

EXTRACTS FROM LATE PAPERS.

Business affairs during the week had exhibited a healthy tone. In the early part of the week the Cotton market was active, and speculators operated to a considerable extent, buying at an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Subsequently less activity prevailed. The estimated sales of the week reached 62,710 bales, and the market closed with a quiet but steady feeling.

The Flour market exhibits a declining tendency, and holders have not been able to maintain former prices.

The Mannings, husband and wife, have been tried and convicted for the murder of O'Connor.

The demand for Iron is on a diminished scale, and prices are scarcely so firm as quoted a week previous.

The accounts from the Woollen and Cotton manufacturing districts show that business is more inactive than it has been for some time; nevertheless trade keeps steady, and the operative classes are tolerably well employed.

The Timber market is about the same as last week: by auction 500 Spruce Deals, of good lengths, brought £7 12 6 per standard.

PARIS, *Thursday*.—It was reported in Paris to day, that the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg had forwarded despatches to his Government, intimating a change in the hostile determinations of Russia in its disagreement with Turkey, upon the subject of the extradition. So far from forcing matters to extremities, Russia expressed itself anxious to settle the differences quietly, provided no warlike interference was threatened on the part of England. The same rumour was prevalent at Vienna on the 21st instant.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The Emperor has granted to the officers of the Peterwardein garrison, who surrendered unconditionally, the same privilege which was accorded to the officers of the Comorn garrison. Those persons only are excepted against whom proceedings are to be adopted for special misdemeanours.

THE NEW COAL EXCHANGE IN LONDON.—The following description of this building, which the Queen is to open on Tuesday next is interesting:—"The style is decidedly Italian, with some peculiar and original features in the structure and decorations. If it were designed to give much prominence among the mineral resources of England, the architect has accomplished his plan, by the liberal introduction of iron, cast and wrought. The exterior, with its two facades, its tower, and principal entrance, forms an imposing *ensemble*. The principal entrance is still occupied by the artists, who are just finishing a beautiful piece of decorative art by which it is surmounted, and which presents a figure of Plenty pouring her treasure out of the cornucopie. The chief space of the interior consists of a magnificent rotunda, being the Bourse of the gentlemen who trade in the black diamond. Looking upwards, the spectator observes three galleries projecting from the piers, and connecting the numerous offices surrounding the circular area. The whole is surmounted by a dome, through which a profusion of yellow and white light descends into the rotunda. The rotunda is constructed chiefly of iron, and is covered with encaustic painting. The twenty four pilasters or decorated piers represent the process by which the coals are brought from the beds in which they are found to the furnaces and stoves where they are consumed. The lower range of panels in the dome contains, on a torquoise blue ground, the most remarkable fossil coal plants, with their botanical names superscribed.

The spaces above the piers in the dome are filled up with the representations of the apparatus employed by the miners at their work, such as the shovel, the pickaxe, the rake, and the Davy lamp, arranged in the form of thropies. The pilasters in the galleries are Raffaelesque, consisting of beatifully painted scrolls, medallions, and geological specimens, sigillaria, ferns, and calamities found in the coal beds. There are views of the various coal pits of the north; also of the miners in their working dress, and the various departments of their labour. On the lowest range of pilasters are representations of the attributes which are essential to success in mercantile industry, with the designations given in English, such as Wisdom, Justice, Fortitude, Perseverance, and Watchfulness. At the base of these eight pilasters are given emblematical figures of the eight principal rivers in the kingdom. The principal public offices surrounding the rotunda are those appropriated to the corporation officers who have to collect the coal dues, the factors' board-room, the weighers' society, and the merchants and factors."

SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE ON THE EASTERN COAST.—As many as sixty wrecks are reported to have taken place on the east coast during the late equinoctial gales. A barque, on the morning of Sunday, on the Gunfleet Sands, heeled over, and all on board perished, numbering sixteen or twenty persons. For miles the sea was literally studded with portions of her freight. She proved to be the Conqueror, of Glasgow, 300 tons. Two other vessels were lost near the spot where the Conqueror went down; one is supposed to have belonged to Chatham, laden with timber, and all on board perished. The other unfortunate ship was the Hoyer, a barque, from Gefle for London. The Dutch and Belgian mails describe the gales to have been very destructive on their respective coasts. Numerous vessels were lost. The Camilla steam ship reports a most fearful hurricane visiting Cronstadt, and a consequent serious damage to the shipping.

SIR ROBERT PEEL IN ABERDEEN.—On Friday the citizens of Aberdeen entertained the Right Hon. the ex-Premier at an elegant banquet in honour of his distinguished character as a statesman. Previous to the banquet, the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon the eminent guest by the senators of the University and King's College, Aberdeen; and on his route to the Town Hall, the adulations of the large crowd were freely bestowed. The Earl of Aberdeen, Chancellor of the University, accompanied Sir Robert; and at the banquet were present many of the most distinguished and influential of the burgesses, citizens and county gentlemen. After the customary toasts,

The Lord Provost proposed, in an eloquent speech, a cordial bumper to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, the youngest burgess of Aberdeen.

The toast was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and the diploma having been presented to the Right Hon. Baronet, he tied it on the front of his hat by the scarlet ribbons attached to it, and placing the hat thus adorned on his head, rose amid rapturous cheering, and delivered an elegant and appropriate address. After thanking the audience for the municipal distinction which had been conferred upon him, and the cordial reception he had received, he said he came to Scotland in a purely private capacity, for the purpose of enjoying the pleasures of seclusion and retirement from the busy scenes of life; of enjoying a happy oblivion for a time, of all topics which were the objects of political contention, and of avoiding, they must excuse him for saying it, that exciting interest which was inseparable from public meetings, even of the most friendly character. He came to that particular part of Scotland for the purpose of marking his respect for the honourable Lord of whom he had been the guest—(loud and continued cheering)—whose feelings, as he was present, he would not wound by describing in the only terms in which he could describe them, his warm attachment to him as a personal friend—(applause)—his admiration of his conduct in every relation of private life, and his gratitude for the invaluable aid which he received from him as a Minister of this country—(three cheers)—in carrying on the public service. Their kindness had, however, compelled him to depart from his resolution.

Sir Robert then referred to the distinction which had been conferred upon him by the citizens of Aberdeen—a distinction which had been given (as once expressed by one of the most eminent men that had ever received it, Dr. Johnston,) "with all the decorations which politeness could add," and which had received that stamp of substantial and intrinsic value which it could only receive as a token of their cordial good will towards one who was personally a stranger to them. He would not presume that their approbation of the motives by which he had been actuated necessarily implied concurrence in approbation of particular measures; but it was sufficient for him that they had given a decisive proof, by that act, that they believed in advising the crown at critical periods, and in recommending to Parliament certain measures, he had no other object in view than to avert public danger, and promote the public welfare. (Loud and continued cheering.) He had no wish to introduce any topic which had been the object of contention, or which might provoke dissent with regard to particular measures; but he was too much overpowered by feelings of gratitude for the kind construction which they had put on the motives of a public man—(applause)—in publicly shewing that they disbelieved and disregarded the calumnies by which—(tremendous cheering, amid which the remainder of the sentiment was lost.)

After some complimentary remarks in reference to the city of Aberdeen, as being the seat of learning, enterprise, ingenuity, industry and skill, Sir Robert concluded by proposing "Prosperity to the city of Aberdeen."

The toast was acknowledged by the chairman in an appropriate speech.

Several other toasts followed, namely, "The Lord Lieutenant of the County," "The Provost," and the "Guests," the latter being coupled with the name of Lord Claud Hamilton. These were responded to by the Earl of Aberdeen, the Chairman, and Lord Claud Hamilton.

At the close of the meeting, Sir Robert returned to the Royal Hotel, wearing his burgess diploma round his hat, and on passing through the streets he was loudly cheered.

ENTERTAINMENT AT EILEEN AGIAS.—A dinner and ball was given by Sir Robert Peel to the merchants, tradesmen, farmers, gamekeepers, and others with whom the baronet had become acquainted during his stay at Eileen Agias. The party was a very large one, and, from the impossibility of accommodating the whole party in one place, some were entertained in the house, while another party were seated in a large handsome tent, erected on the lawn behind the house. About three hundred sat down to a sumptuous dinner. After dinner the company were entertained by various amusements. Gillie Callum and other characteristic Highland dances were performed with much spirit; and afterwards a large portion of the party adopted the same agreeable mode of giving vent to their happiness.—The health of Sir Robert Peel, Lady Peel, and family, were proposed, in Gaelic, by an old man, a farmer, a great favourite with the baronet. The toast was translated to Sir Robert, who returned his heartfelt acknowledgments. About eleven o'clock the party broke up, after Mr. Kennedy, Lovat's factor, had returned the sincere thanks of the party for the magnificent manner in which they had been entertained by the worthy baronet. Three times three were then given for the baro-