

The dress worn by Tippoo Saib, when he fell at the storming of Seringapatam has been presented to the Union service Museum, in London, by the authorities of the colonial office. It consists of a thickly-worked pelisse and oriental turban or helmet.

A London Gazette extra was published on Thursday evening, containing seventy notices of railway bills to be applied for in the next session of Parliament.

The Swedish council of state is, by order of the King, preparing a bill for the abolition of all corporations of trades, and every other restriction upon the freedom of industry in Sweden.

Mr. Woodsworth has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow—the votes for Lord John Russell, 191; for Mr. Woodsworth, 212.

Five cargoes of Indian corn have arrived at Plymouth, consigned to the Royal William Victualling Yard, to be converted into meal for the use of the destitute in Ireland.

The cholera has extended its ravages from Persia to Bagdad, in which city about one hundred victims to the disease were, by the last accounts, perishing daily.

A ship, which has arrived at Liverpool from Shanghae, has brought 200 bags of Chinese alum.

Of ninety packet-ships now trading between New York and Europe, fifty two sail to and from Liverpool.

It has been proposed to call the new planet, the Arago.

Colonel Chalmer and two or three others have had a secret trial of Captain Warner's "long range," and the result was perfectly satisfactory.

The Sultan has appointed Mr. Churchill, an Englishman, to the editorship of the *Djeridei Havadis*, the only Turkish newspaper published.

THE LATE FLOODS IN FRANCE.—It will require upwards of 65,000,000 francs to repair the bridges, embankments, roads, &c., which have been destroyed, and to execute the works necessary to prevent the recurrence of a similar disaster. This estimate does not comprise the amount of injury suffered by private property.

DEPOSITS BY FARMERS IN LOCAL BANKS.—There never was so large a sum lodged in the banks of Limerick by small farmers as at the close of the recent harvest, and every market day is adding considerably to the aggregate amount.

Lieutenant General Sir Benjamin d'Urban, is mentioned as likely to receive the appointment of Commander in Chief in Canada, vacant by the retirement of Earl Cathcart.

A farmer at Hale, near Liverpool, states that he has a field of potatoes adjoining the Mersey, entirely free from rot, and in his opinion, the salt air from off the water has kept the disease from the crop.

The South Western Railway Company have purchased 200,000 railway sleepers, from a large landed proprietor in Prince Edward's Island. Some portion of them have already been landed at the Southampton docks. The timber is a species of fir of a very heavy and durable nature. They are imported in such a shape as to be almost ready to be laid down when required.

THE BREVET.—The Brevet so long expected by the service will, it is now understood, come out on the 9th inst., and the arrangements, of which the following, we are informed is an outline, will appear in the *Gazette* of Tuesday the 10th:—The Marquis of Anglesea, General of 1819, to be Field Marshall; Sir George Nugent, General of 1813, and senior General of the Army, to a similar rank; General T. Grosvenor, General of 1819, to a similar rank; Lieut. Generals of 1830, and some of earlier rank, to be Generals. Amongst those entitled to promotion in this rank are—Sir P. Maitland, Governor and Commander in Chief at the Cape. Sir Colin Halket, K. C. B., the Right Hon. Sir Frederic Adam, &c.—Major Generals of 1837, are to receive the rank of Lieutenant General. Such promotions, according to usage, will vacate various staff appointments, including the Governorship of Jersey, the command of the South Western district, the command of the Mauritius, &c. The Marquis of Tweeddale, Governor of Madras; Sir Charles Napier, Governor of Scinde; Sir Edward Bowater, Sir Frederick Trench, and Lord Saltoun, will form part of the batch promoted. Senior Colonels, and those of 1837, will become Major Generals. In this case the list will be a full one. Captains of 1836, will be promoted to the rank of Majors. It is reported that there are upwards of 26 applications at present before the Commander in Chief for the office of inspector of the recruiting district at Bristol, vacate by the demise of Lord John Somerset.

DANGER OF EXPERIMENTS WITH GUN COTTON.—The simple and inexpensive means by which cotton may be converted into a dangerous explosive substance, has led many young men in this town to try experiments with it, in ignorance of some of its peculiar and most perilous qualities; and we are therefore desirous to caution such persons against trying experiments with it, until they are more familiar with its singular properties. The other day we noticed the bursting of a gun with a charge of 83 grains of gun cotton, and we mention an experiment tried in this immediate neighbourhood the other day, showing that one fourth of this weight of the gun cotton is an ample charge for an ordinary fowling piece,

20 grains of gun cotton (which is about equivalent in bulk to an ordinary charge of gun powder,) in a gun of the usual construction and average bore, drove the ball at a distance of 50 yards, through three boards each an inch in thickness, and also through a three inch plank—these planks being reared up together—and the ball was quite flattened against a brick wall about three inches behind the last plank. This shows the tremendous projectile force of the gun cotton, when properly prepared; and the danger that must result from what, though a small quantity and weight of the cotton, is still an over charge. Another peril should be mentioned as a caution to youth. The cotton does not need actual contact with flame, or even with a spark, to ignite it, but explodes on reaching a comparatively low temperature, as may be ascertained by placing a small quantity on the warm hob of a grate, out of the influence of the flames. In one instance an experimenter in this town held some of the prepared cotton in his hand before the fire, and it exploded and burned his hand. The same result attends the holding of a piece of the cotton at a considerable height above a gas light. It explodes when held more than a yard above the top of the flame. It is said that it may even be spun into calico, and yet retain its explosive power.—*Manchester Guardian*.

[From Wilmer & Smith's European Times.]

TIMBER MARKETS.

Since the commencement of the month, vessels laden with colonial wood, have been arriving in succession to an unusual and unexpected extent, amounting in number to 35, measuring 22,000 tons; this great influx in so short a time, has been occasioned by the simultaneous arrival of vessels having very quick, with those having long, and ordinary passages. As soon as these extensive arrivals commenced, some of the importers urgently pressed to effect sales, whilst the usual purchasers stood aloof, and thus, there has been nearly a suspension of sales, none being practicable unless the article was of good quality, and at an important reduction, and then only to a very limited extent, for the more the market was pressed the greater the reluctance to purchase: the consequence is, that with very few exceptions, the cargoes are being stored, but we are in belief, that as the pressure of the present time subsides, the market will be restored to its wonted tone, for the demand for consumption continues very good considering the season of the year, but as to future prices, the opinions expressed in our last circular, now prove to have been too sanguine as to their being supported, yet, that opinion was, at the same time qualified, by our then stating "that much hinges on the extent of the supplies yet to come forward."

Since the 1st February, 145,267 tons of shipping have arrived laden with wood; same time last year, 192,259 tons.

The leading articles brought in that tonnage in the respective years consist of

Quebec. Logs.	St. John. Logs.	Other Ports. Logs	Q. Deals. Pieces.	Planks. Pieces.
		1845.		
95,348	28,616	12,608	287,691	758,810
		1846.		
38,316	34,467	10,455	141,416	1,026,072

Such limited scales as have been made since the commencement of the month, have been at the following rates, viz:—Quebec Yellow Pine, 16d., to 17½d. Red Pine, 21½d. to 22d., Oak, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d., Elm, 18d. to 19d., Ash, 16d. to 17d. per foot, for good merchantable quality: Pine Deals, £10 to £11 10s., Spruce Deals, £9 10s. per standard; St. John Yellow Pine, 18 to 20 in., 17½d. to 19d., Birch, 14d. to 15½d. per foot; Pine and Spruce, 2 in. 2½d. to 2½d. per foot.

FROM THE LONDON PRICES CURRENT, NOV. 10.—A decidedly improved tone has begun to manifest itself in the City, and which is extending through all departments of business. This satisfactory state of affairs is principally to be ascribed to the important fall that has taken place in the Grain market. At Mark-lane, yesterday, a further decline took place upon Wheat of fully 2s. per qr., and it seems now to be universally admitted, that nothing can stay, for the present the downward movement in prices. Indeed, every one is beginning to wonder how it happened that they allowed their fears so far to get the better of their judgment, as to entertain the notion of scarcity and famine, immediately upon the completion of harvest, admitted by all, so far as regards Wheat, to be a full average in quantity, and greatly exceeding an average in point of quality.—There has been more firmness manifested by importers of Colonial produce, and the quantity brought to market since last Tuesday has been less than for some time; prices in consequence, have been well sustained, indeed, in some cases, an improvement has taken place, the demand privately for the home trade having been good, and the articles submitted to public competition nearly all finding buyers. On speculation there has been little passing in any article; and the demand for Cotton, for that purpose, has fallen off considerably. Of East India, West India and China produce, the quantity imported has been again upon a small scale, but large of nearly all other descriptions.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, NOV. 16.—The accounts from the United States, just received per Caledonia, promise a good supply of bread stuffs for the next two months, but the prices being paid at New York for Wheat and Flour, would not be covered by