's sympathy and respect; we trust the report exaggerates.

Mr. Alexander, one of the extensive millers of Ireland, has stopped payment. This gentleman was connected with a highly respectable house in Dublin, and reports were current on Tuesday and yesterday with respect to its solvency.—The business of the Firm, however, continued to be transacted as usual yesterday morning.

A failure was announced to the commercial world, yesterday, which created very general surprise and regret. The House had for several years ranked among the most respectable in the City. We understand that the sum for which the firm has stopped is close upon £200,000.

No branch of trade is suffering more at present than that of Printing. In Edinburgh at this moment, there is not one

third of the usual amount of work, and but for the Session papers, it would have been still worse. Above 70 compositors are now going idle, and many others have but partial employment. In London the Trade is absolutely at a stand. A very eminent Printer there, who employed 11 readers, finds one sufficient to carry on his business at present. In another office where eight or nine presses were kept going, there is nobody employed but a Foreman, and two or three apprentices.—The stagnation has been increasing from week to week, and there are now, we understand, 1,200 Printers in the metropolis absolutely idle, and deprived of their means of subsistence.—*Scotsman.*

Transactions of Saturday in the English Funds were unimportant. It is obvious that the market is in a state to receive a marked impression from slight causes, its appearance having been frequently changed of late by sales or purchases of very little amount.

The fluctuations in Consols yesterday were between 77½ & 76½, and the price for money and for the August account was exactly the same. Money grows more abundant at the Stock Exchange, in proportion as capital is *diverted from commercial operations*. Its effect is most perceptible in the value of India Bonds and the Exchequer Bills, both of which are on the advance.

*Stockholm, July 1.—Fire in Sweden.*—A new & threatening fire in the forests, says our papers, has broken out in the vicinity of our capital, near Sickla-Necka, and towards Wermo.—In fact almost all our provinces have been visited by such fires. Thus there were lately, and perhaps still such, near Orebro Linkoping, and only half a mile from Westeras, as well as in Dalecarlia and Upland, in the province of Nuktden. The parishes of Bromma, Obertna, Lanna, Westerhauninge, and Huddrudge, have been laid waste since Midsummer; and on the 29th of last month, a fire broke out in the forest of Saglarp, which spread in a few days to those of Trafuringe, Fisksatra, and Erstawick, and is now raging with more fury than in the island of Sickla, only half a mile, (probably a Swedish mile, equal to five English, is meant) from this city. The King is constantly in the most dangerous

places, and has ordered several regiments of the garrison, as well as the sailors of the fleet, to assist in checking the progress of the flames by digging trenches.—Lieutenant Castlegrin, who commanded 200 sailors on this occasion, has been highly commended. The entire failure of the corn and hay, not only threatens the farmers with total ruin, but will be very injurious to all branches of the mining department, as it will make the price of carriage much higher. Within this fortnight corn has risen in the proportion of seven to ten, and from Neuke, Skarborg, &c. much higher prices are reported. July 7.—The fires in the forests near the city, rage with greater fury than ever.

The Swedish 74 and frigate which recently arrived here from Carthagena, and which have been libelled by the crew for the payment of their wages, were yesterday sold at auction by M. Hoffman, & Son, at the Coffee-House.—The seventy four was knocked down at 70,000, dols. but we understand was not a real sale. The frigate brought 33,200 dollars and was a bona fide sale. These vessels were sent out from Europe to be sold to the Colombian Government, but owing to some dispute between the Agent and the Government, was sent to this port, as it has been said, partly for repairs and partly to realize the fulfilment of the contract. The difficulties, which originated at Carthagena instead of diminishing on their arrival here, have increased until the officers and seamen were compelled to proceed against the vessels and cause them to be brought to the hammer for the payments of their demands.—*N. Y. Adv.*

The value of the Steam schooner New-York, is said to be about 40,000 dollars, and that 25,000 were owned by a gentleman in New-York. One passenger, Mr. Whitten, of Lee, had on board at the time of the fire 1900 dollars, all of which was lost.

Letters from St. Thomas mention, that new attempts had been made to destroy houses which escaped former conflagrations, that a negro insurrection was anticipated, and that the inhabitants were continually under arms.

The King of Sweden has transmitted £300 for the relief of the distressed foreigners in England