made of that composition, he answers: "It was not to ascertain anything about the goods. I have always intended, if opportunity offered me a good chance, to take the charge of manufacturing India-Rubber goods, I should do so; and knowing the composition being better than any I had ever seen or used, I was in hopes to be benefitted by it, and shall hereafter, if opportunity offers." And this sworn on the 23d of July, 1851.

If this testimony be considered upon the hypothesis that Collins, in his Baltimore experiment, produced the article now known as Vulcanized Rubber, it is incredible for several reasons. In the first place, it cannot be believed that a young man, without any previous knowledge of the India-Rubber business, without ever having used, or heard of the use of the different articles necessary to produce that new material, should have discovered, at the first effort, these several articles, with the proportions of each, and the degree of heat necessary to produce the desired result. And it is equally incredible that he, having made so important an improvement, should not have availed himself of the benefit of that improvement, during the twelve or fourteen years that he was engaged in the different rubber establishments in Boston, Lowell, Salem, &c., where every exertion was making to improve the manufacture of rubber.

But if all that he swears be taken as true, it does not disturb the right of the complainant. It is undoubtedly true, that many persons about that time were experimenting upon rubber; striving to do away with the objections and difficulties in its use; and they may have used the same materials in experimenting, and applied different degrees of heat, but it matters not how near they may have come, unless they have arrived at the particular result; and it is fortunate for the complainant in this case, that such result is known by a chemical change in the material, rendering it insensible to the operation of heat and cold, and so distinct and marked as not to be mistaken.

Now, it does not appear from the testimony of Collins, that he ever did produce vulcanized rubber. In no part of his testimony does he say that the effect of the Baltimore experiment was to render the rubber insensible to the effects of heat and cold. His description of the heat to which the composition was exposed, is vague and uncertain. He estimates it at from 200° to 250°; and when it is considered that the experiment was made in his sleeping apartment, a room from 12 to 14 feet square, in a cylinder placed in the oven of a large stove, heated by wood, and continued for 24 hours, it is not surprising that (in the absence of a thermometer) he should have made a high and mistaken estimate of the degree of heat. For it is quite manifest that if he had kept the stove heated to the highest degree estimated, it would have produced upon his own body, the very effect that we desired to be produced upon the rubber—rendering it insensible to the effects of heat and cold. It is proper to remark, that in the further part of his testimony, describing the several times and places in which he had used this Baltimore improvement, he never states the degree of heat to which the compound was exposed; and the several witnesses, John Collins, Rufus F. Newhall, Leander M. Earle, and Leonard Shattuck, who severally swear that they have used this improvement under the direction of Richard Collins—none of them stated that a high degree of heat was used. On the contrary, Earle swears as to the degree of heat—that he used a "moderate degree of heat at first, and then pretty warm, quite warm;" and being asked for what purpose the heat was used, he answers, "for drying the composition."

The defendant also insists, that Elisha Pratt vulcanized India-Rubber, previous to the patent of the complainant, that is, previous to the 15th day of June 1844. For in the investigation of this subject, the Patent of 1849 must be considered as bearing the same date with the patent which was surrendered.

In answer to this claim it is sufficient to remark, that his vulcanizing process was carried on in a small room, where the hats to be vulcanized were hung up, and the room heated by a stove; and that he went into this room when heated, for the purpose of examining the hats, and being asked how long he would stay in the room, he answers, "I should state from 10 to 15 minutes. I had to be very expeditious about my business there. It was very hot, and required to keep the heat in." When we consider that water boils at a temperature of 212 degrees, it is quite manifest that this also was a mere drying, and not a vulcanizing process. The defendant further insists, that Goodyear, the complainant, did not invent the vulcanizing process; but that the knowledge thereof was communicated to him by others, who invented it, and he names John F. Nash, and William Beers, as the two persons who made the invention and communicated it to him; and of course that Nash and Beers, or one of them, should have had the patent.

Upon examining the testimony, it appears that these two men, with others, were in the employment under pay of Goodyear, making experiments under his directions; and by their experiments they might, and probably did, aid in obtaining the final result.

But it by no means follows that Goodyear, under whose direction these improvements were made, should be deprived of the credit or benefit of the improvement.

The defendant also insists, and in his answer he swears, that prior to the application of the complainant for his patent, and more than two years before such application, he used and had in practical use and operation in his business in the State of New-Jersey, the thing, invention, or discovery, or every substantial, useful and material part thereof, which is claimed by said Goodyear in his Letters Patent of 1849." That is to say, he swears that he made vulcanized rubber, as early as June 15, 1842.

This is not confirmed by any witness on the part of the defendant; but it is quite manifest from the letter of the defendant himself, explained and confirmed by the testimony of Horace Cutler, that until after December, 1842, he, the defendant, did not understand the process of vulcanizing rubber; and, that he then obtained the information from said Cutler, who had it from the complainant.

The defendant also charges that both N. Hayward and Mr. Hancock, of England, made this improvement prior to the complainant. But, unfortunately for the argument, these gentlemen both accord to Mr. Goodyear the merit of this invention, and no man for himself claims the merits of the invention, and no man denies that Mr. Goodyear is entitled to that merit, except the defendant in this case.

But the defendant raises an objection, which, if well founded, renders it very immaterial, who was the original inventor. For he insists, that if even the patent of 1844 was a good and valid patent, yet the reissued patent of 1849 is void for certain reasons, which renders it necessary to examine the law upon that subject.

The 15th Section of Statutes of July 4, 1836, provides that "If a patent "shall be inoperative or invalid by reason of a "defective or insufficient description or specification, or by "reason of the patentee claiming in his specification as his "invention, more than he had, or shall have a right to claim "as new," the patentee is authorized to surrender the patent, and the Commissioner to issue a new patent, with a corrected description or specification, provided the error has arisen "by inadvertance, accident, or "mistake, and without any fraudulent or deceptive intention."

This section contemplates two classes of cases. First, where a Patent shall be *inoperative* or *invalid* by reason of a defective or insufficient description or specification. And secondly, where that objection arises "By reason of the Patentee claiming in his specification as his own invention, "more than he had or shall have a right to claim as new."

As to the first case it is manifest, that although the description or specification in a Patent, be clear and distinct to describe some improvement or invention, yet if it do not describe the particular invention intended to be described, it is inoperative, or invalid, according to the sense of the law, and will justify a surrender, and reissue; but before the reissue is made, the applicant must satisfy the Commissioner that the corrected description is a true description of the thing invented. This case had the adjudication of the Commissioner upon the subject, and in the absence of all evidence or pretext of fraud or deception, I am not disposed, even if we had the power, to disturb his adjudication. The applicant for the reissuing of a patent is not bound to describe or claim all that he described and claimed in his original patent; but he may not describe or claim any new, or other improvement. In this case it is not necessary to inquire particularly as to the different kinds of evidence, which may be used before the Commissioner, or the Court, to establish the fact, that the applicant has a case which brings him within the purview of the act; for the letter of Goodyear to Dr. Jones of the 18th December, 1841, clearly establishes the fact, that the description of a part of his original invention was omitted in the specification of 1844, by inadvertency, accident or mistake; and, therefore, that he was entitled to a reissue. And the only important question remaining is, whether, in his reissued patent of 1849, he has described and claimed an improvement different from, and more extensive than his original invention. It is not pretended that the improvement described in the patent of 1849 is different in result from that described in the patent of 1844. Both of them are for making vulcanized rubber; but the objection to the patent of 1849 appears to be, that it embraces a different and more extensive use of heat to produce the result, than the patent of 1844. In the specification of 1844, the applicant says: "but I prefer to expose them to an atmosphere *of artificial heat* of the proper temperature." Now, as that temperature is at least as high as 212°, it must have been an artificial heat; and the word *prefer*, which he uses in both specifications, as applicable to the particular manner and form of applying the heat, implies that there was some other firm that he might use; but that he regarded this particular manner and form more than another, and the expression in the specification of 1849; that "the operator may communicate the heat in any suitable manner or form," refers to the manner or form of applying the heat, and not to the kind or quality of the heat; and the only legitimate and proper use of that expression is to exclude the conclusion that the operator might be limited to the particular form or manner therein specified and described. The objection, therefore, does not apply to this part of the specification, nor do I think it applies to the latter part or claim made by the complainant in his specification of 1849. In the specification of 1844, he describes the exposure to *heat* generally, limiting that heat to about 270°; and in his claim he speaks of exposure to a "*high degree of heat as therein specified.*" Under this specification he had the undoubted right to use heat of any kind then known. In the specification of 1849 he claims the use of "a high degree of *artificial* heat substantially as therein described." And by reference to the specification, it appears that he does not in any place describe any particular kind of heat, but uses the term artificial as applicable to degrees of temperature above natural heat.

I do not inquire whether the complainant may use heat in the form of steam, for the purpose of curing rubber, as that is not in issue. It is sufficient to say, that if any difficulty exist, it is not by force of the reissued patent.

The objection that the complainant, in his patent of 1849, claims curing rubber *in the presence of sulphur*, is not well founded. For if it be more extensive than the specification of 1844 in that respect, it is not more extensive than his actual invention, as is manifest from his letter to Dr. Jones.

I have not thought it necessary to remark particularly upon the testimony on the part of the complainant, as I do not consider that the testimony of the defendant has overcome the *prima facie* evidence arising from the patent itself. But it is due to Mr. Goodyear to say, that upon examining the certificate of Professor Silliman, and other evidence in the case, I am entirely satisfied that he is the original inventor of the process of vulcanizing rubber, as stated in his bill; and that he is not only entitled to the relief which he asks, but to all the merit and benefits of that discovery.

Decree accordingly.

On Monday we shall publish the opinion of Mr. Justice Grier.

MARRIED.

Oct. 7, at the Church of the Annunciation, by Rev. A. B. Beach, (Rector of Christ Church, Binghamton,) GEORGE A. SHEA to ANGELICA B., daughter of Floyd Smith, Esq., all of this city.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 7, by Rev. Dr. Schroeder, assisted by Rev. Dr. Vinton, CHARLES N. EMERSON, Esq., of Great Barrington, Mass., to JEANNIE M., daughter of Alpheus Felch, Esq., of Brooklyn.

At South Coventry, Conn., Sept. 30, by Rev. Charles Hyde, P. LADLOW HYDE, of Apalachicola, to HARRIETTE E. CLAPP, of Coventry.

DIED.

In this city, on Friday, Oct. 8, ELIZA SENTON, only daughter of Mrs. Eliza Pollard, aged 17 years and 28 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, 9th inst., at No. 7 Hammond st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Oct. 8, MARY L., wife of Zenas Wheeler, and daughter of the late Wm. Low, of Amherst, N. H., aged 44 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 12 Charles st., on Sunday, 10th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

☞ Massachusetts and New Hampshire please copy.

On Thursday, Oct. 7, Mrs. MARY ELAUVELT, in her 82d year. Her funeral will take place on Sunday, the 10th inst., from the residence of her son, Herman Elauvelt, No. 428 Hudson st., at 2 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 8.

$2,500 U. S. 6's, '78	116	250 Dauphin Coal Co	3 61⅞
3,100 do	117.118¾	200 do	3d 64
1,000 do	2.119	200 do	3 64
8,000 do	118¾	98 Cumberland Coal Co	b15 65
3,000 do	119	50 do	s30 65⅛
10,000 N. Y. State 6's, '60	102	50 do	s3 66
2,100 Erie R. R. 2d Mor. B	104	100 do	s10 66½
15,000 Erie Con. R., '85	97	150 do	s3 66½
2,000 do	97½	250 do	s50 67
28,000 do	b60 97¾	150 do	b15 67
2,000 Hudson Sd Mtge B	99¾	80 Erie Railroad	84½
127 Del & Hud. Canal	150	100 do	b60 85
8 State Bank	109½	100 do	b60 85
200 N. A. Trust	83 22	300 do	s30 84½
10 Bank N. America	109	100 do	b10 84½
10 Metropolitan Bank	108½	50 do	pbc 85⅛
300 Morris Canal	15	100 Harlem Railroad	53 70½
100 do	b15 17½	50 do	b60 71½
50 Canton Co	79	100 do	s60 70¾
500 Edgeworth Lead Co	6¼	100 do	70¾
100 New Jersey Zinc	b30 12	400 do	71
300 do	s60 11¾	170 Roch. & Syr. R. R	140
300 do	11¾	100 Stonington R. R	53 59½
100 do	b10 11¾	125 do	s3 59½
100 do	b30 12	50 do	b3 59½
150 Portsmouth Dry Dock	4¼	25 do	b30 59½
60 Nic. Transit Co	13 29	100 do	s10 59½
100 do	28¾	50 do	s3 59½
25 do	b15 28¾	50 do	b30 59½
200 do	28¾	50 do	b10 59½
450 do	28¾	50 do	b15 59½
50 do	b60 29¾	100 Nor. & Wor. R. R	s3 50
100 do	b60 29¾	100 do	s60 60
50 do	b30 29	100 do	b60 60⅞
50 do	29¾	200 do	60½
200 do	29¾	100 do	s60 60½
500 Reading Railroad	67½	50 do	60½
100 do	s30 67¾	25 Mich. Central R. R	109½
60 Penn. Coal Co	111¾	250 Harlem R. R	70¾
150 do	s3 111¾	100 Stonington R. R	b60 59¾
50 do	s30 112	100 do	59¾
		100 Norwich & Worc	b10 50¾
		50 do	50¾
		150 do	50¾

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 Erie Int. Bds	97¾	200 Niagara T	28¾
7,000 Erie Conv. Ts	96	50 do	28⅞
150 N. A. Trust	22	250 do	28⅞
150 Morris Canal	17	50 do	b60 29
100 do	s30 17½	50 do	29¼
150 N. J. Zinc Co	11¾	100 Erie R. R	84¾
50 do	11¾	100 do	s30 84¾
100 Cumberland Coal	67	50 do	84¾
200 do	s30 67½	100 do	84½
100 do	66¾	200 do	84½
50 do	s60 66¾	100 do	84½
50 do	s60 66¾	50 Mich. Central R. R	109½
50 do	b10 67	250 Harlem R. R	70¾
50 do	s60 67¾	100 Stonington R. R	b60 59¾
50 do	66¾	100 do	59¾
25 do	67	100 Norwich & Worc	b10 50¾
100 do	67	50 do	50¾
200 do	b12 67	150 do	50¾
100 Phenix Mining	12¾		
5 Hudson R. R	72¾		

PHILADELPHIA SALES OF STOCKS—*Friday*, Oct. 8—*First Board*—100 City R. R. 6s, '77, 106¾; $3,821 Kensington W. W. 6s, '80, 100; 14 Farm and Mech. Bk., 74; 400 Long Island R. R., 13¾; 17 Sy. Bk., 116; $1,000 Lehigh Int., 96; 20 Penn. Ex., 119½; $1,000 Read. R. R. Mort. 6s, '44, 99¾; $1,000 do., 99; $3,000 do. '70, 89¾; $1,000 do., 89¾; $3,000 Pitts. Conpon 6s, '03; $5,000 Penn. 5s, 96¾; 3 Phila. Bk., 148½; $5,000 County 5s, '60, 93; $00 Sch. Nav. Preferred, 27¾; 200 Union Canal, 16¼; 100 do., 16; 10 Lehigh Nav., 62¾.

Second Board—1 Penn. R. R., 48¾; 18 Sch. Nav. Stock Scrip, 37; 1 Sch. Nav. Preferred, 27¾; 20 do., 27¾; 750 do., 27½; 5 Union Canal Preferred, 8 ⅞ cents, 92; 76 Norristown R. R., 51; 5 Penn. R. R., 48¾; $2,000 Sch. Nav. 6s, '92, 81¾; 20 Phila. Bank, 148½; $1,000 Read. R. R. 6s, '70, 89¾; 50 Union Canal, 16; 50 do., 16¼; $1,000 Susq. Canal 6s, '85; 4 Ky. Bank, 110.

FRIDAY, Oct. 8—P. M.

The Stock market this morning was moderately active and was well sustained. For the leading fancies there was a good inquiry at generally improving prices. Cumberland was one of the most buoyant Stocks, and went to 67, an improvement of 2 ⅌ cent. on yesterday's rates. The parties in this Stock are very confident that it will go to 80 or 85, unless another panic should disturb the market. Nicaragua was active, although it closed ½ ⅌ cent. lower than yesterday. Harlem improved ½ ⅌ cent. Stonington was firm at 59½, with an unusually large demand. Norwich improved ⅜ ⅌ cent. Canton was scarcely so firm. Erie shown an improvement of ⅛ ⅌ cent, but closed with less firmness. Zinc was steady at 11¾. Long Island declined ¼. Hudson River was buoyant. There was more doing in Bonds, and of Erie over $80,000 were sold at full prices. Governments were also in demand, and advanced ¼ ⅌ cent. State Stocks were firm. A sale of $10,000 New-York 6's, 1865, having been made at 122. This yields but short 3½ ⅌ cent. interest.

In Freights the market is quiet and without much change. Engagements of 15,000 or 20,000 bush. Wheat, supposed 4¾; 800 bales Cotton, 7/16; 150 bbls. Oil, 15/; 1,000 do. Flour, 12/; Deadweight, 15/. To London, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 2/; 2,000 do. Oil Cake, 2/6; 250 do. Oil, 25/; 15,000 bush. Wheat, 7½ @8. To Havre, the market is very dull. There is a fair business doing for California, at 35@75c., and clippers ready for sea in some cases get higher rates.

There is not much demand for Exchange for the steamer to-morrow, and the market is steady at 10¼@10½ for good Sterling. France, 5.13¾@5.12½.

The Receipts at the Sub-Treasury are $127,445; Payments, $107,722; Balance in the Treasury, $6,800,990.

There is a continuance of the improved feeling in the Money market, and loans on call are comparatively easy at 6@7 ⅌ cent., the latter being the current rate. Strictly first-class short paper goes at 6 @7 ⅌ cent., and long at 7@8½ ⅌ cent.

We understand that the Thompsonville and Tariffville Companies, made an arrangement by which they will be enabled to go on. The stockholders ($1,200,000) on both mills have agreed to reduce their stock 50 ⅌ cent., making $300,000 for each mill, and the mortgages have agreed to accept new mortgages for one half their claims, making $200,000 for each mill, thus making the capital of each mill $500,000. The stockholders are also to advance a further sum of $250,000 in cash, as a working capital. This arrangement, we believe, after considerable discussion, was unanimously adopted.

The effect of the discovery at the Ulster Mine which we noticed yesterday, continues to be felt, and $11 cash was paid to-day for several hundred shares.

At a meeting of the members of the Flour and Grain Exchange, held at their room this (Friday) morning, Messrs. E. W. Dunham, Alfred Barratt and Wm. A. Powell were appointed a "Building Committee;" and Walter R. Griffeth, Jesse Hoyt and Jno. L. Buckley a Committee to obtain an act of incorporation.

The Transfer Books of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at Banking House of Duncan, Sherman & Co., are closed until 19th inst. They will be again closed on the 1st to 26th Nov. for payment of semi-annual dividend.

The importations of Dry Goods this week are not excessive, and of merchandise other than Dry Goods, rather moderate. The Dry Goods figures are as follows:

CONSUMPTION.

	Packages.	Valuation.
Manufactures of Wool	1,103	$338,617
Manufactures of Cotton	512	104,513
Manufactures of Silk	531	304,085
Manufactures of Flax	1,842	171,997
Miscellaneous	188	62,349
Total	3,176	$982,496

WITHDRAWALS.

Manufactures of Wool	64	$19,641
Manufactures of Cotton	50	10,958
Manufactures of Silk	21	22,188
Manufactures of Flax	113	16,396
Miscellaneous	29	2,937
Total	277	$72,220

WAREHOUSED.

Manufactures of Wool	45	$11,764
Manufactures of Cotton	294	53,257
Manufactures of Silk	4	3,281
Manufactures of Flax	95	11,275
Miscellaneous	134	30,223
Total	489	$109,780

The Hudson River Railroad was completed and formally opened to Albany one year ago this day. Notwithstanding the extraordinary competition for freight and passengers from the old established and popular channels, and the want of experience incident to the working of all railroads in their early stages, yet the receipts for the year ending Sept. 30, exhibit the following gratifying result:

Receipts of the Hudson River Railroad for the year commencing Oct. 1, 1851, and ending Oct. 1, 1852, $1,054,142 71.

The business of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Co., continues to be fully equal to the estimates.

Passengers carried in Sept., 1852	$28,548
Increase over August	8,240

The receipts in September were:

Passengers and Mail	$27,349 99
Freight Receipts	10,170 91
	$37,520 90
Increase over August	4,026 24

The receipts in 1852 thus far show the following large results:

First quarter	$37,763 34
Second quarter	60,937 03
Third quarter	97,546 21
Receipts of 9 months	$196,246 58

It is expected that the receipts for the whole year will amount to $300,000, which will be equal to 6 ⅌ cent. on the cost of the road now in use, deducting 50 ⅌ cent. for current expenses, which is a large estimate. The monthly receipts now and over 7 ⅌ cent. on the cost of the work from Pittsburgh to Wooster, deducting 50 ⅌ cent. for current expenses. When the road is finished to Crestline, which it will be in the month of January, its receipts will be proportionably greatly increased.

The earnings of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Co. also are highly satisfactory as will be seen:

	1851.	1852.	Increase.
July	$51,000 20	$73,561 69	$21,900 47
August	59,606 86	80,454 14	20 647 28
September	72,505 47	104,781 38	32,275 91

Notwithstanding the influence of the cholera, and the want of through connections, the earnings of the Rochester and Niagara Falls Road, quite equal the expectations of the managers. The figures for Sept. are:

Passengers	$18,931 61
Mails, &c	991 58
Freight	1,350 00
Total	$21,243 21

The earnings of the first five days in Oct., are $3,274 85.

The market for desirable French Goods is brisk; notwithstanding the recent heavy sales French goods generally have become very scarce. The market is clearer than it has been for years. The cargo of the Franklin, now due, is mostly sold from pattern card. All the merinos which she brings are thus disposed of at full prices, and yet the demand is not satisfied. Yesterday a very large and attractive sale of French fabrics was held, comprising 762 lots, which drew together the representatives of the City trade and that of neighboring cities. The main feature of the sale was Silks, and there was a display of qualities not usual in the auction room. Black Gros de Rhines maintain full prices, selling, according to widths, from 67c. @ $1 30. Plain Chamelions from 60c. @ $1 05. Figured Silks sold from 70c. to $3 25, being rather lower than the ruling prices of two weeks ago. A long line of Ribbons sold at a shade less than early sales in the season, but the lots were readily taken and largely duplicated. Sixty lots of plain, all wool, Muslin de Laines, in black, mode and high colors, were quickly sold at 32½@44½. A line of Green Bareges was passed, as buyers were not willing to give within 10 ⅌ cent. of prices ruling in private trade. Gloves sold low. 3,000 dozen Goat Kids were sold at $4 62½@$5 25 for ladies' colored; $4 for ladies' black; $4 50 do. white; $5@$7 for men's black and $7 50 for men's colored. The market is overstocked with Gloves. The Western demand for French Dress Goods is very great, and nothing low now suits that market. Money is now so plentifully spread over the West that nothing but the better qualities are taken.

The earnings of the Ogdensburg Road

for September were	$56,050 66
In same month last year	34,477 92
Gain this year	$21,572 74

This month completes the second year from the opening of the entire line, and the result as compared with the first, is as follows:

Earnings of second year, ending Oct. 1, 1852	$436,078 76
Earnings of first year, ending Oct. 1, 1851	291,168 86
Gain nearly 50 ⅌ cent	$144,909 90

A sale of the Wiccapee Factory property, near Fishkill, took place yesterday. The real estate, in four separate parcels, realized in all $22,000. The machinery was sold for $4,900—making a total of $26,900. This property cost upwards of $100,000 a few years since. The purchaser was Thomas R. Lee, Esq.

The Troy and Bennington Railroad Company has consummated an agreement for leasing its road to the Troy and Boston Railroad Company for twenty years. The conditions are that the Troy and Boston Company agrees to pay the interest on the bonds of the Troy and Bennington Company, and to guarantee six per cent. dividend on all the remainder of the cost of the road, and to divide with it any surplus beyond that, which may be earned by the united roads.

The Belvidere Railroad, from Trenton to Lambertville, sixteen miles, is found so successful in operation, that the remaining thirty-four miles of the line, from Lambertville to Phillippsburg, opposite Easton, is now in course of rapid construction, and, it is expected, will be completed by the 1st of July next.

The Savannah Republican, in a long article under the head of the production and consumption of Cotton, estimates the supply of Cotton for 1852, as follows:

	Bales.
Crop of the Southern States	3,015,000
Crop of Pernambuco, Aracati and Ceara, about	75,000
Crop of Bahia and Maclo, about	40 000
Crop of Maranham, about	30,000
Crop of Demarara, Berbice, &c., about	1,000
Crop of West Indies, about	7,000
Crop of Egypt, about	135,000
Crop of East Indies, about	125,000
Crop of all other places, about	24,000
Making the crop of 1852 about	3,448,000
To which add stock on hand Jan. 1, 1852, viz:	
Liverpool	425,000
Havre	23,000
United States	128,000
And we have the total supply of Cotton for 1852, about	4,024,000
This crop of 1852 was thus distributed:	
United States home consumption, bales	603,000
United States exports to England, bales	1,668,740
United States exports to France, bales	421,375
United States exports to North of Europe, bales	168,875
United States exports to other foreign ports	184 647
Imports from other countries in England, about	375 000
Imports from other countries in France, about	25,000
Consumed at other places	1,354
Total	3,448,000

The increase in the supply of Cotton for the year ending on the 1st of September last, *The Republican* estimates at 660,000 bales, as compared with that of the preceding year, and then proceeds to show that the consumption has been fully commensurate with the increased production. It elucidates its position thus:

Stock 1st Sept., 1852, in the United States bales	91,000
Stock 1st Sept., 1852, in England	617,400
Stock 1st Sept., 1852, in France	63,000
Total stock on hand	771,400
Deduct increase of last over the previous crop of the South	660,000
And it would leave a stock of only	111,400

Against a stock of between 700,000 and 800,000 bales on the 1st September, 1851, thus showing that the increased product has been all taken up.

The average weekly deliveries for consumption for 1852, are estimated at:

In the United States bales	11,595
In Great Britain	33,500
In France	8,750
To North of Europe, Germany, &c	10,550
To other foreign consumers	9,550
Making the weekly consumption	72,945

Showing a consumption of 3,793,140 bales for the year. On these premises, *The Republican* concludes that:

If our estimates of the weekly deliveries of cotton for consumption be near the truth and the present rate of consumption is not checked, it appears that the demands of commerce require a crop this year of nearly 3,800,000 bales. This amount of the raw material must be produced, otherwise the stock remaining over from the last crop will be consumed. The supply this year will, in all probability, not be greater than it was the last. It is not anticipated that the supply from foreign production will exceed that of last season, say about 450,000 bales. Is it probable that the present crop of the Southern States will go beyond 3,000,000 bales? If not, and we estimate the supply of the raw material from all quarters the same as that of last year, and consumption should continue at the same rate, it would result as follows:

	Bales.
Estimated production of Cotton in the world	3,450,000
" stock, September 1, 1852	771,400
Total supply for 1853	4,221,400
Probable consumption at present rates	3,793,000
Leaving a stock of	428,400

Thus it appears, that even allowing the supply from all quarters to reach the maximum of 4,225,000 bales, at the present rate of consumption there would only be a stock of 428,000 bales left of it at close of the next cotton season, being 40 000 bales less than the stock on hand 1st September last.

The York and Cumberland Railroad Company held a meeting of its stockholders at Baltimore, on the 5th inst., when they passed the following resolution:

Resolved, by the stockholders of the York and Cumberland Railroad Company in general meeting assembled, That they consent to the terms of an arrangement as reported by a joint committee of the York and Cumberland Railroad Company and the Susquehannah Railroad Company; and that the President and Directors of the York and Cumberland Railroad Company be and they are hereby authorized to take all necessary steps to carry the same into effect, and to take the mortgages and securities proposed to be given by the Susquehannah Railroad Company, and upon obtaining the said securities the President of the York and Cumberland Railroad Company be and they are hereby authorized to issue the bonds of the Company for $500,000, and to secure the same by a mortgage, and to take such other steps as may be necessary to comply with the provisions of the ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, entitled an "Ordinance to guaranty the bonds of the York and Cumberland Railroad Company to aid in the construction of the Susquehannah Railroad," and the supplement thereto.

Importations of Dry Goods for week ending October 7, 1852.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

158 packages Woolens $75,785, 119 do. Cloths $54,107, 19 do. Cassimeres $6,865, 83 do. Worsteds $36,354, 44 do. Stuff Goods $9 466, 417 do. Cotton and Wool do. $26,848, 5 do. De Laines $1,284, 3 do. Linseys $4,947, 4 do. Kentuckeries $1,177, 25 do. Shawls $11,000, 9 do. Covers $2,947, 4 do. Lastings $1,469, 3 do. Flannels $676, 7 do. Kerseys $1,773, 3 do. Paddings $786, 49 do. Blankets $5,867, 18 do. Hosiery $1,184, 4 do. Gloves $905, 16 do. Yarn $2,037, 10 do. Bindings $2,844, 104 do. Carpeting $26,341, 3 do. other Manufactures of Wool $1,091. Total, 1,103 packages, valued at $338,617.

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

256 packages Cotton $61,000, 5 do. Colored Cotton $364, 25 do. Gerdanes $8,868, 26 do. Muslins, $4,286, 2 do Lawns $311, 24 do. Handkerchiefs $10,219, 10 do. Velvet $2,085, 5 do. Hankerchiefs $1,22, 2 do. Shawls $275, 126 do. Hose, $20,425, 1 do. Cravats $878, 3 do. Spool, $906, 5 do. Tapes $993, 5 do. Bindings $1,231, 3 do. Webb $409, 3 do. other Manufactures of Cotton $3,386. Total, 512 packages, valued at $104,513.

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

100 pkgs. Silks, $105,361, 67 do. Ribbons, $28,960, 6 do. Satins, $2,066, 10 do. Laces, $4,739, 2 do. Crapes, $2,117, 3 do. Embroidery, $1,466, 23 do. Vestings, $6,990, 5 do. Velvets, $1,704, 3 do. Plush, $2,110, 36 do. Shawls, $24,036, 7 do. Cravats, $3,576, 1 do. Pongees, $8,234, 2 do. Silk and Worsted, $14,130, 76 do. Silk and Cotton, $24,005, 4 do. Gloves, $1,868, 1 do. Hose, $1,619, 41 do. Gimps and Fringes, $20,970, 17 do. Edgs., $17,177, 2 do. Sewings, $2,227, 13 do. Buttons, $13,868, 11 do. Raw Silks, $7,002, 13 do. other Manufactures of Silk, $14,181. Total, 531 packages, valued at $304,085.

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

573 packages Linens $149,191, 28 do. Linen and Cotton $6,018, 11 do. Handkerchiefs $6,276, 33 do. Thread $8,296, 4 do. Web $518, 2 do. Tapes $740. Total 1,842 packages, valued at $171,997.

MISCELLANEOUS.

74 packages Straw Goods $10,883, 5 do. Feathers and Flowers $1,872, 35 do. Emroideries $19,917, 1 do. Mulberry $337, 8 do. Collars and Cuffs $4,132, 5 do. Plush $2,259, 2 do. Gloves $290, 5 do. Kid Gloves $6,934, 15 do. Leather Gloves $9,946, 2 do. Clothing $387, 16 do. Oil Cloths $3,893. Total 188 packages, valued at $64,342.

Withdrawals.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

10 pkgs. Woolens $6,606, 30 do. Cotton and Worsted $8,504, 18 do. De Laines $3,372, 6 do. Yarn $2,260. Total 64 pkgs., valued at $19,641.

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

28 pkgs. Cottons $6,542, 8 do. Ginghams $1,016, 2 do. Embroidery $599, 9 do. Hose $2,319, 2 do. Spool Cotton $282. Total 50 pkgs., valued at $10,958.

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

21 pkgs. Silks $8,327, 20 do. Pongees $6,653, 6 do. Handkerchiefs $905, 8 do. S. and W. Shawls $1,718, 2 do. S. and Worsted $326, 3 do. Sewings $1,247. Total 61 pkgs., valued at $22,188.

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

110 pkgs. Linens $17,843, 1 do. Linen and Cotton $218, 2 do. Thread $235. Total 113 pkgs., valued at $18,296.

MISCELLANEOUS.

24 pkgs. Straw Goods $1,693, 1 do. Shawls $166, 3 do. Plush $1,078. Total 28 pkgs., valued at $2,937.

Warehoused.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

7 packages Woolens $4,121, 5 do. Clothe $3,135, 3 do. Cotton and Worsted $690, 26 do. Stuff Goods $3,011, 2 do. Hose $807. Total 43 packages, valued at $11,764.

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

130 packages Cottons $22,546, 57 do. Colored Cottons $3,982, 9 do. Muslins $1,207, 1 do. Embroideries $840, 3 do. Plushes $1,114, 4 do. Hose $1,108, 2 do. Thread $810, 1 do. Tape $211. Total 208 packages, valued at $53,257.

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

4 packages Silks $3,281.

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

9 packages Linens $11,275.

MISCELLANEOUS.

113 packages Straw Goods $26,799, 6 do. Plush $2,103, 13 do. Millinery $2,201, 1 do. Clothing $120. Total 133 packages, valued at $30,223.

Importations of the week ending Oct. 8:

55 cask Brittles, 364 do. Beer, 19,700 Fire Bricks, 162,500 Scouring Bricks, 2,276 Burr Stones, 50 casks and 102 bbls. Cement, 733 tons and 54 wagon loads Coal, 93 Cases Cheese, 826 bags Coffee, 552 coils Belt Rope, 11 bdls. Cotton Yarn, 99 casks Madder, 40 cerones Indigo, 158,700 lb. Logwood, 3,577 pkgs. Dry Goods, 2 bbls. Mercury, 4 bales Iceland Moss, 10 casks Cobalt, 6 tcs. and 1 cask Magnesia, 165 casks Soda Ash; 100 cases Shellac, 24 half bbls. and 28 kegs Arrowroot, 1,640 sacks Gum Copal, 28 bbls. Mackerel, 12 half bbls. Shad, 105 bbls. Salmon, 408 bbls. and 100 kegs Herring, 10 tcs. Codfish, 249 bdls. Rattans, 1,035 bales Feathers, 82 bags Almonds, 100 bbls. and 104 cases Prunes, 250 cases Fruits in Brandy, 100,000 Oranges, 6,000 Cocoa Nuts, 40 baskets Bananas, 125 bales and 15,000 loose Gunny Bags, 368 bales Gunny Cloth, 1,291 wenches, 112 half bales and 40 bales Cuddis Hemp, 59 bales Horse Hair, 10,763 Hides, 605 bales Goat Skins, 200 Buffalo Hides, 23 bales do., 129 bales Cow Hides, 31 casks Salted Hides, 2 casks German Hams, 949 tusks Ivory, 24,761 bars Railroad Iron, 34,097 bars, 9,417 bdls., 4,445 do. Hoop, 1,096 bdls Sheet, 1,035 tuns Pig, 236 tuns Bar, 477 bdls. Scroll, and 140 Plates Iron, 125 bs. Jute, 636 pcs