work. The commerce of the Lake now amounting to upwards of Six Millions of Dollars has been nearly if not quite doubled within the past five or six years. The liberal legislation of Congress, and active commercial intercourse between the States and Canada, has greatly contributed to this rapid increase; and yet the commerce is in but its infancy—and we, indeed, our own State Legislature shall be so short-sighted as to throw obstacles in its way.

But with the completion of the Shore line of Ship Canal (less than 20 miles and at an expense within $50,000) which will perfect a communication between the two great regions of Production and Consumption of our extended country, the undoubted and immense increase of business to be done by means of our lake, that must be anticipated, renders more glaring the impolicy of authorizing the slightest impediment to its navigation. It is the idiest argument possible to assert that a draw-bridge presents no such impediment. Why then are such bridges opposed, and refused over the navigable waters of the Hudson, and on the great line of railway between New York and Washington and elsewhere? We hear it frequently asserted as a reason for bridging Lake Champlain, that the Drawbridges over the *Charles River*, at Boston are objectionable. Aside from the fact that this statement is a clear begging of the question, there is no rational parallel between the cases. The ship arrives at Boston Harbor *has finished her voyage and reached her market*. It is of little comparative consequence, therefore whether she passes through *half a dozen* draw bridges or not. Her master has delivered his invoice to his consignees *before she attempts one* of them. It is quite a different matter when the bridge is half way between the starting point and the termination of the voyage, and we should insult the intelligence of our readers by attempting to argue the difference

It is not a very easy and labor-saving device of those who desire to *dam up* the navigation of our beautiful Lake, to assume and assert that no interest but that of *Burlington* is concerned in opposing the Bridge. Even if this sort of small talk of those who find themselves crippled down by the use of it, *were true*, it would be altogether sufficient to reply, that no interest but that of a Corporation, of far less consequence than Burlington, is concerned in securing it. But we admit no such assumption. The State Legislation that cripples the engines, or impedes the business growth of *Burlington*, or any other town in the State, *without correspondingly increasing the prosperity of another town or section*, is neither just nor as *nervous* as Statesmanship—it is simply *vicious*—it is obviously *disheartening* the aggregate wealth and prosperity of the State.

FURTHER EXTRACTS PER STEAMER CALEDONIA.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

From Willmer & Smith's Times of Oct. 19

Since our publication of the 5th inst., up to the present moment, the commercial distress described in our last No. has gone on increasing,—each day discloses the fact of some widely spread mercantile disaster; and it is most difficult, amidst the general gloom which prevails, to discover any mode by which we shall get speedily extricated from the difficulties which surround us.

In Liverpool, consequent upon the failure of the Royal Bank yesterday, distrust prevails to such an extent that business is paralysed, and no sales of any kind of produce can be effected on our quoted terms, or without a considerable reduction from them.

In the manufacturing districts a general stoppage of the mills is threatened; and the very great decline in the revenue for the last quarter indicates that a change is coming over the the condition of the people, which cannot but influence the future consumption of articles of luxury and necessity.

Participating in the general gloom which pervades all other branches of trade, our cotton market during the past fortnight has been very dull and languid. Hardly anything was bought on speculation, and very little taken on export. The trade of course limited their operations to immediate wants: so that the sales since the 5th instant are of small amount.

In the general stagnation of trade, and the adoption of "short time" in the manufacturing districts, combined with the severe money pressure, prices have given way, so that during the fortnight we have to note a decline of ¾d to ⅞d on American; Brazil ½d to ¾d; Egyptian ½d to ¾d per lb. These were the closing quotations of last week, while yesterday the sales, which, however were only 1200 bags, were made at a farther decline of ½d to ¾d below Friday's prices.

Yesterday, at Mark-lane, the previous prices of last week were asked, but before sales could be effected a decline of from 2s. to 3s. per quarter was submitted to by the sellers. Foreign wheat was difficult of sale; the finer sorts fetched last week's prices, but the inferior descriptions were unsaleable. The millers fixed the top price of flour at 46s. per sack.

American Flour was about 1s. per barrel cheaper than the previous week. The quotations for American Flour in Liverpool is 24s. 6d. to 26s. 6d.

Under the gloomy prospects of commercial affairs the quarterly meetings of the iron trade have passed off more satisfactorily than many were at first disposed to expect. It is true that the transactions have not been extensive, but at the same time prices of manufactured Iron remain steady, and in most instances payments were met with punctuality.

At Liverpool all has been steady, and with the exception of one failure, nothing has occurred in the trade to mar public confidence. However, we quote merchant bars at £9 10s.; best bars, £10 10s.; sheets, £11 15s. per ton. Scotch pig have given way a little, and may now be quoted £3 12s., and £3 2s. in Glasgow.

Business in the manufacturing districts is completely paralysed; nor do we see any prospect of immediate relief. These remarks are applicable to the woollen districts of Yorkshire, as well as those of cotton in Lancashire; our accounts from Manchester say that there is not a material change of any kind in the yarn or goods market.

The returns respecting the rapid diminution of employment in and around Manchester are getting more discouraging every day. It appears from that, during the week ending Oct. 13, no fewer than thirteen mills ceased working full time, of which seven had commenced reduced hours, and six, or nearly half, had entirely ceased.

Up to the date noted above, out of 41,000, the number of hands employed in the 175 mills in the borough of Manchester, there are engaged 23,000 full time, 8731 short time, and 9103 unemployed! We learn, also, that the stoppage of mills in the districts adjoining Manchester, is increasing considerably. Our accounts from Leeds and Huddersfield speak unfavorably of trade in those localities.

At Halifax manufactured goods are unsaleable, even at a sacrifice, and prices are merely nominal. In the yarn trade less is selling, but stocks are not accumulating, owing to the prudence of the spinners. The reports from Rochdale are not so discouraging. The wool market there is unusually quiet. Flannel and pieces find a ready sale.

Less business is doing at Bradford, and general inactivity prevails. Yarns have sunk to a price ruinous to all engaged in them. We have also advices from Nottingham and Leicester. They do not contain anything that is calculated to afford much encouragement.

In American stocks on the London Exchange nothing of importance has been done during the past month. Louisiana Fives, 1850, are quoted at 84; Pennsylvania Fives, 1870, at 68; and United States Bank Shares, 1866, at 12s. 6d.

The following memorial to the Government was got up on Saturday last by the American Chamber of Commerce, and was very numerously signed by the merchants and shipowners of Liverpool. A deputation headed by the Mayor, Mr. Brown, M. P. for the county, and Mr. Cardwell, M. P. for the borough, proceeded to London last night to present it, and give due weight and importance to its representations:

To the Right Hon. the Lord John Russell, first Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Memorial of the undersigned Bankers, Merchants, Traders, and others, inhabitants of Liverpool.

SHEWETH—That your memorialists beg respectfully to represent to your Lordship the present deplorable condition of the trade, commerce and manufactures of the country, and the imperative necessity for such immediate relief as it may be in the power of the Government to afford.

Produce of every description, is only saleable in small quantities and at an enormous sacrifice. Bills of Exchange and the most valuable securities are inconvertible into cash, even at great depreciation, except in the most insignificant amounts.

Foreign orders for produce and goods cannot be executed for want of customary facilities for disposal of bills drawn against them. Confidence is all but annihilated, and the currency of the country in a great measure withdrawn and hoarded.

It is needless on this occasion, to inquire by what combination of causes this lamentable state of affairs has been brought about: a crisis of unparalleled severity exists; and your memorialists believe that it is in the power of the Government to allay alarm and restore confidence, by coming to the relief of the commercial and manufacturing classes, by a temporary advance on the credit of the country.

Your memorialists believe it not only the duty but the interest of Government to afford relief in as much as they confidently believe that the utter prostration of the manufacturing and commercial interests cannot otherwise be prevented, whereby the laboring population will be immediately thrown out of employment, and an amount of misery and destitution will be witnessed unexampled in the annals of the country.

Your Lordship may depend upon us when we assure you that, if the present pressure be not relieved, merchants and other traders of undoubted respectability, who are not only solvent but rich, and who have merchandise and bills which, under ordinary circumstances would afford easy and ample means of meeting engagements, will inevitably be compelled to stop payment.

We regret to state that just as we were going to press, we learn that the deputation had returned to Liverpool, having failed to make a favourable impression upon the directors of the bank of England.

The London *Economist*, speaking of the recent failures, quotes with approbation the following from the circular of Messrs. Laing & Bruxner:—

This a tremendous list of disasters, and it is not to be doubted that commercial credit has been greatly shattered. Much blame has been cast on the government policy, both as regards the diminution of protective duties, and as respects the banking and monetary laws. It is not necessary, nor are we called upon to justify the policy now in force; but we must protest against the assumption that the present condition of the commercial world is altogether chargeable on that policy. One half of the firms were absolutely insolvent; and it would have been madness in the Bank of England, had its coffers been overflowing with bullion, to discount paper on the faith of their names on any terms whatever. As regards the fall in the price of Indian produce, consequent upon the policy of Parliament and the government, such fall was a fact to be foreseen and provided against. There has been no sudden fall in price, but a gradual retrogression; and prudent merchants of ordinary foresight, carrying on business legitimately, have suffered little. As for those houses which have failed through the *laches* of others, they deserve and have received sympathy in every quarter, many of them remaining altogether unblemished in reputation.

In summoning up this part of the subject, we may classify the disasters thus:—

First—a long career of ill advised operations, without competent capital, the result precipitated and exaggerated by unfavorable circumstances.

Second—a mad career of speculation in corn, carried on without capital, or at least with insufficient means.

Third—The inadequacy of the means furnished by customers and connexions to cover advances made to them by the suspending firms; although little blame can be attached in this case, inasmuch as the system of discounting bills drawn and excepted, not for the strictly legitimate purpose of effecting remittances and payments, but for raising working capital, has became the general custom of the mercantile world, and as such, to a certain extent, claims our consideration, whether it is not advisable to return to a more stable system. The Liverpool East India Association seem to concur in this, as the eminent members composing that body have (we believe unanimously) recommended the limitation of India bills to six months instead of ten, as is the present course.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London papers announce the death at the advanced age of 55, of the distinguished composer, William Michael Rooke, chiefly known by his opera in Amilie. He leaves a widow and a large family of children in poverty.

The Bank of Belgium has just decided that it will not discount bills at more than 30 days date.

The Archbishop of Paris has just been named by the Pope, Count of the Holy Roman Empire.

Liverpool has become one of the first, if not the first, corn port in Europe.

The Bavarian Government is taking measures to contract a loan of 46,687,000 florins for railroads.

A patent for an eight day watch, made to go without an inside chain, has been taken out by Mr. Henry Summersgill, of Preston.

A. M. Lodet, a Frenchman, ascended in a balloon on the 12th ult. in St. Petersburg, and has not since been heard of. The balloon has been found on the lake Ladoga.

The estimated value of the warehouses in Liverpool is said to be £30,000,000. This includes only those which have been built on private speculation.

Letters from Venice bring the intelligence of the failure of three leading firms in the grain trade, of which it is feared that the liabilities are very considerable

At St. Petersburg letter states that the amount in value of the corn exported from Russia since the last harvest is 22,891,621 roubles, equalling about 132,000,000 francs.

The report is in circulation that Mr. Herries, formerly chancellor of the Exchequer, is to be put forward as the leader of the Conservative party in lieu of Lord John Bentinck, when the new Parliament assembles.

LOSS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S WAR STEAMER CLEOPATRA, WITH NEARLY 300 PERSONS.

For several weeks past, a feeling of the deepest regret has prevailed amongst authorities of the East India House, in consequence of the receipt of intelligence from the Company's marine depot at Bombay, announcing the probable loss of the above mentioned vessel with every soul on board. The circumstances attending her destruction will most likely ever remain a mystery. The Cleopatra, it is stated, from her peculiar form of build and other circumstances, was not so well adapted for the purpose she was commissioned in, as others. She measured nearly 800 tons burden, and carried four guns. She steamed from Bombay on the 14th of April last, with orders for Singapore, and had on board nearly 200 convicts. Her crew comprised 70 persons, the chief portion of whom were Europeans. There was, also, a detachment of marines on board who had the safe keeping of the convicts. Among the officers in charge of the ship may be mentioned Captain J. A. Young, Commander, Lieut. Eden, Lieut. Rolph, Mr. F. U. Nott, Mr. T. G. Good, acting Master, and Mr. J. Soody, eldest son of Capt. Soody, R. N. Four days after her departure from Bombay there came on a frightful hurricane, which continued with unabated violence for three days, the 17th, 18th, and 19th. The most frightful havoc was occasioned in all directions amongst the shipping. From calculations made by competent parties, it is very probable that the Cleopatra had, at the period of encountering the storm, reached the Malabar coast, off which there is too much reason to believe she foundered with every human being on board, many weeks, and even months having elapsed since she was due at Singapore. The marine authorities at Bombay, to set all doubts at rest sent out two powerful steamers in search of her, but up to the latest accounts not the slightest discovery had been made to clear up the mystery that at present surrounds the fate of the vessel. The estimate for building and fitting the unfortunate ship exceed £30,000.

IRELAND.

Ireland is moving to obtain a renewal of the English subsidies for the ensuing season—that is, probably, for the whole interval before the next harvest. A Board of Guardians, light of Kilrush, call upon "a fostering government to repudiate all private interested motives"; the Minister must not abide by the principle of "non-interference"—"all money in the Imperial Treasury is valueless as compared to the thousands of lives lost last year"; and he is enjoined to learn from the experience of last year "the absolute necessity for making a state provision for an apprehended famine." It is not yet evident that there is to be a famine next year; but it does seem that certain local administrators of the Poor Law in Ireland have resolved that the poor are going to starve if they are not supported by a "state provision"! No doubt, a subsidy for Ireland without a famine would not be so bad as a subsidy with a famine, as it would be only one evil instead of two; but it would be rather troublesome.

The declaration of the Kilrush Guardians might be passed by as an Irish swagger, but that it receives formidable confirmation from the official statements of Sir John Burgoyne, head of the Relief Commission, and Mr. Trevelyan, of the Treasury, the officer of that department who has paid particular attention to the subject of Ireland and the subsidies.—Sir John, seconded by Mr. Trevelyan, declares that certain districts at least must be aided with full their contributions, or the people will starve. It therefore appears to be placed beyond doubt that Parliament will be called upon to make further supplies for Ireland; and that the benevolence to be collected in the churches of England and Scotland to-morrow is only a foretaste.

It is perhaps to be accepted as an act of grace on the part of various local bodies, that they have waived their opposition to paying the first small instalment of the advances under the Temporary Relief Act by a rate of three shillings in the pound: it is politic in them not to continue repudiating the obligation while they are asking for more. But, of course the grand argument which they used against repaying the advances would be much strengthened by the receipt of further advances: for if that already supplied was too much to repay, of course a larger amount would be still more difficult.

A local correspondent of the Dublin Evening Mail, for whose accuracy the editor vouches, gives the following account of an Anti-Rent murder. "William Roe, Esq., J. P., barrister was murdered at twelve o'clock to-day, near his place at Rockwell, adjoining Boytonrath, three miles from Cashel. He was an excellent country gentleman. His father-in-law, Mr. Clarke, of Nenagh, was murdered about two years ago. The cause assigned for the murder is, that Mr. Roe had ejected one Lonergan, who had refused to pay him any rent for a considerable period. He has absconded. Several letters have lately appeared in a local paper, foretelling something like this very event, dated from the neighborhood."

Mr. Roe's crime had been that he was a landlord. It is a remarkable fact, that Mr. Roe had, during the late period of scarcity, made every exertion that was possibly within his power to make, to alleviate the prevailing distress of those dependent on him, and the poor residing in his neighborhood.—He established at his own expense a kitchen for the purpose of providing food for the poor: that establishment was conducted and managed by Mr. Roe's two sisters: who, from coming in daily contact with the destitute, caught epidemic fever; from which happily they recovered, and are now alive. One would have imagined that conduct and charity such as this would have created an affectionate regard for Mr. Roe among the peasantry."

EMPLOYMENT OF THE PEASANTRY.

From the Evening Packet.

We offer our thanks to a kind friend for a report of the proceedings of the landlords and tenants of the electoral division of Fora, in the union of Oldcastle, county of Westmeath, on Saturday last. We hardly hope that the north and his associates, the landlords and farmers at Cumberstown, will be followed by the landlords and farmers in every rural electoral division in Ireland. Hitherto a want of union between the farmer classes and the gentry was one of the greatest misfortunes that Ireland endured.

The following is the report to which we have alluded:

"At a full meeting of the landlords and tenants, having property in the electoral division of Fora, in the union of Oldcastle, held at Cumberstown, on the 2d of October inst., the Marquis of Westmeath in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"That viewing the law as it is until reconsidered, we are of opinion, that inasmuch as there are 14,064 statute acres, and the poor law valuation is £8,263 15s. in this division, three labourers to every hundred acres is not an excessive proportion for every occupier of land to employ. And inasmuch as we calculate that the probable number of able-bodied men who will be entitled to relief under the statute, must be taken from 170 families; and inasmuch as some of the landlords of this division have hitherto altogether declined or neglected to contribute their just proportion to the employment of the laboring poor during the existing period of distress—

"Resolved—That the proprietors and farmers here assembled, holding 30 acres of land and upward, will employ the labourers of this division in the proportion of at least three to every hundred acres, during the ensuing winter and spring; and inasmuch as a great number of labourers will be thus thrown upon tenant farmers at a time when their means of paying wages are less than they have been in ordinary years; we are of opinion that landlords having property in this division, may be fairly expected to employ at least one third of the laborers, who would otherwise be chargeable on the rates; and we, respectively, will use our utmost efforts to induce such landlords to employ them."

"Resolved—That Samuel A. Reynell, Esq., be requested to act as secretary, and that the relief committee, together with Mr. George Neill and Mr. Laurence Levy, be a standing committee, for the purpose of seeing those resolutions carried into effect; and that they do keep a book, and register therein, from time to time, the names of all laborers in this division, the persons by whom employed, and the number which each proprietor of land ought to employ within the meaning of these resolutions.

"WESTMEATH, Chairman."

FRANCE.

King Louis Philippe completed his seventy-fourth year on October 6. The event was celebrated at St. Cloud by a grand dinner: the King and Queen of the Belgians had arrived to join the festive circle.

It is said that Lord Normanby had sought, and obtained, explanations on the subject of the Duc d'Aumale's appointment to be Governor General of Algeria: it was to cause no alteration in the policy of France.

M. Flahault, who had been unexpectedly detained at Paris by indisposition, has departed for Vienna; and Count Walewski has arrived from the Rio de la Plata.

"Reform" dinners continue to be held about the country, and to occasion much wild language of a Republican kind; inasmuch that symptoms of uneasiness begin to be shown at head-quarters, in rumors of Ministerial projects of reform, to appease the discontents.

M. Devresse, responsible editor of the *Courrier Francais*, having suffered judgment to go by default, had been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and a fine of 60,000 francs, with costs, for having copied from the *Independence de Bruxelles* a libel on the Finance Minister, conveyed in this sentence—"Much at this moment is being said about a certain inscription of 1,000 francs rentes given by Baron de R. (Rothschild) to M. H. (Hochet,) a member of the Council of State, on the day of his marriage with the daughter of the Minister D. (Dumont.) The present was made in acknowledgment for the concession of the Northern Railroad."

The account of the Bank of France showed a favorable state; but without material changes.

Distress however, continues to make progress among the trades of Paris. After nearly two years of uninterrupted drain on the savings banks, averaging at least £10,000 per week, the withdrawals, from the Paris savings banks, on Monday last, exceeded the lodgments by nearly 130,000 francs (£6,000.)

The *Moniteur* has published a Royal Ordinance authorising the Minister of Finance to contract a loan of 250,000,000 francs (£10,000,000) to be adjudicated on the 30th of November next. Different instalments are to be paid—on the 22nd November, December 22nd, the 7th January, 1848; and afterwards 10,000,000 francs, monthly, on the 7th of each month, down to November, 1848. The loan is to be negotiated in three per cents. The law of the 8th of August sanctions a loan of 350,000,000 francs; but only 250,000,000 being wanted, the other 100,000,000 francs is to be employed to reduce the floating debt produced by the investment in the savings bank.

The Duke de Guise, second son of the Duke d'Aumale, Governor-General of Algeria, died at three o'clock on Sunday morning, at St. Cloud, after three days' illness. The Duke de Guise was born on the 11th of last month.

The trial of M. Rosemond de Beauvallon came before the Cour d'Assize last week. The proceedings arose out of the fatal duel fought in 1845 between M. Dujarier, gérant of the *Presse*, and M. de Beauvallon, which led to the accusation of his friend, the Marquis d'Ecquevilly, of perjury. On the trial, M. de Beauvallon was held to have committed perjury himself, in denying on oath that he had practised with a peculiar pair of pistols immediately before the duel with M. Dujarier. This fact had been affirmed on d'Ecquevilly's trial, by M. de Meynard; who was also the principal witness brought forward on the present occasion. There was other corroborative evidence; but M. de Beauvallon stemmously denied its accuracy. The Court found him guilty, "with extenuating circumstances," and sentenced him to eight years' imprisonment. He has appealed to the Court of Cassation.

ITALY.

Letters from Rome to the 2nd of October give the particulars of the decree issued by the Pope for the organization of the Municipal Council of Rome, which is to assume the name of Senate. The Council is to consist of one hundred members, namely—sixty-four proprietors, 32 lawyers, savans, artists, bankers, merchants &c., and four representing the ecclesiastical body. The Municipality will be composed of a Senator or Mayor, and eight deputy Mayors, who were at first to be chosen by the Government, and afterwards be elected by the Council. The members of the latter are to be renewed by thirds annually.

The Siecle publishes a programme of the measures contemplated by the Grand Duke of Tuscany:—

First the organization of a Civic Guard, divided into two corps—one formed on the plan of the German Landwehr, and liable to take the field, and the other sedentary, destined to guard the town. Secondly, the augmentation of the army, with a correspondent war materiel. Thirdly, the establishing of municipalities, founded on the principle of popular election. Fourthly, the establishment of provincial councils, also elective. Fifthly, a central representation, organized according to the circumstances will suggest.

The peaceful anticipations for Italy are so far justified, that Austria has retreated from its aggressive position and evacuated Ferrara. Prince Metternich has not stood upon the technical right on which his subordinates insisted. He has emulated the denizen of the politest nation in the world, who replied to the English lady's fear lest what she had said was not good French, that "it *ought* to be so:" If Pope Pius the Ninth is not diplomatically infallible, Prince Metternich virtually admits that his Holiness ought to be so; and the latin construction of the treaty is made for the nonce to override the idiom of diplomacy. This is well for all parties.

But some doubts is thrown on the actual position of Austria towards Italy, by the report that the Austrian troops, so far from having retreated from the Romagna, are still maintained in occupation on the Adriatic. That fact, however, by itself, does not prove much,—Central and Northern Italy remain, on the whole, tranquil; the Pope and the Grand Duke of Tuscany continuing their liberalizing measures. The Pope has just established a municipal "Senate" in Rome. This to be self-electing; but its numbers, and the nature of its constituent sections, secure it considerable degree of popularity. In the South, the King of Naples continues his hazardous policy of trying to suppress the rebellion while he affects to ignore it.

On the 24th and succeeding evenings, large assemblages of people took place on the Piazza Reale, the Largo della Carità and the Piazza Santa Croce. Tricolored banners were displayed, and the cries of "Viva Pio Nono!" "Italian Independence!" and "The Constitution!" were heard. After the people had been dispersed, the town exhibited all the appearances of a place in state of siege; the streets being constantly patrolled by squadrons of cavalry and detachments of infantry, and overrun by the agents of the police.

The vagaries of the Prince of Canino had resulted in his being ordered to remain a prisoner in his palace at Rome.

SWITZERLAND.

The crisis would appear to be present at hand. A large convoy of arms ammunition of war, supplied by the Fresh Government for the use of the canton of Vaud, left Berancort to enter Neufchatel: the Government of that canton have offered guarantees to the Sonderbund. The Vorort apprised of the departure of the convoy, gave notice to the government of Neufchatel to execute the decree of the 31st July, directing the seizure of all arms and munitions of war destined for the Sonderbund. The convoy, however, was not stopped by the Government but by a large body of citizens, who took the task upon themselves, on discovering the apathy of the authorities. They delivered the convoy to the authority of the Vaud, whence it was to Yverdun. The apparent connivance of the Neufchatel Government induced the Government of Vaud to seize a steam vessel, belonging to the former; and having got a gun on board and a party of carbineers, to station it on the Friburg bank of the lake for the purpose of preventing the introduction of arms into the canton by water. The Vorort has despatched to Neufchatel a Federal commissioner with the national colors, accompanied by a secretary and a notary, formally to summon Neufchatel to execute the order of the Diet, or to obtain a formal refusal of obedience. Thus a collision appeared the imminent.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

In a late paper from the Cape we find the following:—"Graham's Town, July 27.—Kreli assembled the great body of his people at his great place, publicly to announce his intention to join in earnest in the war; he added that he had received proposals from Sandella to form a confederacy of the tribes of the Caffie tribes, in order to make a united effort to overcome the English. To-day, said he, we will fight; let us bury our past misunderstandings as a people, to unite against the enemy as one Kaffir nation. A unanimous response was given to the proposal by his people, who expressed themselves as most anxious to commence the fight: they then formed a plan to send off small parties to the frontier, while the main body remain at home to fight the army when it comes on. Mapassa, the Cambookie chief, has joined Kreli with all his people, and Palo with all his people."

INDIA.

The overland mail from India has brought accounts from Bombay to the 30th, at Calcutta to the 20th August. This sort of news possesses hardly any interest. In the Punjaub the influence of our Resident was all-powerful; it had led to the issue of a proclamation abolishing slavery at Lahore.

From Scinde we learn, that in consequence of the illness of Lady Napier, who had suffered a relapse, Sir Charles would set out for Europe early this month.

There had been disturbances in the Bundelcund, in consequence of the slaughter and sale of some cattle by a Mussulman butcher. The Hindoos had not only remonstrated, but had made a hostile demonstration against the butcher; which it had required the intervention of the troops to repress. Much excitement continued in the district, and the Hindoos had refused to open their grain shops.

The ex-ruler of Nepaul, after a quiet residence of some months within the British territory, about the end of July collected a force of Afghans and Nepaulese amounting to about 3,000, and entered his former dominions, in the belief that the army would join him, and his friends rise and assist him in regaining his authority. These hopes seemed to have been held out to him as a lure, with the view of placing him in the hands of his rival, and obtaining the destruction or dispersion of his followers, and thus extinguishing all his hopes of restitution. On the 28th July, five regiments sent from Katmandoo, under his own son and the Chief Justice of the Court of Right, to meet him, took his camp by surprise, and fell furiously on his troops about daybreak; leaving 100 (some accounts say 500) dead upon the spot, dispersing the rest, and carrying off the ex-King a prisoner. The British Government have recognised the new ruler, and there is little likelihood of their being more disturbances in that quarter for the present.

Great sympathy had been excited throughout India by the case of Lieutenant Bird, of the Indian navy, who had been dismissed from the service of the East India Company, with a pension of £100 a year: the charge against Lieutenant Bird is "incapacity."

The Governor General was expected to remain at the hills till November. Lord Gough had been suffering from fever, but was recovering.

A decided improvement had taken place in the aspect of commercial affairs at Bombay: the accounts of the growing crops were exceedingly favorable; money was plentiful, and the banks had reduced their rate of discount 2 per cent.

No tidings had been received of the unfortunate Cleopatra. There is every reason to believe that she foundered off the Malabar coast, in the hurricane of the 17th, 18th, and 19th of April. She had 200 convicts on board; her crew, consisted of 70 men; and there was besides a detachment of Marines on board. The marine authorities at Bombay sent out two powerful steamers in search of her; but, according to the last account, not the slightest discovery had been made that would tend to clear up the mystery that at present surrounds the fate of the vessel. The uninhabited islands Westward, to which it was thought that the ill-fated steamer might probably have been driven, had been inspected, but without result: neither had any wreck corresponding with the Cleopatra been picked up. From the peculiarity of her build it is said that the Cleopatra was not well adapted for the service in which she was employed.

BRITISH WHIG.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1847.

Notices of Births charged 2s. 6d. Marriages 5s

In our last impression we merely gave a meagre account of the news brought by the Steamship Caledonia. To-day we present our readers with an interesting Letter from our London Correspondent, together with copious extracts from English Papers of late dates.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Oct. 18, 1847.

A fearful commercial crisis exists here.—Since my last communication more than three second and third-rate houses have suspended payment. It will be sufficient for me to indicate the leading firms which have given way: before the pressure of the times. First, then, we have Messrs. Barclay, Brothers & Co. The cause is said to be the same as in the case of Reid, Irving & Co.: large engagements in the Mauritius involving a constant absorption of capital, first brought the firm into difficulties; and the recent failures in England of parties on whom it held acceptances, coupled with the existing pressure, have rendered extrication impossible. Mr. Barclay, the head of the house, is one of the members for Sunderland. On the 9th inst., Messrs. Rikards, Little & Co. failed with liabilities to the amount of £15,000, and on the same day, Mr. R. Bornoniff, in the Venetian; and Mr. Soares in the Portuguese trade. On the 11th instant, Messrs. J. & W. Morley, Manchester Warehousement stopped payment with liabilities to the amount of £70,000. On the following day, Mr. W. Nash, in the same trade, came to a stand for a similar amount. On the 15th instant, Messrs. Laurence Phillips & Sons, in the East India trade, stopped, having liabilities to the amount of £70,000. Further failures are reported from Manchester, Messrs. James, Son & Co., and Mr. Tebbutt, being among the number. From Liverpool I learn that Messrs. Moratta, in La Guayra trade have come to a stop. Their liabilities are named at £50,000. Messrs. Brown & Todd, provision merchants, and Messrs. Steele & Co. Soap Manufacturers, both of Liverpool, are among the fallen houses. Messrs. Wells & Co., Corn and Timber merchants, of Waterford, have suspended payment. The liabilities in this case are about £50,000. Scotland, too, is feeling the pressure, and in the Provinces we have the failure of the Abingdon Bank, and the winding up of the affairs of the Oldham Banking Company. As might have been anticipated, the Revenue returns, made up to the 9th October, exhibit some results of this pressure in the commercial world. The defalcation is not larger than the circumstances of the times would lead us to expect, but it is sufficiently large to give rise to serious forebodings, and should the present state of affairs continue, as some predict, until after Christmas, we may expect to see, on the 5th January next, an account still more unfavorable than the present. The decrease on the year amounts to £1,012,268, and on the quarter to £1,507,230. On the year there has been an increase of £267,224 in the Customs, but in the Excise a decrease of £159,914. The Quarter, however, presents a serious decrease on both sources of revenue, viz.: £374,191 upon the Customs, and £641,891 upon the Excise. The other heads of Revenue, little indicative one way or the other of the progress of natural prosperity, exhibit no material alteration. The decrease on the quarter indicates a decline at the rate of nearly six millions per annum. It would be irrational to anticipate so constant and frightful a rate of descent, but so long as the Free Trade system continues to be prosecuted, we may look for a receding revenue, and with it a corresponding falling off in the commerce of the country, and the comforts of the people. Mr. Moutz's memorable testimony of the advantages of Free Trade measures deserves to be recorded. At the currency meeting at Birmingham, he, the Radical and Free Trade M.P. for that borough, uttered these portentous words: "where I exported thousands of pounds worth of certain goods, I do not now export so many pence worth; and I am confident, if you attempt your Free Trade principles as you are going on, there is not a trade in Birmingham, nay, hardly a trade in England, that will be worth carrying out."

The last number of the *Quarterly*, which, by the way, is an excellent one, pillories Sir Robert Peel, by whose deceptions and quackery, the present unfortunate state of affairs has been mainly brought about. In an article entitled "Parliamentary Prospects" the destructive effects of Free Trade, both on the Mother Country and on her Colonies, are fairly and impartially stated.—Speaking of the avowed, and in some cases already executed, intentions of the Government, to overthrow our Colonial system, and their evident leaning to an abolition of the Navigation Laws, "the *Quarterly* says:" In the first place, as to the colonies, that the new principles adopted—the giving them governments responsible to local legislatures, and the releasing them from all reciprocation of commercial favor with the Mother Country—are neither more nor less than *decolonization*. If Canada is to be governed by a native cabinet, responsible to her own legislative bodies—if her produce is to receive no favor in the English market and English produce no favor in hers—and if British or Canadian shipping is to have no more advantage in the transport of either produce than French or American—will Lord Grey be pleased to tell in what way Canada will differ, with regard to us, from that of the United States, except our being hardened with the expense of defending and the peril of losing it? * * * * * * * Colonies are, we say boldly, of no *intrinsic* value whatever; it is only as they are nurseries for native seamen, and markets for native industry; that they are of any worth. '*Ships, Colonies*, and *Commerce*,' used to be a favorite toast, involving a wise and patriotic principle; but, without *Ships* and *Commerce*, Colonies are a burthen and a danger, and the sooner we get rid of them the better. Modern wisdom invites us to throw away all these advantages. If we must obey these oracles, let us, in the name of common sense, get rid of the expense and risk also." The decided failure of Sir Robert Peel's Free Trade measures was never more clearly established than by Lord George Bentinck, who showed that,

The ordinary revenue at the commencement of Sir Robert Peel's Administration was	£17,917,000
Of that sum the articles touched Sir Robert Peel tried his experiments had produced	10,528,716
Lord George further showed, that the £37,388,251 with which Sir Robert Peel did not meddle, grew up to	41,538,578
While the £10,528,716, on which he experimented dwindled down to	6,019,127

From which £416,000 yielded by additional revenue from Foreign Sugars admitted by the Whigs, should be deducted. Thus, "says Lord George," the revenue had not left, dwindled down to £5,603,127, showing a loss to the revenue put upon that part of it, on which Sir Robert Peel attempted his financial experiments, of no less than £4,925,319 or 44½ per cent. And when you bear in mind that this sum of £10,528,716 forms but *two months* of the entire ordinary revenue, just see what would have been the condition of the country, if Sir Robert Peel had tried his experimenting hand upon the whole of what are called the ordinary sources of revenue."—These figures of the noble Member for King's Lynn demonstrate that while the revenue (with which the ex-premier, if I may use the expression *Free Traded*, had diminished 44½ per cent, that which he left untouched had increased just 10 per cent. These then, are the encouraging results of Free Trade. It is now reported that Ministers are about to "simplify" the Customs and Excise departments in a very sweeping manner. The rumor is that the Excise department is to be abolished, and the revenue derived from the Customs and Excise, to be raised through the Customs, exclusively, and from only nine articles of consumption. The property tax to be increased to 5 per cent.

The statement that Sir J. C. Hobhouse and Sir Charles Coote are to be raised to the Peerage, has been contradicted, as if on authority.

Lord Inniskillen has, within the last month, enabled 700 families on his Irish Estates to emigrate.

I am glad to find that Government seems serious to extend facilities for free emigration to our Colonial settlements. The policy of such a proceeding must make itself evident to any person who considers the present condition of the laboring classes in this country. The people themselves have long been convinced of the necessity of emigration, and they have acted on this conviction. Hitherto, however, the United States have absorbed an immense proportion of British Emigrants, though our Colonial dependencies include some of the finest soils and most salubrious climates in the world. To suffer a continuance of this exportation, if it can be prevented, is obviously contrary to our interests; since Colonists are much more profitable citizens, than foreigners, and because many of our settlements are languishing through need of additional labor to develope their resources. By adequately supplying that want, we should open new sources of revenue to the State, (always supposing Free Trade to have died a natural death.) new markets for our manufactures, and new channels of employment for tens of thousands, now at home in poverty and helpless destitution. Among the recent measures taken by Government for promoting emigration to South Australia, is the appointment of local Agents, whose duty consists in examining applicants for a free passage, and reporting upon their qualifications. The Official Circular of "Regulations" states that the emigrants must be chiefly agricultural laborers, shepherds, and female domestic and farm servants, &c. Persons who are intending to buy land in the Colony, or invest a small capital in trade, are not eligible for a free passage, nor are their families; the free passage being designed to benefit those who have no friends of their own.

One or two changes are about to take place in the Colonies. Mr. Light is superseded as Governor of British Guinea, by Sir M. Colebrooke, who in his turn, is replaced in New Brunswick by Sir Edmund Head, late a Poor Law Commissioner.

As the prorogations of Parliament are now unusually frequent, we look for an early assembling of the legislative body. The New House of Commons will have to deliberate more on the general state of affairs than on any particular or special question.

Mr. Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak, has arrived by the Indus at Southampton, which port he left nine years back, in his yacht, *Royalist*, to explore the seas and islands of the Indian Archipelago. His researches and exploits in that quarter are familiar with the public. Mr. Brooke, while at Sarawak, was appointed Consul General and Commissioner to the independent chiefs of Borneo, and at the same period they hoisted the British flag at Labuan, which he had so largely contributed to bring under the protection of England. Mr. Brook will stay six months in England, after which he will return to a well organized government in Labuan.

Cheapness is the order of the day in the publishing world. We are now receiving the works of the incomparable Boz, in threehalfpenny numbers, and are shortly to have those of the brilliant Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, at an equally low price. Mr. Murray presents us with the handsome volumes of his popular "Home and Colonial Library," at half a crown each. We can now purchase Sir Walter Scott's Works for as many shillings as they originally cost pounds. And our Knights, and Chambers, and Nelsons are feeding the people with sound, wholesome literature—works which deserve, and obtain a universal circulation. Mr. Murray will shortly publish "a residence at the Cape of Good Hope," by C. J. F. Bunbury, F. L. S.; "Eastern life, present and past," by Miss Martineau. "The life, writings and discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton," by Sir David Brewster, "Napoleon at St. Helena," arranged from the papers of the late Sir Hudson Lowe, by Sir R. H. Nicholas. Messrs. Whittaker have just issued Mr. Macgregor's "Progress of America, from the discovery by Columbus, to the year 1846; and early in November, Messrs. Longman promise the long expected "History of Barbadoes," by Sir Robert Schomburgk. From this passing glance you will perceive that if other things are dull, there is some activity in the world of Literature.

A change has come over the state of affairs in Spain