

## News of the Week.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

From British Papers to the 20th September, by the Columbia.

Liverpool European, Sept. 20.

**The Shipping Interest.**—We hear loud complaints or the depressions which this interest, in common with the other great interests connected with trade, is now suffering. Freights from foreign ports, besides being scarce, are lower than they have ever been known before; while at home, freights are not only low, but cargoes with difficulty made up. So scarce, indeed, is employment for shipping, even at rates which will scarcely pay freight and charges, the number of ships laid up in Liverpool alone is beyond all past experience. In most of the docks there are unemployed vessels on sale, but the Brunswick Dock, large as it is, has if not two thirds, certainly more than half of its space occupied by ships of large tonnage with brooms, the sign of being on sale, at their mast heads. The west side is wholly filled with tiers of vessels on sale, and on the adjoining quay all traffic has ceased. We have heard it mentioned that one firm alone had from ten to twelve thousands tons thus laid up.

**Fire in Liverpool.**—A fire broke out in a large warehouse of Sir John Tobin's, in Liverpool, on Monday week. The warehouse was, unfortunately, filled with materials of an inflammable nature, principally cotton. Although fifteen engines were employed in subduing the flames, they were not got under for several hours. The loss of property, exclusive of the warehouse, is valued at £15,000, but the whole is said to have been insured.

From the forwardness of the works of the new Houses of Parliament, it is expected that in two months the first stone will be laid.

The ancient and magnificent convent of the Dominicans of Villada, near Palencia, in the kingdom of Leon, after three days' conflagration has been entirely consumed.

The Irish representative prelates for the session of 1843 are the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishops of Killybeg, Kilmore, and Clogher.

A failure is announced in Hamburg, owing to corn speculations, the house of Graham and Co. in that city having suspended payments. There have been bankruptcies in all the foreign cities known as export depots of corn.

Accounts from Silesia mention the destruction by fire, on the 20th ult., of 114 houses and 24 of the most important establishments in the town of Cieschanow, in the district of Prasnysz. The loss is estimated at about 600,000 francs, and upwards of 300 families are said to be totally ruined.

The Kiel Journal states that a treaty has been concluded between Denmark, Prussia, Mecklenburgh Schwerin, and the Hans Towns, Lubeck, and Hamburg, to construct a railroad between the latter city and Berlin, on the right bank of the Elbe.

The Leipzig Gazette has a letter from Libentz, of September 1, which says, "An awful conflagration, which broke out yesterday at noon, is ravaging the noble forests on the frontiers of Saxony and Bohemia. It commenced on the Bohemian side, and in a few hours resembled a sea of flame. More than two hundred acres of forest are already destroyed; in Bohemia the loss is immense. All human aid seems to be in vain. The wind, which now blows towards Bohemia, drives the flames down the

mountain, the detached houses and villages, in the forests, are in the greatest danger. Another account says that the fire still continued on the 4th. A thousand men were employed in endeavoring to stop its progress.

**The Colliers' Strike in Ayrshire.**—The colliers belonging to this county had a meeting at Lugton Inn, on Tuesday last, along with the colliers of Lanarkshire, when upwards of two thousand attended. The miners of Airdrie and the Lothians, it is said, threatened to come through in a body and destroy the machinery connected with the pits, unless the workers in the Hartford pits agreed to join the general strike. The men, accordingly, ceased working on Saturday last. So have those at Stevenston, Kilwinning, and Perceton; and at Gateshead colliery one half of the men have determined on turning out—the other half remaining in. The strike may be regarded as general throughout Ayrshire, unless where the employers have agreed to the terms of the men, or the latter are working out their warning.

**The Cotton Market.—The Crop.**—This market has not, during the week, shown any signs of recovering from the state of depression into which it was thrown, a month ago, by the disturbances in the manufacturing districts. Indeed, until tranquility shall have been restored in those districts and work resumed, no material improvement can reasonably be expected. The accounts by the Britannia speak of the yield of cotton being likely to be extremely large. This is not improbable from the state of the weather up to the latest dates: it must be remembered, however, that some time must elapse before the result of the harvest can be correctly ascertained. A frost for only twenty four hours would materially change the aspect of things, and reduce a superabundant to an average crop. Still, in the present state of manufactures and the limited demand which now exists for goods, there is too much reason to suppose, that even an average crop would, with the stock on hand, afford a sufficient supply for the next twelve months.

**More Riots in Manchester.—One of the Rioters Killed.**—It would appear from what is now going on in the town of Manchester, and the surrounding districts, that the disturbances are not yet finally settled down, for on Thursday morning, an attack was made on several mills in Salford, and in one instance the hands were turned out by the rioters. The mob first collected at the works of Messrs. Garstang, and succeeded in stopping the hands. From thence they proceeded to the mill of Messrs. Morris, where they found a warm reception, the owners having armed their men with picking sticks. The hands proved to be too strong for the mob, and succeeded in defeating them. In the affray, one of the mob was so severely beaten that he had to be removed to the Manchester Infirmary, where, in the course of yesterday, he expired. Large mobs assembled in the neighborhood of Oxford-road, and attacked several factories, but after breaking the windows, immediately ran off. However, information was given at the Town Hall, and in consequence Mr Beswick, chief superintendent of police, left that place with a body of special constables and police, and followed the mob to Gaythorne, where he met them when about leaving Mr Fearnley's mill. On seeing him, a man who appeared to be the leader, immediately rallied the mob, but Beswick galloped back to bring on the police force.

On seeing that body the mob ran off in all directions.

**Manchester, Friday Night.**—The town has been tolerably quiet to day, but detachments of police and specials have been constantly parading different districts. A few more hands have gone to work, but it is supposed at least 5,000 weavers are still out. At Stockport, however, twenty five mills out of thirty two have resumed work.

## THE QUEEN'S RETURN FROM SCOTLAND.

Queen Victoria's tour in Scotland is accomplished. Thursday morning was fine, and Dalkeith Palace was in a bustle before daybreak with preparations for the departure. The Queen and Prince breakfasted at seven o'clock; at ten minutes to eight they entered their carriage; and, followed by the suite, with an escort of Dragoons, they repaired through part of Edinburgh to Granton Pier. The preparations were far less elaborate than on that day fortnight, when all Edinburgh was rushing out of bed or from the breakfast table, and came too late to see the passing Sovereign on her arrival; but the worthy citizens had learned not to be belated, and the roads to the pier and the vicinity of the landing place were crowded. Guards of honour, including the Body Guard of Royal Archers, were stationed. The Queen walked down the pier resting either hand on the arm of the Duke of Buccleuch and the Earl of Liverpool. Several military, naval, and other gentlemen, with the Lord Justice Clerk, stood by to make their farewell obeisance. At twenty four minutes to ten, under a salute of artillery, the Queen embarked on board the Trident Steamer. Some gentleman took leave of the Royal party on board; among them Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, the commander of the yacht that brought them to Scotland; and he said something that made them both laugh. In a quarter of an hour the steamer was under way in Leith roads; the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and a host of people watching it; as, amid the salutes of the ships of war in the Firth of Fourth, it passed swiftly out to sea.

Her Majesty passed the Fern Islands on Thursday evening at a quarter past six, and was at Tytemouth at half past ten. A large party went out of the Tyne in the morning on board the Vesta to meet the royal squadron, which they did before it reached the Fern Islands. The Black Eagle steamboat sailed some miles in advance of the Trident, and a good way off to seaward. The Monarch and another steamer sailed alongside, towards the landward side. The party on board the Vesta got quite near Her Majesty, and saluted her in gallant style. Her Majesty, with the greatest kindness and condescension, came on deck and politely returned the salute, so did Prince Albert and Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, commander of the squadron. Her Majesty was dressed in a blue cloak and plain white satin bonnet. Both she and Prince Albert looked well.

The Earl of Haddington arrived at Woolwich on Friday night; all the authorities of the Dockyard were astir, the place was illuminated and full of life, and the preparations for the Queen's debarkation were so complete, that two false alarms of her arrival, at half past ten and half past twelve, caused no confusion. Bells rang at Woolwich, Greenwich, and Deptford, stood through the night to their ropes, feeling that "England expected every man to do his duty" and thus all remained, awaiting the roar of cannon and the ring of bells to announce the Queen's return to English land.

During the whole of the night the captain superintendent of the dockyard, Sir F. Collier, had the military in readiness to receive the Queen on her arrival. Lord Haddington, the Earl of Jersey, Lord Bloomfield, Sir Drake, Admiral Stopford, &c., were in readiness to receive her Majesty, who was expected to arrive about six o'clock. It was not, however, till about half past nine o'clock that information was communicated that the Trident, which was conveying the royal party, was within sight of Woolwich Reach. Immediate measures were taken to show all due honors to the arrival of the Sovereign, when the marines, commanded by Col. Parker, formed in file from the gates of the dockyard to the place of debarkation. The Rhadamantus had previously arrived, conveying the Duchess of Norfolk, accompanied by the Hon. Miss Paget. At this time the parade of the dockyard

presented a most animated and brilliant scene, the company consisting of several officers and ladies of the highest respectability, including Lady Collier and her family. The royal standard was floating adjoining the spot of debarkation, the steps leading from the water side being covered with canvass, over which was placed a covering of green cloth. The Queen's carriage and the guard of honour, consisting of a detachment of the 8th Hussars, entered the yard. About ten minutes past ten o'clock the Trident was observed in Woolwich reach, on which Sir F. Collier put off in the Admiralty barge; in the gig were the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Jersey, &c., who went off at the same time. The sun now shone most beautifully, and every appearance denoted a happy return of her Majesty to the shores of her native country. At about twenty minutes past ten o'clock the Admiralty barge was observed gently approaching the landing; in a few minutes after the Queen and her royal consort ascended the steps. She was received with loud cheers, and a royal salute was fired by the Horse Artillery. Her Majesty, who looked well, was handed up the steps by the Earl of Haddington, and with Prince Albert, instantly entered an open barouche and four, with outriders, guarded by an escort of the 8th Hussars, and followed by one of the royal carriages, in which were her distinguished attendants, and proceeded to town. A crowd of persons cheered the royal personages outside the dockyard, and through Greenwich her reception was equally enthusiastic, the veterans of the Hospital and the children of the College loudly cheering as they passed. Her Majesty wore a tartan satin dress. The Prince, who was in plain clothes, appeared rather sunburnt. Her Majesty is said to have experienced no inconvenience, on her return, from seasickness.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

**THE EAST.**—The Augsburg Gazette of the 5th inst. publishes a letter from Aleppo of the 2nd August, stating that the trade was completely at a stand, in consequence of the measures adopted by the Porte, relative to the currency. All the Turkish coins, with the exception of three, had been called in, and the owners had lost 40 per cent in exchanging them for the new money of the Sultan. The country around Orfa was in open rebellion against the Government. The Pasha of Aleppo having arrested six notable inhabitants, the people of Orfa rose against the Turks, drove the lieutenant of the Pasha and the garrison out of the town, and seizing on six of the principal functionaries, declared they would put them to death if anything happened to the prisoners. At Marasch tranquility had been likewise disturbed, and 20,000 Anessia Arabs threatened to invade the pashalic. The Pasha of Aleppo was preparing to march with a strong force against the revolt, and had ordered the Pasha of Karpuz to co-operate with him in suppressing the rebellion.

A Constantinople letter, of the 17th ultimo, quoted by the Augsburg Gazette announces that, after the interviews which Sir Stratford Canning had had with the Reis Effendi, on the 19th and 15th, the Porte had become more docile, and evinced a desire to adjust the Syrian question agreeably to the wishes of the five powers. It had even submitted to the ambassadors a plan for the re-establishment of order and tranquility in Lebanon, which was nearly in accordance with the suggestions which they had made in a late note addressed to the Divan. The Sultan consented to the appointment of the Emir Ewin, the son of the Emir Bechir, as Governor of the Maronites. His authority was to extend over the province of Kesrouan and other districts inhabited by the Christians. The Druses and Mutafis were to be governed by an Ottoman chief, independent of the Emir.

No further news had been received from Persia. Some marauders had crossed the frontiers into the Turkish territory, but had been repulsed. Negotiations were still going on to prevent a war.

The Russians are said to have sustained a signal defeat by the Circassians. The carnage is stated to have been very severe, and a number of the Russians were taken prisoners and sent into the interior. The Circassians also made a very extensive booty.

The Turco-Persian difference was considered at an end. The Porte, nevertheless, continued to send troops and ammunition to the Kurdistan frontier.

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—Cape of Good Hope papers to the 8th of July give very