



ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

COMMERCIAL.—Business affairs during the course of the last week have been steady. The Cotton trade, it is true, was very much excited up till Thursday. In Grain a fair business is going forward at the advance which holders were enabled to obtain in the early part of the week. For foreign and colonial produce a fair demand prevails, and although there are not large transactions going forward, there is not any perceptible change. In Metals a moderate business has been done, but there is not the same activity which hitherto prevailed. From the manufacturing districts the accounts, although satisfactory, are not so buoyant as they were some weeks ago. In Public Securities a moderate amount of business has been done, but there has been a slight depression in prices. The Railway market has declined, a better feeling has manifested itself during the last two days, and prices of the leading Stocks are recovering their previous depression.

COTTON MARKET.—The excitement which prevailed in the Cotton Market was further increased by the Hibernia's advices, which reached this a few hours after the Europa's departure, on this day se'nnight. The market opened on Monday morning last at an advance of 1-8d. to 1-4d. per lb., and as the Manchester market on the following day was firm, and an advance obtained on both goods and yarn, accompanied by an active inquiry, the trade here opened with increased animation, and a further rise took place, the transactions in American descriptions in many instances having been effected at 1-2d. per lb. above the prices quoted in our last issue. On Thursday the market had a much more subdued feeling, and a slight decline in price was established. Notwithstanding the tenor of the Cambria's advices, yesterday the market was tame, and only 6000 to 7000 bales were sold. The sales of the week ending October 19, were larger than any previously reported, say 131,590 bales.

FLOUR MARKET.—The Grain trade continues quiet without the least change in prices at present. American Flour sells at 23s. 6d. for old western canal, and 19s. to 21s. for new, Philadelphia 23s. 6d., Baltimore 24s., and Ohio 25s. per barrel, old south western is quoted at 21s. per barrel, Wheat 4s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per 70lbs., Indian Corn is in steady request, at 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. for white of good quality, and 27s. 6d. to 28s. for yellow.

IRELAND.—It is painful to write about Ireland. The mere mention of the name of that unhappy country excites feelings of pain and disappointment. The lull in the storm of Irish politics which preceded the Queen's visit, induced us to believe that a new era was dawning. The old spirit of faction had happily disappeared, and the rush of strangers to see the land and explore its beauties—to spend their money and possibly to invest it permanently in the soil—were cheering sights. The announcement of the Queen's intention to build a palace, and have a temporary residence in the vicinity of Dublin, imparted hope to many who had despaired. Alas! the calm only preceded the storm. The old bickerings have recommenced. Blood has been again shed in the terrible collision between the landlord and the tenant. Murder rears its crimson head. Orangemen and Repealers are once more glaring at each other with the malice of fiends; and the chronic disorders of the country seem incapable of cure, or even of mitigation.

The corn plundering seems to extend. At Killoughby, near Tullamore, a massacre of policemen followed this congenial sport. The peasantry are throwing aside all moral, as well as all legal restraint. These incessant conflicts between landlord and tenant foreshadow society in the last stage of disruption.

An English capitalist has visited Tipperary to take a large piece of land for the purpose of cultivating chicory. He requires several hundred acres of the richest soil contiguous to a Railway or River, as he will export the produce to the English Markets. Should he settle down there, he will build a manufactory for preparing the chicory roots, and give a great deal of employment.

CHOLERA AT WINDSOR, ENGLAND.—It had been arranged that Queen Victoria and the Royal family should return from their summer residence in the Isle of Wight, on the 12th ult., to Windsor Castle, but it being discovered that the cholera was raging to an alarming extent in Windsor, they proceeded on that day to Buckingham Palace, in London. It was ascertained that in the five days, ending on the 11th, there had been no less than 15 fatal cases of cholera at a place called Garden Court, in Windsor; and since the breaking out of the disease, 35 or 40 cases, and that one only who was attacked had recovered. It was ascertained on examination, that the houses in the Court, 21 in number, were in the most filthy condition.

A WHALE IN THE THAMES.—On the 6th October, an unusual noise and uproar were heard in the Thames, near a place called Gray's Wharf, some 30 miles below London, which were found to be occasioned by a whale floundering in the mud. As the tide receded the difficulty of the animal increased. A number of persons were attracted to the spot, who attacked him with such

weapons as were at hand, and they succeeded in securing him to the wharf, where a handsome revenue was derived from exhibiting him at 6d. a sight. He was 58 feet in girth, and was computed to weigh 30 tons.

FRANCE.—The reports from the Prefects of Departments to M. Thiers, regarding the spread of Red Republicanism in the Provinces, are reported as alarming. 70 departments are said to be infected.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—No less than thirteen Hungarian generals, who delivered themselves up at the close of the war, and induced their soldiers to lay down their arms, have been murdered under the guise of a court-martial; and to make the tragedy display a suitable denouement, Count Battyany, the Prime Minister of Hungary, has been shot under circumstances which will for ever make the Austrian name synonymous with cruelty, treachery and dishonour.

The death of this brave and accomplished nobleman records an incident as touching as any that the world of romance presents. To render his last hours as bitter as possible, and his end the most degrading, he was sentenced to a malefactor's instead of a soldier's death. The small spirit of revenge which actuates the "Youthful Emperor," and his butcher, Haynau, was not content with taking the life of their victim, but they must take it in a way that would the most effectually wound his pride and gall his soul. To avoid the ignominy of the halter, the wife of the dying patriot had a dagger conveyed to her husband in his linen, with which to anticipate his doom. Gracious Heaven! What a commentary on Austrian justice, and the devotion of the brave people who live under its rule! The count did not succeed in the suicide, but his throat was so much injured by the wound he had inflicted that he prevented his murderers from strangling him by the cord. He fell pierced to the heart by the bullets of Austrian soldiers, and like a brave man, who laughed to scorn the impotency of those who wished to crush the immortal spirit of liberty, his last words were—"My country for ever!" Some ladies of the highest class, sympathising with the noble nature that mere physical torture could not subdue, endeavoured to dip their handkerchiefs in the blood of the fallen patriot, but were prevented by Austrian bayonets.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The turn of events at Constantinople is still matter of conjecture. Much has been written on the view which the Czar may take of the present position of affairs in Western Europe. The general belief is, that the misunderstanding will blow quietly over, and that Russia will pocket the affront rather than provoke a collision with France and England. In Paris, it is rumoured that the French Executive is very cold in the Eastern quarrel, and that, in consequence of the relation in which Louis Napoleon stands with the Autocrat, he would gladly forego the support of the nation of which he is the nominal head.

ROME.—The accounts from Rome are the reverse of satisfactory. The return of the Pope is still talked about; but when it may take place is still the subject of conjecture. There has been a misunderstanding between one of the cardinals and M. de Corcelles; and the Frenchman, feeling offended at a letter received from the ecclesiastic complaining of the number of traitors still tolerated in the Eternal City, the point was referred to his Holiness, who disapproved of the cardinal's conduct, and threw him overboard.

LETTERS RETURNED.—By the Steamer Europa, whose mails reached here on Friday, P. M.; the Postmaster of this city, Mr. Brady, received a bundle containing upwards of an hundred letters, from firms and business men in this city, addressed to their correspondents in France and other parts of the continent. Accompanying them was a letter from the Postmaster at Liverpool, stating that the letters had been seized on board the steamer Niagara, which sailed hence on the 19th of September, by the Admiralty agent, having been found loose in passengers' trunks, which is prohibited under a very heavy penalty. These letters, it has been ascertained, were deposited with some of the "Ship Letter Offices," after the closing of the regular mail, under the assurance that they would certainly be despatched to their destination; but how the promise has been fulfilled, the return of the letters has shown. We have heard of some firms whose entire correspondence by that steamer has been thus sent back, and the mischief which may accrue is incalculable.

It was not long since that we had to record the fact that upwards of seven hundred letters, destined for various parts of the country and deposited in the various boxes of one of the City Despatch Offices, were not deposited in the Post Office, because the postage on them was not pre-paid, and the present affords another instance of the mishaps to which letters so despatched are exposed.—N. Y. Cour.

It is stated that the whole amount of California Gold which has been received at the Philadelphia Mint to the present time, is \$3,000,000, and that the coining is now carried on at the rate of \$140,000 a day. Preparations are making for the coining of the double eagles, on the completion of which the daily coinage will be increased.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin says:—

It may not be generally known that the gold of California contains about ten per cent. of silver, while the Acts of Congress require that our gold coin shall contain but five per cent. The gold must therefore be separated from the silver, not only because the coin would contain too much of that metal, but because the depositor is entitled to the value of the excess. The process of