NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Fire Department.

Report of the Committee of the Fire Department on the Partial Investigation of the Charges contained in the Chief Engineer's Report, Resolutions, &c. &c.

The Representatives of the Fire Department held a meeting last night at Firemen's Hall in Mercer st. the President, ZOPHAR MILLS, in the Chair. After the calling of the roll (to which there was a very general answer,) the Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which, on motion, were approved.

Mr. Mills then stated that he had called the Representatives of the Department together for the purpose of submitting to them the Report of the Committee of Three, appointed to sit with the Committee of the Board of Aldermen in the matter of the Report of the Chief Engineer, of September last.

Mr. Hope, one of the Committee, read the Report:

To the Representatives of the New-York Fire Department:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned Committee appointed at the meeting of Sept. 18, 1850, beg leave respectfully to report, that, in accordance with the duty devolving upon them in accepting that appointment they met the Committee of the Board of Aldermen and laid before them the resolutions passed by the Representatives at the time your Committee was raised.

Objections were made by the Committee of Aldermen to granting "full and equal powers as to the admission and rejection of evidence," &c grounded upon the alleged fact that that Committee had no right under the City Charter to grant such powers—the Charter expressly prohibiting Joint Committees excepting in certain specified cases.

Your Committee did not then, nor do they now, believe that the restriction referred to by the Committee of Aldermen, either in its spirit or letter, prevented those gentlemen from bestowing upon your Committee the "full and equal powers" desired; but being anxious to overcome all obstacles to an investigation in which were interested, not only the Chief Engineer on one hand, and the Common Council and others named in the report on the other, but the entire Fire Department and citizens generally—your Committee proposed, in order to surmount these objections and at the same time to secure harmonious action when the examination should be entered upon, that a definite agreement should be entered into between the two Committees, as to precisely what evidence should be received.

This was agreed to by the Committee of Aldermen.

As your Committee did not fully understand at that time, (and nothing has yet transpired to convince them of any mistake on their part,) it was unanimously agreed that the Chief Engineer should be at liberty to introduce testimony to sustain *all* of the statements contained in his report—no new matter to be produced, nor evidence of malpractices occurring since the date of the report.

The right of examining witnesses was conceded to your Committee, and the Chief Engineer was allowed to employ counsel in conducting the case.

Your Committee, under these circumstances, deemed themselves justified in proceeding with the investigation, and a subsequent meeting of the Committees, Tuesday evening, October 1, was assigned for commencing the examination of witnesses.

The first subject taken up was the charges relating to the bell ringing department, on pages 3 and 5 of the report—viz: "That there are sudden changes, removals, protracted vacancies, and the detail of incapable and inexperienced policemen," and that there is "gross neglect of duty" on the part of ringers so detailed.

The evidence adduced fully sustained these charges, showing that, at Jefferson Market Station there had occurred at least thirty changes in three years—that there had been frequent and protracted vacancies—that, in consequence of a free indulgence in liquor, errors had been made in striking the districts—that one station received the title of "the Hospital" on account of the number of infirm and inefficient men sent there to act as ringers, &c. &c.

The Chief Engineer, on the second evening, proposed following up the same subject, and had witnesses in attendance for that purpose, but was prevented from so doing by the avowed determination of the Committee of Aldermen (a suggestion to that effect having been made by their counsel, J. T. Brady, Esq.) to reject the proffered testimony, alleging as their ground of objection that this was "an attack upon the system," over which they had no jurisdiction, and "not a specific charge against any individual or individuals."

The Committee of Aldermen stated that there was no power vested in any one, by law, to appoint bell-ringers, and seemed to infer, as a consequence, that no one was culpable in case of the appointment of improper persons for that duty.

Your Committee held, and so stated, that the allegations made by the Chief Engineer *were charges* against the party appointing the bell-ringers, whether that party held the office of Mayor, Alderman, or any other responsible position, and so far from the fact that bell ringers are illegally appointed being an excuse for detailing inefficient men for that duty, or a reason why no blame should attach to the appointing party, we feel that the greater circumspection should have been exercised on that very account, and of course a deeper stigma attach to our appointing inefficient men under such circumstances. It is certainly no excuse for having performed a duty badly, that it was at the same time done illegally.

The Committee of Aldermen persisted in refusing to hear the testimony offered, and denied that they had ever assented to an investigation into all the allegations contained in the report of the Chief Engineer, owning to show from their own minutes that this was the case, and by their counsel a statement was drawn up exhibiting their present position and views:

"The Committee of the Common Council, which was appointed to investigate certain charges contained in the last report of the present Chief Engineer, decide that under the promise and resolutions from which they derive their authority, they invite the most full and thorough examination of all the statements or charges against the Courts, the Judges, the Grand Jury, the Mayor, Heads of Departments and Members of the Common Council, which, if true, the parties charged deserve the censure of their fellow citizens. But the Committee decide that, under the resolution from which they derive their powers, they have no authority to inquire whether or not any public system now existing, affecting the Fire Department, is or is not judicious, if no charge in relation to it be made in the report of the Chief Engineer, which charge the Committee are, by the resolution, authorized to investigate.

"The Committee further state the utmost latitude of proof in regard to the acts of any one of the officials referred to in the preamble which precedes the resolution for their appointment, which shows that either of those officials has been guilty of any act in his public capacity, relating to the interests of the Fire Department, which, according to the statement or charges in the last report of the present Chief Engineer, would subject him to the censure of his fellow citizens."

Your Committee endeavored to induce the Committee of Aldermen to reverse their decision ruling out the testimony above referred to; setting forth the manifest impropriety of the course as proposed and the injustice that thereby would be done, but without avail; and they felt themselves compelled by a sense of justice to the Fire Department and by their own self-respect to decline further action with a Committee the members of which had decided to be governed by their own will without the slightest regard either to our urgent remonstrance, or what we deemed the rights of the Department and common justice to all interested.

Your Committee then, that this action might not be misunderstood nor misrepresented, hastily drew up a paper setting forth their views as follows:

"The Committee appointed by the Representatives of the Fire Department, holding that the object of their appointment was for the purpose of examining into the truth of all the statements and charges contained in the report of the Chief Engineer—and understanding clearly that at the preliminary meeting of this Committee with that appointed by the Board of Alderman, it was understood and definitely agreed that Mr. Carson should be at liberty to produce such evidence as might serve for the purpose of establishing the matters contained in his report; and believing further, that the allegations that there have been sudden changes, removals, protracted vacancies, and the detail of incapable and inexperienced policemen as bell ringers, are specific charges against the party or parties by whom such changes, removals, vacancies and appointments have been made or caused; and whereas the Committee of the Board of Aldermen object to receiving proof of any general charges or statements; and although having decided to hear specific charges against either individuals of the Board indiscriminately, yet object to allow proof of the charges of the "change, vacancies," &c. in the bell ringing department—Therefore the Committee of the Fire Department withdraw from further investigation, and refuse longer to act in the matter, holding that the course determined upon by the Committee of the Board of Alderman is decidedly unjust and illiberal toward Mr. Carson, and not calculated to develop the truth in the matter. (Signed)

ZOPHAR MILLS,
GEO. T. HOPE,
JOSH P. LACOUR.

The counsel of the Committee of Alderman then presented an additional statement, in behalf of those he represented, as follows:

"The Committee of the Common Council think it due to the public to require that Mr. Carson proceed to furnish all the testimony in his power to show official misconduct on the part of any person or public body referred to in his report, and offer him every facility which he may request to procure such testimony. They also request him to be personally examined as to the truth of any charges contained in his report, affecting the conduct of any public officer, or officers, or bodies, against whom he has alleged any impropriety of conduct, for which they would or could deserve the censure of their fellow citizens."

The last statement having the *appearance* of fairness and sincerity, your Committee before leaving the room, again asked the Committee of Aldermen if they were prepared to permit the Chief Engineer to proceed, as he had urged was his right, to establish his charge against the official or officials appointing bell-ringers, and receiving an answer decidedly negative, then withdrew from the Committee room.

It is not our business at this time to inquire whether there was anything revealed or established by the evidence already received to induce a desire to avoid any further examination into the branch of the Report under investigation. The Committee of Aldermen deny that their position was changed to any degree. If, however, their views on the second evening were identified with those held by them on the first, it certainly appears strange that so long a time was spent in receiving irrelevant testimony, and stranger still that no objection was made to the reception of that testimony, until such objections were suggested by their very able counsel.

Your Committee certainly were not mistaken in their own intentions. They advocated the fullest examination that could be desired by accuser or accused. They went to that Committee Chamber not as partisans of the Chief Engineer, and if any in the Fire Department or out of it have thought otherwise they have greatly mistaken our mission; nor, on the other hand, need any suppose that your Committee went there for the purpose of simply witnessing attempts to exculpate certain officers specifically charged with misconduct.

No narrow bounds of specific charges circumscribed our duty—that duty was as broad as were the statements in the entire Report so far as these statements affected the well-being of the Fire Department; and let no one say, though days had extended to weeks, and weeks to months, in such an investigation, that time would have been wasted in it. There is no branch of the internal affairs of our City of greater importance to all citizens than that of the Fire Department, and whatever tends to impair the permanency and good order of that Institution, intimately affects the general weal. Our immediate constituents were the members of the Fire Department, but every citizen was interested in the result of our labors, and it became us to see to it that, so far as the Department was concerned, the *whole* truth and nothing but the truth should be elicited, and no shadow of injustice permitted toward Officials or Engineer.

Consequently, as soon as your Committee ascertained the determination *expressed* and *acted out* (and we were compelled to be governed by their *words* and *acts* rather than by written statements) of the Committee of Aldermen, to limit the investigation to a few specific charges of official misconduct only where the charge was made out and the alleged delinquent personally named—thus effectually excluding all proof of the general charges, in which the members of the Department were more interested and under which a large portion of the Common Council, including possibly some of the very Committee then and there sitting as judges were involved—it seemed to your Committee that it was quite time for them to retire.

We cannot understand why matters in Volume a few little individuals are interested should be carefully inquired into, while those which interest all the members of a large Department specially, and all other citizens generally, should be passed over in silence; nor can we comprehend why the conduct of a few specific individuals, evidently mentioned as illustrations of general wrong-doing, should be held up for dissection, while others equally involved in the general charge are permitted to remain undisturbed.

The action of the Committees of Aldermen by which we were compelled to abandon the investigation, (although a great personal relief to us,) we deeply regret, for the sake of the Institution to which we are attached. Whatever time justice might have required, we should willingly have given that the truth might be developed.

We have attempted to discharge our duty, promptly, honestly, fearlessly, and though the investigation for which we were appointed has been altogether incomplete, we feel that the fault lies not with us.

The Chief Engineer, upon the refusal of the Committee of Aldermen to permit a full investigation, and upon the consequent refusal of your Committee longer to act with them, of course declines to continue a partial examination, in which those very likely included in his charges were to be the sole judges.

It is proper that we should say, before closing, that the Chief Engineer (by his Counsel, Horace F. Clark, Esq.) stated to the Committee of Aldermen, that he desired to produce no evidence to prove any part of the statements in his report, which they would admit to be true, and that said Committee peremptorily refused to admit any part of said report as true unless proved.

We submit for the consideration of the Representatives, the following Resolutions, and ask to be discharged.

Resolved, That we approve of the course pursued by the Chief Engineer, in refusing to continue the investigation of the statements and charges contained in his Annual Report, before the Committee of the Board of Aldermen, after that Committee, by their refusal to permit a full examination into these statements and charges, had compelled the Committee from this body to decline sitting longer with said Committee of Aldermen.

Resolved, That the evidence heard by the Joint Committees, in the opinion of the body, fully sustains the statements and charges made by the Chief Engineer, respecting the bell-ringing department, on pages three and five of his report.

Resolved, That all the statements and charges made in the Chief Engineer's Annual Report merit, and should receive a full, free and frank examination; *and further*, that the evils therein presented, affecting, as they do, most nearly the permanency and good order of the Fire Department, should be immediately and entirely reformed.

New York, October 8, 1850.

ZOPHAR MILLS,
GEO. T. HOPE,
JOHN P. LACOUR.

In reply to an inquiry, Mr. Mills stated that the proposition to examine the statements of the Report in relation to bell ringers first was at the suggestion of Mr. Clark, Counsel for Carson.

The Report was then unanimously accepted and adopted.

On the question of discharging the Committee the vote was a close one, but it was decided in the affirmative.

The resolutions then came up separately. The first one was carried with but one negative.

On the second resolution, the Secretary saw no propriety in endorsing the report herein, going back so far as it did even to the term of Mr. Anderson as Chief Engineer. He did not, so far as he had knowledge, think the Report in this particular to be entirely correct. He had not so intimate a knowledge of the uptown bells.

Mr. Mills explained the effect and intention of the resolution; he deemed that the statements of the report had been proved, in so far as the evidence went.

Mr. Moffatt of Hose Co. No. 30, explained some of the careless ringing of Jefferson Market bell, especially on Saturday nights. He hoped something would be done to provide for proper ringing.

Mr. Hope said that the resolution referred to the evidence offered, and not to the real experience of firemen. He showed that the resolution was entirely justifiable.

Mr. Mills explained the power and manner of the appointment of bell ringers, as well as it could be understood in the confusion of laws on the subject.

The resolution was adopted, with only three or four dissenting voices.

The third resolution was then adopted unanimously.

Mr. Mansfield, of Engine 9, offered the following resolution; which was adopted with only one dissenting voie:

Resolved, That the course pursued by Messrs. Mills, Hope and Dacour, the Committee appointed by this body (to act in connection with the Committee of the Board of Aldermen) to investigate the charges and statements made by our worthy Chief Engineer (Alfred Carson, Esq.) in his late Annual Report to the Common Council, in protesting against the unjust and unreasonable course pursued by the Committee of the Board of Aldermen, and their withdrawal from the meeting of said Committee, declining to act under their decision, meets the entire approval of this body.

Considerable discussion ensued in regard to printing the report in pamphlet form, but the motion to print was laid on the table, and, after the calling of the roll, the meeting adjourned.

☞ *For Marriages and Deaths, see Vth Page.* ☜

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 9

$1,000 U S 6's '62, coup.	115	50 Mohawk	34¼
13,000 Ky 6's	100¼	100 Long Island	13¼
1,000 Ala 5's	86¼	250 do	13
37,700 Ind State 5's	80	200 do	850 13
12,000 Ind Can. pref'd 5's	29	350 Harlem	62½
2,000 Penn 5's	92½	10 Nor & Wor Scrip	5¼
5 Bank of Amer	169¼	15 do	5¼
5 Del & Hud Canal Co.	153¼	25 do	5¼
18 do	153¼	350 Reading RR	64½
15 Bk of Com, full	103¼	50 do	64½
25 do, scrip	107	100 do	64½
4,000 Erie 7s, 1868	109	250 do	65
10,000 do do 90ds	109	150 do	b60 65½
15,000 do, 1859	106¼	50 do	s6mos 64½
5,000 do	s30 106¼	10 NY & NH RR	108½
3,000 do	106¼	50 N Am Trust	11½
9,000 Erie inc Bds	91½	20 Ocean Bank	106
1,000 Mic Cen RR Bds	99½	200 Farmers Trust	43½
10 Man Gas Light Co	122½	50 do	43½
50 Canton Co	67½	200 do	44
50 do	5½	100 do	b30 44½
25 do	56½	100 Morris Canal	18½
100 Erie RR	75½	850 do	18½
50 do	s60 75½	100 do	b30 18½
50 do	b60 75½	250 do	b30 18½
150 do	b60 76	10 do	18½
50 do	75½	100 do	18½
50 do	s60 75½	50 do	18½
120 Broadway Bank	108		

SECOND BOARD.

170 Erie RR	s60 75½	100 Reading	b30 65
225 Canton Co	57½	500 Harlem	62½
100 Farm Trust	41	200 do	s60 62½
300 do	44½	200 Morris Canal	18½
850 do	44½	100 do	b60 18½
50 do	b30 44½		

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9—P. M.

In Stocks there is a fair business doing and the market is firmer, having recovered the reaction of yesterday. There is a good demand for Fancies at advancing rates. The decline of yesterday afternoon is ascribed to the fact that the Bears predicted a heavy decline in Erie to follow the opening of the books of transfer to-day, and it was supposed the other Fancies would sympathise with it. The result was that although the transfers of Erie reached nearly 25,000 shares, the market improved and closed higher than yesterday. The Directors of this Company had a meeting to-day and re-elected all the officers of the previous year, a well deserved compliment. Erie Bonds were in request to-day and firm at 91¾ for Incomes and 100¾ for Second Mortgages, with but few offering. Harlem was better and sold at 62¾. The receipts compare very favorably with last year, and the result of the year's business now promises to go beyond the expenditures of the Directors. The earnings have been:

January 1 to October 1, 1850	$807,566
" " " 1849	307,337
Increase equal to 20 per cent	$60,169

The receipts last year in October, November and December reached $111,749, and should these three months show no larger increase than the first nine months, the aggregate receipts will be $500,000. But as the New Haven Road will have their freight arrangements perfected soon, the earnings of the Harlem must be considerably enlarged from that new source of revenue. The Ice business, too, will be much larger this Fall than last year, as the arrangements for it were then very incomplete. If, from these sources, the increase is only $8,000, the gross earnings will be $510,000, leaving a surplus of 5 per cent for dividends after payment of all expenses and interest, and a moderate reserve fund. Norwich and Worcester and Mohawk were in demand, and the latter advanced ¼ per cent. There is a regular inquiry for these stocks for investment. Farmers' advanced to 44¼, an improvement of ½ per cent. Long Island was firm, but Morris was heavy and went down to 18¼. Reading opened at 64½ and went to 65. The operations in this stock are quiet but it exhibits no symptoms of weakness. The Bears have suffered so severely in this stock they are very cautious of selling short. For Governments there was a fair inquiry and the market is firm.

The Exchange market is steady but quiet.—Sterling is 10¼@10½ for first class signatures. Francs are scarce and high, 5 18¾@5 17½.

Freights are dull at previous rates. There have been engaged within a few days, to Liverpool, 1,300 bbls Flour and 1,800 Turpentine, in 9d. To Glasgow, 400 bbls Rosin, 2s; 500 Flour, 1s 9d; 100 tons Cheese, &c 25s; 10 do Oil, 20s; and 35 do Horn Shavings, 35s. To Trieste, 600 bales Cotton at about 11 16 of a cent. To Amsterdam 100 tcs Rice, 25s; 100 bbls Ashes and 100 tons Logwood 22s 6d; 35 do Measurement Goods, 20s; and 20 puncheons Rum, 2¼ cts ⅌ gallon. To Cadiz, a Prussian brig took a cargo Staves at $17. A foreign brig was engaged to load at St Domingo for this port at $7 ⅌ tun, and a foreign bark at St Martha at 8½ cts ⅌ bushel for Salt. To California a number of new clipper vessels have been put up, and some engagements have been made at $1 ⅌ foot.

The receipts at the Sub-Treasury are $123,289; payments, $177,001; balance, $4,921,146.

The Cunard Mail steamship Niagara sailed this afternoon for Liverpool, with 76 passengers and the following sums in specie; $111,966 in American dollars; $15,000 in Mexican dollars; £19,000 in sovereigns, and £427 in English silver.

The Banks in Salem have declared the following semi-annual dividends:

Asiatic Bank, 3½ per cent, $7,000; Commercial Bank, 4 do, $8,000; Exchange Bank, 3½ do, $6,700; Mercantile Bank, 3 do, $6,000; Merchant's Bank, 3½ do, $17,500; Salem Bank, 3 do, $7,500; Danvers Bank, 8 do, $4,500; Village Bank, 4 do, $4,800; Union Bank, 4 do.

The Banks in Portland have declared the following semi annual dividends, viz:

Canal Bank, 3 per cent, $12,000; Casco Bank, 3½ do, $10,500; Merchants' Bank, 4 do, $6,000; Bank of Cumberland, 4 do, $4,000; Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank, $3 per share, $4,500.

The shipments of Domestic Goods from Boston for nine months have been $1,147,094, against $1,228,446 in the same time of last year.

The receipts at tide-water, according to the *Evening Journal*, have been as follows:

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at Tidewater, during the 1st week in Oct. in the years 1849 and 1850, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1849	115,159	76,794	131,742	142,598
1850	130,466	210,877	110,458	176,835
Inc.	15,307	132,083	Dec. 22,284	In. 34,237

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water, from the commencement of navigation to the 7th Oct. inclusive, during the years 1849 and 1850, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1849	1,844,520	1,271,460	4,284,265	336,409
1850	1,781,511	1,443,540	2,967,610	789,865
Dec.	62,809	Inc. 172,080	Dc 1,316,655	In 453,456

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water, from the commencement of navigation to the 7th Oct. inclusive, during the years 1848 and 1850, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1848	1,721,476	1,598,791	2,127,210	419,801
1850	1,781,511	1,443,540	2,967,610	789,865
Inc.	60,035	Dc 155,251	In. 840,400	370,064

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows a decrease of 28,393 barrels of Flour.

The following table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of Oct. inclusive, during the years 1848, 160 days; 1849, 160 days; 1850, 168 days:

	1848.	1849.	1850.
Flour, bbls	1,721,476	1,844,520	1,781,511
Wheat, bush	1,598,791	1,271,460	1,443,540
Corn, "	2,127,210	4,284,265	2,967,610
Barley, "	419,801	336,409	789,865
Rye, "	138,545	196,550	246,150
Oth'r gr'ns "	723,348	678,478	1,529,790
Beef, bbls	17,782	20,696	25,391
Pork, "	84,637	69,192	45,699
Ashes, "	27,293	41,005	23,434
Butter, lbs	9,853,924	6,555,534	4,711,549
Lard, "	8,548,660	7,519,766	7,249,043
Cheese, "	15,583,954	13,658,639	10,387,485
Wool, "	6,955,766	10,670,119	11,164,826
Bacon, "	7,871,937	8,126,372	9,119,394

Markets....CAREFULLY REPORTED FOR THE TRIBUNE

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9

ASHES—Remain steady. Sales 100 bbls. at 5 87½, and 6 12½ for Pearls and Pots.

Export from 1st to 8th Oct.	1850	1849
Pots	bbls 703	none
Pearls	265	21

COTTON—The market is inactive, but the quotations are very firm. The sales are 500 bales.

Current Prices for Liverpool Classification.

	Uplands.	Mo. & Florida.	N. O. & Tex.
Inferior	None.	None.	None.
Ordinary	13½@13¾	13½@13¾	13¾@13¾
Middling	14 @14¼	14 @14¼	14 @14¼
Middling Fair	14½@14¾	14½@14¾	14½@14¾
Fair	14½@15¼	nom.	15¼@ 5½
Good Fair	nom.	nom.	nom.
Fine	nom.	nom.	nom.

[Wm. P. Wright's Circular.

Comparative Statements of Receipts, Exports, and Stocks of Cotton, at the following places, at the dates annexed:

Ports.	Received since Sept. 1, 1850.	Total Exports since Sept. 1, '50.	Stock on hand at date.	Stock on hand 1st Sept. '50.
N. Orleans, Sept 28.	17,851	9,672	24,994	16,612
Mobile, Sept 28	5,377	9,143	7,187	12,932
Florida Sept 25	121	....	403	1,146
Texas, Sept. 21	287	....	80	51
Georgia, Oct 2	14,063	96	15,045	9,599
S. Carolina, Oct 4	16,964	20,964	14,772	30,698
N. Carolina, Oct 5	365	....	....	....
Virginia, Sept. 1	....	....	1,000	1,000
New-York, Oct. 8	....	43,218	23,899	60,720
Other Ports, Oct. 5	....	1,192	....	15,436
Total	55,893	84,225	89,340	148,246

Stock of Cotton in Interior Towns not included in the Receipts:	Atlantic's Ports. 1850	Atlantic's Ports. 1849	Gulf Ports. 1850	Gulf Ports. 1849
Inferior	none	none	none	none
Ordinary	13 @13¼	13 @13	13 @13	13 @13
Middling	13¾@14¼	14 @14¼	14 @14¼	14 @14¼
Middling Fair	14½@14¾	15 @15¾	15 @15¾	15 @15¾
Fair	15 @ —	15 @ —	none	none
Good Fair	none	none	none	none

Export of Cotton from the Port of New-York, from Sept. 1, 1850, to Oct. 8, 1850:			
To Gr't Britain	bales. 22,268	To other Foreign Ports	1,166
To France	11,174	Total	43,218
To North of Europe	8,729	[Shipping List.	

FLOUR AND MEAL—In the Flour market there is rather a better feeling, with a larger inquiry. The shipping inquiry is fair, and the sales for export reach 10,000 bbls, nearly all common and straight State at $4 56¼; some good Ohio was also sold at 4 62½. The entire sales of domestic were 15,000 bbls at 3 75@4 12½ for No 2; 4 50@4 62½ for common and straight State and mixed to straight Western; 4 62½@4 69 for fancy Michigan and favorite State; $5@5 16 for pure Genesee, which is in advance. At the close there was little to be had of common State at inside figures. For Canadian the market is firm, with no sales of importance. Southern descriptions are quiet and heavy, with a better stock of new. The sales are 1,000 bbls at 4 87½@5 12½ for new; $5@5 12½ for old. Meal and Rye Flour are quiet. Sales 500 bbls Rye Flour at $ 19@3 25.

Export from 1st to 8th Oct.	1850	1849
Wheat Flour	bbls 25,145	5,502

Exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1st, 1850.

From	To	bbls Flour.	do. C. Meal	bus Wheat	bus Corn.
New York	Oct. 8, '50	82,744	....	70,461	67,181
N. Orleans	Se. 28, "	6,500	....	....	....
Philadelphia	Oct. 1, "	5,171	....	4,000	8,000
Baltimore	" 4, "	4,257	....	10,947	....
Boston	" 5, "	1,503	....	....	....
Otherports	" 1, "	....	....	....	....
Total		102,265	....	85,408	75,181
About same time last year		51,272	950	59,272	113,041

[Shipping List.

GRAIN—In Wheat the inquiry is moderate and the market is rather firm. There is a fair shipping demand for Canadian. Sales 700 bushels good Genesee 116c; 4,000 do mixed Canadian 105c. The market for Corn is quiet with good supply. Sales only 2,500 bushels high mixed at 86c. The inquiry was very limited. Rye is easier with sales 1,000 bushels at 70c, delivered, closing heavy. For Oats there is a lower market; Northern 40@42c. Barley is quiet. Sales 900 bushels good 2 rowed at 74c.

Exports from 1st to 8th Oct.	1850	1849
Wheat	bush 11,853	3,617
Corn	18,585	2,543

PROVISIONS—The inquiry for Pork is moderate, and the transactions are limited. Prime is firm, but Mess is heavy. Sales 500 bbls at 8 37½ and 10 81@10 87½ and $11 for extra. In Beef the market is heavy at $7@8 50 for Mess, 4 50@5 25 for Prime. Lard continues quiet and heavy. Sales 250 bbls 7½@7¾, the former for No 2 and 700 kegs 7½c for prime. Cut Meats are without change. Sales 500 lcs Shoulders, as they were at 3¾c. Hams are 5½@6c and dull. Butter is in good demand. Ohio 8@12c; State 10@17c; Orange county 17@19c. Cheese is 5½@6½c, with more coing.

Export from 1st to 8th Oct.	1850	1849
Beef	bbls 416	124
Pork	1,223	1,570
Lard	kegs 686	3,586

GROCERIES—With a moderate demand for Groceries, there is no change, excepting in Sugars which are a ¼c better. The sales of three days are 900 hhds Cuba Sugar at 6@7¼c; 100 New Orleans 7@7½c; 275 Porto Rico 6¼@7½c; 10 Dutch Crushed 8½c; 3,500 bxs Brown Havana 6¼@7½c, and 110 White do 8½@8¾c; 4 and 6 mos. 100 bags Brazil Coffee at 11½c; 75 Maracaibo 11½@12c; and 25 Java 12c, usual time. 65 hhds Porto Rico Molasses at 30@32c; 8 common Cuba Muscovado 24½c; a small lot sweet Clayed Cuba 24c; and 450 hhds 20 tcs and 12 bbls sour do, including a cargo just arrived for distilling; for distilling 21½@22c, 4 mos.

TEAS—The Teas sold at 5 with some spirit, and better prices were obtained for Sales and good grades Black. Young Hyson were well sustained. At private sale there have been sold 1,000 chests Young Hyson, and 400 chests at full prices.

NAVAL STORES—There have been some sales North County Turpentine at previous quotations. In Spirits Turpentine, 300 bbls, in lots at 32½@33c cash. 150 bbls No 2 Rosin sold at 1 62½; 40@50 No 1 $2@2 50 ⅌ 280 lb; and Wilmington common 1 55 in yard, and 1 57½ delivered. The stock of Tar is again reduced.

TOBACCO—The market is firm under advices of a frost in Kentucky and the demand is good. Sales within a few days of 400 hhds Kentucky at 5@9½c; 60 bxs (each 400 lb) about 6c; 46 hhds Maryland 5½c; 16 bales Havana, 26@42½c, 150 Cuba part, if not all, 20@21c, usual time; and 5 cases Florida, on private terms.

FISH—Dry Cod are in good request, and the market is firm; 2,000 quintals large fish sold at $2 70@2 80; and 1,500 quintals, small $6 62½. Mackerel arrive freely, and prices have declined. 2,100 bbls have been taken at 10 37½@10 50 for No 1, and 3 37½@3 50 for No 2. No 3 continues scarce and wanted at 5 50. The supply of Herring, both pickled and smoked, is small, and prices have an upward tendency.

HIDES—The sales are 5,000 Rio Grande, 13 lb at 14c; 2,700 Mexican, 16 lb, 13½c; 1,200 Buenos Ayres Kips, 16 lb, 15c, 6 mos; 400 French slaughter, over 50 lb, 6½c, both less 4 ⅌ cent; and 1,200 Buenos Ayres 22½@23 lb, for Canada, on spot. 14c cash 4 ⅌ cent, cash.

WHISKY—Is 27½c for Ohio, with sales 100 bbls.

SEEDS—A small sale of 300 or 400 bushels Flax Seed was made at 1 50c. Seeds generally are dull.

OILS—Linseed Oil continues at 71@73c, with small sales. A sale of 2,000 gallons Winter Lard was made at 70c.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET—For the week ending Oct. 7.—SPERM—We have no sales of Crude to report since our last. Holders continue very firm at the recent advance. In Manufactured we hear of sales of 2,000 gallons 2d winter at 119c, and 200 gallons Bleached Winter at 125c. The contract for supplying Government with 15,150 gallons (¾ Winter and ¼ Spring) Sperm Oil, was closed in Boston 30th in favor of Edward M. Robinson, at 115¾c per gallon. WHALE—The market has been quiet, and we have only to report sales of 150 bbls NW Coast at 53c, and 150 bbls dark at 51c, cash. A sale of 3,500 galls bleached Winter Whale was made at 61c per gallon. Whalebone—Is in good demand, and we notice sales of 22,000 lbs NW Coast and South Sea at 38½c; 15,000 lbs Polar, on private terms, and 12,000 lbs do at 38c, which is an advance.

HEMP—Is in fair demand. Sales 150 bales American Dew-Rotted on private terms.

LEAD—Is firm, and 2,000 pigs soft American sold at 4 67, time and interest. 100 tons Dutch sold, to arrive, at 4 60, cash; and 200 do Spanish, on private terms.

BONES—A sale of 40,000 Buenos Ayres was made at 11 50 ⅌ M. cash.

By Telegraph.

Markets....NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 8.

COTTON is in steady demand to-day. Sales of 2,500 bales. Middling at 13¼. Good Middling 13¼@13½.

Markets....NEW-ORLEANS, Oct 9.

The Atlantic's news is received. The COTTON market is brisk; sales to-day of 3,000 bales, for Europe and the North, at ⅛c advance. Middling is 13¾; fair, 13¾.

Markets....CINCINNATI, Oct 9.

FLOUR is dull at 3 60. GRAIN—We have no transactions worth reporting.

Markets....BUFFALO, Oct. 9, 11 P. M.

The receipts since our last have been as subjoined:—FLOUR, 10,000 bbls; WHEAT, 34,000 bushels; CORN, 5,000 bushels. For FLOUR the market was heavy to-day, but we do not perceive any alteration in rates. Some material sales were made at $4@4 06 for Ohio, and 3 87@$4 for Michigan. We noticed but a limited inquiry for WHEAT at previous figures. There is less buoyancy in the CORN market but no change has taken place in value. WHISKY is in moderate demand for Ohio. FREIGHTS are unchanged.

Markets....ALBANY, Oct. 9.

We have no receipts to report since yesterday. There is less doing in FLOUR to-day, while prices are about the same. WHEAT is easier, particularly the low grades. Sales were made 9,000 bushels at about 112c for Genesee. We note sales of 20,000 bushels BARLEY at 72@77c for two rowed, and 77@79c for four rowed. OATS are in moderate demand, with sales 5,000 bushels at 40@40½ for Northern. Prison WHISKY is 27½c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London Money Market.

SEPT. 24—1 o'clock.—The English Stock market continues both quiet and steady. Prices are the same this morning as they left off yesterday, and the dealings are few, and not of special interest. Consols are marked down to ⅛ for Money, and 90⅝ to ¾ for account. Exchequer Bills are 3c to 5c prem. India Stock 264 to 266; do Bonds 3 to 5 prem.

There is no alteration of any moment in the quotations of the foreign Securities, and business remains dull. Mexican are 30⅝ to 30¾; Peruvians 81¾ to 82¼.

A considerable improvement has taken place in the railway market this morning. Prices have advanced about £2 per share, and are firmly maintained.

TWO O'CLOCK.—There has been no alteration whatever in the market for Consols; the quotations are 90⅝ to ¾ for money, and 90⅝ to ¾ for account; Exchequer bills, 3c to 5c premium. A good deal of business has been transacted in the foreign securities, and the market is firm. Mexican have improved to 30¾ to 31; Peruvian 81¾ to 82¼; Chilian six per cents, 104 to ¾; do three per cents, 64; Venezuela 24¾; Brazilian (small) 92¼ to ¾. The railway market presents a very firm appearance. The advance which took place at the commencement of business was steadily maintained, and business has been active.

THREE O'CLOCK.—Consols close 90⅝ for money, and 90⅝ for the account. Shares are firm, particularly the more speculative ones, such as Great Northerns and Caledonians. Foreign stocks are steady.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

SEPT. 21.—The sales to-day amount from 8,000 to 9,000 bales, of which 1,000 Americans, 500 Pernams and Maranhams, and 500 Bahia have been taken for speculation. The market opened with an advance of ¼d ⅌ lb for American, which had the effect of bringing out many sellers, and we closed with an advance of ⅛d to ¼d ⅌ lb for American and all other kinds, except Egyptian and Sea Islands. The sales include 5,000 American; 1,000 Pernam and Maranham, 84 to 85¼d; 1,000 Bahia, 7¾d to 8¼d; 500 Surat, 5d to 6¼d; 50 Sea Island, 13¾d to 16