AGRICULTURE ABROAD.

IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE HARVESTS—THE POTATO DISEASE—THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Every authority, so far as I know, being agreed that the wheat harvest in England is to be under the average, the chief question remaining is how great the deficiency will be. That is still a matter of estimate. Good progress continues to be made in getting in the harvest, with results varying in different counties, but on the whole rather below than above what seemed well grounded and moderate expectations. In the north, it is said, the general yield, including wheat, gives pretty good satisfaction. The supply of English wheat reaching market is still limited, and its condition in consequence of the late rains poor. Prices continue to rise, the past week witnessing another advance of 6 cents per bushel for all kinds of wheat.

The general tone of the letters from important wheat-growing districts is not less despondent than last week. Those that I have seen from the north hardly bear out the report that the harvest gives satisfaction. A correspondent from the East Riding of Yorkshire writes that bad weather has interfered with harvest operations so that it is still difficult to calculate the entire yield, but everything indicates that wheat will fall much short of an average crop—8 bushels per acre, says another estimate. A letter from Lancashire is still stronger, the writer affirming that a general disappointment is expressed by the growers as to yield, and by the consumers as to quality and using properties. Almost everywhere in the north the weather of the past week seems to have been variable, a good deal of rain falling, with some storms of wind. In Lincolnshire the sheaves are reported seriously injured from this cause, and much grain stacked is in bad condition. So in the middle counties, we find a Cambridgeshire correspondent complaining of the weather as very peculiar. But there are better reports from the west of Yorkshire, where a good deal of grain has been safely housed, and, like the bulk of the crop everywhere, is waiting to get threshed. In Norfolk the yield will prove, it is said, very deficient. In Huntingdonshire, wheat is reported very variable both as to quantity and quality. The yield in Buckinghamshire is deficient by about 8 bushels per acre, and in South Warwickshire may be taken at from 15 to 20 per cent under an average. In West Gloucestershire the wheat crop is pronounced "poor and unsatisfactory;" in the adjacent county, Herefordshire, "very deficient;" in Cheshire "threshed samples are damp and rough," and the crop "not an average." Northumberland is almost the only county that reports an average crop. On the east coast we find North Essex and South Suffolk rejoicing in a fine harvest so far as the weather is concerned, but the crop still below the average, ranging from 16 to 28 bushels an acre, the lower being the rule, and the average deficiency 3 to 4 bushels per acre. As to the whole of Suffolk another report says the harvest is nearly completed, but "the new grain will rarely exceed 63 lbs. per bushel in weight, even in the best condition, and the bulk of the crop will probably weigh less." The rich and fertile southern tier of counties does no better than the central and northern. North Surrey reports wheat saved in first-rate order and apparently a good crop, "but alas the drum tells a sad tale"—yield per acre varies, but all low, from 8 to 28 bushels only. The story is the same in Kent; the harvesting went on well, but the yield of the threshing machine disappoints expectation. From Wiltshire the best that can be said is "the crop may prove an average, but I doubt it." Hampshire is still worse; "it is the opinion of some experienced agriculturists that the wheat crop of this year in quantity and quality will be the worst since 1837." Devonshire and Cornwall, the two counties of the extreme south-west join in the gloomy chorus; Cornwall saying that her wheat and barley crops will fall below both in quantity and quality the last two years; Devonshire estimating both crops at 20 per cent below the average.

It seems that if we had been wise, we might have known long ago that a short harvest was to be expected. *The Chamber of Agriculture Journal*, from which some of the above reports are gathered, says "that last year we had a hot June and July, followed by a cool July and August period" (meaning, I suppose, that the two halves of July are to be taken separately), and through the whole Summer an excess of 1½° of heat above the average, with a rainfall of 2½° less than the average; the result being an average yield of wheat, a defective plant, and the prevalence of cloud being responsible for the failure to do better. This year we have a general average temperature, but low in June and July taken together, notwithstanding an excess of 3° in the latter month; and again a defective plant, the maturing of which was further checked by heavy rains in June and July, great injury from storms, bad influences at flowering time, and extensive prevalence of blight and mildew. Hence, says *The Journal*, very positively, the present wheat harvest must be written under average. And comparing the observations of years past, it draws the conclusion that the thermometer and rain gauge together, checked by modifying accidents in the condition of the crop which are known before the harvest arrives, constitute "an infallible guide to the abundance or deficiency of the yield of wheat in England." So that an estimate in August or September will not be disproved by the actual threshings in Autumn or Winter. If all this may be relied on, we ought to know as much about the yield now as we can a month hence.

To show how untrustworthy the most careful estimates made in advance may be, Mr. Thomas C. Scott cites the case of Mr. Prout's celebrated farm in Hertfordshire. Before the wheat was threshed out, the crop was estimated by Mr. Prout himself, by the auctioneer who sold it, and by the purchaser of it, at 56 bushels per acre. The actual yield is only 48—still, of course, an exceptionally large one. In the eastern part of Essex County—a famous wheat district, where 44 bushels are not uncommonly harvested—the yield this year is about 32. And Mr. Scott is "convinced that the wheat crop of this year is *disastrously* deficient, and that we shall have to import about 104,000,000 bushels, costing probably $175,000,000, or half our national taxation."—No wonder consols are heavy.

Mr. Prout's farm above referred to may not be so well known in America as Mr. Mechi's, of which it is meant to be the practical confutation. Mr. Mechi's system is based on profitless stock-keeping—that is, on the theory that stock-keeping is the essential condition of good farming, whether the stock themselves can be made to pay or not. Mr. Prout will not have stock at any price; and here is what Mr. Scott says about a farm conducted on that principle:

"I walked over 450 acres of land, all under the plow, on which not a hoof nor a horn has been kept for ten years, except the work horses, and even these are all but superseded by the steam engine. In an experiment made this season, and still open to inspection, on potatoes, mangolds, swedes, carrots, and maize, I have found that excessive manuring does not lead to profitable results; but on Mr. Prout's system, applied on the Basbut sand formation, I should not have expected any crop at all. Mr. Prout purchases artificial manures, it is true, equivalent to £3 an acre, but his main dependence is on the soil itself and the atmosphere, in opposition to shallow tillage and the dung-cart, and already a great part of his land is laid up in the rough, imbibing atmospheric nutriment for next year's crops. Whether or not this great experiment will succeed in the long run, cannot yet be considered a settled question, although it has now been on its trial for ten years. It is difficult to make up one's mind on the subject, and Mr. Prout has not made up his own. If the mineral taken from the soil by the crops is restored by applications of bone-dust, which I believe it is, there is no reason why it should not succeed; and, if it does succeed, it will create an era in the history of agriculture on strong soils. We know that the virgin soils of America become unproductive from continued cropping; but then we know that the occupiers have not drawn upon the atmosphere for nitrogen by deep cultivation, and restored the minerals carried off by the crops by the application of artificial manures. Inductive reasoning has never yet done anything directly for agriculture, and it is therefore to experience alone that Mr. Prout is looking for instruction, considering it the only safe guide to any system worthy of becoming an adopted practice."

But it need not be supposed that Mr. Mechi falls because Mr. Prout succeeds. "Tiptree Hall," says Mr. Scott, "is now resuscitated, and those who formerly went there to hear advanced theories propounded, may now return to see good farming practiced." In fact, the two best wheat crops of the season are to be seen on these two farms, conducted on theories diametrically opposed; though Mr. Prout, it should be remarked, disclaims having any theory, and appeals solely to results, of which he offers the following exhibit:

	Acres.	
Wheat	153	$10,000
Barley	98	4,485
Oats and beans	90	3,985
Clover and sainfoin, growing and in hay	88	6,505
Total	429	$24,975

I have turned pounds into dollars in round numbers, so that a slight reduction may be made for the total income, but it is immaterial. Mr. Mechi charges his farm with rent at $10 an acre, interest at 5 per cent on capital, rates, taxes, labor, manures purchased, $7,500, and all proper items, and deduces a net profit of over $15 per acre. I trust he may convince his old critics that science applied to farming deserves wider attention than some "practical" agriculturists have been willing to admit. Never, I suppose, was machinery so extensively employed as this year by all classes of farmers, and never to more advantage. The caprices of the weather brought all the crops suddenly on together at the last, and hand-labor alone would never have secured them. Yet the reaping machine finds an enemy in the sporting landlords, who objected to having the partridges disturbed.

The apprehension of disease in potatoes seems to increase rather than diminish. Where the dreaded wet weather has come, the effect has been most injurious. A letter from one of the central counties says the most important feature of the week is the spread of the potato disease, which is not confined to scabs and specks, but "the roots rot all away." Some buyers report a short yield, and altogether the prospect is highly discouraging. But this extreme statement need not be taken as applying to more than a limited district. From other quarters there are reports similar in tone but much less sweeping, nor can the full extent of the deficiency be known at present. A Scotch writer speaks of hearing occasionally of potato blight, and remarks that the weather tends to develop it. Another observer in Scotland makes light of the disease. The potatoes he has seen look well, and though he has heard of it, he has actually seen it in one garden plot only. On the other hand, in Dumfriesshire, the disease among the potatoes is making great progress, and in low-lying fields the estimated loss is 50 per cent. In South Ayrshire it is calculated that at least one-third of the crop is gone. In the Coupar Angus district there has been no such blight for years. In some fields in the Carse of Gowrie half the crop has been destroyed, and one correspondent thinks not a tenth of the amount of potatoes exported last year will be sent off this year; and as Scotland is relied on to supply a considerable part of the English demand, the deficiency becomes very important, if general. And it does appear to be general. *The North British Agriculturist* says that in almost every potato-growing district the disease is making steady progress and it is generally expected that no small part of the crop will be undit for human food. Ireland seems to be somewhat better off than other parts of the kingdom. Reports from various quarters assert that the potatoes are doing fully as well as last year. This good fortune is, of course, not universal, the blight being at work in portions of the North, and where seed of very old varieties has been planted much damage has been done.

Far more serious than the potato disease is the rapid spread of the cattle plague. It exists in two forms, pleuro-pneumonia and the foot and mouth disease. No amount of precaution seems able to arrest either the importation of infected cattle or the propagation of the malady among English herds. The English farmer is an obstinate creature. The law tells him that when one of his cattle is diseased he shall not move it. But move it he will, sell it he sometimes will if he can, and the last thing he will do is to obey the law which imposes a partial loss upon him for the benefit of the public. Mr. John Osborne of Willingham may be taken as a specimen, not a favorable one, certainly. He was warned by the Inspector not to move his three diseased cows. His answer was in substance he would do as he liked with his own; would move them "in spite of the globe;" did move them, and found himself fined $50 for vindicating his conception of the liberty of the British subject. Thanks partly to this sort of stupid obstinacy, pleuro-pneumonia exists in more than one-half of the counties of England, and nearly half of Scotland. In England 31 counties out of 52 (including Wales); in Scotland 13 out of 33 are infected. In Ireland the disease exists, but either the returns are less full or the proportion is slight.

The foot and mouth disease is even more widely spread, and in certain districts exhibits a far more deadly activity. Official reports affirm its existence in 73 counties of the three kingdoms. It is most virulent and most prevalent in the central and contiguous counties of Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, and Northamptonshire. It flourishes in Oxfordshire and Bucks, which adjoin these counties on the south, and in Leicester, which touches them on the north. In the West Riding of Yorkshire it has grown pestilent within a fortnight past: it rages in Worcestershire, and is heard of as far north as Perthshire in Scotland. The statistics are everywhere sufficiently alarming. The Lord-Lieutenant of Northamptonshire (it seems that Lords-Lieutenant do sometimes try to be useful as well as ornamental), wrote urgently to the Privy Council, complaining that in his own and the adjacent counties the act of Parliament and orders of the Council were not stringently enough enforced, and begging the Council to stop forthwith all Northamptonshire markets and Fairs, and some of those in Leicestershire, Bucks, and Oxfordshire. But the Council think half measures will answer for the present, though their own returns show startling results from easy administration of the law. In Northamptonshire there were 135 cases last week—only 82 the week before. In the two other counties most hardly beset, Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire, the spread of the disease was clearly due to St. Ives's Market. In Cambridgeshire there are 51 infected farms. In Leicestershire there were 40 fresh cases last week in five out of nine divisions. In Worcestershire 1,348 animals struck by disease are reported for 13 districts, and but 69 out of the 1,348 recovered. In one district of Lancashire, that of Preston, there have been 4,874 cases. There were 658 cases in Dorsetshire. Norfolk shows badly with 2,164 cases against 1,333 the previous week. The disease makes swift progress in Somersetshire, and we hearof 800 animals affected in the Western division alone, and about Bridgewater and Plymouth a state of things hardly less disagreeable, there being everywhere an increase. Close to London, in West and North Middlesex and Herts, the inspectors have discovered whole herds infected, the owners of which pretended to be utterly ignorant of their danger; while away up in Cumberland, at Carlisle Fair, the inspectors seized 200 cattle, all Irish; which looks ill for the chances of the Sister Isle. One of the worst reports of all comes from Chester County, where more than a week ago 5,017 animals were under treatment.

Throughout the kingdom, according to official returns, there are 4,800 centers of epizoötic disease, and the whole number of known cases last week was 25,000; to which must be added a large percentage for cases not officially reported, and often not known, since nothing is more difficult than to induce farmers of some classes to admit that the disease exists in their herds. Meantime, what with a hesitating Privy Council and insufficient magistrates, the disease makes rapid headway. Mr. Forster is touring in Switzerland; hence, perhaps, the reluctance of his Privy Council Committee to act.

Altogether, the prospect for the Winter is not a cheerful one. With a deficient wheat crop to make bread dear; with a cattle plague threatening to put meat out of their reach; with a disease rotting the potatoes; with small-pox festering in the cities, and with cholera creeping in at the seaports, the poorer classes of England will be lucky indeed if they get through the next six months without widespread suffering and discontent. G. W. S.

IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

THE CROPS OF HUNGARY NOT VERY GOOD—FAVORABLE PROSPECTS OF THE GERMAN HARVESTS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

MUNICH, Sept. 14.—The harvest reports coming in slowly from all parts of the Continent, enable one to give an approximate idea of the corn production of Europe for the year. As yet, however, nothing statistical, except in a few cases, has appeared, and the estimates are, therefore, formed upon the reports from the most trustworthy sources on hand. An interesting article in the *Oesterreicher-Ungarischer Correspondent*, on the harvest prospects and the corn trade for the year 1871, treats the subject with especial regard to the exceptional demand of France, caused by the German-French war. It comes to the conclusion that America will have to decide the corn prices for the present year. "Speculators," says that journal, "are now asking the very important question, who is to dictate the price of corn this year, whether the producers of Eastern Europe, the consumers of the West, Hungary, Russia, or America?" The answer the paper gives is this: "It is a well known fact that North America, by means of its advanced development, has brought itself into the position to supply Western Europe with grain, and this fact attains a still greater importance this year. In consequence of the cold temperature that prevailed in the Spring, the grain has been nearly everywhere retarded in Europe, while in America just the reverse has been the case." The European competitors with America for making up this deficit will be Hungary, the Danubian Principalities, the corn-producing districts of Austria, Southern Russia, in connection with the Levant and Russia. But as England has long ago got accustomed to drawing her need of corn from America, the overplus of these lands will be directed especially to France. From Hungary, Danubian Principalities, and the greater part of Southern Russia, the harvest prospects are, however, not the best. In nearly all these lands the rain of the August month has committed vast damage. From Servia the harvest reports are very unsatisfactory; in Bulgaria the rain-storms have done much damage to the crops; in Roumelia the same; and hail and storm have reduced the total production of Roumania and Hungary to a considerable extent. Of all the Danubian lands Roumania alone, however, the best harvest reports, and scarcely credible quantities of grain are shipped thence to England and France. The harvest of these lands must always exert a great influence upon the European corn markets. Speculation in corn has already assumed great dimensions in the Principalities.

The Hungarian harvest is designated by the *Ungarische Lloyd* as not coming up to expectation, the wheat harvest, indeed, being a very weak middle harvest. The harvest in the Banat (the corn chamber of Hungary) is this year very bad. This result has been brought about by a reckless system of expenditure. Rivers, roads, &c., have for years past been allowed to go to ruin, and the result has been that thousands and thousands of acres, hitherto immensely productive, are now under water. Though the Hungarian Government has appropriated this year a sum of $15,000 for collecting authentic crop reports, the only thing published so far is a report of the crops up to the 12d of August. Of 1,158 single reports, the number of bushels is thus given:

	Good.	Middle.	Bad.
Winter wheat	313	600	182
Summer wheat	216	308	89

The general conclusion is that the report of wheat from the Danubian lands will fall short of the average quantity.

The reports from Russia give every reason to believe that the export thence will be smaller than usual, and the quality not so good. In South Russia the hail and deluge-like rains have done vast damage to the crops. The favorable prospects earlier announced from the Governments Rjäsan, Charkov, Poltava, the Crimea, Bessarabia, Koslov, the districts Samar and Felsk, as well as from Odessa, have been considerably affected by later reports of the continuous inclement weather and unceasing rains. According to late information there are large quantities of wheat already stored at Odessa, but the greater part of it is damaged by water. Turkey has, according to the *Scholetesische Landos Zeitung*, a good average harvest, and will be in a position to export a good quantity of cereals. The Polish reports are very conflicting: the crops of the entire kingdom appear to have been greatly damaged by the rains of July. Of other exporting countries, Sweden will have a moderate quantity for export, which will always have an effect upon the corn market. The Danish crops promise moderate results. Of other lands whose corn harvest will have no influence upon the trade at large, Spain and Portugal supply their own wants, Italy has a good medium harvest, while the Swiss harvest will not meet the yearly consumption.

The German crops, which offered very poor prospects during the rainy season of July, have been brought on wonderfully by nearly two months of most beautiful weather. The *Süddeutsche Press* of the 13th of September thus summarizes the inland harvest reports: "From these reports it appears that the present year's harvest is not too rich a one, and that the supplying of the deficit of the lands needing grain will not be done too easily. At present it would be impossible to give a final estimate of the product in grain, since many of the reports are directly contradictory." In various papers are to be found the following survey, which must be taken with some reserve: According to all the reports from the south-western lands and provinces of Germany, the Winter wheat is furnishing crops better than for many years past. The ears are well filled and the quality is very good. Especially is the wheat of the Provinces Rhine Hesse, Rhenish Prussia, Bavarian Palatinate, and Alsace designated as excellent in quality. Not less favorable are the special reports from Baden, Wurtemberg, and Franconia. From Moravia and Bohemia single complaints come, but as a rule the crops there are satisfactory. From Thuringia, the Kingdom and Province of Saxony, the harvest is designated as perfectly satisfactory, and as regards the quality of the wheat, it far exceeds expectations. Schleswig has a very rich harvest. The reports from Pomerania and Prussia represent the crop as in part good and in part large, the rains having been of advantage to the sandy soil. The harvest in Posen is not so good as was expected. From Central and South Germany the reports are in nearly all cases good. The region of the Lower Isar rejoices in a harvest better than any of the last 20 years: the straw is so great in quantity that many farmers are at a loss how to put their harvest under cover. Hitherto in Germany every State has only been in the habit of collecting its own statistics, and the Empire has not yet introduced any common system.

A STRANGE SUIT.

THE SPANISH CONSUL AND CHIEF OF POLICE OF SAN FRANCISCO SUED TO RECOVER $40,000.

From The Alta California, Sept. 22.

Suit was commenced yesterday in the Fourth District Court, by Buenaventura Pereda, a Spaniard, against Camillo Martin, Spanish Consul, P. Crowley, Chief of Police, and J. W. Lees, Captain of the Detective Force, to recover $35,000 in bonds, gold coin, notes and securities, which, he says, they unlawfully withhold from him, and an additional sum of $5,000 by way of a penalty for the same. The suit is one of the most singular and extraordinary that has ever been commenced in any court of our State Courts, and throws open some of the details of a daring and extensive robbery. The complaint states that on the 15th of September, 1871, the plaintiff was possessed of $8,300 in gold coin, $11,300 in notes of the Bank of Havana; a draft for $8,000 in favor of the plaintiff, drawn by Mars, Ferrol & Co., merchants at Santiago, Cuba, on Parris, Borras & Co. of Orense in Spain; a bill of exchange drawn by the same firm in favor of Gertrudes Santiero, on Parris, Borras & Co., for $2,000; a receipt or acknowledgment in writing executed by Felix Les Cavas to plaintiff at Panama for $5,000, gold, a gold music box, value $400, and a portfolio and other articles, of the entire value of $35,000, gold coin. The complaint states that the defendants wrongfully and by force took said money and effects from the possession of the plaintiff, and still retain them to his damage in the sum of $5,000. He demands judgment for that sum and for $35,000, the value of the property taken.

It seems that some time in March last the Spanish Government was robbed of $300,000. The robbery took place in Cuba, and the money was taken from a paymaster of the Spanish army. It was in a safe, and was in charge of a guard. There were four men engaged in the robbery, who broke open the safe, and carried off its contents, and, it is said, divided the plunder, each taking an equal share. Information of the robbery reached this city on the 27th of June, with a description of the parties who were suspected to have committed the act. But Pereda came in advance of the news. He arrived here on the 5th of June, having come overland, and put up at the Occidental Hotel, where he registered his name as Don Rafael Zuaegade de Castro. On the 17th of June he took passage in one of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers, and went to Lima. On the 11th of September he returned by the same conveyance, and has since remained in the city. On the 27th of June, as already stated, information of the robbery and other particulars reached the Chief of Police. A search was immediately instituted for Pereda, and it was found that he had sailed for Lima. His return was closely watched, and immediately upon his arrival the detectives were aware of the fact. Owing to the international relations existing between this country and Spain, the usual course pursued in such cases was not followed, and on the 14th of September Capt. Lees had made negotiations with Pereda by which he agreed to hand him over all the money in his possession. Camillo Martin, Spanish Consul, was cognizant of all the transactions between Capt. Lees and Pereda. On the 14th of September Pereda accompanied Capt. Lees to the office of Mr. Martin, and in his presence and the presence of Chief Crowley, voluntarily handed over the gold, drafts, bills of exchange, and other valuables set forth in the complaint, to Capt. Lees, for the Spanish Government. In the presence of the gentlemen named, Pereda was distinctly informed that he should consider the act entirely voluntary on his part, and he declared that his act was voluntary. He also signed in the same voluntary manner a stipulation of transfer, in which he sets forth that he obtained the money from a boy on the street, in Santiago; that he believed the money was stolen, and that it belonged to the Spanish Government. Chief Crowley and Camillo Martin were present when the money was turned over, for the protection of Capt. Lees, and they are conversant with all the facts and circumstances relating thereto. Capt. Lees at once formally notified the Spanish Consul that he held the money for the use of the Spanish Government, and Mr. Martin has so advised his Government. Although the money was transferred from Pereda's possession to that of Capt. Lees on the 14th of September, the drafted and other papers were not indorsed, and were, of course, worthless. Next day Capt. Lees called upon him, and in the counting-house of a most respectable firm, and in the presence of one of the principals, Pereda, indorsed the drafts, etc., and made them payable to the order of Capt. Lees. Buenaventura Pereda, it is said, was a sergeant in the Spanish army, which, if true, would make his connection with the robbery more suspicious. Having got the money without much toil, he appears not to have valued it very highly. He says he was robbed of a large sum by his servant in Chicago, and when in this city on his first visit he lost $5,000 in an investment, for which he holds a receipt. He advanced the money to another for speculative purposes, and that other has fled.

A KU-KLUX OUTRAGE IN LOUISIANA.

Delos W. White, a nephew of Kenneth G. White, Clerk of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, was murdered in cold blood at Colfax, La., on the night of Sept. 25. He went to Louisiana with the 18th New-York Cavalry in 1864, and was Recorder of Grant Parish at the time of his death. The Hon. W. B. Phillips, Judge of the same parish, sent to *The New-Orleans Republican* the following account of the tragedy:

COLFAX, Sept. 27, 1871.

Editor Republican: Your imagination cannot conceive of a more heinous crime than was committed here on the night of the 25th inst. A crowd of white men (about 50) came to my home about 1 o'clock, set fire to my dwelling-house, and guarded the doors with double-barreled shotguns; and when Delos W. White, our Recorder, and myself went to the door, they fired upon us, killing White in an instant. They took two more shots at me, and I fell down as if dead, and then they mounted their horses and ran off. They burned everything I had entirely up, and left a torch tied on the end of a pole 12 feet long in the yard. It will be unsafe for Republicans in this part of the State until the general election is over. Mr. White was burned up in the house. I could not get him out. The people are much excited. I am not in condition to write more. W. B. PHILLIPS.

CHINESE VARNISH.—Dr. von Scherzer has sent from Peking a kind of varnish, called *Schio-lias*, which is used by the Chinese for varnishing all kinds of wooden articles, and thus making them water-tight. Even baskets of straw, used for the transport of oil, are, by means of this varnish, made perfectly fit for the purpose. Pasteboard thus varnished becomes in appearance and firmness like wood. The Austrian Agricultural Department, after testing this varnish, corroborates the statements of Dr. von Scherzer regarding its efficiency. It is made by mixing together three parts of fresh, beaten, defibrinated, blood; four parts of slaked lime, and some alum. A thin, stiff mass is thus obtained, which is immediately ready for use. The Chinese give two coats, or at most three, to those articles which they wish to make perfectly water-proof.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FIRST CALL 10½ O'CLOCK A. M.

Sales of Government Bonds.

5,000 U. S. 5-20 Con '68.....115

Sales of State Bonds—Railroad Bonds—Bank and Railroad—Express Stocks, &c.

6,000 Tenn. 6s, ne.	65½	100 West Un Tel. bet call	66⅞	200 Chic & No. We Railroad...b. c.	69
10,000	66	400	66⅞	700	69⅞
16,000 Virginia 6s, consol	64	800	66⅞	600	69
17,000 So Car 6s, a Jan. and July	51	300	66⅞	900	69⅞
36,000	50⅞	200 Pacific Mail 8s Company...b. c.	51⅛	300	69⅞
5,000	50⅞	200	51⅛	600	69⅞
10,000	50⅞	200	51	200 Chic & Nor We. Preferred...b. c.	90⅛
5,000 So. C. 6s, ne Apl & Oct	43⅛	50 Adams Express	87	200	90
4,000 Missouri 6s	95⅞	100 No Ne Yo. Ce & Hu Riv Railroad. between call	92⅛	200	89⅞
10,000	96⅛	10	93	1,000 Chicago & R'k Island.....b. c.	109
2,000 N Yo Cen 6s	93	200	92⅞	100 Mil & St Pl. Railroad	61⅞
5,000 Mich. South. 2d mtge	99	1,200	92⅞	300	61⅛
13,000 Cent'l Pacific Gold Bonds	102⅛	1,100	92⅞	200 Milw & St. Pau pref	80⅛
2,000 Un Pac Railroad 1st m	89	1,000 N. Y. Central & Hudson Cert's bet call...opg	93	200 Del. Lack & We Rail'd	109⅛
1,000 Chi & N. W. consol	93	200 Erie Railway. between call	30⅛	600 Morris & Essex Railroad	94⅛
2,000 Morris & Es 2d mort	89	800	30	100 Han & St. Jose Rail'd	63
2,000 Pt Pt W & Ch 2d mort	101⅛	100	30⅛	100	63
5,000 Col. C. & In. Central, 1st mort.	80⅛	800	30	100 Han. & St. Jos. Preferred	75
100 Del & Hudson Canal.....b. c.	123	1,300 Reading Railroad.....b. c.	113⅞	600 Mo Pac & Iron Mt Railroad.....b. c.	66⅞
4,000	115⅛	1,000	113⅞	100	61
10,000 U. S. 5-20 Con '65	114	100 Lake Sh & Mich So Railroad bet call	105⅞	500 Union Pac Railroad.....b. c.	26⅞
2d o'clock	117⅞	300	105⅞	200	26⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20 Con '62	115⅛	600	105⅞	200 Ohio & Miss. Rail'd.....b. c.	42⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 Con '65	114	100 Ne-Jersey Cent Railroad	106⅛	600	42⅛
2d o'clock	117⅞	100	106⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

Sales of Government Bonds.

10,000 U. S. 6s, 1881 Con		30,000 U. S. 5-20 Con '67	114⅛
2d o'clock	118	20,000	2d o'clock 114⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 Con '62	115⅛	20,000	114⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 Con '65		20,000 U. S. 6s, Currency	114
2d o'clock	117⅞	5,000	2d o'clock 114

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

Sales of State Bonds—Railroad Bonds—Bank and Railroad—Express Stocks, &c.

5,000 Missouri 6s	96	20,000 N Yo C & Hud. Cer...b. c.	89⅞	600 N. J. Central Railroad	106
1,000 North Car 6s, old bonds	42	500	89	200 Chic & R'ck Is. Railroad	106⅛
36,000 So Car. 6s a. Jan and July	50	150 Mich. Central Railroad	119	100 Mil & St Paul Railroad	58
1,000 Un Pac Railroad, 1st m	89	100	119	200	58⅛
20,000 Union Pacific 10s, Income	77	500 Reading Railroad	112	100.....b. c.	58⅛
100 Quicksilver M. Co	18⅛	400	111⅛	200 Mil & St. Paul pref.....b. c.	78⅛
200 Pac. Mail S. S. Co	49⅛	600.....b. c.	111⅛	2,000 Tole Wab & We	56⅛
200	49⅛	200 L. Sh & M So Railroad	100⅛	700 Del, Lac. & We Railroad	109
10	49	100	100⅛	200 Chic & Alton Railroad	118⅛
2,100.....b. c.	48⅛	200	100⅛	100 Han. & St. Jos. Railroad	67
600	48⅛	200	100⅛	100	56⅛
100 Wes. Un Tele bet call	67	100	100⅛	100	56
600	61⅛	1,000 Cley & Pitts Railroad	120	100	55⅞
100 Maryland Coal Co.....b. c.	30	600 Chic & N. W. Railroad	65⅛	100	56
200 Un. States Express Co	57	200.....bet call.	65⅛	100 Han & St Jose Pref	72
700 Ne. York Ce & Hu R R'd	90⅛	500	65⅛	1,000 C. C. Ch & In. Central	18⅛
100.....b. c.	90⅛	300	65⅛	500 Un Pacif Railroad.....b. c.	24⅛
300 Erie Railway bet call	27⅞	200	65⅛	200 Ohio & Miss Railroad.....b. c.	33⅛
400	27⅞	200	66	500	39⅛
300	27⅞	100 Chi & N. We. Preferred	87⅞	400	39⅛
200	27⅞	100	87⅞	100	39⅛

MONDAY, Oct. 9—P. M.

The day has been a very exciting one in Wall-st., and as business fairly opened at the Stock Exchange it became very evident that prices were on the downward grade. This feeling soon developed into a regular panic, and one after another the leading stocks were dumped upon the market to add to its heaviness. Nothing equal to this flurry has occurred at the Board within a year, and it comes now "like a thief in the night," rather unexpectedly to most of the brokers although the feeling for a few weeks past has been somewhat bearish. To-day events have given another rude shock to the cliques which have so long kept the market "in a rut," and a lesson of caution will be taught which in the end, will be beneficial to the stock business. At noon there was a slight rally in prices; but this soon gave way to a further rush to sell, and at between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon the lowest prices of the day were touched. Lake Shore, from 106⅛ in the morning, sold down to 95⅞; Rock Island, from 109⅛ to 99⅛ (dividend of 4 per cent off); Wabash from 61⅛ to 54⅛; Western Union, from 66⅛ to 56⅛; Pacific Mail, from 51⅛ to 47⅞; N. Y. Central, from 92⅞ to 86; Ohio and Mississippi, from 42½ to 36⅛; Hannibal and Joseph, from 63 to 56; Erie, from 30⅛ to 26⅛, and others in nearly the same ratio, according to their prominence as speculative cards of the street. The losses have been severe, but as yet we hear of no failures in the street of any magnitude, and the presumption is, if we may judge from the bearish feeling of the street, that but few losses have been made among the brokers. The panic has been accelerated if not mainly caused by the great fire in Chicago, which has been reported to threaten the destruction of that city. While this appalling disaster cannot fail to impress itself upon the general mind, and create a feeling of deep sympathy and apprehension, the subject immediately in hand is the probable effect of this great conflagration in financial circles, and its influence upon general speculation. So far as our information extends, based upon partial and perhaps exaggerated reports, several of the Western Trunk-line depots are destroyed, with a number of grain elevators and barges laden with grain. This must have a serious immediate effect upon Western railroad values, materially interfere with the through connections, and frustrate business for a time, if not paralyze it, in all of the Western centers, so closely allied to Chicago are the principal cities of the West. Its effects upon the monetary system cannot be estimated until an approximation of the losses and insurance come to hand. The principal part of the insurance risks on the destroyed property is doubtless held by Eastern or Atlantic companies, and already we hear of several companies who have risks out to such an extent, that they will find themselves unable to meet their engagements. Let us hope that these are isolated cases. In any event these companies will be compelled to call in their outstanding loans, in readiness for the emergency; and it is to be regretted that the present condition of our banks is not such as might be desired in view of the calls to which they may be subjected. Much Eastern capital is invested in bonds and mortgages on Chicago real estate, while we also hear of large amounts of Chicago commercial paper held here, rediscounted by our city banks, all of which may serve to impede the easy course of money. The effects of the fire upon railway property at the West, and upon insurance offices here and in other cities, have undoubtedly been somewhat exaggerated, but a very uneasy feeling has been the natural result. Stories in regard to the unhealthy condition of one of our up-town savings banks, and the city Ring troubles, though not of recent origin, have added to the excitement and alarm. Later in the day, prices at the Stock Board rallied smartly from the lowest points, and there was a steadier and more cheerful feeling. The market has been doubtless largely oversold, and the depression has been too severe to continue without some reaction. The panic was aggravated toward the close of bank hours by a sharp demand for money, which was quoted at from gold interest up to ⅛ and ¼ per cent per day. The earnings of the Western railroads must of necessity show for the immediate future a decided falling off, and this, in connection with the facts above stated, taken with the unsatisfactory condition of foreign financial affairs, leads the minds of those interested in the Stock Exchange to gloomy forebodings and conjectures. The scene at the Stock Exchange during the panic, when all were making frantic efforts to realize upon their stocks, was tempestuous and indescribable, and we will not therefore attempt to describe it. The number of shares which changed hands to-day was unprecedented, and is estimated by some as high as 200,000 to 250,000 shares. The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of active stocks sold to-day:

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
N.Y. C. & Hudson Cert.	92⅛	86	Milw'kee & St. Paul Pf.	80⅛	77⅛
N. Y. C. & Hudson Cert.	87⅛	83⅛	Ohio & Miss.	42⅛	36⅛
Erie	30⅛	26	Del., Lack. & West.	109⅛	107
Reading	113⅛	108⅛	New-Jersey Central	106⅛	105⅞
Lake Shore	106⅛	95⅞	Union Pacific	27⅛	22⅛
Wabash	62	54⅛	Col., Chic. & Ind. Cent.	19⅛	17⅛
Pittsburgh	120	117⅛	Hannibal and St. Jos.	63⅛	55⅞
North-Western	69⅛	63	Han'l. & St. Jos. Pref.	75	71⅛
North-Western Pref.	86⅛	86	West. Union Tel.	66⅛	56⅛
Rock Island	109⅛	*99⅛	Pacific Mail	51⅛	47
Fort Wayne	99	97	Consolidat'd Coal of Md.	46	43⅛
Milwaukee & St. Paul.	69	55⅛			

* Ex-dividend 4 per cent.

Coleman Benedict's closing quotations were:

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Gold	113⅛	113⅞	Harlem	127