

LONDON, Sept. 29.

French papers to the 20th inst. contain some intelligence from Greece, communicated by a French volunteer, the Comte d'Harcourt, and highly cheering to the Christian cause. Notwithstanding the want of harmony between the Government and the Military Chiefs, the Turks and Egyptians had experienced several reverses. Even the plain of Tripolizza, where the nature of the ground favoured the operations of disciplined troops, some of Ibrahim's best soldiers were defeated and cut to pieces, and it is stated that had not Colocotroni sounded a retreat when he saw two thousand Arabs with 200 cavalry issuing from the town, that body would have suffered the same fate, as the Greeks were superior in numbers, and animated by success, were equal to the most audacious enterprises. General Petrova, who commands the Arcadians, had destroyed 200 Arabs who escorted a convoy of provisions through the passes of Landari, and the capture of the convoy could not fail to be severely felt by the Egyptians at Trippolizza. The raising of the siege of Atheas is confirmed. The Capitani who inhabit the mountains of Upper Phocis, and had capitulated when Redschid Pacha and his army passed through Salona, had raised again the Standard of Independence.—The villagers of Attica who had also feigned submission in order to be able to get in their harvest, had resumed their arms, and fallen on the Seraskier's rear, which they had so seriously annoyed, as to have alarmed him for the safety of his army, and induced him to retire to Zeitouni, where he could not be cut off. It was observed with satisfaction that the Janissaries of Negropont had not co-operated with Redschid in his expedition against Athens, and that the Pacha of Eubœa, being jealous of his progress, had sent him no assistance, but had kept his troops, under several pretences, within his own Government.

The Etoile gives a letter from M. Eynard, which repeats and confirms all the favourable accounts lately received from Greece. It also extracts from the Gazette of Florence a letter, dated Napoli di Romania the 8th of August, in which the total defeat of the Captain Pacha in his third attack on Samos is confidently re-stated and the Greeks are not only said

to have beaten the Egyptians in several engagements in the passes of Leondara and Ceriteni, but to have pursued them as far as Tripolizza, where they succeeded in carrying off their magazines and provisions. It is also said that the Seraskier had been obliged to retire from before Athens beyond Thermopylae.

WAR BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND RUSSIA.

Glasgow, Sept. 19.—Through a private and most respectable source of information, in the Persian capital, we learn that the Persians have actually resolved to embark in a war against Russia, and that the Prince of Persia had left the capital, with a large military force, to proceed to the Russian frontier. The Russian force in the quarter amounts to upwards of 80,000 men, under the command of one of the bravest and best of her Generals (Yarmaloff,) a force, we conceive, sufficient to sweep the Tigres and the Araxes of any force which may venture to attack or to oppose them, and to plant, in a few months, the Russian standards in Teheran."

OCTOBER 3.

STATE OF TRADE.

Manchester.—We have the satisfaction of again remarking the progressive improvement in trade, which seems, in most of the branches of the cotton manufacture, to be steadily, though not rapidly, recovering from the late depression. Power-loom cloth continues in good demand, and a further advance is asked. Blackburn 74's also are ready sale at improved prices. We were happy to hear on Tuesday that a number of the manufacturers had intimated their intention of immediately raising the wages 3d. per piece, or perhaps, on the average about 15 per cent. In yarns for the foreign markets, an extensive business is doing, but the spinners complain that all the advance they can get on twist, is swallowed up in the advance on cotton wool. Heavy fustians are scarce, and in good request. In the Liverpool cotton market the demand this week has been brisk.

—*Manchester Guardian.*

Leeds.—The transition from a state of languor to a state of great activity in the woollen and worsted stuff manufactures has been more sudden in Leeds and Bradford than could have been expected. At present, most of our manufactories are well employed; some of them are working seven days, others eight days in the week; and, in one case at least, night and day, with a

prospect of continuance until spring. The land carriers are so fully employed in the conveyance of merchandise, that the principal of them have been obliged within the last fortnight, to call in the aid of auxiliaries: but this is partly occasioned by the dispatch of some large East-India orders, which require to be sent to London with great rapidity.

IMPORTANCE OF THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

Let any man examine the trade and employment created by the building of a single vessel. First, timber, British and foreign, has to be cut; then conveyed, and much of it beyond sea, to the yard; then there is the labour of the shipwrights and joiners; then a great quantity of iron has to be made and conveyed to the smiths; then there is the labour of the shipsmiths; then a large quantity of copper has to be worked up into bolts and sheets; then there is the labour of coppering, not forgetting the conveyance; then a great quantity of hemp, tar, &c. has to be fetched from beyond sea; then there is the labour of the rope-makers, the weavers of the sail cloth, and the sailmakers; then the conveyance of materials, and labor of the mast, block, and pump-makers, and boat builders; and the materials and labour of the shipchandler, cooper, &c. It will be seen, that the building of this vessel employs immense capital and labour, beyond those employed by the shipbuilder. After she is built her wear and tear are large; she frequently needs heavy repairs, and perhaps will not on the average endure longer than fifteen years. Let the yearly outfit of this vessel, and the number of seamen she regularly employs, be looked at. In 1816, our shipping employed nearly 179,000 seamen. If we assume one third married, and each a wife and two children, then the navigation of this shipping gives bread to 360,000 souls. If we assume, which we imagine is below the truth, that this shipping employed half as many hands ashore in building, repairing, provisioning, &c. and that of these one third were married, and had each a wife and two children, it gave subsistence to more than half a million. The capital called into employment by the shipping interest is of enormous amount. In 1825, we had 24,174 ships, the measurement of which was 2,542,000 tons. At £8 per ton, this will leave a capital of 20 millions, and to

this sum must be added some millions more as the capital of the different builders and repairers. The consumption of this great interest is immense. If we estimate the gross annual earnings of the vessel at 10 per ton this will make the whole annual freights amount to 25,000,000l. If we assume that 3-4ths of this sum are expended in outfit, repairs, wages, living of the owners &c. and that 1,000 new vessels which on the average, we build yearly cost 2,000,000l. this will give an annual consumption of 20,000,000l. The consumption of this great interest is of the most valuable description. It takes off British and Irish agricultural productions, otherwise without a market. It takes off a vast quantity of those articles which form the principal equivalents that certain foreign nations and some of our colonies can exchange for our exports, and for which we should otherwise have but little demand. Independently of the necessaries and luxuries consumed by the individuals of this interest, almost all the raw produce that it works up is heavily burdened with direct or indirect taxes.

MR. CANNING'S VISIT TO PARIS.

Mr. Canning is now the *Lion* of his day in Paris. The Journals of that metropolis make the eloquent Secretary their leading theme. The "Etoile" speaks of his exterior as very prepossessing, his eyes as full of fire and expression, his forehead as quite bare of hair, and of a capacity from which modern physiology would augur favourably. A smile (this Journal adds,) which slightly contracts his lips, gives his physiognomy that air of raillery, which is conformable to the idea the speeches of the Honorable Secretary gives us of the character of his mind." This short sketch is accurately drawn; the portrait by Sir Tho. Lawrence, and the bust of Mr. Canning by Chantry, have both that half compressed smile around his lips, which marks the turn of this great Orator for satire, and his disposition to indulge the "ridiculum acri" at the expense of a political adversary. On Tuesday Mr. Canning dined with Baron Damas, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, amid a circle of Diplomats. The Paris Journals, as yet, have ventured few speculations as to any great political objects Mr. Canning may have in view. It is probable he will endeavour to effect a Commercial Treaty with France, though Mr. Huskisson's