

## ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL STEAMER HIBERNIA.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21.

The weather during the past week has been very unsettled. During the early part a good deal of rain has fallen; but a variation of the wind has brought about a complete change of the atmosphere, and a bracing cold has succeeded the previous damp weather. The harvest is now completely got in; and during the next fortnight the preparations for autumn sowing will be general.

In Scotland the potato crop is still reported good, whilst that of Ireland is immensely short; the oat crop is, however, good, and the markets generally partake of the same want of spirit prevalent in England. In fact, speculation is at an end; and the large supplies which are flowing in from the Baltic and other ports, tend effectually to keep down prices.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—Not the slightest improvement has taken place in any department of trade during the past week. Money is cheap, but at the same time the general want of confidence renders it difficult to be obtained. Two per cent. for money on call is as much as can be obtained. We have to report a dull and depressed Cotton Market, with a decline in prices of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. The continued troubles on the Continent, combined with the favourable prospects of the Cotton crop, in the United States, appear to have destroyed all confidence, and a general disposition has been manifested by holders to meet purchasers almost on their own terms. In consequence of the more favourable accounts of the Potato crop, and the late heavy arrivals of Grain from the United States, our Corn Market has been quiet at the quotations of our last. Sweet free American Flour 31s. to 32s.; sour 28s. per barrel. Wheat 7s. 6d. to 8s. 8d. per 70lbs. Indian Corn 34s. to 35s. 6d. per quarter. Indian Meal 17s. to 17s. 6d. per barrel. The duty is 4s. per quarter on Wheat, and 2s. 5d. per barrel on Flour.

TIMBER.—Since the 1st February, the supplies to this port of N. A. Colonial wood (including railway sleepers) have been brought in 228 vessels, viz: 76 from Quebec, 80 from St. John, N. B., and 72 from other ports, which have occupied a tonnage of 135,676. During same time last year, there arrived 196 vessels, the tonnage being 102,910. The average amount for the like time, in the four years previous to this, has been 122,627 tons. From the North of Europe 65 vessels, 10,945 tons, wood laden, have arrived, whilst for the like time last year, 72 vessels, 22,144 tons arrived—the average of four years being 22,329 tons.

Fresh and well selected cargoes meet a ready sale at full prices, but if of inferior quality, or not well assorted, the demand for such is limited, unless at prices somewhat under the late quotations. Opinions formed on the recent advices from the ports of shipment, are, in some measure, conflicting, but the preponderance is in favor of a comparatively reduced supply, upon which the future currency, of course, will in a great measure, be governed. Since the 1st inst. the sales effected have been—Of Quebec, 13 cargoes Yellow Pine, from 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 15d. per foot; Red Pine, 16d. to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Oak, 21d. to 2s.; Deals, £6 to £7 per standard. Of St. John, 4 cargoes White Pine, averaging respectively, 19, 20, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 18 inches, brought 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per foot; Birch, 1s. to 14d. per foot; Deals, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per foot, and Lathwood, 20s. to 30s. per fathom. Of Miramichi, 1 cargo White Pine, at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per foot; Red Pine, 13d. per foot; Yellow and Spruce Deals, £7 per standard; Lathwood, 20s. per fathom. Of Dalhousie, 1 cargo Pine and Birch, at 13d. per foot. Of Deals, 6 cargoes of St. John, at from £6 15s. to £7 5s. per standard, according to specification and quality; 1 of Shediac, at £6 10s. per standard; 2 of P. E. Island, at £5 3s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to £6 5s. per standard; and Quebec Pine Deals at from £8 10s. to £10 10s., according to quality. Of Sleepers, a cargo of Hackmatac double, 9 x 9 and upwards, at 5s. each; a parcel of Quebec, 10 x 5, at 3s. 6d. and under, at 3s. each, and with cargoes at 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d. each. Of Hardwood, a cargo of P. E. Island Birch brought 13d. per foot. Of Staves, Merchantable Puncheon are in request, at improved rates.

Merchants, generally, are conducting their business with great caution, and the bitter experience of the last two years has not been altogether thrown away. The desire to preserve a peaceful attitude amongst the nations of Europe, is predominant in every man's mind as our main course of safety; with firmness, impartiality, and wisdom, we earnestly trust this great blessing will be preserved to us.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are not less gloomy than those we have had to record for some time past. At Manchester, on Tuesday, business was considerably contracted by the renewal of insurrectionary movements in Germany, and since that day the market has continued in the same state of depression. Sales to some extent, notwithstanding, continue to be made, both in goods and yarns, but at very low prices, being generally forced, and for immediate payment. The Germans are buying yarns where they can obtain an advantage in price, exhibiting much more spirit than might have been expected in the face of the late advices respecting occurrences which have taken place in Vienna. The buying for the Levant and Mediterranean has been in a great measure suspended, and this has influenced materially the value of low numbers of water twist, which has experienced a much heavier decline than any other article.

Emigration yet continues from Ireland. The whole stream is now directed to the States, and of course whatever follows until

March next, will take the same course. Several families of farmers from Clare, who retain some little property yet, passed through Limerick on Friday, on their route to America, via Liverpool.

THE WEATHER.—The unusual spectacle was presented this morning of the ground covered to the depth of two or three inches with snow, while the trees are yet in full autumnal foliage. As we write, snow, mixed with hail, is falling heavily, accompanied by intense cold.—*Dublin Mail, of Wednesday.*

THE CHOLERA.—*The Metropolis.*—On Tuesday, eleven fresh cases of cholera were reported to the Board of Health as having occurred in the metropolis. In three instances the parties are dead; three cases are returned from the Old Kent-road, and three took place in Southwark, but were not reported till Monday. The results of these attacks have not yet been stated. By the return of the Registrar of births and deaths, we learn that the total number of deaths registered during the week, which ended last Saturday, was very much under the average, namely, 991. In the last five autumns, an average of 1,154 deaths having been registered, leaves a balance in favour of last week of 163. Of the thirty cases of cholera reported, all were certified by the respective medical attendants, except two, and in five cases inquests were held.

HULL.—Since Thursday there have occurred in Hull nine cases of cholera, seven of which have proved fatal. Of these seven, two have occurred on board of vessels lying at the port, the remaining five in the town. Up to Thursday last, there had been no death from the Asiatic cholera in the town, the disease having, until that day, been confined to the vessels visiting the port.

EDINBURGH.—The cases that have occurred in Edinburgh since our last publication, are, so far as we can learn, as follows:—One on Saturday, two on Sunday, four on Monday, and eight yesterday. In Leith and Newhaven, the epidemic shows no symptoms of abatement; but we have no means of ascertaining the exact number of cases in these places since Saturday. It is calculated that, since the cholera first broke out in this quarter, the total number of cases that have appeared in Edinburgh, Leith, and Newhaven, will amount to upwards of a hundred, and the number of deaths, to about seventy.—*Scotsman, of Wednesday.*

PRUSSIA.—A letter from Berlin of the 13th instant, says: The cholera report at this place, although showing a steady drain on the population, averaging from 25 to 30 cases daily, is less alarming than it was; but, at Königsberg, the disease is making great ravages, and the cases all of a most malignant character, amount to 90 or 100 per day. That town is thrown into a state of great alarm and grief by the losses by death, whole families being swept off. Here the malady continues to attach itself to the humid and ill ventilated portions of the town.

Letters from Amsterdam of the 13th, state that several cases of Asiatic cholera have been declared in that city, some of which have terminated fatally. At Königsberg, Prussia, the disease is raging fearfully, and up to the 10th instant, 720 persons had been attacked, of whom 286 succumbed, and only 112 were cured.

We are happy to state that not a single case of cholera in the Metropolis was reported to the Board of Health yesterday. Information was, however, received, that the pestilence was spreading in Edinburgh.—*Shipping Gazette, Oct. 20.*

The Paris papers of Wednesday state that the question of the election of the President of the Republic has been again brought before the cabinet, since the accession of the three new ministers, and it has been resolved unanimously to propose that the election shall take place immediately after the constitution is voted. It is intended to propose the 25th of November as the day of election. The success of Prince Louis Napoleon is now considered as certain by all parties.

The *Moniteur* says:—"Certain journals assert that the raising the state of siege, and the presentation of a decree ordering the insurgents of June, condemned to transportation, to be conveyed to Algeria, are the conditions annexed by the new ministers to their entry into the Council. These measures were determined on since the vote of the proposition of Durrieu. They have, moreover, received the assent of the whole of the new ministry."

As yet Prince Louis Napoleon has decidedly the best chances for the presidency.

From Northern Italy we hear of the formidable preparations of Charles Albert to renew the war when the armistice has expired. This determination will probably be strengthened by the intelligence of the successful insurrection in Vienna. The quarrel between Naples and Sicily is still unsettled. The Bourbon King is still bent upon reducing his former subjects to submission by the edge of the sword, but the presence of the French and English fleets have hitherto prevented his attempt. What further proceedings the interposing powers intend to take is as yet uncertain. By their vacillating and contradictory policy, they have increased the difficulty of a specific solution of the question; and in all probability, Sicily will find reason bitterly to repent the unwise interference of other countries in her domestic affairs.

SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid announce various trifling advantages gained over the insurgents by the Queen's troops, in the Maetzrago. Some bands, however, had re-appeared in the neighbourhood of Valencia; and in Catalonia the Carlists were as daring