

have occurred for many years, broke out in the quiet village of Tottenham, which, before it was subdued, extended to ten houses, whilst amongst the property destroyed were several valuable horses.

A large portion of the woollen manufactory of Messrs. John Walker and sons, of Millshaw, near Leeds, was destroyed by fire on the night of Sunday week. It is supposed the loss will amount between £3,000 and £4,000. The building is the property of the Rev. James Armitage Rhodes, of Horsforth.

The Commerce contains the report of the success attending the vessels employed in the cod fishing off the banks of Newfoundland. No less than 865,000 fish have been taken by 41 vessels, averaging about 23,000 fish each, for their first catch. They have all arrived at St. Peter's, Newfoundland.

The British fleet now in the Mediterranean comprise a total of thirty five pendants—namely, eleven sail of the line, five frigates, four brigs of war, one steam frigate, six war steamers, five steam packets, two steam tenders, two surveying vessels, and one receiving ship, carrying about 1,300 guns, 10,400 men, and 2,075 marines, and the steam force may be reckoned at about 2,600 horse power.

The amount paid by government to the East India Company on account of the war in China and Afghanistan has had a tendency to create a scarcity of both gold and silver. It appears from an official return that the following sums have been paid since the last two years:—1841, October 27, 150,000l.; 1841, July 2, 100,000l.; 1842, February 9, 23,442l.—total, 273,442l.; besides the remittance of June last of upwards of 50,000l.

Notwithstanding that upwards of £300,000 has been struck at the Royal Mint of half crowns, shillings, and sixpences, since the issuing of the royal proclamation of the 3rd of June, on the light gold coinage, there is yet a very short supply of silver currency, as a very considerable quantity has been sent into the country to the branch banks in the manufacturing and agricultural districts where it is greatly required at the present moment, as the harvest approaches.

THE EAST.

Private letters from Beyrout of the 1st ult. announce that there had not been any fresh disturbances in Lebanon. The Druses who had been carried off thence still remained in the prisons of Beyrout. The Emir Abdallah, of Gazir had quitted the British frigate on board which he sought protection. He had received a formal promise from the Turkish authorities that he would not be further molested, on condition that he should not return to his district for some time. The French corvette *Cornaline* arrived at Beyrout.

Intelligence from Alexandria of the 6th states that Said Pasha, the son of Mehemet Ali, a youth of 22 years of age, had been appointed admiral-in-chief of the Egyptian fleet. The Viceroy had suffered a serious loss by the death of Selim Bey, one of the most distinguished officers in the Egyptian army, and general-in-chief of the artillery, who died of a *coup de soleil*, in the 33rd year of his age. The plague continued to rage at Alexandria.

Private letters from Constantinople of the 12th ult announce that the Schah of Persia is making preparations for a war against Turkey, and that a Persian army is to march against Bagdad, and another against Erzerum. Troops had already marched from Teheran to Amadan on their way to Bagdad. It appears that the cause of quarrel is a disputed boundary line, and that the Schah had forwarded an ultimatum to the Porte, signifying his intention to take possession of the territory in dispute, if it were not ceded to him by the 5th of October. In the meantime the Turkish Pasha of Erzerum (the contiguous frontier) was preparing for

defence. A body of 3000 regular troops were collected, and the militia were being armed.

The Schah's demand had created considerable uneasiness at Constantinople, the treasury being quite empty, and but few troops disposable.

The Augsburg Gazette publishes a letter dated Constantinople, 13th ult., stating that in consequence of a collision which took place between the Turkish and Persian troops in the neighborhood of Bagdad, the Ottoman porte had given orders to march all the disposable troops in Syria to that quarter. Disturbances had arisen at Nissa and Sophia, and it was judged necessary to send reinforcements to those towns.

Russia.—The Russian army under General Grabbe have been defeated by the Circassians, with a loss to the former of 1,500 men and 25 officers. The Russian artillery was, however, saved.

STATE OF TRADE.

Manchester, Tuesday.—Business is improving at Manchester. The market, on Tuesday, exhibited every appearance of steady and continued improvement. Yarn, of all descriptions, and more especially of the numbers and qualities suitable for Russia and the East Indies, was in good demand; and for the sorts most in request an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per piece was obtained on printing cloths. On the whole, perhaps, the improvement, both in demand and prices, was more striking than on either of the two preceding Tuesday's markets, and it was attended by a decided increase of firmness and confidence amongst the spinners and manufacturers.

Rochdale, Monday.—We have had another dull market to day, somewhat similar to those of the three previous weeks. The demand for flannels has been very limited; and the buyers, who have attended the market, have purchased very sparingly at extremely low prices. The wool market has been heavy, and the manufacturers seem to purchase for immediate use only. Though there is no change in the price of wool, yet the dealers are very eager to sell at the old prices.

Leeds, Saturday.—After the most severe and prolonged distress which this country has known in modern times, it gives us heartfelt satisfaction to see a few rays of light break in upon the gloom. The exhaustion of the resources of all classes will make any revival of trade both slow and precarious, and we see no reasonable ground for expecting durable prosperity, until our manufacturers are put upon an equal footing as to the necessities of life with their foreign rivals, whose goods are now competing with them in the principal markets of the world. But it is certain that the fearful stagnation of the last three or four months has been in some degree owing to the suspense about the tariff, and to the consequent looking up of some considerable classes of foreign commodities in bond till the reduced duties come into operation. That event having taken place, sales of goods are resumed, and the seaports begin to display greater activity. The very favorable weather not only cheers the spirit, but affords substantial ground for hoping that food may become cheaper and more abundant in which case manufactures and trade cannot fail to receive a stimulus.

FRANCE. Opening of the French Chamber, and the King's Speech.—On Monday last the King left the Tuileries for the Chamber at 1 o'clock, precisely, accompanied by the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke de Aumale, and the Duke de Montpensier. He entered his carriage while it was under the archways leading to the Quays, instead of, as usual, at the door of the Pavillon de Flore. A salute of cannon announced the departure of his Majesty. The cortege was headed by a party of cuirassiers, with their band, followed by a strong detachment of the National Guard *a cheval*. The royal carriage was surrounded by a brilliant staff, a Marshal of France riding at each door. All the domestics were in deep mourning, but the carriages were the same as those used in ordinary occasions. The attendance of Troops of the Line, National and Municipal Guards, was unusually large. In some parts a double rank of Troops of the line was drawn up in the rear of the National Guards. The usual salutes were given by the drums and bands which his Majesty passed, but there were no cries of "Vive le Roi!" The precautionary measures were more than ever severe, the line of demarcation for the public on the Place de la Concorde being the last fountain.

The King was obliged to pause as he ascended the steps of the throne, and

then, as well as when he took his seat it was with difficulty that he mastered his emotion, and rendered himself audible. On the right of the King were the Dukes of Nemours and Aumale, on his left the Duke of Montpensier and the Prince de Joinville. All bore in their countenances traces of the fearful week of vigil and grief which they had passed. The Duke of Nemours especially seemed much altered. The Chamber was extremely full. The Peers especially were in more than usual number. The King was dressed in the uniform of the national guard, wearing erape on his arm and black gloves. He walked to and from the throne with a firm and decided step, and it was only while pronouncing the speech that he gave way to deep emotion. The following is the Speech:

Gentlemen Peers, and Deputies.—In the grief which overwhelms me, deprived of that beloved son whom I thought destined to succeed me on the throne, and who was the glory and consolation of my old days, I felt the necessity of advancing the moment of your assembling round me. We have a great duty to fulfil together. When it shall please God to call me to him, it is necessary that France and its constitutional monarchy be not for a moment exposed to any interruption in the exercise of the royal authority. You will have, then, to deliberate on the measures necessary to obviate, during the minority of my well-beloved grandson, this immense danger. The blow that just struck me does not make me ungrateful towards Providence, which still preserves to me children so worthy of my tenderness and of the confidence of France.

Gentlemen.—Let us to-day ensure the repose and security of our country. I will summon you later to resume, on affairs of state, the usual course of your labours.

LIVERPOOL, August 4.—The Overland mail from India reached Marseilles on Monday last, and yesterday we were put in possession of the news by an extraordinary express from Paris.

The main features of the intelligence from China, Afghanistan, and India, are of a chequered kind. In China the war appears to be about to terminate, in the way in which it was obvious a war with such a people must eventually terminate, in their submission to equitable terms of peace—such as it became a nation like Britain to demand, because she possessed ample means to enforce them. The news from India indicates such a state of things but ill calculated to allay the apprehensions which recent events have so painfully excited. In Scinde there are movements which, if not decidedly hostile, will require constant vigilance to guard against their becoming the cause and aids of war. In Afghanistan the enemy has shown himself in increased strength, and with considerable less of a disposition to succumb to the British force which is at present in the Afghan territory.

The *Berenice*, with the Bombay mail of the 15th of June, arrived at Suez on the 18th ult. Her mail reached Alexandria on the 22nd, Malta on the 27th, and Marseilles, by the *Polypthemus*, on the 31st. China news to the 12th April, and Singapore journals to the 5th May, have been received. It was said that Yang, an Imperial Commissioner, was en route to offer 40,000,000 of dollars as compensation to the British for the expenses of the war, and the surrendered opium; also the cession of Hong Kong as the price of peace. The Chinese had already commenced removing the ruins and rubbish preparatory to rebuilding the Bogue forts. Some fighting had taken place at Ningpo, in which 1100 British routed 6000 Chinese, with the loss of from 5 to 700 slain. We had three killed and forty wounded. The *Agra Ukbar*, of June 4, says that it was reported that an army of observation would be assembled at Allahabad in the ensuing cold season.

Among the items of intelligence which have reached us from Scinde, and which may be depended on as authentic, are an announcement that a large army, said to be 25,000 strong, is advancing from Mushed to Herat, and that very suspicious conferences are being held at Hyderabad, between the Ameers and others, requiring the most vigilant attention of Major Outram. The Selks are said to be in force on the Muree territory, without their object being understood.

We have news from Jellalabad to the 29th of May, Akbar Khan had demanded 10,000 ruppes for General Elphinstone's remains. The Delhi Gazette of the 14th May mentions that they had been interred, on the 30th April, within the walls of Jellalabad. Akbar Khan claims that

Dost Mahomed be sent back, and that we evacuate the country, leaving an agent at Cabool in exchange for the English captives. The Army, it was thought, would not leave the place until they moved to Cabool, there to meet General Nott from Candahar. The Khyber Pass was being re-occupied by the Afreedes, and the whole road to Cabool stockaded and defended by all obstructions the enemy could oppose. Captain Mackenzie had returned to Jellalabad on the 9th May from Lugham, with terms for the release of the prisoners. General Sale's victory over Akbar Khan had struck such terror into the minds of the people that it was thought our troops might have moved on to the capital without resistance, had not the force been deficient in every requisite for so large an army. A letter from Sauger of the 26th May announces the Boddelabs to have fled into the territory of Scindia.

At Quittah every thing remains in *statu quo*. Half the Chudabar force had moved out to re-inforce Kelat Ghizie, and make a demonstration on Ghuznie. General England crossed the Kojue Katta on the 2nd of May, with the loss of only four men wounded. Instructions had been given on the 14th May from the Adjutant General's office to withdraw the troops serving west of the Indus within the British provinces.

About the 23rd ult., the weather, which previous to that date had been very unpropitious for the harvest, underwent a favourable change, and since that period has been exceedingly fine, and in consequence the most sanguine hopes are now entertained of a plentiful grain crop. The corn markets throughout the country are much depressed, and prices of all descriptions of grain produce on the decline.

On the morning of the 23th ult., London and the neighbourhood was visited by a most violent thunderstorm, which caused considerable loss by the destruction of property.

During the last fortnight the news from France has been exceedingly interesting, and, indeed important. The melancholy and severe bereavement which the people and country have suffered by the death of the Duke of Orleans, continues to occupy by far the greatest share of public attention, while the matters growing out of it continue to afford the principal topic of controversy by the Press. At an early period last week it was thought the Regency question would be disposed of without any ministerial opposition, and that the short session would pass without any great factionary struggle; and the King and his council in framing the royal speech confined it to the subject of the lamented death of the Duke of Orleans and the Regency question: Subsequent advices, however, augers that the approaching question, and that of the Presidency of the Chamber, are likely to be strongly contested.

On the 26th ult. the King opened the Chambers and delivered his speech, during which his emotion was so great that he found it impossible to give utterance to the words. The scene is described as having been affecting in the extreme, and it is reported when he came to the word "consolation," he burst into a flood of tears and laid down the document. The speech, of course, contains nothing beyond stating the object of summoning the Chambers so much earlier than usual.

The treaty of Commerce between Belgium and France has been concluded.

Phoenix Foundry.

Under the special Patronage of His Excellency Sir H. V. Huntley, Lieut. Governor.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

The Phoenix Company beg to announce to the Public, the Establishment at the old and well-known premises of Messrs. Waters & Burnie, in Charlottetown of a

BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY, and soon after the Spring arrivals will be happy to receive orders for all descriptions of Castings for Mill-work, Farming Utensils, Stoves, and Machines for various purposes, Fire and Garden Engines, on the most approved principles for effective operation.

The services of Mr William C. Hobbs, a native of this Island, who is well skilled in all these various branches, have been engaged.

GEORGE BIRNIE, Superintendent.

Charlotte Town, March 13, 1842.

A L E, & c.

Lately received, ex *Columbus*, from Leith. EDINBURGH ALE, } in Casks of 3½ dozen LONDON PORTER, } Both of Superior quality.

For Sale by DUNCAN & LOCH.

Newcastle, 18th July, 1842.