

LATEST NEWS.

Important Intelligence from Spain.—By the Empress, Capt. Townsend, which arrived here yesterday, in 28 days from Malaga, we have received Portuguese and Spanish papers which announce another revolution in Portugal, and an important victory obtained by the Queen's troops over the Carlists.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.—The *Diario de Gobierno* published at Lisbon on the 10th Sept. contains the proclamation issued by the Queen relative to the new Revolution. Her acceptance of the resignation of all the late Ministers in consequence, and the appointment of others. The present members, are Conde de Lameiras, Minister of War and President of the Council; Manoel de Silva Passos, Minister of the Interior; Manoel Antonio Lopez Vieira de Castro, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs; Viscount de S. da Bandeira, Minister of Finance; and interim Minister of Foreign Affairs, Antonio Cesar de Vasconcelos Correa, Minister of the Navy.

At night, on the 9th September, the head of the National Guards who were under arms, joined the troops of the line, and proclaimed the constitution of 1822. A deputation was sent by them to the Queen, requiring her to proclaim the constitution of 1822, and dismiss her Ministers.—This was immediately conceded, and the Count de Lameiras and Viscount S. da Bandeira were directed to form a new ministry. The breaking of the windows of the palace of the Duke de Palmella was the consequence.

The ex-ministers, Pereira and Carballo had disappeared, and it was supposed that they were secreted in the Queen's palace.

On the morning of the 10th, a deputation of officers repaired to the Queen, to demand an expression of her adherence to the constitution. The whole corps diplomatique went with her, with the exception of the Spanish Minister. Her Majesty, after conferring with the British ambassador, signed the above decree. The Count de Lameiras prevailed on the Queen and her husband to swear to the Constitution in the Municipal Hall, whither she proceeded in a carriage with him, and there they both took the oath required.

It was said that all the foreign ministers except the Spanish, have protested against the act of the Queen, which they assert she was compelled to perform by violence.

Don Manuel Aguilar has been appointed Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to England.

A number of patriotic societies had been formed in the capital. On the 14th, a royal order was issued for the payment of the half-yearly interest of the domestic debt payable that day.

The Carlists and Christians were in proximity not far from Vittoria, the former occupying the left, and the latter the right bank of the Ebro.

LATER FROM SPAIN.—By the arrival of the brig Caroline, Pickney, of Boston, at New-York, we have advices to the 16th of September, from Madrid—at which date the capital was relieved from the unpleasant vicinity of the Carlists. Cabrera, the Carlist General, while besieging Gandaso, was compelled to raise, on the 8th, by the approach of Gen. San Miguel, and retreat upon Becite. There appears to be little change otherwise in the affairs of Spain. Mendizabal had been appointed Minister of Finance. Important despatches from Paris arrived at Madrid on the 15th, supposed to announce definitively the line of conduct to be pursued by the French government. Arrangements were in progress throughout the kingdom, for the sale of the property of the religious communities, the produce to be applied to the expenses of the war.

From Gibraltar.—We have received a Gibraltar paper of Sept. 21, from which we copy the following:—

The Spanish Ministry has been completed, as follows: an express brought the news to Cadiz on the 18th inst.

Foreign Affairs and President of the Council, Mr. Calatrava; Interior, Mr. Lopez; Marine, Mr. Gil de la Quadra; Grace and Justice, Mr. Landero; War, the Marquis de Rodil; Finance, M. Mendizabal.

Together with the above intelligence were received several decrees and Royal orders, modifying a former one relative to a new levy of 50,000 men; establishing new Boards for superintending, all over the kingdom, the sale of the property of the late Religious Communities, the produce of which is to be applied to the expenses of war; appointing another Board to superintend the alterations to be made in the present system of wages and first fruits; directing the wants of the army to be attended to above all others; and all the other individuals in the pay of Government to be put on the same footing, so that they shall be paid, or have to wait, all together.

Baron Pain, died at Paris on the 14th of September, aged 58.

The French funds have declined—the stock dealers not believing in the permanency of the new Cabinet. Five per cents. 106 50 a 106 60; 3 per cents. 79 50 a 79 75; Bank Shares, 2265.

Raimund, the tragic poet, lately committed suicide at Vienna, under the idea that he was destined to die.

Mr. Cooke, the *Rodger Steamer* at Greenock, for £1200, to convey his company and a set of thirty-five horses to New-York, where they are to exhibit. He takes with him ninety persons in all.

Three Catholic gentlemen have been appointed by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland to the commission of the peace, for Queen's county.

The well known Richard Cardile is at Brighton, and has in some letters addressed to the commissioners and the public prints, announced himself a convert to Christianity.

It is said to be intended to convert the Queen's Bays, the Inniskillen Dragoons and the Seventh Dragoon Guards, into regts. of light cavalry, for the purpose of taking their share of foreign duty, which hitherto has been confined to the light dragoons.

The culture of the vine is introduced to a considerable extent in Jersey, and is still on the increase. There have been, for some years past, sixty pipes annually produced, and which have been mistaken by good judges for old sherry; the produce of the island has the privilege of entering English ports, duty free.

Trades of London.—The following statistics may not be uninteresting to our readers:—

There are about four hundred and fifty different trades carried on in London. The shoemakers are the most numerous class, the tailors next; the former above twenty thousand five hundred, and the latter to fourteen thousand five hundred and fifty-two.

The carpenters amounting to thirteen thousand two hundred and eight, and if the cabinet makers are included, to nineteen thousand six hundred and twenty nine. The bakers, butchers, bricklayers, and blacksmiths come next, but they do not average little more than a third of those trades.

Interview between a Deputation from the Bank of Liverpool and the Governor, &c. of the Bank of England.—We learn that the measures pursued by the Bank of England, in throwing out the paper of some leading American houses, was beginning to excite alarm in Lancashire; in consequence of which the Bank of Liverpool deemed it necessary to send a deputation to wait on the Governor and Directors, to confer with them on a measure of so much importance to the commercial interest of the country, particularly as the Bank of Liverpool deemed the steps taken by the Bank of England had ceased to be exported as specie had ceased to be exported to the United States, which was the alleged cause of declining to discount American bills. The deputation arrived on Tuesday at the Bank about twelve o'clock, where they remained about two hours in conference with the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Mr. Horsely Palmer, and after a full discussion on all points bearing on the question at issue, it was understood that no obstacle would be thrown in the way of discounting American bills arising out of fair business transactions; but there was a wish on the part of the Bank to check such foreign State negotiations as would have a tendency to drain the country of specie. We understand there was the most distinct assurance on the part of the Bank, that the bills which they declined discounting did not arise from the least doubt of their respectability, but, on the other hand, they continued their rejections to the paper of houses of known wealth, respectability and resources, to prevent inconvenience and alarm. —*Correspondence of the Morning Chronicle.*

Steam Communication with England.—We are told that a new steam engine has been invented in this State, which will require only one sixth as much coal as those now in use, and at the same time possess equal power. An intelligent friend who has some knowledge of the invention, expresses his entire confidence in its success. Should the result equal his expectations, the only remaining obstacle of a serious nature, to steam communication with England, and other transatlantic countries, will be removed. But be this as it may, we have arrived very nearly to the point of time, when the crossing of the Atlantic by steam, will be undertaken as a regular business. The year 1837 will witness the attempt. Steam ships for this purpose are now building in New York, Liverpool and Bristol. The raising of the stern frame of the last mentioned vessel, was deemed an event of so great importance in Bristol, that it was greeted by salutes of artillery, and "three times three cheers" from the multitude of beholders. Her keel is to be longer than that of any vessel ever of ship of war hitherto built in the United Kingdom, and she is to be driven by a power equal to 400 horses. At the Bristol Advertiser on the occasion just alluded to, Mr. Guppy said,—"We contemplate that the vessels between this port and New York, between this Kingdom and America, by this vessel and others belonging to the Company, will be conducted in a manner never till the present time imagined to be possible."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Bank of the United States.—Bicknell's Philadelphia Reporter says, "We understand from good authority, that the Directors of the Bank of the United States have it in contemplation to propose to our State Legislature, at their next session, to abandon their Charter, providing the bonus which has been paid to the State, be returned to the Bank."

The loss of the steamer William Gibbons, will probably give rise to some compromise on the part of the proprietors. It is said that the Messrs. Allaire, the owners of the Gibbons, will supply her loss with as little delay as practicable. They were the first to attempt to navigate the ocean with steamboats, and it is hoped that great success will attend them hereafter.

The Hon. W. C. Jarvis, late Speaker of the Massachusetts Assembly, committed suicide on the 3d instant by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol, while in a state of mental alienation.

ENGLAND AND HER NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.—*Lower Canada.*—Neilson's Quebec Gazette of the 24th ult. sums up an article on this subject as follows:—

The present condition of Lower Canada under the Government of a King of England.

1. The local Legislature is divided against itself, one of the houses seeking the destruction of the other for several years past.

2. The people rallying under prejudiced national or religious feelings, excited by political leaders, who by this means are sure of popular support.

3. An Executive Government kept for three years without the means of paying its officers for the execution of laws, while the money is levied on the people in virtue of permanent acts, and kept in the chest.

4. The Judges for the same time without their salaries, and dependent on the tradesmen and fellow townsmen whose causes they are to decide, while they are constantly exposed to the calumnious charges of the representative body, without its having provided the means of bringing them to trial before an impartial and independent Tribunal.

5. The Cities and Towns left without any funds for police purposes, or legal means of levying any, while the streets are of frequent occurrence, and no proper place of detention for criminals.

6. The roads and bridges, made at the expense of the Province, falling to ruin and no public improvements going on.

7. No amelioration of the existing laws, but a virtual abdication of their Legislative functions by the representative Assembly.

8. Real property rapidly declining in value and the employment of capital discouraged.

9. Labor and Agricultural produce deprived of the natural reward, and the only trade which keeps industry alive, threatened in its existence.

10. Disloyalty, dissimulation and contempt of the legal and judicial authorities encouraged and widely disseminated; and the very existence of the Government threatened.

Such is a true outline of the main features of the present condition of Lower Canada, the correctness of which none will venture to deny, however, much parties may differ as to the cause.

Can such a state of things last? Is this the Government that a British King and a British Parliament intended for Canada?

Or do they intend for us something worse, the Government of men, who voluntarily and perseveringly, or ignorantly brought the Province to its present condition.

Let the British Parliament and the people of England, Ireland and Scotland answer, and save themselves and us, before it is too late.

The snow of the night before last has nearly disappeared, and the October days seem to be returning. The cattle now find their food in the fields, and out-door work, particularly getting in the potatoes, can be performed as usual. —*Quebec Gaz. Oct. 24.*

The Courier.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1836.

During the past week, we have received no later intelligence from England. The only news from Europe is contained in a few later dates from Portugal and Spain, which we have given.

CORPORATION PROPERTY.—Another portion of the hitherto unproductive property of our City Corporation, comprising Water Lane, between the lower end of George and Sidney streets, has been sold, at auction, on Tuesday, at annual rents amounting to £229 5s. In addition to this yearly income, the Corporation is to receive the Slippage and Wharfage of the Public Ships—the expense of building the wharves fronting thereon, to be borne by the Lessees of the wharves, at any time receiving an allowance therefor.

THE LIVE STOCK recently imported from London at the expense of the Province, were sold at Public Auction in this City on Wednesday last, according to advertisement. They were purchased by Agricultural Gentlemen from different parts of the Province, and, generally, at low prices, having suffered considerably in appearance, from the effects of a tedious sea voyage. One of the Mares, a fine looking and valuable animal, brought £22.

At the Annual Meeting of the Saint Andrew's Society, on Thursday evening last, the President, JOHN HAYDEN, Esq., having resigned, the following gentlemen were elected Officers for the ensuing year:—

JOHN ROBERTSON, Esq. President.
JAMES KIRK, Esq. Vice President.
JOHN WISHART, Esq. Treasurer.
PETER DUFF, Esq. Secretary.

Mr. JOHN HOWE, Junr. son of the Deputy Postmaster General of Nova-Scotia and New-Bruswick, has been appointed to the office of Postmaster in this City, vacant by the death of CHARLES DUFF, Esq.

The Rev. Henry James Jarvis, A. M. son of R. M. Jarvis, Esq., of this City, and a graduate of King's College, Fredericton, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Nova Scotia, County of Kent, and Missionary of the venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel.—The Reverend Gentleman was introduced to his pastoral charge, a few weeks since, by the Rev. John Black, A. M., Rector of Sackville.

LETTERS ON ASTRONOMY.—The Letters on Astronomy, by the Rev. HENRY HAYDEN, A. M. of Trinity College, Dublin, which have been so highly recommended by the Rev. Editors and Newspapers of Nova Scotia, have been published at Halifax in a second edition, including four additional Letters. The first edition of this excellent work, amounting to 600 copies, was sold in the town of Halifax, within three days of the time of publication. A limited number have been sent to this City, and are for sale at Mr. Nelson's Book Store, Cross street; price per single copy, 2s.—by the dozen, 22s.

The Royal Tyrone.—The accounts of the destruction of the fine steamer, which we have given, do not differ in any material point, from the hasty details of the sad event which we published in our last number. The *Eastport Sentinel* stated, that, with regard to the origin of the fire, there cannot be a doubt that this disastrous event is to be attributed to the gross, abominable carelessness of the second Engineer, who was, or was pretending to be on duty at the time. When it was found that the steam was down, the first Engineer was called, and upon going into the Engine room, saw at once that the glass gages were empty; and upon examination the Boilers were found to be empty and red hot, so that water could not be forced into them. The fire was immediately extinguished, and every exertion made to cool the Boilers and fill them again. But the mistake was discovered too late, and the sad event we know.

The burning wreck continued drifting down the river, and was distinctly seen about half past six o'clock, (a period of five hours from the commencement of the fire,) when it was lost sight of, and is supposed to have sunk.

Many heroic and praiseworthy acts are ascribed to some of the surviving passengers and crew of the steamer—a corrected and detailed narrative of which, and of the melancholy event that called them forth, will doubtless ere long be laid before the public. While all bear testimony to the cool and intrepid conduct of Capt. Reed, on the trying occasion, those who had an opportunity of witnessing the daring acts performed by Mr. Atkins, of Portland, (the pilot), and Mr. Brown, of the City, steward of the boat, speak in the highest terms of their valuable services.

The vessel maintained his post at the wheel, endeavoring to keep the boat to the wind, until the wheel ropes were burned off. He then rigged relief tackles and held his position until absolutely compelled to quit it by the intense heat of the flames. The latter was indefatigable and repeatedly risked his own life in his exertions to save from burning wreck and convey to the U. S. Revenue Boat *Pelo*, the survivors who had succeeded in clinging to parts of the steamer until rescued by the vessel at hand. We have much satisfaction in stating that a number of the young men of this City have not allowed Mr. Brown's conduct to go unrewarded. In a few

hours, on Wednesday last, \$110, besides a sum sufficient to procure a medal in token of their approbation of his bravery, were raised by him. The money was presented to him yesterday, through Capt. Reed. Although the amount is not large, yet, as an earnest of the feeling which it conveys, the compliment must be indeed pleasing to Mr. Brown.

No certain intelligence has yet been received of the Elephant or any of the other animals having reached the shore.

In arranging the names of the passengers, in our last, we inadvertently misplaced the names of the Forward Passengers who were saved. Any one by referring to the numbers could at once detect the error.

The substantial proof of sympathy, which has been given by a few of our generous citizens to Capt. Reed, must, at this moment, be highly gratifying to his feelings; and it affords us no small degree of satisfaction to have the opportunity of making public so benevolent and disinterested an act, and one so characteristic of the Mercantile community of Saint John.

Saint John, 2d November, 1836.
DEAR SIR, I have much pleasure in transmitting to you a deposit receipt for £155: 5s placed in the Commercial Bank, at your disposal by several of your friends, as a mark of respect for your extraordinary exertions to save the lives of the Passengers and Crew of the *Royal Tyrone*, the fate of her destruction by fire, and of which they beg your acceptance.

I am, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN ROBERTSON,
To Captain THOMAS REED.

Saint John, November 4th, 1836.
DEAR SIR, It is with feelings, which I would be impossible for me to describe, that I acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday, accompanied by £155: 5s. presented to me by several of my friends, as a mark of respect for your extraordinary exertions in saving the lives of the Passengers and Crew of the late steamer *Royal Tyrone*, at the time of her destruction by fire on the 25th ult.

For this unexpected and inestimable tribute of respect, I thank you, Sir, and will, with much satisfaction, acknowledge it to the public, on a suitable occasion. I endeavored to discharge the responsible trust reposed in me to the best of my judgment and ability, it is a source of great consolation to find, by so substantial a proof, that my conduct has met the approbation of the Community in general.

I am, dear Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
THOMAS REED.
To JOHN ROBERTSON, Esquire, &c. &c.

Saint John Young Men's Debating Society.—The first Public Debate of this interesting body took place at the hall of the Theatre, on Thursday evening last, before a numerous and respectable audience, and passed off in a very satisfactory manner. We believe this body of persons intend to continue those public meetings monthly.

NEW-BRUNSWICK PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—At the Annual Session of this Institution, held at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening last, the following persons were elected Officers for the ensuing year:—

JAMES WOOD, Esq. M. D. President.
LEWIS W. DUNCAN, Vice President.
JAMES AGNEW, Esq. Secretary.

The Philosophical Society was formed in June last, and although the members since that period have been comparatively few in number, we have the satisfaction of stating that there is every prospect of the Institution progressing both in respectability and in numbers.

At a late meeting, there were four most respectable and able Mechanics came forward and enrolled their names. The want of a Mechanics' Institute in this City has long been felt, and we congratulate our Mechanics upon the formation of such a Society, where they may concentrate and obtain full practical and theoretical knowledge of the best works on science, and of useful apparatus to accompany their monthly lectures.—*Chronicle.*

A Coronor's Inquest was held on Thursday last, on view of the body of *Thomas Leahy*, Labourer, whose death was caused by falling from the main Hatchway of the ship *Lord Sidmouth* the evening previous.—Verdict, "accidental death."

It is estimated that 380,000 feet of timber have been scattered in the neighborhood of Quebec by the late gales.

Important to Shipmasters.—By an act of Parliament passed on the 19th of May last, it is enacted that masters of vessels arriving from foreign ports at any port in the kingdom, shall report to the chief officer of the Customs whether he has any and what alien on board, under a penalty of £20.

ST. ANDREWS, October 27.—Robert Carter, Esq., Consul of Great Britain North America, established in London, with a capital of One Million sterling, visited this town on Wednesday evening last, and had an interview with our principal capitalists, when arrangements were made for establishing a Branch Office, which we understand will be in operation on the 1st of March next; and which will bring into circulation in addition to the amount now employed, thirty thousand pounds sterling.

An advertisement will be found in our columns calling on the Stockholders of the Charlotte County Bank, on the 6th December next, to take into consideration the expediency of closing all the concerns of the said Corporation on the 1st of May following. This proceeding, which is the intention of that institution, as well as of the country generally, that two Banking establishments would only produce inconvenience to each other, while it is allowed by all that a larger Banking capital is absolutely necessary.

It is considered that the North American Branch, permitting the Stockholders in the Charlotte County Bank to invest in the new establishment if they feel so disposed; an arrangement which we believe will be generally friendly to the measure, to purchase any Stock of the Charlotte County Bank that may be in the hands of persons who do not feel disposed to invest in the North American Branch.

HALIFAX, November 2.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased, by Proclamation, bearing date this day, to dissolve the present House of Assembly, and to direct the issue of Writs for a General Election, which are to be made returnable on the 12th of January next.—*Regal Gazette.*

ECCLÉSIASTICAL.—Lunenburg, Oct. 6.—We understand that at Digby, on Sunday the 25th ult., the Lord Bishop of the Diocese admitted the Reverend W. H. Snyder, Missionary at Weymouth, and the Reverend Henry Jarvis, of New-Bruswick, to the holy order of Priesthood.

King's College, Windsor, October 19, 1836.
At a Convocation held this day, Mr. Edward Arnold, M. A. of King's College, was admitted to the degrees of B. C. L. and D. C. L.

QUEBEC, October 21.—The price of Flour at Quebec on the 12th inst. was: Fine, 34s; superfine, 40s; wheat, 6s 3d; beef, per 100 lbs. 22s. At Pittsburg, on the 10th, Sept. 30, Flour was \$6 to \$6 1/2. Prices of wheat were rather declining in Upper Canada.—*Nelson's Gazette.*

NEW YORK, October 26.—*Coal.*—Foreign descriptions continue to find purchasers readily. A cargo of 200 chaldrons Sidney sold at \$10, 4 months; 180 do. do. \$9 75; 150 do. \$9, 5 months, cash, and 117 tons Hull at about \$11, cash. Considerable Liverpool has been received, and the Lord Bishop of the Diocese generally disposed of previous to arrival.—*Fish.*—Mackerel remain scarce, but continue at former rates: sales have been made of No. 1 at \$10 75; No. 2 at \$9 75; and No. 3, \$9 25. Cod also continue scarce, and are sold in lots from the vessel at \$8 75.—*Flour and Meal.*—No important variation has occurred in the price of Flour since our last. The transactions have been extremely limited. Southern Flour, 100 bushels, 100 lbs. 10s; 50 bushels, 100 lbs. 9s 75; 25 bushels, 100 lbs. 9s 50; 12 1/2 bushels, 100 lbs. 9s 25; 6 1/4 bushels, 100 lbs. 8s 75; 3 1/4 bushels, 100 lbs. 8s 50; 1 1/2 bushels, 100 lbs. 8s 25; 3/4 bushel, 100 lbs. 8s; 1/2 bushel, 100 lbs. 7s 75; 1/4 bushel, 100 lbs. 7s 50; 1/8 bushel, 100 lbs. 7s 25; 1/16 bushel, 100 lbs. 7s; 1/32 bushel, 100 lbs. 6s 75; 1/64 bushel, 100 lbs. 6s 50; 1/128 bushel, 100 lbs. 6s 25; 1/256 bushel, 100 lbs. 6s; 1/512 bushel, 100 lbs. 5s 75; 1/1024 bushel, 100 lbs. 5s 50; 1/2048 bushel, 100 lbs. 5s 25; 1/4096 bushel, 100 lbs. 5s; 1/8192 bushel, 100 lbs. 4s 75; 1/16384 bushel, 100 lbs. 4s 50; 1/32768 bushel, 100 lbs. 4s 25; 1/65536 bushel, 100 lbs. 4s; 1/131072 bushel, 100 lbs. 3s 75; 1/262144 bushel, 100 lbs. 3s 50; 1/524288 bushel, 100 lbs. 3s 25; 1/1048576 bushel, 100 lbs. 3s; 1/2097152 bushel, 100 lbs. 2s 75; 1/4194304 bushel, 100 lbs. 2s 50; 1/8388608 bushel, 100 lbs. 2s 25; 1/16777216 bushel, 100 lbs. 2s; 1/33554432 bushel, 100 lbs. 1s 75; 1/67108864 bushel, 100 lbs. 1s 50; 1/134217728 bushel, 100 lbs. 1s 25; 1/268435456 bushel, 100 lbs. 1s; 1/536870912 bushel, 100 lbs. 75c; 1/1073741824 bushel, 100 lbs. 50c; 1/2147483648 bushel, 100 lbs. 25c; 1/4294967296 bushel, 100 lbs. 12 1/2c; 1/8589934592 bushel, 100 lbs. 6 1/4c; 1/17179869184 bushel, 100 lbs. 3 1/4c; 1/34359738368 bushel, 100 lbs. 1 1/4c; 1/68719476736 bushel, 100 lbs. 3/4c; 1/137438953472 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/2c; 1/274877906944 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/4c; 1/549755813888 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/8c; 1/1099511627776 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/16c; 1/2199023255552 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/32c; 1/4398046511104 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/64c; 1/8796093022208 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/128c; 1/17592186044416 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/256c; 1/35184372088832 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/512c; 1/70368744177664 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/1024c; 1/140737488355328 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/2048c; 1/281474976710656 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/4096c; 1/562949953421312 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/8192c; 1/1125899906842624 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/16384c; 1/2251799813685248 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/32768c; 1/4503599627370496 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/65536c; 1/9007199254740992 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/131072c; 1/18014398509481984 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/262144c; 1/36028797018963968 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/524288c; 1/72057594037927936 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/1048576c; 1/144115188075855872 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/2097152c; 1/288230376151711744 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/4194304c; 1/576460752303423488 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/8388608c; 1/1152921504606846976 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/16777216c; 1/2305843009213693952 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/33554432c; 1/4611686018427387904 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/67108864c; 1/9223372036854775808 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/134217728c; 1/18446744073709551616 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/268435456c; 1/36893488147419103232 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/536870912c; 1/73786976294838206464 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/1073741824c; 1/147573952589676412928 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/2147483648c; 1/295147905179352825856 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/4294967296c; 1/5902958103587056517056 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/8589934592c; 1/11805916207174113034112 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/17179869184c; 1/23611832414348226068224 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/34359738368c; 1/47223664828696452136448 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/68719476736c; 1/94447329657392904272896 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/137438953472c; 1/188894659314785808545792 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/274877906944c; 1/377789318629571617091584 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/549755813888c; 1/755578637259143234183168 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/1099511627776c; 1/1511157274518286468366336 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/2199023255552c; 1/3022314549036572936732672 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/4398046511104c; 1/6044629098073145873465344 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/8796093022208c; 1/12089258196146291746930688 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/17592186044416c; 1/24178516392292583493861376 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/35184372088832c; 1/48357032784585166987722752 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/7036874417741910323444544c; 1/96714065569170333975445504 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/140737488355328c; 1/193428131138340667950891008 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/281474976710655655901782016c; 1/386856262276681335901782016 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/562949953421311311803564032c; 1/773712524553362671803564032 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/1125899906842622623607128064c; 1/1447425049106725343607128064 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/2251799813685245247214256128c; 1/2894850098213450687214256128 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/4503599627370490494428512256c; 1/5789700196426901374428512256 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/9007199254740980988857024512c; 1/11579400392853802748857024512 bushel, 100 lbs. 1/18014398509481961977714049024c; 1/231588007857