present owners, and removes all objections which have been somewhere raised as to its validity. The result of this decision is, that it will bring into market a large tract of land surrounding Washington Park, which has hitherto been left unimproved, on account of its defective title.

THE PORT OF BROOKLYN.—The total number of arrivals at the Brooklyn wharves, during the month of October, was 168. The cargoes were as follows: Naval Stores, 41; Iron, 11; Logwood, 10; Merchandise, 2; Shingles, 1; Coffee and Nuts, 1; Guano, 2; Flour, 2; Oil, 1; Hides and Wool, 9; Wood, 11; Sugar and Molasses, 11; Salt, 1; Coal 1; Ballast, 1; Lumber, 1.

BURGLARY.—The jewelry store of William S. Townsend, corner of Fulton and Flatbush avenue, was feloniously entered on Friday night last, and robbed of jewelry valued at $400, with which the thieves escaped.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DR. CHEEVER'S SERMON.

The Church of the Puritans was more than usually crowded last evening, it having been announced that Dr. Cheever would preach on the great living topic of to-day.

DR. CHEEVER, in making the announcements, said that Tuesday being the election day, and the duty of voting being a duty as sacred as that of attending prayer meeting, the usual evening meeting would be omitted. He preached from Matthew vi. 23, 24.

"If thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light; but if thine eye be evil thy whole body shall be full of darkness."

Dr. CHEEVER insisted on the necessity of carrying the principle of religion into all the actions of life—of making the eye single, so that the whole body should be full of light: else it must be filled with darkness. He who was thus full of light must be happy, even in a prison. For this much prayer and much study of God's word was necessary. With God's truth for his shield, and God's spirit for his comforter, a man need fear nothing. The law of God was a system of principles always the same everywhere, the same on earth as in heaven. What a magnificent declaration was that of Old John Brown, that aged man: "I am yet too young to understand that God is a respecter of persons." It was the business of every servant of Jesus to understand and carry out these principles into all life. No matter if they cut up by the roots whole plantations of human creations; so much the better; that which could not be shaken would remain unmoved, and would be the more readily recognized. How important was the reading of the Bible in our common schools, to train the conscience of the nation, the best possible safeguard of the continuance of liberty. Here and now the foulest doctrines are announced, doctrines which denied the supremacy of the Supreme, and raised up as law a higher law than His, doctrines which denied any inherents except those granted by some written constitution, and denying all rights to our fellow-men if they were of sable hue. By these doctrines despotism can be rendered eternal if formalized in a Constitution and Laws. It was all a system of practical atheism; hell would need no better foundation on which to stand against heaven. We were bidden by these doctrines to obey one of the most savage and infernal statutes which ever disgraced any tyranny. It was taught by these doctrines that this Constitution was the political Bible of the people, and as supreme in earthly affairs as the Scriptures were in heavenly. There were even those who said we had no right to go against what our judges pronounced constitutional. By this monstrous, heaven-defying doctrine we were cut off from working towards deliverance from it. This done under a Constitution made "to establish justice and to secure to ourselves and our posterity the blessings of liberty." If people had power to change or abolish their Constitution when perverted, much more had they the right to resist such perversion. One would think a Christian man were out of his senses were he to hold that he had no right to go against wrong any further than allowed by any Constitution. It was the duty of the Government and all its officers to execute no law that conflicted with God's law, and if they did it they became an oligarchy of pirates. And had God's Word been proclaimed, as it should have been by his ministers, this could never happen. Not only was the practice of the sin a crime against God, but the teaching of it, the enforcing of it, as against God's law, this was the ultra enormity of crime, for which men "should be utterly cast out." Dr. Cheever applied the text, "Cursed be he that removeth his neighbor's landmark," to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise with great effect. When so many nations had been swept away from history for casting away the law of the Lord, and setting up a false law in its stead, how could we escape? Phrases more directly descriptive of our own guilt than those which we found in the Bible could not be imagined. Here in this Christian nation men dared to say: "this is the white man's party, and as for the negro, we are not our brother's keeper." But this covenant with death and agreement with hell could not be urged in justification of cruelty and injustice. The pretense of law for such boundless rascality was only an exasperation of crime. This was a religious question and the most solemn that could come before us, except that of the salvation of our own souls. Were we so drunken with our prosperity as to imagine that we could take the same sins for which the Jews were swept away, and not only practice but teach them, and escape the punishment of the Jews? The storm of God's wrath was thickening over us. Already the big drops began to fall. The blood of Harper's Ferry was only the precursor of the blood of the first born of the American Pharoah with Jannes and Jambres in the churches resisting God, refusing to set his people free. Daniel and Shadrach Mesbach and Abednego broke up the tyranny by breaking the law. So recreant had the church been to its duty that many men, wrongly trying Christianity by the action of the church, had naturally condemned it, and fled into the desert of skepticism. If the church and the ministry would use the word of God faithfully, it would abolish Slavery from the face of the earth. There was at first great difficulty in the abolition of Slavery among the Quakers in the South. One member insisted that it was not right to ask him to give up his negroes, for they were just as much his property as his oxen. "Friend," said another member to him, "that speech of thine came right out from the very "belly of hell; yea, from the very belly of hell came "that speech!" On meeting next morning, the slaveholder who had been thus rebuked said: "Friend, "thou didst hurt my feelings; thou didst much distress "me by thy unkind speech; I could get no sleep be"cause of thy bitterness." The reply was: "If thou "hast been thus distressed, I am glad of it; I hope to "God thou never wilt sleep until thou hast freed thy "slaves." And he could not sleep, and he did not until he had freed his slaves. Had it not been for the faithful, pungent, terrible reproof of his brother, he might have kept them until this day. The unfaithfulness of the Church and Ministry to Slavery, acted to make many men infidels. It had thrown John Brown from his balance. Dr. Cheever had had a deeply interesting conversation with his sister. She said that Brown's chief characteristic, beside his faithful consistency as a man of prayer, was his remarkable and keen sensitiveness to wrong and injustice. As a boy and a young man, and a man, he was marked for that characteristic above all men. If the Church and Ministry had done their duty in relation to Slavery, John Brown would have done no more than his. Let not professed Christians utter one word against him, dumb dogs who dare not even yelp against Slavery. He had committed no treason; for he owed no allegiance to Virginia. And how could he commit treason when his sole object was to free the slave? They who had sanctioned this infinite sin, and received it into the bosom of the Church; they were the traitors. The inactivity and treachery of the Church in regard to Slavery, drove some men into infidelity, but not such a man as Brown—not a true Christian, such as John Brown was said to be. The mischief with him seems to have been the treachery of others. Their unfaithfulness to God and the slave filled him with more fire than he could hold. "Oppression maketh a wise man mad." And, depend upon it, God had rather see such men made mad in such a way than to see the cowardice of the Church generally.

If John Brown comes under that category of the wise men made mad by oppression, John Brown was safe in the loving protection of his Father; John Brown was received of his God, and if hanged upon the gallows, his soul would go immediately to his father—to God. The great lesson of the tragedy was that if the men of peace would not apply God's law against the sin of slaveholding, in the shape of argument, and pungent truth, and the maledictions of God, the men of war would put it in the shape of bullets, and fight it out, and God would let them. Most of the wars of this world had arisen from the scarcity and unfaithfulness of Christian warriors; for if they would but fight God's battles with the sword of the Spirit, God himself promised that even men of violence should turn their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks, and the nations should learn war no more. God grant that this consummation might come. But it could not if we held on to our sins, if we did not apply the thunder and lightning of God's word persistently from the pulpit, and on the Sabbath, and in every possible way against this most stupendous of crimes against God and man, intrenched as it was in the ermine of our Supreme Justice.

In his closing prayer Dr. Cheever made intercession for the soul of that brave old man.

DISCOURSE BY THE REV. DR. BETHUNE.

Yesterday morning the O. S. Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Remsen streets, of which the Rev. Mr. Van Dyke is pastor, was crowded to overflowing to hear a discourse by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, it being his first appearance in the pulpit since his return from Europe. His text was from Luke i, 66, "What manner of child shall this be?" It was selected as appropriate to the occasion of the baptism of an infant child of the Rev. Mr. Van Dyke, which office was performed by Dr. Bethune.

In the afternoon Dr. BETHUNE preached in the Reformed Dutch Church (the Rev. Mr. Van Nest's), in Twenty-first street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The edifice was crowded to overflowing. It is understood that Dr. Bethune has accepted a call to this congregation, and will occupy the pulpit in connection with Mr. Van Nest.

DASHAWAY TEMPERANCE CLUB.—A meeting of this Club was held on Saturday evening, at the Fourth Ward Coffee Rooms, No. 26 New Bowery. Temperance addresses were made by several interesting speakers, and a goodly number of names were added to the pledge.

—A new American opera, founded upon Mr. Longfellow's Miles Standish, will soon be produced in this city. The music is by Mr. Kielblock, the libretto by Mr. C. T. Congdon.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 72, 76, 77, 105, 106, 108, 109, 110, 117, 118.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Motions will be heard.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part I.—Nos. 2137, 2223, 2255, 2697, 2281, 825, 893, 171, 2265, 2067, 2263, 2289, 1879, 265, 2161, 1418, 2263, 825, 2297, 2299. Part II.—Nos. 1736, 2192, 2486, 2276, 2574, 2256, 2540, 2390, 2632, 2634, 2638, 2640, 2642, 2644, 2646, 2650, 2652, 2654, 2656, 2426.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Part I.—Nos. 461, 555, 487, 463, 528, 501, 543, 565, 529, 941, 519, 537. Part II.—Nos. 472, 500, 112, 114, 100, 566, 514, 476, 452, 526, 154, 448, 496, 78, 262, 550.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Part I.—Nos. 1176, 1132, 1410, 1411, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1417, 87, 1323, 1175, 1615, 754, 1182, 1070. Part II.—Nos. 1167, 1190, 1210, 1235, 1284, 1265, 266, 1342.

MARRIED.

DIXON—BURNS—In this city, on Saturday, Nov. 5, at the residence of Thomas J. Wayne, esq., by the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Joseph Dixon of London, England, to Eliza J. Burns of this day.

DIMICK — FLETCHER — On Thursday, Nov. 3, by J. M. Krebbs, D. D., J. W. Dimick to Therese, daughter of Joseph Fletcher, esq., all of this city.

JACKSON—BLAKE—On Saturday, Nov. 5, by the Rev. Dr. Berrian of St. John's Church, Alfred H. Jackson of Tennessee, to Miss Frances J. Blake of New-York City.

FULLGRAFF — HYDE — On Saturday, Nov. 5, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Geo. C. Pennell, Otto Fullgraff, M. D., and Mary Hyde, all of this city.

WEEKS—DAKIN—On Thursday, Nov. 3, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. A. Wood, D. D., William A. Weeks of Hoboken, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of C. P. Dakin, esq., of New-York.

BIRTH.

McLEOD—At No. 392 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 4, Mrs. Norman McLeod of a son.

DIED.

AUSTIN—In this city, on Saturday, Nov. 5, at 12½ a.m., Margaret Austin, wife of John W. Austin, aged 39 years.

BURDETT—On Saturday night, Nov. 5, Jacob Clinton, only son of George C. and Rosalie C. Burdett, aged 11 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock p. m., at the residence, No. 89 West Forty-second street. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BOGERT—In this city, on Saturday, Nov. 5, Peter Bogert, aged 42 years, after a lingering illness.

BUNNEL—In Williamsburgh, on Saturday, Nov. 5, of consumption, Sarah M. Bunnel, wife of Elias Bunnel, aged 32 years.

CLOUGHS—In this city, on Sunday, Nov. 6, Caroline Frances Cloughs, aged 26 years.
Buried from her late residence, No. 62 West Broadway, on Monday afternoon at 3 p. m., Nov. 7.
Hudson papers please copy.

CLAUSSEN—In this city, on Saturday, Nov. 5, Henry, only son of Henry and Sophia Clausen, aged 1 year and 3 months.

DEMPSEY—In this city, on Friday evening, Nov. 4, of consumption, Bridget Ann Dempsey, in the 17th year of her age, daughter of John and Elizabeth Dempsey, a native of Ballyvoiden, County Wexford, Ireland.

FARRELLY—At her residence, No. 95 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Nov. 4, Mrs. Catherine Farrelly, after a lingering illness.

FINLEY—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 4, Lize Finley, only daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann Finley.

HAIGHT—At New-Castle, Westchester County, on Seventh day, the 5th inst., Moses Haight, aged 65 years.
The funeral will take place at Friends' Meeting-House, at Chappaqua, on Third day, the 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock a. m. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

HOWARD—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Nov. 5, Catherine, wife of Patrick Howard.

HICKEY—In Williamsburgh, on Saturday, Nov. 5, Agnes, second daughter of John and Eliza Hickey, aged 2 years and 6 months.

MAXWELL—In this city, on Saturday, Nov. 5, Jas. Maxwell, aged 17 years.

McGAUGHRON—In this city, on Saturday, Nov. 5, Mary Ann McGaughron, aged 1 year, 1 month and 2 days, youngest daughter of John and Bridget McGaughron.

McDERMOTT—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 5, of consumption, Jane, wife of John P. McDermott, aged 25 years and 6 months.

McMANUS—In this city, on Saturday, Nov. 5, Bridget McManus, aged 59 years, widow of the late Terance McManus of the Parish of Tempow, County Fermanagh, Ireland.

O'BRIEN—In this city, on Saturday, Nov. 5, Mrs. Hannah O'Brien, beloved wife of Jeremiah O'Brien, aged 32 years.

OTTEN—In this city, on Saturday, Nov. 5, Mrs. Catharine Margaret Otten, wife of John Otten, aged 40 years and 9 days.

PRALL—In Philadelphia, on Friday, Nov. 4, suddenly, of consumption, Miss Mariah Ann Prall, daughter of the late Wm. Prall.
Funeral services took place on Saturday, 5th inst., in that city.

PIQUET—On Friday, Oct. 21, at Hoboken Ferry, the Rev. L. C. Piquet.

STETSON—At the residence of Wm. S. Hascall, No. 205 West Twenty-third street, on Saturday, Nov. 5, Ralph Hascall Stetson of this city, eldest son of the Hon. Lemuel Stetson of Clinton County, N. Y.
His remains have been taken to Plattsburgh, N. Y., for interment.

SOUTHARD—On Saturday, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock a. m., at his residence, in Peekskill, Thomas Southard, in the 57th year of his age.
His relatives, friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m. Services at the house.

STEPHENS—At Lowville, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 23, Clarissa, wife of Mr. Rufus Stephens, aged 67 years.

STEPHENS—At Wilton, Minn., on Monday, Oct. 10, Dwight Stephens, son of Rufus Stephens of Lowville, N. Y.

SMITH—In this city, on Saturday, Nov. 5, Adaline A. Smith, only daughter of Seymour and Elizabeth Jane Smith, aged 30 days.

WRIGHT—On Saturday, Oct. 22, at Brookline, Mass., Joseph B. Wright, late of New-Orleans.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 5.

2,000 Michigan 6s, '78	105	700 Reading Railroad	b3 38½
4,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	90½	250 do	38½
24,000 Missouri State 6s	84½	100 do	37½
3,000 Hud. R. RR. 3d Mt.	76½	450 do	37½
3,000 Harlem RR. 1st Mt.	91½	100 do	b10 37½
7,000 Mich. So. 2d Mt. Bds.	41	100 Mich. Cen. Railroad	40½
5,000 Ill. Cent. RR. Bds.	60 84½	46 do	40½
1,000 La Cr. & M. L. G. B.	11	650 Mich. S. & N. I. Guar. Stk.	18
39 Merchants' Bank	107	200 do	s60 17½
20 Bank of Commerce	99	50 do	s12 18
5 Am. Exchange Bank	100	20 Panama Railroad	122½
10 Penn. Coal Co	83½	50 do	s30 122½
50 Cumberland Coal Pref.	14½	50 do	s60 122½
160 Pacif. M. Steamship Co.	73	100 Illinois Central Railroad	64
200 do	72½	350 do	63½
100 do	s60 73	50 Cleveland & Pitts. R. R.	8
200 do	73½	550 Galena & Chicago R. R.	75½
50 Bruns. City Land Co.	2	150 do	73½
50 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	97	450 do	73
300 N. Y. Central R. R.	80½	400 do	s5 73
1350 do	80½	100 do	s60 72½
50 do	b30 80½	100 do	s10 73
100 do	b10 80½	200 Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	21
100 do	bnw 80½	50 do	20½
100 do	b60 80½	150 do	20½
100 Erie Railroad	7½	50 Chic. & Rk. Isl. R. R.	b30 62½
250 Hudson River R. R.	37½	50 do	62½
50 do	37½	300 do	s30 62½
157 Harlem Railroad	10	900 do	62½
150 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R. R.	64	150 do	b30 62½
10 do	64	100 do	s30 62½

SECOND BOARD.

1,000 Virginia State 6s	94½	50 Mich. So. & N. Ind RR	64
1,000 do	94½	50 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	s60 18
2,000 N. Carolina State 6s	98	100 do	18½
2,000 Michigan 6s 1878	105	100 Illinois Central RR.	b60 63½
5,000 Missouri State 6s	b30 84½	100 do	s10 63½
16,000 do	84½	100 Panama Railroad	s15 122½
1,000 La Cr. & M. L. G. B.	12	20 Cleve. & Pittsburg RR.	8
150 Pacific Mail St. Co.	b30 73	300 Galena & Chic. RR.	72½
100 do	73	100 do	s3 72½
100 do	s15 72½	100 do	s60 72½
100 do	72½	100 do	s3 72½
150 Hudson River RR.	37½	200 do	b10 72½
100 N. Y. Central RR.	s10 80½	100 do	b10 73
50 do	80½	50 do	73
200 do	s30 80½	100 do	s60 72½
250 do	80½	100 Cleve. & Tol. RR.	20½
100 Reading Railroad	37½	50 Chic. & Rock Is. RR.	s15 62½
200 do	s60 37½	100 do	b60 63
5 Michigan Cen. RR.	40½	100 do	63½
50 do	s30 40½	150 do	63

SATURDAY, Nov. 5—P. M.

The Stock movements of to-day were in striking contrast with those of Friday, the market changing with singular rapidity from a condition of activity approaching buoyancy, to one of more than ordinary dullness and heaviness. Prices had a downward tendency from the start, and although the operations were upon a very limited scale, the advances established on the previous day had been effectually extinguished before the adjournment of the First Board. The only reasonable solution of this curious and sudden change in the stock market, is to be found in the peculiar character of the speculation, which displayed itself so actively on the day previous. To this we have frequently alluded of late, and mention it again only to account for a turn in the market which seems to have no other immediate cause. We refer to the limited range of the movements, confined, as they have been for some time, to the Board and the street. But for this marked and continued indifference on the part of the public, we should hardly meet with a depression so unexpected and upon such limited operations. It is among the items of street gossip, however, that one of the principal bulls, taking advantage of the strength of the market on Friday, has been quietly unloading a portion of his stocks, but this is scarcely probable, taking the extent of the dealings into question. New-York Central declined to 80¾, and between the sessions was sold at 80¼; but in the afternoon was firmer again, and finally closed at 80¾. The Western shares were decidedly lower, with but one or two exceptions, although not especially active. Galena and Rock Island were the most active, and the former was steady at the close, but for the latter the market was heavy. Reading was dealt in to a fair extent, but declined ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. In Panama and Pacific Mail the movements were about as large as for some days past, and both stocks were steady as compared with the rest of the market. In State Stocks and Railway Bonds the business was small, and prices were, if anything, a shade lower, but there is a fair demand for such securities for investment, and prices are less affected by the speculative operations which influence the fancies. At the Second Board there was a moderate rally in prices and rather more doing, but at the close of the day the market was somewhat tame again. Pacific Mail, however, did not sympathize in the improved feeling of the Second Board, and fell off 1 ⅌ cent, selling at 72½. This stock fluctuates violently upon rumors in regard to negotiations with Mr. Vanderbilt, and in regard to the declaration or non-declaration of a dividend. The Directors had a meeting on Friday, but took no action upon the dividend question, and in regard to negotiations with Com. Vanderbilt the best information we can obtain leads to the conclusion that no such negotiations are going on, and that Mr. Vanderbilt is in no humor to entertain any proposition of settlement. The last prices were: Virginia 6s, 94¼@94½; Missouri 6s, 84¼@84½; Canton Company, 18@18½; Cumberland Coal Company, 14¼@14½; Pacific Mail Company, 72¼@72½; New York Central Railroad, 80¼@80½; Erie Railroad, 7¼@7½; Hudson River Railroad, 37¼@37½; Harlem Railroad, 10@10½; Harlem Railroad Preferred, 36½; Reading Railroad, 38@38½; Michigan Central Railroad, 40¼@40½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 6¼@6½; do. Guaranteed, 18¼@18½; Panama Railroad, 122¼@122½; Illinois Central Railroad, 63¼@63½; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 73¼@73½; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 20¼@20½; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 63¼@63½; Illinois Central 7s, 84¼@85.

In Exchange there is nothing of importance doing, and rates are heavy. Sterling 109¼@110¼.

Freights—To Liverpool, 150 bales Cotton at 3-16d. To Bristol, 300 bbls. Rosin at 3s. The ship John Stewart, about 1,600 tuns, built in 1851 at Greenpoint, was sold to-day at auction for $36,750.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, $160,770 40—for Customs, $61,000; Payments, $157,159 47; Balance, $4,608,687 40. Treasury Notes received during the week, $1,307 87.

The details of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, for the month of October, are:

	1858.	1859.	
Freight	$67,674 13	$155,261 41	$67,587 28 increase.
Passengers	49,332 62	39,063 50	10,269 12 decrease.
Mails, &c.	4,646 13	4,500 00	146 13 decrease.
Total	$141,652 88	$198,824 91	$57,172 03 increase.
Corrected earnings for the previous month			$203,903 45

The passenger earnings continue to show a decrease.

The following are the official earnings of the Michigan Southern Road for the month of October, 1858 and 1859:

	1858.	1859.
Passengers	$96,578 48	$74,313 54
Freight	93,753 40	126,318 71
Mails	4,635 14	4,332 71
Miscellaneous	3,248 91	7,258 00
Total	$198,215 93	$214,468 96
Increase in 1859		$16,253 73

The same result in regard to passenger earnings is shown in the case of this road as in that of the Galena. The gain is altogether in freight.

The receipts of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad for October, were in

1859	$122,000
1858	92,000
Increase	$30,000

The business of the Clearing-House was $24,181,046 64, and the balances $1,131,208 85. The total exchanges for the week ending to-day were $138,260,017 41, being a daily average of $23,060,002 90, against $22,165,150 55 for the week ending on Saturday last. The Ocean Queen took $948,000 in specie, and the Kangaroo $170,000, a total of $1,118,000. Of this, a large amount was in silver. The specie reserve of the Banks will probably show some falling off from the last statement, but this is not certain, as although we have lost nearly $900,000 by foreign shipment we have gained in addition to $250,000 from the Sub-Treasury considerable amounts during the week from Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore. The shipment of to-day does not show in the average of Monday, and before the next statement we shall have another receipt from California. We have no change to notice in money. The supply is abundant at previous rates. We notice a further sale of New-York State 5s, $20,000, at previous prices, and some Chicago Sewerage 7 ⅌ cent bonds at 98¼ and interest. A meeting of the bondholders, creditors, and stockholders of the Terre Haute and Alton, the Belleville and Illinoistown, and the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Companies, will be held at the Astor House on Wednesday, the 9th day of November instant, to hear the report of the Committee appointed on the 22d of September last. A scheme of arrangement will, we understand, be proposed by the Committee, under which the first and second mortgage bondholders provide some $200,000 or $300,000 for the purpose of putting the road in perfect order for doing business. The third mortgage is to be put into a preferred stock, and the floating debt is also to be stocked. A novel feature in the scheme, and one which, we believe, has no precedent excepting in one recent instance, is that the bondholders are to be allowed to vote at all meetings, thus placing the management of the road in the hands of those who really own the property. Under the old system a small number of stockholders, whose stock, being worthless, gave them no real interest in the road, were able to control parties in interest, who, as bondholders, had a very large amount involved, and, indeed, who owned the entire concern. This was manifestly unjust to bondholders, and in this case, as well as in that of the reorganized Fond du Lac Road, has been remedied.

The new element of traffic on the Western Roads, Cotton, is increasing in importance. On the 2d inst. 100 cars were loaded at Cairo by the Illinois Central Road, with 3,000 bales for Western New-York. This new source of revenue to this Company is derived from the roads with which it is now connected, running through Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, &c. It is believed that nearly all the manufacturing establishments in New-England can be supplied with cotton by this route cheaper and much more expeditiously than, as heretofore, by sea.

We annex a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Dry Goods	$555,046	$917,963	$1,519,962
General Merchandise	1,006,013	1,739,364	1,196,024
Total for the week	$1,621,059	$2,652,317	$2,619,906
Previously reported	194,652,269	125,121,827	206,911,304
Since Jan. 1	$196,273,328	$127,774,144	$209,530,210

The following table will compare the exports of the seven principal staple articles for the week:

	1858.		1859.	
Week ending Nov. 3.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Cotton, bales	1,692	$92,318	2,612	$149,222
Flour, bbls.	22,836	122,316	21,681	118,509
Corn Meal, bbls.	1,669	10,970	904	4,476
Wheat, bush.	32,211	29,788	36,844	60,679
Corn, bush.	7,053	5,479	505	527
Beef, bbls. and tcs.	1,302	18,925	1,429	20,150
Pork, bbls. and tcs.	1,319	20,565	1,929	29,803
Total		$300,628		$381,954
Decrease of the week as compared with that of 1858				61,326

The following is a comparative statement of the value of exports from the commencement of the year to Nov. 3:

	1858.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cotton	$6,041,668	$10,318,476	$3,476,808	.....
Flour	6,051,711	3,942,558	.....	$2,109,153
Corn Meal	219,688	274,113	55,025	.....
Wheat	3,129,604	119,024	.....	3,010,580
Corn	1,287,164	162,828	.....	1,124,336
Beef	1,024,751	1,324,393	299,642	.....
Pork	1,022,816	1,784,224	759,480	.....
Total	$19,557,202	$17,925,856	$4,592,468	$6,244,349
Decrease as compared with 1858				1,651,926

Messrs. Raynor & Blackwell have sold 4 lots northwest corner Eighty-fifth street and Fourth avenue, 102.2 feet fronting Fourth avenue by 85 feet in depth, also 2 lots in the rear of the avenue lots, 50 feet fronting Eighty-fifth street, 102.2 feet in depth—the 5 lots at $1,400 per lot. Also, 1 lot by the same brokers, in connection with A. P. Lehman, on the south side of Eighty-seventh street, 225 feet east of Fifth avenue, 25x100, for $2,000. The sale of 6 lots on the north side of Eighty-fourth street, 275 feet east of Fifth avenue, reported sold in Friday's TRIBUNE at $12,000, should have read $13,000. Also, the 5 lots north-west corner of Avenue A and One-hundred-and-nineteenth street, reported sold at $550 per lot in last Monday's TRIBUNE, should have read $625 per lot. John McClave has sold 2 lots on the north side of Fiftieth street, 400 feet west of Sixth avenue, 25x80 feet, for $1,800 each lot. Also, 1 lot on north side of Thirty-second street, about midway of the block between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, for $1,800.

A branch of railroad is proposed by the Housatonic Railroad Company from Kent to Dover, uniting there with the Harlem Railroad, and thus making the route from the Upper Housatonic Valley to New-York considerably shorter than it now is by Bridgeport.

Thompson's Bank Note Reporter has the following bank items:

"The City Bank, Racine, Wisconsin, has suspended, but its circulating notes are redeemed. *The Boston Bee* advises the holders of Bass River Bank notes not to sacrifice them. The owners of the Clinton Bank, Maryland, are promising to resume; we have no faith in their ability to do it.

"We have not a particle of confidence that the broken Canada Bank notes are worth ten cents on the dollar. There is no law in Canada for securing the assets, or for winding up broken banks, and with the exception of the Provincial Bank, there is no security deposited for the circulating notes. Some of the charters require that a portion of the capital be invested in debentures (Canada bonds), but these can be used by the banks, as we believe was done by the International Bank just before it failed."

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Railroad, at Montreal, on Tuesday, the following statement was made of the earnings of the Detroit and Milwaukee Road:

In the week ending 1st July, 1858, its earnings were $6,460. The corresponding week this year they were $11,277. And since then they ran thus:

Week ending July 14	$9,395	Week ending Aug. 11	$10,332
Week ending July 21	8,967	Week ending Aug. 18	11,472
Week ending July 28	9,894	Week ending Aug. 25	11,490
Week ending Aug. 4	10,674		

This was the week in the beginning of which the new steamers were put on, and the difference in traffic they created was at once apparent:

Week ending Sept. 1	$14,214	Week ending Sept. 22	$14,409
Week ending Sept. 8	15,279	Week ending Sept. 29	17,332
Week ending Sept. 15	15,266	Week ending Oct. 6	19,658

The Reading Road transported 38,058 tuns coal last week:

The Six Routes.	1859. Tuns.	1858. Tuns.	In. 1859. Tuns.
Reading Railroad	1,472,493	1,406,694	65,799
Schuylkill Canal	1,149,850	1,100,217	49,632
Lehigh Valley Railroad	507,184	416,698	90,575
Lehigh Canal	878,799	777,593	101,206
Delaware and Hudson Canal*	1,139,240	872,721	266,519
Del. Lack. & West. R. R. (S'th)	515,573	436,872	79,701
Total for year	5,663,141	5,010,798	652,432
*Pennsylvania Coal Co. R. R.	626,084	563,668	62,476
Delaware and Hud. Canal Co.	513,156	309,113	204,043

E. F. Sattertwaite's Circular says:

The market for American Securities has not participated in the upward movement which has taken place in the Stock Exchange during the past week. There is, however, an improved demand for United States 5 ⅌ cent Bonds, 1874, at an advance of ¼ ⅌ cent. The quotations for Railroad Securities are almost unaltered. Illinois Shares and Construction Bonds have been ½ ⅌ cent higher, but close flat at same rates. The non-payment of the Coupons on a large mass of Railroad Bonds, placed from time to time in this country, is deterring investors from buying American Railroad property.

Consols since our last have touched 96¼, they close 96 to ¼ for Money and Account.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			
U. S. Loan 6s, 1868	97 @ 99	Galena & Chic. 7s, '82	85 @ 90
U. S. 6s, Coup., 1868	97 @ 99	Gr'n Tk. Can. 6s	73@75&Int
U. S. 5s, Coup., 1874	93½@ 94	Gt. W'n Can. '76	98@102&Int
STATE SECURITIES.		Gt. W'n Can. '73	98@102&Int
Maryland 5s, sterling	95 @ 97	Ill. Central 7s, '75	76 @ 77
Mass. 5s, sterling	100 @102	Ill. Central 6s, '75	72 @ 75
Penn. 5s	82 @ 84	Ill. Central 7s, '90	83½@ 84½
Penn. 5s, 1877	84 @ 86	Ill. Cent. Shares	38 @37 dis.
Tennessee 6s	81 @ 83	Ill. Cent. Can. B. S.	1 @ 2
Virginia 6s, 1886	85 @ 87	Joliet & N. I. 8s, '74	73 @ 76
Virginia 5s, st'g, 1881	85 @ 87	Mich. Cent. 8s, '60	89 @ 94
RAILROAD SECURITIES.		Mich. Cent. 8s, '69	78 @ 80
Cin. H. & D. 7s, '90	78@82 & Int	Mich. Cent. 8s, '82	79 @ 91
Det. & Mil. 7s, '75	57 @ 60	Mich. Cent. Shares	38 @ 42
Erie 1st mtg., '67	78 @ 82	Mich. South'n 7s, '82	48 @ 52
Erie 7s, 2d mtg., '59	66@70x.c.	N. Y. Cent. 6s, '83	85 @ 86
Erie 7s, 3d mtg., '83	56@58x.c.	N. Y. Cent. 7s, '76	92 @ 93
Erie 7s, '71, con. till '62	10 @ 20	N. Y. Cent. Convertible 7s, '64	93½@ 94½
Erie 7s, conv. '62	10 @ 20	N. Y. Central Shares	70½@ 71½
Erie S. Fund 7s, '75	10 @ 20	Penn. 6s, '80	89½@ 90½
Erie Shares	4 @ 5	Penn. sterling 6s, '74	91 @ 93

The Chicago Press of Nov. 2 says:

"Currency continues scarce, and discounts of all kinds are more difficult to be obtained. Local paper, especially, finds no favor; and even Eastern drafts, with bills of lading attached, are not easily negotiated. The banks have for the present discounted almost to the extent of their ability. All concur, however, that currency will be more plenty in a day or two. The immense shipment of the past week—more than was ever before known in the history of the city—accounts for the momentary stringency.

"The payments of the first and fourth have thus far been met promptly, and everything seems to indicate a healthy flow of business. Just now, owing to these payments, exchange is specially active. Rates are firm at 1¼.

"Gold is still scarce, and quotations range from 1¼@2 ⅌ cent premium. The higher figure is charged by the retail brokers for small lots.

"Little or nothing is doing outside the banks."

Markets—CAREFULLY REPORTED FOR THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY, Nov. 5, 1859.

ASHES—The market for both kinds is steady, the demand fair; sales of 100 bbls. at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls.

COTTON—There is an active and firm market for Cotton in transit; sales 4,200 bales, including Middling Orleans, at 11½c., 9-16d. freight. Cotton from the store is dull, and prices are easy at 11½c. for Middling Orleans; sales 800 bales.

COFFEE—There is rather more inquiry at steady prices; sales 1,500 bags ordinary to good fair Rio at 11@11½c.; 200