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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE,
A VERY LARGE PAPER, FOR THE COUNTRY,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.
At the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

THE TRIBUNE.

Eight Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Steamship Great Western.

This popular and fast sailing packet ship arrived Saturday evening between 10 and 11 o'clock, bringing Liverpool dates to the 12th, being eight days later than our previous advices. She brings one hundred and thirty-seven passengers.

The news brought by the Western is unimportant. The Cotton Market was quiet and steady. Accounts from the Manufacturing Districts were favorable.

There was a tremendous storm in Ireland on the 8th and 9th inst. in which several lives were lost. Probably the same storm which was felt here on the 6th.

A Treaty has been concluded between France and Morocco.

On the 8th inst. Dr. Symons, who was opposed by the Puseyites, was elected Vice Chancellor of Oxford University by a vote of 882 to 183.

Letters from Naples state that they expect another eruption of Vesuvius. The crater is full of lava, and the fountains and springs no longer give their usual supply of water.

It is said that Lord Francis Egerton intends to improve the Mersey and Irwell navigation, so as to admit sailing vessels of 200 tons, or iron steamers of 400, up to the town of Manchester.

The extensive alterations and improvements in progress at the London Docks are proceeding very rapidly.

LOUIS PHILIPPE IN ENGLAND.—The King of the French and suite embarked at Treport for England on the evening of the 7th inst. and at daybreak the following morning the French fleet approached the English coast, and the inhabitants of Portsmouth, the great naval port of England, were early on the look-out for it, and made every necessary preparation for the reception of the distinguished visitors.

After the arrival of the French fleet and the firing of salutes, &c. the Corporation of Portsmouth, headed by the Mayor and the Recorder, the latter in his wig and gown, went on board of the Gomer, and there presented the King with a congratulatory address, welcoming him to the shores of England.

His Majesty replied in English as follows:

"*Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses:*

"GENTLEMEN—It affords me particular pleasure to know that her Most Gracious Majesty your Queen has permitted you to present me with an address on my arrival on your hospitable shores. I have not forgotten the many kindnesses I received during my sojourn among you during my residence among you many years since. During that period I was frequently passed confidently at the existence of differences and feuds between our countries. I assure you, gentlemen, I shall at all times endeavor to prevent a repetition of those feelings and conduct, believing, as I do, most sincerely, that the happiness and prosperity of this nation depends quite as much on the peace of those nations by which she is surrounded as on quiet within her own dominions. I was peculiarly gratified at being honored with the presence of your beloved Queen in France during the last year, and it is a source of pleasure to me that I have to-day to present to her Majesty an early visit those shores where I had been so generously treated many years since. I hope, under the blessing of divine Providence, that these kindly feelings will be long cherished between our nations, and tend to promote the happiness and prosperity of mankind.

Soon after this speech was delivered, Prince Albert and the Duke of Wellington reached Portsmouth and were most cordially received by his Majesty on board the Gomer. The landing was afterwards effected amidst the most enthusiastic and continuous cheering, which almost drowned the roar of the artillery. In a few minutes the royal party reached the Railway Station, over the terminus of which was erected a triumphal arch, bearing the inscription—"Welcome, Louis Philippe." His Majesty appeared much affected and gratified by the heartiness of the popular greeting, which he most cordially acknowledged, bowing profoundly in every direction.

From the time he set foot on British soil until he found himself in the royal apartments at Windsor Castle, his progress resembled very much an ovation. The party arrived at Windsor about 2 o'clock, and in ten minutes reached the Castle, and Her Majesty walked down from the grand vestibule to the carriage door to receive her royal visitor.

The meeting of the Sovereigns was of the most affectionate character, without any formal or cold ceremonial greetings. When the King alighted he embraced her Majesty in a most cordial manner, and immediately giving her his arm, proceeded toward the great staircase, where he met the Dutchess of Kent, who was accompanied by the Countess of Gainsborough, and the ladies in waiting. Awaiting the arrival of the King, were the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Delawarr, the Earl of Liverpool, and Sir Robert Peel. His Majesty recognized Sir Robert Peel and the Earl of Liverpool, who were next him on his right hand, and cordially bowed to them, proceeded up the grand staircase to his apartments, which are those occupied by the Emperor of Russia during his recent visit, accompanied by the Queen and Prince Albert, and followed by the Duc de Monpensier and the Duchess of Kent. At the entrance to the crimson drawing-room her Majesty parted from the King, and he immediately proceeded to his private apartments, attended only by his personal *attachés* and attendants, where he remained for a short time. In about a quarter of an hour he again met her Majesty, at lunch, which was strictly a private party, being confined to the Queen, the King of the French, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and members of the royal suites.

Dinner was served in the evening at 7 o'clock. The company included His Majesty Louis Philippe, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness the Duke of Montpensier, Lady Charlotte Dundas, the Countess Wratislaw, the Count and Countess de St. Aulaire, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Delawarr, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir Robert Peel, Monsieur Guizot, Admiral de Mackau, Count de Jarnac, General Athalin, General Rumigni, Colonel Dumas, Count de Chabannes, Monsieur Jarnac, Baron de Fain, Monsieur Fauquier, Monsieur Pasquier, an aide de camp to the Duke de Montpensier, Viscount Sydney, Lord in Waiting on the King, and Lord Charles Wellesley, Clerk Marshal, equerry in waiting on the King.

The last time King Louis Philippe visited England was in 1815, during the hundred days. When Louis XVIII. went to Ghent, the Duke of Orleans took refuge in England, where he remained until the battle of Waterloo enabled him once more to return to the Palais Royal. Louis Philippe has entered the 72d year of his age, including the last, having been born on the 6th October, 1773.

On Thursday, Louis Philippe, in company with the Queen and Prince Albert, visited the house at Twickenham in which he resided during the time he was in exile in England. The royal party afterward proceeded to Hampton Court, where the French Monarch examined and admired the paintings. The party returned to Windsor to dine.

The King of the French, through his Excellency Count Letour Maubourg, French Ambassador at the Court of Rome, caused a liberal donation to be presented to the commission constituted in that city for the purpose of the erection of a monument to the memory of the celebrated poet Tasso.

The Gazette of Tuesday notices the further prorogation of Parliament from Thursday, Oct. 10, to Thursday, the 12th of December.

The Papal Government has rejected the proposition of an English company to construct a railroad between Civita Vecchia and Rome.

Next year there will be an exposition at Vienna of the products of Austrian industry. The Government has created an order of merit for the occasion, to be conferred on those manufacturers who chiefly distinguish themselves.

The vessels having on board the Roman Catholic Bishop, the nuns, and others, which sailed some time ago from Brest for the Sandwich Islands, had not arrived at the date of the last accounts. Rumors prevailed in the South Seas that she had foundered off Cape Horn.

The Augsburg Gazette mentions the probability of a matrimonial alliance between Prince George of Cambridge and the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia—one of the results of the late journey to England of the Russian Czar. The young Prince is heir presumptive to the crown of Hanover.

General Uminski, who took so distinguished a part in the late Polish insurrection, attempted to commit suicide last month at Spa, where he has been residing some time in great poverty. Being arrested for a trifling debt, he opened a vein in each arm, and had almost bled to death when discovered.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—We are sorry to hear that her Majesty's health will not admit of her enjoying the festivities at Windsor Castle during the visit of Louis Philippe.

On the 8th inst. Dr. Symons, who was opposed by the Puseyits, was elected Vice Chancellor of Oxford University by a majority of 882 to 184.

MALT AND HOPS.—It appears that the total quantity of malt made in one year, to the 10th of October last, in the United Kingdom, was 4,459,673 quarters, of which 3,566,298 quarters were used in that period. In England the quantity used was 3,336,140; in Scotland 103,901, and in Ireland only 126,256 quarters in the year. In one year, ending in October last, there were nearly 43,157 acres of land under the cultivation of hops in England and Wales, and the hop duty paid in the year amounted to £243,796 7s. 2d.

Captain Matthews, of the Great Western, received a handsome complimentary letter from the passengers who came home with him the last trip. The letter expresses satisfaction with the voyage, and with the excellent accommodation of that fine ship. The passengers add: "We would also express our conviction, that your passengers will ever enjoy the same happiness in vessels that you may command, and that your skilful seamanship will inspire the same feeling of security that we have enjoyed."

SWEDISH POLITICS.—A letter from Stockholm of the 25th ult. in the Berlin Gazette, says:—"The States have decided that, for the future, the Diet shall be convoked every three years, instead of five years as heretofore. The nobles adopted this change by a majority of 106 votes to 70, and the clergy by a majority of 24 to 21.

FRIGHTFUL INUNDATION IN SWEDEN.—Letters from Stockolm of the 24 ult. represent nearly all the Swedish provinces to have suffered severely from inundation, but in the greatest degree the country bordering on the river Roevo, which rose thirteen feet in less than an hour, rushing in torrents upon the large village of Konrad-lout and its environs, which were quickly submerged, sweeping away all the houses and factories, and twenty two windmills, and in fact leaving nothing but a mass of ruins. About 500 perished, and the loss is estimated at 800,000 rix dollars, 1,200,000 francs. Subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers have been opened at Stockholm, at the head of which stand the names of the King and Queen, with considerable contributions annexed.

IRELAND—*Repeal Association*.—This Association held its usual weekly meeting on the 7th inst. The rent amounted to £616. We notice the deaths of the Marquess of Donegal at Ormeau, near Belfast, and of Lady Heytesbury, the Lady of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The late Baroness was second daughter of Hon. Wm. Henry Bouverie, and grand-daughter to the Earl of Radnor.

The Liberator has fixed Wednesday, the 20th of November, for a grand banquet in Limerick, on his way from Derrynane to Dublin.

The chairman, and all the Protestant guardians of the North Dublin Union, have vacated their seats at the board, in consequence of the commissioners insisting on the Roman Catholic schoolmistress being paid the same salary as the Protestant mistress.

SHOCKING MURDER.—On last Sunday evening the County of Tipperary was the scene of a vile assassination, perpetrated in a manner, unhappily for the character of that quarter, of too frequent occurrence of late years. The victim, David Maxwell, was the under agent of David Latouche, Esq. residing at Ikerrin, a mile from Roscrea. About 8 o'clock in the evening the unfortunate man was in the act of undressing and retiring to bed, when he was shot through the back by some person stationed at a window, who has for the present eluded detection. Mazwell received a ball under the shoulder, which passed through his lungs and came out at his left breast. He lingered in great agony until Monday afternoon, when death put a period to his sufferings. No cause can be assigned for this awful crime, as Maxwell was a great favorite with all the tenantry of Mr. Latouche with whom he was brought into communication. [London Standard.

Lord Heytesbury has publicly stated that he shall recommend conciliatory measures for Ireland.

On certain parts of the Irish coast the solar are much higher than the lunar tides. A similar phenomenon has been observed in some places in America.

Sir Thomas Wilde, the leading counsel for Mr. O'Connell and the other traverzers, in the appeal before the House of Lords, refused to take any remuneration for his services.

It is very generally stated that Lord Heytesbury, in consequence of the domestic affliction under which he is now suffering, has determined to resign the high and important office to which he has so recently been appointed.

The Irish Repeal rent for the nineteen weeks ending with 2d instant, amounted to £27,673, being an average of £1,356 per week. The highest week was that ending June 17, when it amounted to £3,380.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* contains a long list of promotions and decorations, arising out of the events in Morocco, and of honors bestowed on the officers recommended by the Duke de Nemours, for the intelligence displayed in the late manœuvres at Metz.

Several of the Paris journals state that a report is current at Rochfort, that the Virginie frigate, which went out with Admiral Hamelin, has been lost. This news, which there is every reason, however, to believe devoid of foundation, has cast that town where the greater part of the crew were recruited, into consternation.

The King's visit to England is distinguished by an act of Royal clemency—an ordinance, which gives grace and pardon to fifty political state prisoners. All whose term of imprisonment expires before 1847, and a few of those condemned for a longer time, will receive the benefit of this arrangement. The prisoners to be liberated are for the most part obscure persons, implicated in the insurrection of the 12th and 13th of May, 1839, in Paris; in the Republican plot of Marseilles; the expedition of Louis Napoleon to Boulogne; and the attempt of Quenisset against the lives of the Dukes of Orleans and Aumale.

TAHITI.—The squabble between the French and the natives at Tahiti, involving as it does, the English at that Island, and embroiling the Governments of both countries, has become still farther complicated by the intelligence which has come to hand this week. It appears that the Hazard arrived off the reef at Papeeti the 7th May, when a boat was ordered on shore with four hands, Dr. Vecco, and Lieut. Rose in command and in charge of the despatches to Lieut. Hunt of the Basilisk, who had assumed the official duties of British Consul, and after remaining on shore a quarter of an hour, and when about 100 yards from the pier, on returning to the Hazard, cruising off and on, outside the reef, the boat was hailed from an armed barge belonging to the French frigate La Charte, and was ordered by the officer to the "Maison," (the house of the Admiral,) or to the frigate, to either which he pointed; but Lieut. Rose turned his boat round, and proceeded for the pier, in order to get an explanation from Lieut Hunt, as to what was required. On arriving alongside the wharf, Lieut. Rose said he would neither proceed to the "Maison" nor to the frigate, or any where else, at the bidding of French authority. He was then ordered to get out of his boat into the barge, which he did, at the same moment he directed the British man-of-war ensign and pendant to be hauled down, and unbuckling his sword he delivered it to the officer; the barge then proceeded toward the French frigate La Charte, towing the gig of the Hazard. On getting alongside, Lieut. Rose was directed to go on board; his crew remaining in their boat. A long consultation ensued, and after being on board the frigate two hours and a half, the sword was delivered up to Lieut. Rose, and he was told that he might go on board his own vessel. He demanded an explanation and an apology, but was replied to that there was "no apology." "No communication was allowed with the shore." Lieut. Rose was then despatched home by his superior to make a representation of the circumstance to the British Government, and has now arrived. Queen Pomare and her husband were on board the Basilisk. Upwards of a hundred Europeans had, it is stated, enlisted under the Tahitian banner, and amongst them some gunners' mates.

SPAIN.—The Queen Mother and the Deputies of Biscay and Guipuscoa had an interview, the language of which, on either side, is described to have been very consiliatory.

ADDRESS OF THE EX-REGENT OF SPAIN.—Espartero has published an address to his countrymen, dated from London, Oct. 10, in which he justifies the course he pursued during the time he was regent, and expresses a wish should he be permitted to return to his native country, to live in a private station. He adds, "but if the institutions recovered by the Spaniards should be endangered, the nation, to whose call I have ever responded, shall find me ready to offer my life in her support."

Affairs in Portugal continue in a very unsatisfactory state. The Cortes reassembled on the 30th of September, without the Queen being present or any message from her, as was anticipated. Costa Cabral wished that body to be farther prorogued, but the Duke of Palmella would not consent.

THE BRAZILIAN TARIFF.—There is now no doubt that a *Panta*, or Tariff, had been prepared under the directions of the Brazilian Government, for the purpose of regulating the duties to be levied upon goods imported into that country, after the expiration of the commercial treaty with England on the 1st of November next, though not officially promulgated, and that it was afterwards referred to a commission, the President of which was signor Oliveira, the director of the Custom House, for examination and correction. That commissioner has now produced an amended Tariff, copies of which have reached this country. All articles of indispensable necessity to the planters, such as Hessian bagging for their coffee, cotton coverlits, and materials of dress for their negroes, and some other articles of a similar description, are subjected to more moderate duties, while prints, light calicoes, domestics and colored goods, remain pretty much the same as in the previous table. The duties are nominally about 25 per cent. generally; but, owing to the forced valuations, the actual rates of duty will be—on common prints about 50 per cent. on domestics 36 per cent. and on light calicoes (prints) about 34 per cent. ad valorem.—From the extreme minuteness of the specifications and valuations in this Tariff, the trouble of calculating the duties on extensively assorted cargoes will be very great; and merchants will do well to make themselves carefully acquainted with its regulations.

The revenue return for the quarter ending on the 10th inst. was of the most gratifying character. The vessels sailing for America take but few goods. Shipments being few freights were low. The cheese by the Great Western was in excellent order, and sold readily at the quotations. So growing is the feeling in favor of American provisions generally, that it promises to become one of the most thriving trades between the two countries. The wheat markets of London and Liverpool are inactive. By the average returns of the kingdom the duties remain unaltered. Previous rates have been reluctantly paid. In American bonds there has been but little doing, and they remain unaltered in value. Money has been in increased demand; first rate bills are 2½ to 2¾, and others 3 to 5 per cent.

King Otho, of Greece, opened the session of the Chambers, in person, on the 19th of September. His speech was conciliatory in tone and promised useful measures.

The accounts from Algiers show that the Kabyles, an active, enterprising, fanatical race, have not deserted Abd-el Kader, in his fallen fortunes. They are still the devoted friends of the Emir, and the uncompromising enemies of France.—On the 20th ult. a party of them surprised, during the night, the French advanced block-houses in the neighborhood of Bougie.

Markets

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Oct. 11, P. M.—The Funds have not advanced in consequence of the favorable revenue accounts for the quarter just ended. Little business has been done of late, but prices closed firm. To last quotation for money and the accounts was 100⅝ to ¾; Bank Stock, 209 to 211; Exchequer Bills, 76 a 7/s pm. India Stock, 288 to 290; and New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 102 to 103.

Rhodes has been but little inquiry for American Stocks since the departure of the last steamer, and remain unchanged.

			Redeemable.	
Alabama Sterling Fives	1836			80
Indiana Fives	1861	ed		—
" Sterling Fives	1861		38	40
Illinois Sixes	1870			—
" Sterling sixes	1870			—
Kentucky Sixes	1868			92
Louisiana Fives	1844, 47, 50 and 52			73
Maryland Sterling Fives	1889			65
Massachusetts Sterling Fives	1888		103	105
New-York Fives	1858–60	div. from	33½	34
	1855–60	Oct.		
Ohio Sixes	1860–80			—
Pennsylvania Fives	1854			—
" "	1856			—
" "	1858			—
" "	1860			—
" "	1862			—
" "	1864			—

BANK OF ENGLAND—*Issue Department, Oct. 5.*

Notes issued	£28,082,905	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin & bullion	12,388,819
		Silver bullion	1,694,086
Total	£28,082,905		£28,082,905

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietor's capital	£14,553,000	Government securities (including Irish Weight Annuity)	£14,554,824
Rest	3,522,704	Other securities	10,510,120
Public deposits (including exchequer, savings-bks, Commissioners of National Debt, and dividend accounts)	6,202,222	Notes	7,260,040
Other deposits	8,225,082	Gold and Silver coin	819,402
Seven day and other bills	1,081,258		
Total	£33,614,366	Total	£33,614,366

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Oct. 11.—The demand for Cotton has been more general this week, and again very freely supplied. The market, though inanimate, has a steady tone; there is not the least change from the last quotations in the prices of any description. Sea Islands are without change.—The sales to-day amount to 5,000 bales: 3,000 American and 200 Surat have been taken on speculation, and for export 750 American, 500 Surat and 100 Pernambuco. The prices declared by the Committee of Brokers this week for fair Cotton are—Bowed 4¾d. Mobile 4⅝d. Orleans 4⅞d.

Sales from the 5th to the 11th inst. inclusive:

100 Sea Island	12¾	a 16½
40 Stained do	5½	a 7⅞
6150 Bowed	4⅝	a 4⅞
480 Orleans	4⅞	a 5⅛
6290 Mobile	4⅝	a 5

Total sales, 26,540.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, Friday, Oct. 11.—The sale and ordinary intermixtures of Canadian flour having been offered on low terms, and exciting the attention of buyers, sales of them downwards to the extent of about 10,000 barrels were effected between Tuesday and to-day, at 21s to 23s per barrel. Having very few country millers at our Corn Exchange to-day, and our home buyers remaining rather inactive, the transactions in any descriptions of wheat were but limited in amount; a sample or two of prime Irish in a very slight degree exceeded our last quotations, the general runs of Irish and English new, as well as all kinds of duty paid foreign, continuing to meet a slow retail demand at late prices. Flour of all denominations likewise moved off rather sparingly on the terms last noted; and of the low qualities of Canadian scarcely any appeared for sale this morning. Barley, beans and peas fully maintained the rates of Tuesday, and malt was rather more saleable. Old oats, being still extremely scarce, were held at the advance of last week, but were less noticed today, and new, upon a languid demand, were the turn cheaper. Oatmeal, on the contrary, was in good request for country consumption, the general qualities of old readily supporting our last currency.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, OCT. 11.—Last.—The business done in American Lard this week has consisted of 120 bbls. at 25s per cwt.

Provisions—American.—There is no new feature in our market for American Provisions. Beef and Pork remain unaltered, either as regards demand or value. Lard, owing to the scarcity, is wanted, and brings rather higher prices. The Cheese imported in the Great Western has been landed in good condition, and has met a ready sale at our last quotations.

Rice.—1000 bags middling to good white Bengal have been sold this week at 9s to 11s 3d per cwt, being rather lower rates. Nothing worthy of comment has transpired in other descriptions.

Tallow.—The sales of Russian Tallow have been to no great extent this week, and in a few instances a trifle under last week's rates has been accepted from the quay; there is a good inquiry for the low descriptions, of which very little is in first hands; a small parcel of North American brought 4s 6 to 4s 9d per cwt.

Tar.—No actual sales have taken place in Tar since our last publication; but there is more demand, and business could be effected without difficulty at the quotations.

Tobacco.—Our Tobacco market, though dull, remains steady, and about 300 hhds have met with buyers this month at previous rates. Of the new now sampling, the Western is good, but the Virginia only middling.

Turpentine.—We continue to experience a good demand for this article, 2600 barrels of which have been taken by the trade this week at 6s 6d for good quality, and 7s per cwt for a superior lot.

HAVRE, Oct. 7.—The arrivals of Cotton this week are 3,126 bales, against sales to the extent of 4,373, and the stock of all descriptions is about 85,000 bales. The general tone of the markets has been sluggish this week, the earliest part being spent in waiting for further advices from the States. Holders are on the whole firm, and buyers do not evince any great disposition to purchase. There is not the least change to notice in prices, though but very little business has been done to-day. Coffee—The transactions in this article have very much fallen off this week, and both consumers and speculators expecting a fall, the market is dull. Prices are very firm. In Sugars not much doing, and prices are without change. Hides are rather dull; prices unchanged. Potashes—In American, 300 barrels first sort, 1844, to arrive, have changed hands at 27 50 f. Rice—207 tierces and 20 half do. Carolina, ordinary quality, have been sold at 21 50f. to 22 50f. Whalebone—At the commencement of the week the article was in request, and stood well. Since then, however, on the arrival of the American news, announcing a depression in New York, it has fallen considerably, and but very few buyers.

October 9th.—The sales of Cotton since the 5th have been fair, and, in the face of but small arrivals, the stock continues to decrease, being now upwards 80,000. No alteration is prices can be quoted. The only Cotton ship reported is the Manchester, from New-Orleans, bringing only 114 bales, the sales being about 2,100 in the three days. In Wool there, a further small decline has occurred, a small lot having gone at 27½ c. American Potash, first quality, 1844, is firm at 27½ f. In other articles nothing of moment has occurred.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 1.—Three hundred bales of U. S. Cotton, withdrawn on the 25th ult. have since been sold at, it is rumored, rather lower rates. Prices at present range from 12 to 25 cents, and the stock of U. States consists of about 10,000 bales. Rice is in request. Carolina cleaned here brings 12 fl.; cleaned in America, 11½ to 11¾ fl. A parcel or two of American Pot Ashes have found buyers at the reduced rate of 13½ fl. but there are few sellers in quantity on these terms. First class Pearls in bond are worth 15 fl. We have had a poor inquiry for Tobacco throughout the last week; prices are not, however, lower.

ANTWERP, Oct. 1.—Cotton is little inquired for, and prices have a tendency to recede. Not more than 300 bales United States have changed hands during the past week. Hides are firm. Sugar is much the same as last reported, but a larger amount of business has been done in Coffee. 40 tierces Carolina Rice were sold to-day at 12½ per 5 killograms.

STATE OF TRADE.

MANCHESTER, Friday Evening, Oct. 11.—We have had since Tuesday a large business doing in cloths, and prices for all descriptions are very firm, and in some cases perhaps higher than on Tuesday week. The threatened turn-out of the spinners and weavers, at Ashton, &c. will not, it is said, take place, the masters having, in most cases, conceded to the operatives a small advance. Twist is very brisk and shipping in unusual quantities.

HALIFAX, Saturday.—There was only a limited business done to-day, much less than of late, still there was no depletion in prices, as stocks are quite light. Yarns met rather a heavy sale, and were a shade lower. Wool was also taken off slowly, and prices receded a shade.

HUDDERSFIELD, Tuesday.—We have had another dull market, and the reason assigned is, that the wholesale dealers, having bought so largely for the last two months, a little rest is necessary. Another cause assigned is, that the commercial news from the United States is not flattering. The Scotch and Irish demand is expected to be good next month.

LEEDS, Tuesday.—Yesterday (Saturday) the market in both the halls was dull, and much of a similar character with those of the last few weeks. To-day, however, things revived considerably, and there was a good demand for most kinds of goods.—Prices remained firm, and stocks continue low.

BRADFORD, Tuesday.—The business done to-day in goods was very limited; the demand seems likely to decline, and, comparing the business now with what it was in July, is most discouraging. Many manufacturers are curtailing their productions: from 1000 to 2000 looms are, it is said, standing; others are working short time; and the trade, altogether, is very dispiriting. There is less activity in the yarn market, but spinners seem disposed to curtail the hours of working, which will, it is fancied, remedy a state of things like this. Prices are materially lower within the last three or four months, whilst wools have given way but little. There has been but little wool has changed hands, and the prices, in consequence, are rather easier.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, MONDAY.—To-day there has been another dull market, the demand very limited, and prices rather waverine. There is the same inactivity in the wool market, but prices remain firm.

The American Provision Trade.

Beef.—No article of American produce has had more difficulty in securing a footing in our market than Beef, and none has more successfully established itself in the confidence of buyers. The hindrance to its introduction arose principally from the prejudice which the inferior character of the first shipments naturally occasioned, and which required some time to dissipate; and the marked change which has taken place in the prospects of the trade has been owing to the improved quality of successive arrivals, and the resolute perseverance of shippers in keeping our markets well supplied, even in the face of dull advices, and still more discouraging sales. As the American curers will, therefore, have the almost exclusive supplying of the English markets in their own hands, they should avoid the faults in cutting and packing which still attach even to their brands, and thus exclude competition, not only by lowness of price, but also by superior quality. Several of the best parcels that arrived during the past year were very dark in color, which arose either from the use of a bad quality of salt, or from the imperfect seasoning of the casks, the strong pickle having drawn out the juice of the meat.

Pork has had less difficulty in finding a market with us, and which is in some measure to be regretted, as less care and attention have, in consequence, been given by curers in adapting their shipments to our market. The position of the trade is, therefore, much the same as it has been for two years past; but it is capable of great extension, and which is sure to take place if an equal facility is shown in preparing an article suited to the English market, as has been done in respect to Beef. The price of Pork has been advancing in England for some time past, with the prospect of continued high rates during the coming season, as the number of Hogs fed there this year will fall considerably under the usual quantity, in consequence of the partial failure of the Potato crop.

Hams—with the exception of a few parcels of very superior cure, for which a high price has been obtained—have not had a satisfactory sale; and as there is no probability of their ever coming extensively into use for home consumption under the present high duty, a limited quantity only will be wanted for export in bond.

Lard.—Of the various articles of modern import from the United States, lard took the lead from the first, and has continued to maintain its position as the item of most extensive import. It is bought most largely by shopkeepers, to retail for culinary purposes—by chandlers and by soap and sealing wax manufacturers. For the first, the finest quality only is wanted, firm and of good color, and as free as possible of the oily flavor which attaches, more or less, to all American lard. It should be put up in neat kegs, no variation of quality being allowed in the same parcel. For the other purposes, barrels are the preferable package—chandlers requiring strength of quality and firmness of texture; while all descriptions, down to the most inferior grease, are suitable for the oil and soap manufacturers.—In consequence of the most unfair and innumerable lies which that prevails in the American market with regard to tares of lard, the shipments of this article have not been so generally profitable as they should have been; for while parties have been induced to make shipments from the fair margin apparently afforded for profit, by the relative rate of the two markets, the sales have shown such a deficiency in weight as to more than counterbalance the advanced prices obtained. This matter should have the immediate attention of those interested in the trade, with a view to its remedy, as nothing tends more to injure the character of a market, than an illiberal system in regard to weights and tares.

Cheese.—The import of this article to Liverpool during the last twelve months was somewhat over 1,400 tons, while the steady and progressive increase in the trade gives promise of a much extended import in coming years. The general quality of American Cheese shows that the dairies of the United States is well suited for its production, and which makes it the more to be regretted that the very obvious defects of make, which have so much operated against its more extensive introduction into England, should not be remedied. This might easily be accomplished by the circulation of proper instructions on the subject, among the farmers in the cheese-making districts. Of these defects, the principal arise from a too hurried manufacture, and insufficient pressing—which, by leaving much of the whey in the cheese, not only injures the flavor, but renders it more liable to decay—while the same causes makes it open and porous—a fault particularly objectionable. The make of English Cheese has never been equal to the demand of this country, and the home supplies have consequently been supplemented by large yearly imports of Dutch. There is now, however, every prospect of the supply being chiefly drawn largely, if not principally, from the United States instead of Holland, the diminishing import from the one, and the rapidly increasing import from the other, already indicating such a change. As regards the form of the Cheese, it is desirable that they be made of the breadth and greater depth or thickness, which would both conform them more nearly to the appearance of Cheshire, with which they have principally to compete, and would also fit them better for passing through the ordeal of a long sea voyage. These hints come too late to affect this season's make, but we hope they may be availed of in leading shippers to make their selections for the English market with more judgment than has yet been shown. Of the various modes of packing cheese in casks, we incline to recommend that of separating them by thin boards, which should be pressed, in order to prevent them from adhering to the cheese when much heated and soft. The remarks already made on the preference which should be given to the finest qualities of articles generally for shipment, are peculiarly applicable to cheese, on which the duty and other charges are so heavy.

Butter and *Bacon* from the United States, are subject to such high duties as will generally be quite prohibitory, but they may come largely from Canada—the small duties imposed on colonial produce being no very serious obstacle. The production of butter in Canada is the more likely to be stimulated, in consequence of its being now seen that that country is almost quite excluded from participating in the trade of supplying England with Beef and Pork—not being able to compete with the United States in a trade which, so far as the demand for these articles for export and ships' stores is concerned, is virtually free.

Lard Oil.—The duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem, imposed on this and other manufactured articles, will always prevent any extensive import of such, so long as they can be equally well manufactured in this country. Candles will have a sale to a small extent, in bond, for export.—[Wilmer & Smith's Times.

☞ **Water Cure Establishment, 65 Barclay-st.**—Joel Shew, M. D. Practitioner. Those who cannot get relief by drugs, are invited to try Nature's best medicine. The location is airy and pleasant, and the conveniences ample for the full treatment by Water. The poor advised gratuitously. o43m*

☞ **Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York**—This institution, during the month of September, has issued forty-five policies viz:

To Merchants and Traders	17	To Government Officers	1
" Lawyers	5	" Cashiers of Bank	1
" Clerks	3	" Mechanics	2
" Clergymen	1	" Agents	2
" Physicians	1	" Manufacturers	1
" Students	1	" Laborers	1
" Brokers	1	" Engineers	1
" Druggists	1	" Mariners	1
" Peddlers	2	" Ladies	1
	33	Total Lives Insured	46

MORRIS ROBINSON, President.
SAMUEL HANNAY, Secretary.
MINTURN POST, Physician. ol 1m

☞ **Dr. Phinney's Family Pills** constantly for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 Fulton street, 273 Broadway, and 77 East Broadway. o6 3m

☞ **Graham House—New Arrangement.**—ROSWELL GOSS informs his friends and the public that he has enlarged his *BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT*, known as the Graham House, 63 Barclay street, by adding to it the adjoining house, and is prepared to accommodate transient or permanent Boarders on the most favorable terms. All friends of Temperance desiring a quiet home, and freedom from the fumes of alcohol and tobacco, are invited to patronize this house. The Vegetable System, with the choicest selection of fruits, &c. which the market affords, will be strictly adhered to, but a table will be served for those who prefer the ordinary mode, or mixed diet.

Graham Shower, Warm and Cold Baths, free.
o5 tf ROSWELL GOSS.

☞ **The Chemical Preparations of Dr. Gouraud** have obtained a world-wide celebrity, and perhaps no man of science has been more completely victimized by empirics than Dr. G. No sooner does his skill elaborate some article calculated to assuage the pain of a deformity, than it is instantly pounced upon by the ignorant and vulgar, who imitate it in every point—excepting its virtues. The unwary are therefore cautioned against purchasing any of the following articles, except at Dr. Gouraud's only New York Depot, 67 Walker street, first store from Broadway.

POUDRE SUBTILE for eradicating superfluous hair from any part of the human body. Always tested before buying. Proof positive this, and no mistake. Directions, French and English, accompany each bottle.

ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP for curing pimples, freckles, blotches, tan, redness, sallowness, morphew, erysipelas, and all cutaneous complaints. 50 cents a cake.

GRECIAN HAIR DYE, will color red or gray hair to a beautiful brown or black, at the option of the user, without staining the skin. Warranted.

LIQUID VEGETABLE ROUGE—50 cents.

BLANC D'ESPAGNE, or Spanish White for the complexion. 25 cents a box.

LUBIN'S, GUERLIN'S, and other perfumery. Remember, 67 Walker street, 1st store FROM Broadway.

AGENCY FOR DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, at the above number.

Agents—74 Chesnut-st. Philadelphia; 3 Milk st. Boston; Ives, Salem; Carleton & Co. Lowell; Hodges, Newburyport; Patten, Portland; Guild, Bangor; Dyer, Providence; Green, Worcester; Cowles, Springfield; Ferre, Middletown; Myers, New-Haven; Pearce, 4 Stanwix Hall, Albany; Tousey, Rochester; Storrs, Hudson; Gray, Pokeepsie; Backus & Hall, Troy. $50 a year at Agencies. o23 1m

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