COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Oct. 1.

1,000 U. S. 6s, '62, Coup.	103	110 N. Y. Central RR.	105
3,000 do.	103⅛	300 do.	103⅞
12,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	102⅝	50 do.	103⅛
17,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	103⅛	220 Erie R. R.	49
1,000 do.	103	625 do.	48⅞
15,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. N.	101⅛	300 Erie Railway Pref.	81
22,000 do.	101	300 do.	81⅛
15,000 U. S. 6s 1-year Cer.	99⅞	300 do.	81⅛
20,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90.	51	100 Hudson River RR.	64
2,000 Virginia State 6s.	52	100 do.	60
12,000 Missouri State 6s.	49	100 do.	60
1,000 do.	49⅛	25 do.	61
6,500 New-York Cent. 6s	105	100 do.	61
2,000 E. R. R. 3d M. B.	106	50 Harlem	21
60,000 Erie R. R. 4th M. B. ex int.	110	200 Harlem RR. Pref.	b10 46
3,000 B., N. Y. & E. stm.	90	do.	46⅛
3,000 Hud. Riv. R. R. 3d m.	103	50 Norwich & W. RR.	64
6,000 Hud. R. R. C. T.	99	21 Reading Railroad	60
6,000 Har. R. R. 2d M. B.	105	600 do.	60
6,000 Mich. C. R. R. old	108	100 do.	60⅛
10,000 Mich. So. 1st Mtg.	86	100 Mich. Cen. RR.	a15 81
5,000 do.	87	600 do.	81⅛
5,000 do.	87	300 do.	83
15,000 M. So. S. F. Inds.	107	100 Mich. So. & N. I. RR.	37⅞
10,000 St. L. A. & T. H. 1st	80	300 do.	37
3,000 C. & R. W. 1st M.	70⅛	200 do.	60 38⅛
5,000 C. & N. W. Act. B.	90	50 Mich. So. & N. I. O. S.	73⅛
25,000 do.	60⅛	100 do.	73⅛
5,000 C. & N. W. 2 Mtg.	55	50 Panama Railroad	145
8,000 do.	54⅛	200 Ill. Cen. RR. Scrip	76
6,000 Del. L. & W. 2d M.	103	100 do.	76⅛
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	84	300 do.	77
3,000 Chic. & R. 1st Bds.	102	100 Clev. & Pitts. RR.	35
1,000 Clev. & T. S. F. Bds.	62⅛	28 do.	34⅛
17,000 Pittsbg., Ft. Wa. & Chic. 2d Mt.	90	150 Galena & Chicago R. R.	90
7,000 do.	90⅛	25 do.	78⅛
12,000 do.	90⅛	200 Cleve. & To. R. R.	b13 85
1,000 Pittsbg., Ft. Wa. & Chic. 3d Mt.	71	400 do.	68⅛
14,000 Clev. & Pitg. 4th Mt.	79	600 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	79
80,000 St. Louis, T. H. & Alton 2d Mt. Pref.	31	200 do.	79⅛
75 Bank of New-York	102	200 Mil. & Pr. du C. R. R.	37
20 Ocean Bank	78	100 Ind. & Cin. R.	26
11 Am. Exchange Bk.	95	100 Del. L. & W. R.	159
21 Metropolitan Bk.	101	200 Tol. & Wab. R. R.	37⅛
5,000 American Gold	102	200 do.	37⅞
15,600 do.	102⅛	100 do.	37⅞
24,000 do.	102⅛	12 Pitts. Ft. W. & Chic.	47⅛
15,000 do.	102⅛	100 do.	50
50 Canton Co.	17	75 do.	51
200 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	110	100 do.	b30 51
150 Pacific Mail S. Co.	12⅛	200 Cumb. Coal Pref.	34
250 do.	12⅛	65 N. J. Zinc	69
250 do.	12⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, coupon.	103	100 Harlem Railroad	21⅛
6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, do.	103	100 do.	21⅛
12,300 U. S. 5s, '74, coup.	99	50 do.	21⅛
100,000 Treas. 7.30 p. c.	104⅛	100 do.	a30 21⅛
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	51⅛	100 do.	b30 21⅛
2,000 Miss. 6s	49	100 Mich. Central RR.	b10 [illegible]
4,000 do.	48⅛	200 do.	[illegible]
4,000 do.	50	200 do.	[illegible]
10,000 American Gold	102⅛	500 do.	62
30,000 do.	102⅛	50 Mil. So. & N. Ind. RR.	[illegible]
3,000 do.	102⅛	100 do.	38⅛
60 Pacific M. S. Co.	12⅛	100 do.	a30 38
20 do.	36 1/4	100 do.	38⅛
50 do.	b10 12⅛	150 Mil So. & N. Ind. O'd S.	74
100 do.	12⅛	100 do.	b30 74⅛
1500 Erie RR. Pref.	83	200 do.	74⅛
100 do.	82⅞	200 do.	a30 73⅛
100 do.	b30 83	200 Ill. Cent. RR. Scrip	79
350 N. Y. Central RR.	104	100 do.	79⅛
100 do.	b30 104	250 Cleve. & Pitts. RR.	35⅛
400 Erie Railway	80	100 do.	35⅛
300 do.	49⅞	100 do.	b30 36
200 do.	49⅞	100 Gal. & Chi. RR.	62⅛
300 Hud. River RR.	63	100 Clev. & Tol. RR.	69
50 do.	63⅛	100 Chi. & R. I. RR.	79⅛
400 Reading Railroad	60	500 do.	79⅛
100 do.	b10 60	100 do.	b30 80
300 do.	60⅛	100 do.	80
1000 do.	a10 61		

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1—P. M.

The market is very irregular, Governments and railway mortgages being strong and better, while the shares, with some few exceptions, were weak. All stocks, however, offered at the reduction, were taken, and prices, in most cases, closed at a decided improvement. Strong parties, who had sold to secure profits, appear to be coming in again, even at higher figures; this, in addition to the purchases being made by an entirely new class of buyers, prevents any serious reaction, and causes improvement after each halt. Governments were in more demand, the 1881 loan at an improvement of ⅛ ₱ cent —102⅞@103. Demand notes were a fraction off from yesterday's rate. There is a livelier demand noticed in bank notes—102 bid for Bank of New-York; State Bank, 93⅞@95; Commerce, 94@95; American Exchange, 94⅞@95; Metropolitan, 101@101⅛; Shoe and Leather, 102@104; Park, 108⅛@110, with advancing tendency throughout this list. State securities were dull, and a shade firmer: Missouri 6s, 48⅛@49⅞; California 7s, 100 bid. Gold was about 2 ₱ cent down from yesterday's high points, with moderate business, closing steady at 122@122⅛. Cumberland Coal lost 3 ₱ cent again to-day, the large order which sent it up so rapidly having been filled; it opened at 9⅛, closing firmer, with 10 bid. The Railway Shares opened lower, being rather pressed for sale, at a reduction, but were eagerly taken, leaving off at stronger quotations. Bonds were in demand. Buffalo, New-York, and Erie Firsts sold at 96. Hudson Sinking Funds at 111; Harlem Firsts, 109 bid; Seconds selling at 105. Michigan Central 8 ₱ Cents (old) sold at 108, with 109 bid afterward. Quincy 8 ₱ Cents, 115 bid; Michigan Southern Seconds, 96⅞@96⅞; Sinking Funds sold at 107; St. Louis, Terre Haute, and Alton Seconds, 108 bid; La Crosse Land Grants, 26@30. Chicago and North-Western Firsts, 76⅛@76⅞; First Assented, 60⅛@60⅛. Seconds, 34⅞@35; Chicago and Rock Island Firsts selling at 109; Cleveland and Pittsburgh Fourths at 70—all still evincing decided improvement. Immediately after the session stocks were wanted at a general advance of ⅜ ₱ cent. New-York Central sold at 103⅛, the market giving indications of touching higher figures than have yet been seen. Between the Boards there was a strong rally in all descriptions, Central running up to 104, and Erie Preferred to 83⅛. At the Second Board the excitement was great, and, with a large business, the speculative wave swept on. Governments were firmer, and sold up to 103⅛ for Sixes of 1881. After the Second Board the feature of the street was Toledo, of which a prominent broker swept the street of 14,000 shares from 69⅞ up to 70, and the stock closed 70⅛ bid, and for a lot of 10,000 shares 70⅛ was bid. Some of the operators have become short of this stock, and are likely to suffer severely. There is an impression current among parties usually well informed in regard to Toledo, that the question of dividend is not definitely settled, and that the maturing debt having been arranged, the Directors will reconsider their late action. At the close the market was strong and active at the following quotations: United States 6s of 1881, coupons, 103⅛@104; United States Treasury Notes, 7 3-10, 104⅛@105; Tennessee State 6s, 51⅛@52; Missouri State 6s, 50⅛@50⅞; American Gold, 122⅛@123; Pacific Mail Steamship Co., 121@122; New-York Central Railroad, 104⅛@104⅞; Erie Railway, 50@50⅛; Erie Railway Preferred, 83⅛@83⅞; Hudson River Railroad, 64⅛@64⅞; Harlem Railroad, 22@22⅛; Harlem Harlem Railroad Preferred, 47⅛@48; Reading Railroad, 71⅛@72; Michigan Central, 81⅛@84⅞; Michigan Southern, 38⅛@38⅞; Michigan Southern Guaranteed, 73⅛@74; Illinois Central, 78⅛@79; Galena and Chicago, 82⅛@82⅞; Cleveland and Toledo, 70⅛@70⅞; Rock Island, 80⅛@80⅞.

The foreign bill market has not been active but strong to-day. Sterling sold in the morning for bankers signatures at 134⅞, but at the close the quotation is 135@135⅞. Francs are 4.25@4.15. The market fluctuates in sympathy with the speculation in gold.

Freights are fairly active and rates are firmer, closing buoyantly. To Liverpool the engagements are 92,000 bushels Wheat at 11⅞@12⅞d. in bulk and bags, mainly at 11⅞@12d.; 23,500 bush. Corn at 10⅞@11d., in bulk; 1,500 bbls. Flour at 3s.; 1,000 tcs. Lard at 35s.; 1,500 boxes Cheese at 40s. To London: 43,000 bush. Wheat at 13d., in bulk and bags, chiefly in bulk; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. To Glasgow: 28,000 bush. Wheat at 12⅞@13d. in bags; the inside rate to fill up. The Charters are a British brig with 17,000 bush. Wheat to Cork for orders within the United Kingdom excepting the West Coast of Ireland, at 14d.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, $746,318 18—for Customs, $79,500; Payments, $1,148,622 64; Balance, $13,281,759 84.

The Excise Stamp law went into operation to-day, but there were no stamps ready for use excepting the two-cent bank check and sight-draft stamp; and of these there was a very insufficient supply. Under this delinquency of the Government to supply stamps, the business of the street has been done much as before. In some cases of demand loans for the day or a few days, notes have been dispensed with; but as a rule, the stamp law has been entirely ignored. Business men feel confident that no penalty can be incurred by them when it was an absolute impossibility to meet the requirements of the law. In some cases, checks were indorsed on the face that due diligence had been used to obtain stamps.

The deposits at the Sub-Treasury to-day on 4 ₱ cent temporary loan demand notes reach about $400,000. The deposits of gold are light. A large amount was offered by banks, but declined by the Sub-Treasurer, who prefers to receive the small amount needed at present from the public.

There was a large crowd at the Sub-Treasury today to receive their interest on 7.30 ₱ cent Treasury Notes. The disbursement of coin was not very large, as many parties retained their checks in preference to drawing the gold.

There is rather more activity in money, the result of the great activity in the stock market, and the current rates of interest on demand loans are 4@5 ₱ cent. Paper is 4@6 ₱ cent, if of leading character.

The market for demand notes was heavy in the morning, in sympathy with gold, but later in the day the market was stronger, and worked up to 110⅞, gold having recovered to 122⅛. There was a good demand for 7.30 per cents, which sold to large extent at 104⅛@104⅞, which is about ⅛ ₱ cent advance, the coupon payable in gold being off to-day. One year certificates are steady at 99⅛@99⅞. There have been considerable sales of 5-20 six per cents at par and interest, the Sixes of 1881 having advanced to 103⅛, these short sizes have become desirable.

The exports of Domestic Produce this week are large, reaching nearly four millions again. The list includes 1,255 bales of Cotton for Liverpoool. The following is the comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week ending Sept. 30, and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$2,756,238	$3,042,313	$3,670,450
Previously reported	60,241,525	90,914,838	102,859,033
Since Jan. 1	$63,755,763	$93,957,151	$106,719,483

The following table will compare the present condition of the banks with that at the close of the corresponding week last year:

	Sept. 28, 1861.	Sept. 27, 1862.	
Discounts	$140,121,336	$140,161,068	Inc. $34,032,729
Specie	26,123,152	37,503,252	Dec. 511,000
Circulation	8,608,760	9,860,723	Inc. 1,161,943
Gross deposits	113,033,001	186,105,009	Inc. 72,416,522
Net deposits	96,551,268	150,291,532	Inc. 56,740,264
Capital	69,030,005	69,135,660	Dec. 524,945

The statements of the Philadelphia banks for the last two weeks compare as follows:

	Sept. 22.	Sept. 29.	
Capital Stock	$11,713,615	$11,726,930	Inc. 13,315
Loans	35,811,535	34,553,337	Dec. 262,148
Specie	5,409,027	5,410,140	Dec. 8,887
Due from other Banks	5,212,073	6,023,420	Inc. 823,506
Due to other Banks	7,702,453	7,215,149	Dec. 447,290
Deposits	24,104,214	24,897,926	Inc. 803,712
Circulation	5,171,250	5,111,674	Dec. 60,576

The Cleveland and Toledo Road gives notice of its readiness to buy the following bonds, with accrued interest, viz: Junction Railroad 2d mortgage bonds, due Nov, 1, 1862; Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st mortgage bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863; Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d mortgage bonds, due Aug. 1, 1862; Cleveland and Toledo Income bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863. The privilege of exchanging these bonds has been stopped.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company will pay, upon presentation at the Bank of the Republic, the coupons due on the bonds of the Company.

Messrs. Thompson Bros. received $6,000 of check stamps from Washington to-day, and their office was crowded by applicants until the supply was exhausted. They served about 700 persons with one sheet, each containing 420 stamps.

The Flour markets rose 5 cents to-day, with a fair demand and light supply. Wheat and Corn less active, and each one cent lower, with a large supply offering.

In consequence of the high rate of exchange and the high price of gold, English shippers have purchased in this market, within the last five days, over 9,000 tks. Butter, and California shippers nearly 2,700 tks. The premium on gold makes of itself a lucrative profit to California shippers. The dairymen are having as prosperous times now as in the "palmy days of '51 and '52."

The leading article of Messrs. Samuel Hallett & Co.'s circular is on the contest:

> The only favor which the United States can ask of other nations is, to be let alone to work out the problem of its own nationality. Such a result is but another name for the reduction of the refractory and insubordinate elements which every community contains, no matter how small in numbers or circumscribed in area. Interference would only tend to prolong the contest, as it would only add to the disturbing causes already at work. Any concord or apparent conciliation it might effect would be only a hollow truce, to speedily give place to a renewal of hostilities which would necessarily continue so long as any differences remained that could, to any considerable extent, array different sections of the country in hostile attitudes.
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> There must be an idea which, to the nation, is what the soul is to the individual. Without this there can be no internal harmony, no great self-renouncement, and, consequently, nothing valuable in a nation's life or experience. The early history of all nations is one of intestine troubles, disturbances and conflicts, till time shall have brought its disciplines, supplied the means of social intercourse, developed more definitely the prevailing sentiment or idea, and tested more completely the relative strength of the parties contending for the mastery.
>
> We are in the midst of such a contest. It is really one between the growers of food and growers of cotton. Both interests had acquired a colossal importance. Each had inverted the social system of the other. The cotton-grower assumed that one form of labor—Slavery—was the sole condition of his success. The producer of food was equally obstinate in favor of free labor. The two naturally became jealous of each other. The jealousy was hightened by the fact that the two interests are always in antagonistical relations, for the reason that they are always threatening to supplant one another.
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> The slaveholder feels his position to be jeopardized by freedom, and the grower of food by Slavery. Since the formation of the Government has the breach between the two been really widening, till both are willing to break the hollow truce which existed, and submit their differences to the only proper arbitration in such matters—that of the sword. This, at times, is the only arbiter, because success in its use is the only test of physical and what is equally true at the present time, no matter how paradoxical it may seem, of moral superiority.
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> The contest is already not without its results. The growers of food or the advocates of free labor still wield the Government by virtue of their superior strength. They have preserved their territory intact. They have never pursued their avocations more profitably than since the war commenced. The foreign commerce of the country is in a condition far sounder than it was when cotton went to make one half of our exports. The reason of all this is obvious. The financial strength of every country is in direct ratio to the freedom and intelligence of its laborers. Because cotton made up one half of our exports, cotton had come to be regarded as measuring one half of its means and resources.
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> For a recognition the whole nation was enslaved to this idea which had become the pivot on which the whole legislation and diplomacy of the country turned. The Bastile so of the war was to release us of this bondage. But relief could have come in no other manner. We have not only survived the loss, but the disappearance of the great staple is hardly an appreciable subtraction from our national wealth. We are now ready to accept what was before demonstrable, without being credited that the staple State of Massachusetts sent annually into the channels of the commerce of the country values greater than that of the entire cotton crop.
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> Here, then, is one great step toward independence and nationality, is the lesson of political economy which has been taught. We have here presented, in a striking light, the mature and economic value of the two systems which divide the country. The next lesson is a natural and inevitable sequence of the preceding one. We see that a people is strong just in ratio to the industry and skillfulness of its laborers; and that where the resources or subjects of their industry and skill are abundant, that all external questions, such as foreign commerce, will take care of themselves.
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> The country, with one-half of the articles that constituted its exports suddenly cut off, was never before so independent of other nations, because, at call, its people can supply with their own industry, what they had been accustomed to import. Before, we were dependent. Now, we are independent. We can erect almost any barrier we choose against importations of foreign fabrics, as we have abundant means of supplying them ourselves; a work we should not have undertaken so long as we had $200,000,000 worth of raw cotton to send abroad in payment of debts, the greater portion of them contracted for what we can either go without or fabricate at home.
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> The Rebellion has emancipated us from dependence upon other nations, by developing our own means and resources. The same causes will, with the same certainty, enable us to put down those in arms against the Government. It is a contest of intelligence against ignorance. When the two are arrayed in hostile attitudes, the early successes are already on the side of the latter, which, having little to conserve, is always prompt in the work of destruction. Peace is the necessary condition in which intelligence and industry achieves its triumphs. There, consequently, shrink from whatever disturbs the peace and order of society as marring their most valued works.
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> On undertaking a war, a long time must elapse before they can accept the fact that this should be waged by destruction. A humane, vacillating and inefficient policy always characterizes, in the outset, a people of high industrial and social acquirements. But, in time, they learn that humane are always the most inhuman of wars, that more is lost by a policy which forbears to strike, in hopes of reconciling differences that can never be composed, than by prompt, resolute and energetic action. When that conviction is, at last, reached, then the difference in real strength, in favor of the North over the South will become indefinite.
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> The very honors that distinguish the North, will become the most efficient agencies to her success. The greater the mechanical skill, the more perfect will be the engines of destruction. The higher the civilization, the greater the readiness to sacrifice all in its defense. Tenderness becomes the spring of the most heroic actions, and every faculty in man contributes to the great work, against which blind rage is impotent, because it has no strength but passion, which has neither skill, steadiness, nor perseverance. When we measure by such tests the probabilities of success in twoen the North and South, the probabilities become cumulative in favor of the former.

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

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, 1862.

ASHES are steady and in moderate request at $7 12½ for Pots, and $7 31½ for Pearls; the supply is very light of both kinds.

BEESWAX is in moderate request at a slightly reduced rates for Southern. Sales of 1,400 lb. at 34@36c., cash, for Western and Southern.

COTTON—The market is less active owing to the inclement weather, but prices are steady; sales of 500 bales at 58½@59c. for middling Uplands and Gulfs; 58c. for middling fair, and 56c. for ordinary.

COFFEE—Rio is in fair demand and firm; sales of 2,000 bags late last evening on private terms. We quote:

Rio	21½@22	Maracaibo	22 @22½
Java	27 @28	Laguayra	22 @22½
St. Domingo	22 @22½		

COAL—the market is quiet for foreign; the supply is moderate. Domestic has again advanced, and is in limited demand, owing to the extreme prices demanded. We quote go 2?@$7 50 from yard.

COPPER—Sheathing Sorts have been in active request at much higher rates, closing buoyantly. Sales of 1,600 lb. Baltimore and Lake at 30c.@?c. and now held much higher. New Sheathing and Yellow Metal are steady, but Braziers Copper has advanced to 36c.; Copper Bolts are selling at 37c. and Metal do. at 27c. 6 mos.

CANDLES continue languid at former rates.

COCOAGE is dull, yet firm at 17@18c. for Manilla 6 mos.

DYEWOODS are firm and in fair request; sales of 300 tons Jamaica Logwood at $18@$18 50, and 30 tons Tobasco Fustic at $27, cash.

DUCK is in moderate demand at $25 for Scotch Gourock, and $15 for heavy Ravens, 6 mos; light Ravens command $12, and No. 1 Cotton 75c., cash.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is better supplied and is less active, influenced by the storm, as well as the decline in Exchange and the increased firmness in freights. The low grades of Western and State Flour are quiet but steady, while trade brands are in brisk demand and 5@10c. ₱ bbl. higher. The sales are 8,700 bbls. at $5 10@$5 20 for Superfine State and Western; $5 30@$5 70 for Extra State; $5 75@$6 for fancy do.; $5 70@$6 for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 90@$6 for shipping brands of Round-Hoop Extra Ohio, and $6 10@$7 20 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is in moderate request; the low grades are firm, and the better qualities are higher and in demand; sales of one bbls. at $5 25@$6 for the low grades of Extra, and $6 10@$7 30 for trade brands. Southern Flour is firm and more active; sales of 2,100 bbls. at $5 40@$6 45 for mixed to good superfine, Baltimore, &c., and $6 50@$7 50 for trade brands. Rye Flour is steady and in fair request; sales of 150 bbls. at $3 19@$4 50. Corn Meal remains quiet yet steady; sales of 150 bbls. at $3 40 for Jersey, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine. We quote:

Canada	$5 20@$5 45	St. Louis, com'n.	$5 00@$5 25
State, superfine	5 20@5 45	St. Louis, extra	5 40@5 60
State, good	5 40@5 50	Canada, extra	5 75@7 20
State, extra	5 50@5 70	Balt. Alex	5 80@7 50
Ohio, round hoop	5 30@5 50	Richmond City	None.
Ohio, extra	5 60@6 00	Baltimore	5 80@7 20
Ohio, choice extra	6 10@7 00	Rye Flour	$3 19@4 50
Mich. & Ind. extra	5 10@7 10	Corn Meal, Jersey	3 40@— —
Genesee fancy	5 50@6 25	Do. Brandywine	3 75@— —
Genesee extra	6 20@7 15	Do. Pancheons	17 25@17 50

FISH—Dry Cod are firm and in good request; sales of 2,000 quintals at $4 25@$4 37½ for St. George's Bank, and 1,000 do. large Western at $4. Mackerel have been in good request and are firm; sales of 3,000 bbls. at $16@$16 50 for No. 1 Mass; $6 75@$7 for No. 2 do; $4 75@$5 25 for large No. 3 do., and $4 for medium do. Pickled Herring continue languid, but prices are scarce and wanted. Smoked Herrings are also scarce and firm; small sales of No. 1 at 30@32c., and Scaled at 40@45c.

FEATHERS are firm and in limited request; sales of 600 lbs. prime Western at 42c. cash.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is less active, and is 1@2c. ₱ bush. lower, influenced by a decline in exchange an advance in freights, and inclement weather; the arrivals are light; the demand is confined chiefly to shippers. The sales include 120,000 bush., and consist of 13,000 bush. Chicago Spring at $1 10@$1 16; 15,000 Milwaukee Club at $1 16@$1 21; 12,000 do. Amber Iowa, &c., at $1 22@$1 24—the latter rate for choice new; 38,000 do. Red Western at $1 27@$1 32; 19,000 do. Amber do. at $1 32@$1 35; 14,000 do. common to fair White Western at $1 26@$1 30; 9,000 do. good to choice White Michigan at $1 30@$1 40—the latter rate for handsome in bbls. Barley and Barley Malt are quiet, but very firm; the supply of both is small. Oats are dull and heavy; sales of new State at 37@38c., and prime old Western and State at 39@40c. Rye is in better request; sales of 6,300 bush. inferior Western at 61c.; 5,000 do. good Western at 70c., and small sales of State at 72c. Corn is in ₱ bush. lower, but is in better request at the concession; the arrivals are fair; sales of 147,000 bush at 47@48c. for hot, warm and damaged; 50@52c. for new shipping mixed, and 62c. for fair White. We quote:

Wheat, R'd W'n	$1 27@$1 31	Oats, Canadian	36 @ 39
Wheat, W'e Mich.	1 44@1 53	Oats, New-Jersey	34 @ 36
Wheat, Red Mich.	1 34@1 36	Oats, Penn	36 @ 39
Wheat, W'e Can.	1 33@1 43	Oats, Southern	35 @ 36½
Wheat, Can. Club	1 10@1 16	Oats, Ohio	36 @ 39
Wheat, White O.	1 32@1 40	Oats, Chicago	36 @ 39
Wheat, Red Ohio	1 27@1 30	Corn, White So.	54 @ 70
Wheat, W'e Mich.	1 30@1 40	Corn, Yellow So.	60 @ 63
Wheat, White Ill.	1 27@1 40	Corn, Yel. Jer.	60 @ 62
Wheat, Red Ills.	1 27@1 31	Corn, Yel. West'n	60 @ 63
Wheat, Red So.	1 25@1 27	Corn, Mixed West.	58 @ 60
Wheat, —S. & W.	1 23@1 24	Corn, Round Nor.	67 @ 68
Wheat, Wt. Mich.	1 17@1 23	Corn, Unsound	43 @ 54½
Wheat, Mil. Club	1 14@1 22	Peas, Blacke'e, ₱ bag of 2 bush	— @ —
Wheat, Chi. Spring	1 10@1 16	Peas, Canadian	1 05@1 10
Rye, Northern	58 @ 60½	Peas, Marrowfat	— @ —
Rye, So. & Jersey	70 @ 72	Beans, White Nor.	2 00@2 00
Barley	1 00@1 15	Beans, White So.	— @ —
Barley Malt	1 15@1 20		
Oats, State	36 @ 39		

GUNNY BAGS continue in good request at the advance; sales of 1,150 bbls. at 16@18c., cash.

GERMAN CLOTH is firm, and in good request; sales of 900 bales at 12c., cash.

HEMP—The market for Manilla and Jute is less excited and less buoyant under the less favorable foreign news. It now appears that these articles are not at all likely to sell as a cotton substitute for cotton hence a declension in prices on the other side. The sales are 1,500 bales Manilla, in bond, at 7c.; 1,000 bales do. at 8c. ₱ lb, duty paid; 65 do. Sisal at 7½c.; 500 do. Jute at $120, in bond, and 200 tons clean Russia, in Boston, at $275 ₱ ton, cash, to the Government. The stock on hand to-day includes 64 tons clean Russia; 2,000 bales undressed American; 300 bales dressed do.; 42,720 bales Manilla; 2,100 bales Jute, and 350 bales Sisal.

HOPS are steady, and in moderate request at 12@17c. for ordinary to choice new. Old have been in better request; sales of 900 bales growth of 1858, '59, '60, and '61 at 14@16c.

HAY—The market is better supplied and is lower for shipping qualities; sales of 1,400 bales at 55@60c. ₱ 100 lb. Straw is selling at 50@60c. ₱ 100 lb, and bundles at $4 25@$4 50 ₱ ton.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been more active; sales of 1,000 tons Coltness and Glengarnock, ex ship and from yard, at $26@$27, cash and 6 mos. The stock is now light, and composed chiefly of Gartsherrie, which is held at $28, 6 mos. American Pig is in limited request, and is firm at $24@$24 50 for best brands. Other kinds are in moderate request. Sales of 200 tons E. Spike at $20 62½, cash, and 150 bdls. English Sheet at 4½c., cash, for Doubles.

INDIA-RUBBER is steady and in fair request; sales of 30,000 lb Central America, &c., on private terms.

LATH are scarce and firm at $1 10, 3 mos.; sales of 500,000 Eastern, to arrive, on private terms.

LEAD is in reduced supply and is held with increased firmness; sales of 300 tons soft Spanish and German (part in bond in Boston) at $7 12½@$7 37½ ₱ 100 lb. and 43 tons Mexican at $6 87½, cash. Bar, Sheet, and Pipe are steady at former rates.

LIME—Common Rockland has been in good request at 65c., cash. Lump sells slowly at 90c.

LUMBER is in light supply, and is firm; sales of 30,000 feet Spruce, to arrive, at $12@$12 50, and 45 tons Hacmatac at $12 ₱ ton, usual time.

MOLASSES—The market is quiet owing to the rainy weather, but prices are better, and close with an upward tendency; sales of 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 44c. and 100 do. do. at 46@48c.

STOCK ON HAND OCT. 1, 1862.

Cuba Muscovado	hhds. 1,091	Cuba Muscovado	bbls. 466
Porto Rico	hhds. 2,809	New-Orleans	bbls. 1,060

NAVAL STORES are quiet at $2 25@$2 37½ for Spirits Turpentine. Rosins are in fair request at $12@$13 25 for Common, $13 50@$14 50 for Strained and No. 2, and $14 75@$15 25 for low No. 1 ₱ 280 lb. Tar is firm and in fair request at $12@$15. City Pitch sells slowly at $13 50.

NAILS are steady at 3 3-4c. for Cut, 4½c. for Clinch, and 18@20c. for machine-hammered Horse, less 5 ₱ cent. cash.

OILS—Crude Whale has been in good request at 61½@70c., cash. Other descriptions are in moderate demand, at $1 40 for Crude Sperm, 105@115c. for City Bleached, 122@135c. for City Distilled Red, 77@82c. for Lard, $3 65@$4 25 for Olive (in quarts and pints), 92@95c. for Tallow, 50c. for Palm, 15@16c. for Crude Petroleum, 30@35c. for Refined Petroleum, 105@$1 for Fluid, and $2 37½@$2 50 for Camphene.

OILCAKE is scarce, and in fair demand, but, in the absence of sales, quotations cannot be given.

OIL MEAL is in good demand, and is firm; the sales are 10 tons State at $1 75 ₱ 100 lb.

RICE—The market is quiet but firm; sales of 50 bags Rangoon at 64c. Stock of Rice on hand Oct. 1, 1862: 11,715 bags Cleaned East India, and 23,636 bags and mats Uncleaned do., against 2,561 casks Carolina, and 835 bags East India same time last year.

SUGARS—Raw are in less active request, but firm at 9@9½c. for fair to good Refining; sales of 400 hhds. at 9@9½c. for Cuba; 9⅞@12½c. for New-Orleans; 150 boxes Havana at 9½c., and 20 hhds. African at 9c. Messrs. R. L. & A. Stuart have established the following quotations for cash:

Loaf Sugar, best quality	12½c.	Ground Sugar	—
Crushed Sugar, best quality	12 c.	White Sugar—A	12½c.
Crushed Sugar, circle A	—	Yellow Sugar—C	11½c.
Granulated Sugar	12½c		

STOCK OF SUGAR, OCT. 1, 1862.

Cuba, hhds	54,136	Melado, hhds	6,708
Porto Rico, hhds	4,815	Melado, boxes	34,082
English Islands, hhds	630	Manila, bags	42,063
New-Orleans	64	China, bags	15,066
African	—	Brazil, bags	55,522
Total Hhds	69,671	Batavia, bags	2,090
Calcutta, bags	3,445		

SEEDS—The demand for Clover seed is fair, and the market is firm; sales of 67 bbls. and bags at 8½@9c. Timothy Seed is in fair request for the home trade; sales of 150 bush. at $1 87½@$2 ₱ bush. Rough Flax Seed is not plenty, but is in fair demand at $1 50@$2 ₱ bush.

STEARIN—Only a moderate inquiry, but the market is firm; sales of 16,000 lbs. good White at 9½c. c

SALT has been in good demand, but at the [illegible] the market is quiet. We quote Turks Island at 31@32½c.; Liverpool ground at $1 12@$1 14; Ashton's fine at $2½@$2 62½; Worthington's, Marshall's and Jeffrey's at $1 50@$1 60.

SHOT are steady at 5½c. for Drop, and 9½c. for Buck, cash.

SKINS are quiet but firm; sales of 2,500 lb Matamoras Goat on private terms.

SPELTER is firm at 6¾@6¾c., cash, for Foreign; sales of 20 tons Silesian on private terms.

TALLOW—The market is quiet, a decline in exchange giving buyers the advantage; sales of 41,000 lbs. at 10½@10¾c. for Western, and 10½@10c. for City, and 10½@10¾c. for Southern and Eastern.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is in good demand, notwithstanding the high prices on rent. Manufactured is less active, but prices are firmly supported; sales of 5 2 hhds. Kentucky at 13½@22c., and 250 cases Seed Leaf at 11@13c.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE STOCK OF SPANISH TOBACCO ON HAND.

	Havana. bales.	Cuba. bales.	Seconds. bales.	Yara. bales.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1862	3,675	258	..	1,016
Received since	1,429	..	..	197
Total	4,404	258	..	1,213
Sales to Sept. 30, 1862	1,205	..	..	100
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1862	3,209	258	..	1,113

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF STOCK IN THE NEW-YORK TOBACCO INSPECTION WAREHOUSE.

	Hhds. Ky.	Hhds. Va. & N. C.	Hhds. Ohio.	Total hhds.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1862	31,511	93	19	31,623
Received since	2,439	..	..	2,439
Total	34,950	93	19	34,062
Delivered since	5,275	36	1	5,312
Stock on hand Oct. 1, 1862	29,675	57	18	29,750

TIN—Pig has been in good request at enhanced rates; sales of 1,400 slabs Straits at 36c.; 500 do. Banca at 36c., and 22