FURTHER EXTRACTS PER STEAMER HIBERNIA.

THE CORN TRADE OF EUROPE.

From the Mark Lane Express, of Nov. 29.

This has been an extremely quiet week in the corn trade, and in the present position of affairs there is little of interest to comment upon. The most singular circumstance in connection with this branch of business is the smallness of the supplies brought forward by the growers. Wheat sowing, and other out-door labors, incidental to the season, are now nearly, if not altogether, finished; still the deliveries of Wheat from the farmers showed no increase, and, with a decidedly dry suffices the quantity brought forward as they require to supply the millers, the consequence of this for immediate use has been, that whilst the value state of Wheat has receded at all those places their stocks of foreign are held, prices have suffered very little decline at the leading markets of the agricultural districts; indeed, at some of the chief shipping ports on the east coast, from whence the produce of Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, &c., are dispatched to the consuming towns south and north, prices have actually shown a tendency to advance in the face of the dull advices from Mark Lane. Such was the case at Lynn on Tuesday, where the best dry qualities of wheat brought 1s. per quarter above the currency of that day se'nnight. At the neighboring port of Spalding sellers were not enabled to realize more money, but they resisted any decline; and at Boston, on Wednesday, the utmost concession that could be obtained was a reduction of 1s. per quarter. In the midland counties supplies seem, however, to have slightly increased, and the decline in those parts has amounted to 1s. to 2s. per qr. Meanwhile there is an evident disinclination on the parts of merchants, millers, and dealers to extend their operations; at which no surprise can be felt, when the extreme difficulty which still exists in obtaining the common and usual facilities is borne in mind. It is true that the directors of the Bank of England have this week lowered the nominal minimum rate of interest from 8 to 7 per cent.; but this has not made the discount of commercial paper a whit the easier, and the continued tightness of money obliges all parties to act with extraordinary care and circumspection. Supplies of grain from abroad, more particularly of wheat, still drop in from time to time; and importers are naturally desirous to effect sales, where practicable, without incurring landing expenses, which fully accounts for the fall in prices having been greater in Mark Lane, Liverpool, &c., this week than elsewhere.

The accounts from Liverpool, of Tuesday's date, represented the wheat trade as very dull, at a decline of 3d. to 4d. per 70 lbs on the currency of that day se'nnight; but American flour having been in constant request for shipment to Ireland and coastwise (upwards of 11,000 bbls having been exported, and only 115 bbls imported during the week ending 22d inst), had not suffered any reduction, and fine brands of Western Canal were then bringing 30s per bbl. Later in the week a further decline of 2d to 3d per 70 lbs took place in the general run for wheat, and but a retail demand at that reduction. The choice brands of American flour were still worth 32s per bbl, but inferior sorts sold slowly at 2d to 3d less money.

At Leeds, on Tuesday, purchasers acted with caution, but sellers declined giving way, and at Hull, where prices had previously advanced, a reaction to the extent of 1s. per qr. was all that took place. Some small lots of new Hamburg wheat had arrived there, for which 54s to 55s per qr. had been made. The accounts from Wakefield, of Friday, state that the demand for wheat was active, and that former rates were well supported, with not the slightest disposition on the part of holders to give way.

By the Scotch papers we learn that supplies of grain had increased, and no corresponding increase having taken place in the demand, prices have fallen materially. At Edinburgh on Wednesday, wheat was quoted 2s 3d to 2s 6d, and at Glasgow, on the same day, 1s per ball of 240 lbs lower.

In Ireland the value of corn appears also to have tended downwards, notwithstanding the continued complaints of scarcity of provisions and the consequent suffering among the poorer classes of the community.

The arrivals of wheat coastwise into London have again been moderate, only 6911 qrs having been reported up to this (Saturday) evening. The quantity brought forward at Mark Lane by land-carriage samples from the home counties has also been small since Monday; notwithstanding which, trade has remained very dull at Monday's quotations. On Wednesday the show consisted of a few runs, principally from Kent, left over from previous receipts; but trifling as was the supply, it proved fully equal to the demand, and sales proceeded very readily at the reduced terms of Monday. On Friday there was absolutely no English wheat offering, and having an unusually thin attendance the business done was of a trifling character, so to render it difficult to say whether there was any change in prices. The receipts of wheat from abroad have not been particularly large, but this has failed to have any influence on business, the quantity in each day affording an ample display of samples. Since while there has been very little country inquiry for foreign wheat, and our mills will appear to have sufficient on hand to answer for present purposes; the transactions have, consequently, been on a very limited scale. On Wednesday business was closed, and quotations remain nominally as in the beginning of the week; since then the finer sorts have been held for more firmness, and superior qualities could certainly not be bought cheaper on Friday than on Monday.

The sales in foreign flour has been extremely small, but the millers have not altered their prices. The arrivals of ship flour have been small, and good Norfolk houses have commanded quite former rates. The sales of American have also been to a fair extent at previous prices, but secondary qualities in partial instances have been sold somewhat cheaper. The arrivals from the other ports of Atlantic have lately been very trifling, and are likely to receive any further accounts of consequence from America for some time.

In Irish the quantity of home grown barley brought forward since Monday has not been large, what was then left unsold, with the few parcels since received, have afforded a tolerable show of samples. The late fall in prices has failed to tempt the maltsters and distillers to buy more extensively, and business has remained in a very dull state throughout the week. So far from any portion of Monday's decline having been recovered, the turn has been rather in favor of the buyer, and purchases might have been made on Friday, at terms which would not have been taken at the commencement of the week.

The continued reduction in the value of barley has, of course, influenced prices of malt; but though sellers have shown a disposition to facilitate business by accepting somewhat lower rates, the brewers have declined buying more than they required for immediate use.

The arrivals of oats have been quite moderate; from our own coast 1155 quarters, from Scotland 132 quarters, from Ireland 7611 quarters, and from abroad 3294 quarters, having come to hand. The principal dealers have, however, acted with such extreme caution, that, small as has been the supply, it has proved more than adequate to the demand. The value of really fine old corn has scarcely varied since Monday, such being now scarce; but new scotch and Irish oats have been offered rather below the currency of that day, without inducing purchasers to buy a quarter more than needed for their immediate wants.

Scarcely any Foreign beans have appeared at Market since Monday, and, in the absence of supplies, quotations have remained nominally unchanged. Fine beans have been held firmly at fully previous prices.

Peas of all kinds have moved off slowly at late terms, the coldness of the weather lessening the sale for them.

There has not been much doing in Indian corn and meal, but the value of these articles has been very firmly maintained.

By our advices from the ports of Europe it appears that a fair demand for wheat, received from the foreign and continental markets had somewhat increased, and as the export demand has been entirely unimportant, the tendency of prices had been downwards; the stocks were, however, much reduced.

From the south of Europe the intelligence is of very little interest, but the value of wheat appears to have been well maintained at all the leading ports in the Mediterranean.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

[From Ferguson and Taylor's Monthly Trade Circular.]

Manchester, Dec. 1, 1847.

We now arrived at a period of the year when the operations alike of the home houses and shippers, are, in the usual course of things, reduced to the narrowest limits. The quiet of our market, therefore, at this season, affords no guage whereby to judge of its latest vitality or otherwise.—Notwithstanding that the actual transactions have been but moderate, yet a marked improvement in the tone of both buyers and sellers has manifested itself. The opinion that the worst trials are over, appears to have become almost general, and confidence has in a large manner been restored. The prospects of spinners and manufacturers are improved by the collapse of the cotton speculation, and by the certainty of having abundant supplies of the raw material at low prices during the coming year; and they calculate on a considerable revival of demand for their respective staples as soon as the monetary means of merchants and traders have attained that ease which will encourage their usual investments. In anticipation of a more active trade soon springing up, many of our mills which were closed or running short time, have resumed or extended their production. Stocks of goods are held with more firmness, and although the action on prices has affected their demand, one gratifying occurrence is observeable—there are fewer attempts to force sales by important concessions in prices. Although we are inclined to believe the crisis is past, and a more healthful course of business is in progress, yet we should fear any speculative and large extension of production, as calculated to retard and endanger that improvement. Recent events have exposed the facts that some most important branches of our foreign trade have been conducted on most erroneous principles, and in utter violation of the natural laws of commerce, which are doubtless as unerring and imperative as, though less occult than those which rule the phenomena of the universe. Markets over supplied by consignees, without regard to the demand existent, or the supply of exchangeable equivalents when they might possess, have compelled a submission to low and unremunerative prices on the exports sent thither; whilst competition for returns has induced relatively high rates for produce, which being often made as remittances, without regard to the condition of the markets of sale, have again entailed loss to the parties interested. Long dated acceptances, drawn against such shipments out and home, and easily negotiated when money was abundant and the trade in repute, have afforded facilities for prosecuting the system. Its results have been injurious to all parties; and it is to be hoped that the convulsion set in by the potato blight, may have the effect of placing the trades now so disturbed, on a sound and legitimate basis for the future. The resumption of an active demand for the staples of this district for India and China, we can hardly expect to be other than slightly remote and, consequently, those manufacturers whose productions have been made for those markets have the least reason to expect an immediate demand for, or an improvement in, the value of their stock.

As might be be expected from the present aspect of our commercial connections with the markets of the east, yarns and goods adapted to their consumption are about the most depressed in the value of any of our staples, and the manufacture of stocks now held has been attended by heavy losses to the producers. Although not at all disposed to take a gloomy view of the future, we think our manufacturers should not hurry, with the first ray of sunshine, into expectations which may not be speedily realised. The serious disasters to which our colonial interests have been subjected by the conjoint action of over supplies of produce shipped to the United Kingdom, together with foreign competition, and the natural operation of a monetary scarcity in depressing prices, must seriously cripple their means of consumption, and will, for a time, limit their demand for our manufactures. We are glad to observe that the minister for the colonies has at length taken a step in the right direction, so far as to sanction the immigration of free laborers on the coast of Africa to our possessions in the West Indies. We suggested in July last, the desirability of a public effort being made to induce government to aid a scheme for facilitating the emigration of free laborers to our said colonies, and we hope to see some good effective organization adopted by the colonial department, which will secure a full and permanent supply of the effective labor which the coast of Africa can alone furnish. This, it appears to us, may be done by a loan raised on the revenues of the colonies respectively for the purposes of defraying the expenses of the immigration, to be repaid by easy instalments from the wages of the laborer benefitted by the means so afforded him of changing his condition, from that of slavery and savagery to freedom, and the blessings of freedom and civilization. Until this be done, the West India planter is challenged to an unequal and unfair competition, against which we think that sound policy and true patriotism are alike opposed. As already said, there has been a marked improvement in the tone of our spinners and manufacturers, and they are looking for an improvement in prices to be effected towards the close of the month; the decline in the rate of interest charged by the Bank of England has contributed somewhat to the restoration of confidence. We have had some improvement in the demand, principally for the markets of the Mediterranean and Levant. The demand for the United States is also improving, but fears are apprehended that the advancing rates of money there may tend to check the demand for goods; printing cloths, although fairly run upon for one or two quarters, are on the whole but in limited demand, and may be bought at the turn lower than the prices of last month; this decline is partly attributed to the fall in cotton. 9 8ths printers and madapolams are rather neglected, and the prices of these also are on the wane. Stocks are only moderate, but plentiful enough for the existing demand. 36 inch shirtings, are in improved request for the Greek markets, but this demand is not sufficiently important to affect prices. 40-inch G. E. India long clothes are quite neglected, and heavy stocks are still held. Prices are altogether nominal, but in any case, are such as must entail very heavy losses on the producers. Domestics are in fair demand, and the stocks are moderately light. Although prices have been supported with comparative firmness, they have declined a shade, owing to the diminished cost of production by the fall in cotton. The supply is on the increase. Fustians continue dull, and may be bought at rates as low as ever. In the fine plate-prints for the spring trade, and which have been prepared early this season to meet the American demand, we have some novelties, combining much elegance of design with great superiority in coloring. During the early part of the month the market for yarns was very inactive, but within the past fortnight there has been more doing for the Mediterranean trade, and the Northern ports.—The demand has been principally on the lower counts, from 4's to 30's, for those quarters, and few of 40's, 50's, 60's, and 80's—the supply of these latter Nos. being large, owing to the absence of India orders, they have been sold at very low rates. Notwithstanding the anticipations of parties who prepared our estimates of the growing crops of cotton for transmission to Liverpool, by the Britannia, under the date of July 31st wherein it was reported that the apprehended destruction of the plant by floods, rank undergrowth by weeds, army-worm, and boll-worms, "was *more decidedly adverse for a good yield than during the last ten years;*" notwithstanding these speculations, which were expected to bolster up the extravagant prices then ruling in Liverpool and New York, we have now the prospect of abundant supplies for next year, at low prices, which is so far an encouragement to our spinners and their operatives; and the result fully confirms all our anticipations of the past six months.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

From the London Athenæum, Nov. 20.

We were the first to announce, a few weeks ago, that government purposed taking immediate steps to send out expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin—this party. We are now enabled to present our readers with the following particulars, which proceed from the highest official authority. Three expeditions will be sent out to the Arctic regions; one will be despatched in the course of a few days to Behring's Straits; the second will sail early in the ensuing spring to Baffin's Bay, and will be under the command of Sir James Ross; and the third will consist of an overland expedition, to be placed under the direction of Sir John Richardson.

The boats, with their crews of 20 men, belonging to the last-named expedition, went out to Hudson's Bay during the last summer, and intelligence of their safe arrival at York Factory, and departure for the interior, has reached this country. They were to winter at Cumberland House, or at Saskatchewan River, and as soon as the navigation opens in the spring, are to resume their voyage to the Mackenzie River. Sir John Richardson and another officer will leave England in March next for Canada; and by travelling in light canoes by the usual route of the fur traders to the north west, they hope to overtake the boats in July, and with them to reach the Arctic Sea in the beginning of August—with an ample supply of nutritious and solid food. The intention of this party is to track the coast to eastward of the Mackenzie river—to communicate with the various tribes of Esquimaux, in expectation of gleaning some tidings of the discovery ships—to examine Wollaston Land, and trace as far as practicable, any inlets that may lead to the north—to erect landmarks on various headlands, with written communications buried underneath; and when the season closes, to repair to winter quarters at Great Bear Lake, by the Copper Mine River. The boat parties to be sent out from the vessel which is to winter within Behring's Straits together with the parties over the ice in the spring, will, it is hoped, fully explore the sea to the westward of the Mackenzie; and as one of Sir James Ross's ships is to be stationed in Lancaster Sound, at the north end of North Somerset, parties sent out thence, both to the northward and southward, will explore that neighborhood. Another of Sir James's ships will push on to Banks Land, and in like manner send out exploring parties in every direction; the one sent southward having the prospect of intersecting Sir John Richardson's route, and if thought expedient, of communicating with him by the Copper Mine River. The search of the coast and of Wollaston and Victoria Land will be resumed by Sir John Richardson in the summer of 1849, if necessary.

Notwithstanding the admiralty have judged it prudent to make the precautions for these extensive researches, we are gratified at being informed that most of the officers, who, from having acquaintance with the Arctic seas, and the intentions of Sir John Franklin are qualified to judge in the matter, continue to hope that Sir John Franklin has succeeded in passing Behring's Straits. Had his vessels been nipped in the ice, or stopped in Lancaster Sound, he would, we are assured, have returned to England about this time, and, as he has not done so, they consider it probable that he had succeeded in getting so well to the westward the first year, that he has been enabled to clear Behring's Straits this October, in which case they look for tidings, either through Russia or by the isthmus of Panama, in February next. He had provisions enough it seems, to enable him to winter this season in the Arctic sea, if he had penetrated as far to the west as to render the prospect of his passing Behring's Straits next summer such as to make his stay a third winter expedient.

THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

The Prussian Universal Gazette contains the following dated St. Petersburgh, 17th ult [illegible] Russian empire:—"The cholera was decreasing at Moscow, since the 3rd November. On the 5th there were 91 patients, 49 of whom died, and 39 recovered; and on the 9th, out of 77, 32 recovered, and 32 died. Since the 30th of September, the day on which the epidemic first manifested itself, 2,011 inhabitants were attacked, 939 of whom died, 422 recovered, 639 were under medical treatment, and most of them were expected to survive. From Moscow the scourge extended to several districts of that government. At Kiew, it was on the increase. At Kasan it rapidly decreased, and on various other points of the empire it presented a less pernicious character.—During its passage from the government of Astrakan to that of Saratoy, it was observed 1st. That, in its march towards Saratov, it constantly advanced against the wind. 2nd. That, as in 1830, it again spared the colony of Sarepta, although the communication of the latter with the neighborhood had not been interrupted—a fact which cannot be attributed to the position of Sarepta, for it nowise differs from that of the other localities watered by the Wolga. It is no doubt owing to the absence of an indigent class, which is usually the most dangerously affected by the cholera. The inhabitants of Sarepta are industrious, in comfortable circumstances, and remarkable for their cleanliness and sobriety: they descend from a Moravian colony, founded in 1765, in a country full of salt springs. 3rd. That in passing from Kamuchin to Saratov, the cholera had spared the foreign colonies on its march, but had returned thither later, when it had lost much of its intensity at Saratov. The distemper manifested itself in those villages of colonists immediately after the arrival of travellers coming from Saratov, who already labored under it on their arrival, or were attacked with it shortly afterwards.—The period of its incubation did not, in any case, exceed four days. This would prove that the epidemic is communicated by the persons. It was also observed at Saratov that the inhabitants of the localities visited with the cholera were less liable to catch it in their intercourse with the patients, than those who arrived from a district in which it had not yet appeared. The epidemical character of the disease was particularly proved by persons suffering during its prevalence from pain in the pit of the stomach, from general feeling of uneasiness and want of sleep, although the rest of the body experienced no derangement. According to the most recent accounts, the cholera appeared in the government of Kaulaga, in the district of Lichwen, on the 29th of September; and on the 21st of October, in the town of Kaluga, where during the first week seven cases occurred, five of which proved fatal. On the 1st of November, it broke out at Kechitz, in the government of Minsk where it attacked during the first day four persons, three of whom died."

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Nov. 19, 1847.

The fermentation which prevails throughout the States of Central Italy, and which I have so fully mentioned in my former letters, continues; nor is it likely to subside, until the organic reforms which have been commenced, shall have produced their first fruits. The difficulty which arises from the fact of contiguous petty sovereigns adopting different courses of policy in respect to reform, has been especially manifested on the borders of Tuscany. The disorders which I have described to be consequent upon the recent abdication of the duke of Lucca, have rather increased than diminished. While the inhabitants of Floitzzano, Pontremoli, and other Tuscan districts, when, according to the treaty of Vienna, were to be transferred to Modena or Parma, have revolted against such a transfer, the population of Pontremoli especially, have determined, to a man, to resist such a measure with armed force; every individual, except children, women, and old men, have rushed to arms; the priests have consecrated the banners, and blessed the weapons destined to defend the liberties of their flocks. In some instances, a priest in full canonicals, is seen bearing the national colors in person, at the head of a troop of armed citizens.

Without waiting for the formal sanction or authorization of the government, a committee of the citizens of Pontremoli, have undertaken to superintend the manœuvres of their self-appointed civic guard. The grand ducal government at Florence have sent numerous detachments of regular troops, with artillery, to Pietra Santa, and other places in the neighborhood of Floitzzano. They have also demanded the evacuation of the latter town by the Modenese troops.

The fermentation, however, is not confined to the border towns of Tuscany. It has equally spread to the border towns of Modena. This has produced repressive measures on the part of the despotic sovereign of that duchy. Arbitrary arrests and executions are of daily occurrence. In short, the Modenese cannot stand patiently by, and submit themselves to an unmitigated despotism, in the immediate vicinity of a State like Tuscany, governed by an enlightened sovereign, whose constitutional principles are acknowledged, and a free press established. Either the sovereign of Modena must give way, or his people will emancipate themselves by revolution. In the conferences which led to the establishment of a customs' union between Piedmont, Tuscany, and Rome, the duke of Modena was invited to share; but the measure bore too near a resemblance to a constitutional principle to be palatable to that most despotic prince, and he accordingly declined. Our state is at present engaged in a quiet war with the little duchy of Modena, and if the city of Floitzzano be notforthwith evacuated by the Modenese, there is every present appearance of its being seized by force, and this would be the commencement of hostilities between the two principalities.

The Consulta opened on the 15th ult. At 9 o'clock, A. M., on that day, Cardinal Antonelli, President of the Consulta, and Monsignor Amici, the Vice President, with the twenty-four provincial deputies, arrived at the Quirinal, and took their places in the Hall of the Throne, which the Pope entered shortly afterwards. His Holiness having taken his seat on the throne, the President addressed to him, in concise but suitable terms, in the name of all present, their homage, and the assurance that they would endeavor, by all means in their power, to respond to the confidence of their sovereign.

The Pope replied in the following terms:—

"I thank you for your good intentions; and as regards the public welfare, I esteem them of value. It was for the public good that since my elevation to the Pontifical throne, I have, in accordance with the counsels inspired by God, accomplished all that I could; and I am still ready, with the assistance of God, to do all for the future, without, however, retrenching in any degree the sovereignty of the Pontificate; and, inasmuch as I received it full and entire from my predecessors, so shall I transmit this sacred deposit to my successors. I have three millions of subjects as witnesses, and I have hitherto accomplished much to unite my subjects with me, and to ascertain and provide for their necessities. It was particularly to ascertain these wants, and to provide better for the exigencies of the public service, that I have assembled you in a permanent council. It was to hear your opinion when necessary, and to aid me in my sovereign resolutions, in which I shall consult my science, and confer on them with my Ministers and the Sacred College. Any body who would take any otherview of the functions you are called to fulfil would mistake materially, as well as he that would see in the Council of State I have created the realisation of their own Utopias, and the germ of an institution incompatible with the Pontifical Sovereignty."

His Holiness having pronounced those last words with some heat, stopped a moment, and then resuming his usual mild manner, continued in the following terms:—

"This warmth and those words are not addressed to any of you whose social education, Christian and social probity, as well as the loyalty of your sentiments and the rectitude of your intentions, have been known to me since the moment I proceeded to your election. Neither do those words apply to the majority of my subjects, for I am sure of their fidelity and their obedience. I know that the hearts of my subjects unite with mine in the love of order and of concord. But there exist, unfortunately, some persons, (and though few, they are active,) who hoping in secret for some disturbance and revolt, and even abuse the concessions made to them. It is to those that my words are addressed, and let them well understand their signification. In the cooperation of the deputies, I see only the firm support of persons who, devoid of every personal interest, will labor with me, by their advice, for the public good, and who will not be arrested by the vain language of reckless men devoid of judgment. You will aid me with your wisdom to discover that which is most useful for the security of the throne and the real happiness of my subjects.

After having concluded his speech, the Holy Father admitted the deputies to pay their homage. He then rose, and gave them his benediction, and added that he recommended them to commence their labors with the assistance of Heaven, and that he was sure their labors would be fruitful in good results, and that they would accomplish the wishes of his heart.

The deputies were afterwards admitted to kiss the feet of the Pope, who, having rising conferred on them his benediction, and took leave of them in these words:—"Proceed with the blessing of Heaven, to commence your labors. May they prove fruitful in beneficial results, and conformable to the desires of my heart."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Successive arrivals have brought accounts to the 28th September. The troops had begun to move forward, but had not encountered the Kaffirs. A few straggling parties of these marauders were about the frontier, and even Macomo the chief, who had been conducted into the Colony, was maneuvring to get near the scene of action, and probably to espouse the fortune favored them, the cause of his countrymen. Sir Henry Pottinger was on the spot ready to direct the movement of the troops so soon as a favorable opportunity should be presented. The weather in most of the districts was favorable for agricultural operations.

It is stated that there are 5,000,000 sheep in the Cape colony. Coal had been discovered at the font of the Keiskamma river.

FAILURES OF MERCHANTS AND BANKERS IN EUROPE SINCE THE 1st NOVEMBER.

Abbott Wm. Stock Exchange, London.
Bonaffe & Co, Merchants, Havre.
Boydell & Roper, Iron Merchants, Birmingham.
Browning & Co., E I Merchants, Liverpool.
Buchanan R. Banker, Glasgow.
Campbell, Harvey & Co, Silk Mer. Glasgow.
Debaise & Noek, Bankers, Brussells.
De Wolf D montmorel, Seed Crushers, All Lee
Downie A & J, Derwallters, Glasgow.
Edwards J & Co, Wool Brokers, Liverpool.
Egkin Wm, Stock Exchange, London.
Eastlang, Son & Co, Merchants, London.
Ferguson, Watson & Co, Silk Merchants, Glasgow
Gales Thos, Ship Builder, Sunderland.
Gosejn Nephews, Bankers, Brussells.
Hawkins L H, Stock Exchange, London.
Hermstine & Brunt, Bankers, Manchester.
Lorrain Robert, Alkali Manufacturer, Newcastle
Leaf, Barnett, Stedson & Co, E I Mer. London.
Levett Morrison, Merchant, Hull.
Lockerstein & Co, E I Merchants, London.
Pacifico Salvador, Merchant, Trieste.
Pemberton W & Co, Cotton Mer. London.
Rankin Andrew, W I Merchants Glasgow.
Reay J & H, Wine Merchants, London.
Ricardo & Harding Liverpool
Rewitt & Sagewich, Merchants, Rotterdam
Roniffer B & Sons, do do.
Sarjant Gordon & Co, Colonial Brokers, London
Secretan & Copper, Stock Exchange, do
Sigart Terrelin, Banker, Manchester.
Union Bank, Madrid.
Vangelder J & Co, Merchants Hamburg.
Mark Walker, Flax Spinner, Leeds
Whitmore Henry, Stock Exchange, London.
Williams John, do. do.
Young Charles, do. do.

EXTRAORDINARY MORTALITY IN LONDON.—According to the Report of the Registrar General the number of deaths within the bills of mortality for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 27th, was unprecedented, being so much above the weekly average, and exceeding the highest amount on record in modern times by several hundreds. The number of deaths—males 819, females 858,—1,677, and is 631 over the average mortality of the season.

ROBERT OWEN.—The apostle and founder of Socialism, after several years silence, has again appeared before the public as the proposer of a cure to the myriads ills of Ireland.

MEXICO.

THE PROPOSITIONS BEFORE THE MEXICAN CONGRESS.

The correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, under date of the 16th November, says:—"Three propositions have been passed to a first reading in Congress—the first, that in the event of the city of Queretaro being threatened with an invasion by the American army, the Congress shall be removed to the city of Aguascalientes; second, that the government shall listen to no propositions of peace so long as the invading forces do not evacuate the national territory which they occupy, and cease to blockade the ports of the republic; third, the same government, under its strictest responsibility, shall dictate such measures and projects as will be sufficient on its part to carry on the war."

Senor Perdigon, one of Santa Anna's most violent partizans, called for a secret session, to enable him to bring a charge of high treason against the Minister of War, Mora. *El Monitor* publishes orders from Rosa, addressed to the secretaries of Congress, requesting them to give all possible preference to this subject, as the honor and interest of the nation demands that the minister should be punished, if guilty, or the calumniator held up to infamy, if he is innocent. Perdigon accuses Mora of collusion with General Scott, to surrender the country to the Americans.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. SCOTT AND THE ARCHBISHOP OF MEXICO.

The correspondence between Gen. Scott and the archbishop of Mexico, on the subject of the release of the Mexican prisoners, is very interesting. The latter asks the favor of their liberation on the ground that their families are suffering in consequence of their confinement. He says the affection and respect which Gen. Scott has always shown to the holy church, of which he is the head in this city, emboldens him to make this request, and instances the liberation of the French prisoners by Abd-el-Kader, through the mediation of the Archbishop of Argel.

The General replied at some length, citing the cases of the prisoners taken at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo, who were liberated on their parole, and had afterwards taken up arms against the Americans; that while at Puebla he asked the liberation of the American prisoners taken on the Rio Grande, who were to have been exchanged by an agreement between Santa Anna and Gen. Taylor, but an evasive reply having been returned, another communication was sent on the 29th of July, the only response to which was found in the palace after Gen. Scott had entered the city, folded, sealed and directed to him under date of August. Gen. Scott concluded by saying that if the archbishop will have the goodness to appoint some dignitary of the church to visit these men, and explain to them that prisoners of war under their parole, are always shot if found fighting against the same belligerent before being duly exchanged; and that if this dignitary gives also a solemn admonition of the church against the violation of their oaths, he will give them their liberty under his sacred authority.

The archbishop, in a subsequent personal interview with the commander-in-chief, cited to him the decree of the Mexican government, which prohibited all Mexicans from giving their parole not to fight against the Americans, and the responsibility he would incur if the supreme government should disapprove the step, and thus the matter stands at present.

REVOLUTION AT OAJACO.

There has been a successful revolution at Oajaca. The object of it was to put down the present State Government, and to reinstate the one put out in February last. After six or seven hours' fighting, the authorities yielded to the insurgents, surrendered the government into their hands, and tranquility was restored. Among the killed was Don. N. Carballo, a young Mexican officer who distinguished himself at the battle of Moline del Rey.

AN EMEUTE AT GUANAJUATO.

There has been an *emeute* of a serious nature in Guanajuato. In the village of Silao, on the 7th, the troops of Governor Arrelano arrested two priests, who were endeavoring to get up a pronunciamento in favor of placing General Bustamente at the head of the army, of continuing the war until the invaders were exterminated, and of declaring any man a traitor who should entertain any proposition of peace with the United States. The people resisted the arrest, and a fight ensued, which resulted in six of the citizens being killed and fifteen or sixteen wounded. The soldiers finally succeeded in bringing the priests, tied, into Guanajuato. The people were in a great state of excitement, and cries of "death to the governor," were heard on all sides. *El progresto*, published at Guanajuato, is down upon the governor with violence, concluding his article by hoping that the same matchless valor and activity displayed by the troops of Governor Arrellano in charging upon unarmed Mexicans, may be displayed against the Yankees when they meet them.

MAZATLAN AND GUAYAMAS IN POSSESSION OF THE AMERICANS.

News has been received at Quaretaro by express, that the Americans had taken possession of the port of Nazatlan, with five ships of war. It appears to be generally credited, and *El Monitor* says it aggravates in an extraordinary manner our desparate situation. Government has issued a circular asking resources from the States.

On the 19th ultimo, a corvette and frigate of the U. S. Navy, entered the port of Guayamas, demanding a surrender of the place. The commander of the forces writes to the Governor of Sonora that in order to prevent the horrible consequences of a bombardment, he had concluded to remove his forces to Baccachimbampo, out of reach of the guns, and there make a stand, although he does not seem to think it would be a successful one.

DRAWING SUPPLIES FROM THE ENEMY.

A general order, of the 25th November, issued by General Scott, from his headquarters in the city of Mexico, announces that, under instructions from the government at home, the army will, as soon as practicable, begin to raise the means of its support from Mexico.

A correspondent of El Monitor, writing from Quaretaro, says that the greater part of the governors of the different States were present at the seat of government, and that, with one exception, (the Governor of San Luis) they were unanimously in favor of peace.—The sessions were soon to commence, and President Anaya proposes that no line of policy on the subject should be followed except such as the State suggest, in order to get at once at the national will.

Gen. Bustamente has been nominated by the supreme government general-in-chief of the army of reserve, and commandant general of the State. His predecessor, Gutierres, is second in command, and Cortizar next.

El Monitor of to-day, commenting upon the announcement of Santa Anna, that he had placed himself at the head of an armed force for the purpose of preventing any negotiations for peace, while the Americans occupied Mexican territory, discredits the statement, and says that he (Santa Anna) opened the door for negotiations himself, and that if he opposes Congress in the consummation of peace, he will be pulling down with one hand what he constructed with the other.

☞ COMMERCE WITH CANADA.—In the report of the proceedings in the United States House of Representatives, on the 20th ult., we observe the following:—"Mr. Hunt, of New York, submitted a Resolution, which was adopted: That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing commercial reciprocity between the United States and Canada, that the products of the one may be received into the other on an equal footing."

UNITED STATES BANKS.—The New York *Herald* of the 24th ult., reports that several of the country banks are in a state of dissolution. "Unless people take care," says the *Herald*, "what bills they take, they may be bitten most terribly by those insafe institutions, called banks, scattered all over the country. The bank cholera has broken out in Pennsylvania, and there are strong symptoms of it in New Jersey and other parts. Look out for squalls soon."

From the Montreal Courier.

The following Memorial to His Excellency the Governor General, was presented to him on Wednesday last, by a deputation of the Board of Trade. We understand that, in a conversation which ensued on the occasion, His Excellency expressed his willingness to support the prayer of the Memorial, and that he was fully alive to the inconvenience the public sustains, in not being able, under the existing postal arrangements, to answer their letters by return of packet. On it being suggested, that possibly by the employment of an Express to Halifax, at the latest moment, carrying letters only, sufficient time would be gained to place the desired facility within the reach of the community, His Excellency was pleased to state he would immediately communicate with the Postmaster-General on the subject:—

The Memorial of the Montreal Board of Trade humbly sheweth:

That in consequence of the unusually late arrival in Montreal, of the English Mail of the 19th of November, it became impossible for the mercantile community, and others, resident in this city, to reply to the important advices received by that mail in time sufficient for the return Mail Steamer, except by the employment of an extraordinary express to Boston.

That the English Mail reached Montreal only on the 13th inst., and that the delivery of the letters was completed only about midday.

That the next regular Post Office dispatch of letters hence to Boston, was on the forenoon of the 14th instant, and that letters sent by such dispatch could not, in the ordinary course reach Boston until after the 16th, the day of departure of the Mail for England.

That under these circumstances, several of the Bankers, Merchants, and other citizens of Montreal, availed themselves of the services of a special messenger, to whom letters, parcels, and packages, containing Bills of Exchange, valuable securities, and specie, to a large amount, were entrusted, with the distinct understanding that all postages and other imposts to which such letters, parcels, and packages, might be lawfully subject in the United States, should be duly paid by the Messenger, and your Memorialists declare their belief that no fraud to the detriment of the Government of the United States, not evasion of any postage or other dues, was ever contemplated by the parties concerned, or by the bearer of their letters.

That on arriving at Highgate the first Post town within the United States, the Messenger went direct to the Post Office there, and tendered to the Deputy Postmaster, Mr. Herrick, the postage on all letters in his charge, offering, as your Memorialists are informed and believe, to comply with all other legal requirements of the said Deputy Postmaster, for the immediate and expeditious transmission of the said letters to Boston.

That this offer was refused by the Postmaster at Highgate, who permitted the Messenger to proceed on his way saying he had nothing to apprehend, and might be able to arrange for the payment of the postage at Burlington; at all events, that no impediment was likely to be offered to his return. However, about two miles beyond St. Albans, he was arrested on a Writ from the Government of the United States; was taken to Burlington, and there detained with the valuable property in his possession, notwithstanding his reiterated offers to pay the postage and expenses of carrying his letters to Boston through the agency of the regular Mail Contractor; that, further, three other Writs having been served on him, in the most vexatious and annoying manner, much time was occupied in procuring the required bail, amounting in all to $2,000, that became impossible to complete his journey to Boston, in time to meet the steamer.

It is not easy to estimate the consequences of this detention, involving the most serious inconvenience to the merchants of Montreal; and probably causing, at this period of momentary embarrassment in England, serious loss and discredit to the houses connected with Canada, and whose remittances have been arbitrarily detained by the authorities of a neighboring State, in intimate and friendly relations with this Province; and whose mercantile intercourse therewith rendered a system of mutual accommodation essential to the interests of both.

Your memorialists can hardly suppose that this exhibition of authority, so uncourteously levelled against the interest of the city of Montreal, in the person of an individual intending no violation of the law, will be sustained by the United States Government, to whom your memorialists confidently expect acts more in accordance with the enlightened and commercial spirit of the age; and your memorialists are disposed to hope that this representation of facts will satisfy the United States Government, that no infraction of their laws being intended, the mercantile community of this city has been treated with undue harshness, in a circular from the United States Post-office Department, dated the 2nd instant, and signed C. Lahusen, imputing to it, illegality of conduct, disconrtesy, and disregard of national rights.

Therefore, your memorialists humbly pray Your Excellency will bring the foregoing circumstances under the notice of both the Imperial and the United States Governments, and adopt such other measures in the premises, as in Your Excellency may seem meet.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

ANDREW SHAW,
President of the Montreal Board of Trade.
FREDERICK A. WILSON,
Secretary.

The following communications are inserted at the Board of Trade has done its duty, The Public's attention of the Government, and we believe his Excellency is the same in specially The Government at Home:

(COPY.)

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE,
Montreal, 24th Nov., 1847.

Referring to so much of the second section of the Acts 10th and 11th Victoria, cap. 21, "for facilitating the Customs' Duties of the Province," as rests in the Governor in Council, the power to name the day on which the said Acts shall come into operation, provided that the same be on the 5th of January next, I am therefore, it being a point of infinite importance to the trade of this Province, whether the Act in question is to take effect on the day above named or not.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obed't h'ble serv't,
(Sig'd) FREDERICK A. WILSON,
Secretary.

The Inspector General, &c. &c. &c.

[illegible] Dep't
27, 1847.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of the [illegible] of the 24th instant, [illegible] the Inspector General's Office, [illegible] whether the Act, 10 and 11 [illegible] consolidating the Laws of Customs, [illegible] come into operation on the 5th January [illegible] or not.

And, in reply, I have to inform you, for the information of the Board of Trade, that the Law in question was forwarded to the Governor General of Her Majesty's Colonies, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, immediately after its passage, to be laid before Her Majesty in Council; and that His Excellency has not omitted to urge the consideration of the question upon Her Majesty's Government, for an early decision.

The signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, is not certainly expected; and I am further directed to inform you, that on the receipt of the Order in Council, communicating Her Majesty's decision, the Proclamation will issue in conformity with the terms of the Statute.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obed't servt,
W. CAYLEY,
Inspector General.

F. A. Wilson, Secretary, Board of Trade, Montreal.

Montreal Gazette.

LIST OF MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE NEXT H