

master, perished from the intense suffering they had endured. She belonged to the port of Hull. The mate and two of the seamen are the survivors.

COLLISIONS OF VESSELS AT SEA.—It appears from a return issued by order of the House of Commons, relative to the number of collisions of vessels at sea during the last year, that in the course of 1845, there were no less than 454 of these disasters.

Lord John Russell, like Earl Grey, has sent a donation of £100 to the Cobden Testimonial.

THE ENGLISH CHOLERA.—Within the last few days there has been an enormous increase, at the various metropolitan hospitals and dispensaries, of English cholera in a very acute form. It is attributable more to atmospheric influences than the use of fruit, to which it is generally ascribed.

The Scotch papers notice the destruction, by fire, of the large cotton mill at Duntocher, belonging to Mr. Dunn, of Glasgow. It is said that 900 individuals will be thrown out of employment by this calamity.

The cotton spinning factory of Messrs. Orr, at Underwood, Paisley, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday (last week). The amount of destruction is estimated at £23,000. By this calamity about 300 persons are thrown out of employment.

Mr. Thomas Cottier, son of Mr. Cottier, of Palrose-mill, near Douglas, has gone with Ibrahim Pacha to Egypt, for the purpose of superintending the construction of a rice-mill.

Mr. Jobbard, a French chemist, has discovered a method of producing gas for illumination from water. He charges the hydrogen from aqueous vapour strongly with carbonaceous vapours from oil of gas tar or any other oil, and produces a brilliant white light.

DEATH OF GENERAL THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR GEORGE MURRAY, G. C. B., G. C. H., &c.—We have to record the death of General Sir George Murray, who expired on Tuesday night, at his mansion in Belgrave square, after a painful illness of nearly twelve months, which from the first symptoms, gave not the least hope for his eventual recovery. The gallant general, notwithstanding his painful disorder, with the assistance of his son-in-law, Capt. Boyce, had throughout his illness discharged the duties of his office of Master General of the Ordnance up to the recent change in the ministry. The deceased was anxious to resign that office soon after he was attacked by illness; but, Sir Robert Peel declining to accept his resignation, he remained at the head of the ordnance department until his successor, the Marquis of Anglesea, was selected by Lord John Russell to fill that office in the new administration. Sir George Murray was second son of Sir William Murray, Bart., of Ochertyr, Perthshire, by the youngest daughter of the third Earl of Cromartie. He was born in 1772, and married, in 1826, Lady Louisa Erskine, sister of the Marquis of Anglesey, and widow of Lieutenant-General Sir James Erskine, Bart., who died about five years since. By that lady he had issue, an only daughter, married to Captain Boyce, of the 2d Life Guards. The gallant deceased entered the army in the spring of 1789, at the early age of seventeen. He served the campaign in Holland, in 1793-94 with the 3d Guards, and was present at the affair of St. Amand, battle of Famars, siege of Valenciennes, attack of Lincelles, investment of Dunkirk, attack of Lannoy, and he also acted in the retreat through Holland and Germany. In 1795 he was appointed aid-de-camp to Major-General Alexander Campbell, on the staff of Lord Moira's army. In this year he sailed in the expedition intended for Quiberon, as well as in that for the West Indies, under the celebrated Sir Ralph Abercromby. In 1799 he accompanied the disastrous expedition to Holland, being employed on the staff of the quartermaster-general, and was wounded in the action near the Helder. In 1801 he went with the British forces to Egypt, where he highly distinguished himself. He was with the expedition to Copenhagen, and at the capitulation of the garrison, after the severe bombardment. Sir George subsequently served in Portugal, and was present at Corunna, in January, 1809, when General Sir John Moore fell. He afterwards served as quartermaster-general on the Duke of Wellington's staff in the Peninsula, and was present at the battles of Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and at Toulouse. He was decorated with a cross and five clasps for his eminent services in the Peninsula. He also served for some time on the staff in North America, where, in 1814, he held the local rank of lieutenant-general. In 1818, he was appointed governor of the military college at Sandhurst, which he filled up to his being appointed Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance in 1824. In that year he was elected a member for the County of Perth, and continued to represent that county, till the general election in 1832, when he was rejected. He was again returned for the county in 1834, but only retained his seat for a few months. He was appointed to the command of the forces in Ireland in 1825; and in 1828 resigned it to take office under the Duke of Wellington's administration, the noble Duke having selected Sir George to supply the place of Mr. Huskisson, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, which office he filled up to 1830, when Earl Grey was summoned to the head of affairs. When Sir R. Peel, in 1834, accepted office, Sir George Murray was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, and remained in that position during that short-lived administration. In September, 1841, he was again appointed Master-General. Sir George was made Colonel of the 42nd Foot on the death of the Earl of Hopetoun, in September, 1823, and

continued at the head of that regiment until the death of General Lord Lyndoch, in 1843, when he succeeded to the colonelcy of the 1st Royals, which by his demise becomes vacant. The value of the regiment is £1700 per annum. The deceased was Governor of Fort George, Inverness. He was a Knight Grand Cross of the Hon. Order of the Bath, and a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; he was also a Knight Grand Cross of Leopold, St. Alexander Newski, and the Red Eagle; a Commander of the Tower and Sword, Maximilian Joseph, and St. Henry, and a Knight of the Second Class of the Crescent of Turkey. In addition to his military and political merits, Sir George Murray had also rendered great service to the cause of literature by the publication of the "Despatches of the Duke of Marlborough," of which he was the editor.

COMMERCIAL.

The weather since our last has been variable—Several brilliant days there have been, succeeded by thunderstorms and showers, and by the latter the crops in several parts of the country have been beaten down and injured.

The new wheat crop in the west districts has been cut, but it is described as being less heavy than previous calculations led us to anticipate.—The quality of the wheat is good, but no general result can as yet be satisfactorily arrived at. In the meantime, large quantities of wheat and flour continue to arrive from the United States and Canada, which keep down prices and render the trade inactive.

The Money market has fluctuated but little since the sailing of the last Packet, still less since the division in the House of Commons on the subject of the Sugar Duties. Mexican five per cents have fallen to 25½, in consequence of the present critical state of affairs in that country. A Meeting of the Mexican Mining Association was held in London on Wednesday, the report of which did not show a high state of prosperity. The Mexican Executive had acknowledged his liabilities to the company to the extent of 289,000 dollars, coupled with the declaration, however, that it was impossible at present to discharge it.

At the London Wool sales, recently concluded, some attention was excited by a small quantity of that article from Oregon, which arrived in tolerable condition, free from burs, and well washed.—It commanded a good price, and the country is said to be favourable for its production.

There is not much briskness in the manufacturing districts. The business has been so unprofitable, that some of the manufacturers had serious notions of working short time, when the intelligence arrived that the House of Representatives had passed the tariff. This gave a filip to the desponding, but it yet remains to be seen whether the same success will attend the measure in the Senate.—Trade here will revive if the tariff pass in its integrity.

Owing to the tariff having passed the more popular branch of Congress, the value of Iron has risen in anticipation of a large export to the United States.

The Cotton market yesterday was brisk, but prices can hardly be said to be higher. Nevertheless a better feeling prevailed, and the sales reached 10,000 bales.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF FRANCE.—I am grieved to have to inform you that another attempt has been made on the life of the King, Louis Philippe. Yesterday evening, at seven o'clock, his Majesty appeared as usual on the balcony of the principal window of the Palace of the Tuileries, to listen to the concert which was given by the bands of the National Guards, as part of the customary rejoicings in commemoration of the revolution of July. The King was accompanied by the Queen, the Princess, his sons, and other members of the Royal Family. He was warmly received by the crowd assembled, and acknowledged their greeting with his usual warmth. No sooner had he seated himself, and given the signal for the concert to commence, than a person in the crowd drew forth a pistol and fired two shots at the King, by a providential dispensation neither touched his Majesty. Nor was any person near to him at all injured. The King himself pointed out the assassin, who was immediately arrested and lodged in safe custody. The police had great difficulty in saving him from the vengeance of the populace. Being questioned, the miscreant readily admitted his crime, stated his name to be Joseph Henri, that he is fifty years of age, and a manufacturer of *objets de fantaisie* residing at Paris. Misfortunes, he said, had made him weary of life, and he fired on the King to get talked about and as a means of meeting death. He added that he proposed to commit the crime some weeks back when on duty at the palace as a National Guard, but refrained lest he should bring disgrace on his comrades.

This attempt on his life excited no perceptible emotion in the mind of the King. He was as calm and as composed as if nothing had happened. His Majesty, as on previous occasions, sat out the conclusion of the concert, and then went to witness the fireworks, for the commencement of which he gave the usual signal. After they were concluded, he returned to Neuilly, and from thence started for the Chateau d'Eu.

The assassin will, no doubt, be beheaded like his predecessor Lecomte. He is well dressed, of elegant manners, and at the time he was arrested had 140 francs in his pocket.—*European Times*, August 4.