FROM DUBLIN.

Irish Views of the Presidential Election.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

DUBLIN, Sept. 24, 1864.

As the American Election approaches, the people here have become alarmed for the consequences. Their hopes may be said to be placed opposite to their fears: and as each preponderates, their grief or gladness becomes in a corresponding degree elevated or depressed! But taken as a whole it has the most absorbing interest for the people of Ireland, and has become the engrossing topic with them. And what wonder! when it is known that there is not a solitary parish in Ireland from which there are not some, nay, many of the immediate friends and relations of those who remain at home, residing in America. There cannot therefore be any other country on earth, America excepted, where the people are so much mixed up with, and interested in, American affairs, as the people of Ireland are at the moment when I write. And it need not be stated that their apprehensions are rather gloomy.

In the first place they perceive that if the Democrats succeed in carrying the vote at the coming election, that England in conjunction with France, or without the conjunction of France if she cannot have it, will immediately thereafter recognise the independence of the South. Because it is well known to be a settled fact that if the Democrats resume power that they will not prosecute the war so as to make the South give up their Rebellion, and force them back into the Union: and that, consequently, as soon as they would find themselves safely lodged in the White house they would make peace with the South on the basis of Southern independence. They would therefore "let them go in peace, and would not prosecute" what they have already falsely and audaciously designated a hopeless war. And it is well known that it would be a hopeless war in their hands, and that they would not prosecute it. The English Government knows this well; and in the event of the Democrats being victorious at the election, and the Northern armies being likely to suppress the Rebellion before the term for their accession to power would have arrived, would immediately order their North American squadron, which they would take care to have largely reinforced, to break the blockade of the Southern ports. Indeed, news would not require to be brought to England to the effect that the South would not be able to hold out till March in order to obtain the required aid. No such thing! Lord Lyons will, in that event, have orders from the English Government to assist the South, if he sees it necessary, and that too with all the force at his disposal, and to be sure and keep up the Rebellion by every means in his power, until further orders from the Home Government. And there will be no mistake about it. Lord Lyons will do precisely this in the event of the Democratic candidate being returned for President and the cause of the Rebels becoming likely to fail before the Democratic President assumes the command of the armies and navies of the United States. Because it is a distinctly understood thing that he will put an end to the war on the double ground of the alleged utter hopelessness of subjugating the South, and the necessity of avoiding a war with England, and England will be released from all further trouble in relation to it.

It is well known even here in Ireland that the leading Democrats who are trying to unseat Mr. Lincoln, are secretly using their best endeavors to bring about the state of affairs which I have here pointed out. Whilst many of them openly avow their treason even in New-York and are making that City their headquarters and a hotbed of conspiracy. What do they mean by their professions of a desire for peace? They know that no lasting or permanent peace is possible until the South is subjugated. Because if peace were otherwise made with the South, the same factious spirit which at present rules there, would again break out and develope rebellion as soon as the first favorable opportunity presented itself. It is not therefore peace which they want, but a dismemberment of the entire Union!

Will my fellow-countrymen in America sanction the breaking of the once glorious United States of America by voting for a Democratic President? That glorious Constitution, the brightness of whose liberty sheds a radiance over the nations of the earth? Will they submit to have that Banner that has long protected them from English tyranny trampled into the earth? Will they allow a traitorous Democrat to bring in, or assist in bringing in the deceitful, cowardly, and ferocious English leopard to place his unhallowed, blood-stained paw on the throat of the American nation? What, sir, my countrymen who have only so lately escaped from the fell grip of English injustice and murder, turn about and vote for the man who would openly connive at, if not openly assist in bringing in the murderous fleets and assassin armies of England to burn the towns and cut the throats of the American people with their assassin blades? And that, too, these very people who offered them an asylum and a place of refuge when they were persecuted to the very death by their oppressors in the land of their birth? No, sir, my countrymen will never be guilty of an act which would in itself be so base as that of voting for a Democratic candidate would be upon the present occasion. They are loyal to the land of their adoption, and would not be guilty of the shadow of treason, even in the abstract, towards her. And I am satisfied that when the question shall have been clearly brought before them, and their minds have been brought to bear upon it, that not one of them out of every hundred who have become citizens will vote in favor of the Democratic candidate.

No doubt now exists of the present Rebellion being one of England's own making. It has been ascertained to have been in process of construction during a period extending over the last twenty years. And during all that time the Democrats had the exclusive power of governing the country in their hands. But instead of governing it honestly for the benefit of the people, they made to themselves friends and partizan allies of the English whigs and promoted the private interests of their own party.

It is a long time back since the respective English Governments and Aristocracy became alive to the formidable appearance of the American Union. They saw that she was likely to become a rival in commerce, and after a time in manufactures also; and, that, besides her existence as an independent state being a protest of defiance to the power of England, she was also a constant menace to her colonies. That from the vast stream of emigration that ran towards her, ere long she must develope herself into the most formidable proportions that her power would become colossal, and her naval and military resources become a source of constant terror to England herself. Hence her own selfish purposes led her to conspire for the destruction of that giant power. And her conspiracy led to the formation and development of the present Rebellion. England will not, therefore, stop at any expense, spare any pains, nor stop at any point, no matter how wide, in order to effect her purpose of dismembering the great American Union!

Rely upon it, sir, that the political ground in America is at present largely covered with English agents for the purpose of influencing the election. That the American press is largely subsidized by them, and that their money will flow freely in various forms and through various channels in order to influence the vote of the citizens in favor of the Democratic candidate.

The supporters of the English Government here argue in favor of their policy to the effect that it is better for them to spend a few millions sterling now to obtain what they want by "strategical diplomacy," than to have to spend as many hundreds of millions thereafter in a military struggle, and perhaps not succeed so well by the latter as by the former.

From certain indications it is believed to be the intention of the Democratic party, if not successful at the polls, to attempt to raise an insurrection throughout the country. The rallying cry for which is fixed upon to be the alleged unjust interference by the Government with the election, and the foul play which has been resorted to by their agents for the purpose of defeating the ends of justice at the polls.

It is understood to be also a part of the programme that every effort is to be made to unite the sympathies of all on the ground of common suffering from a common grievance, and that is the Draft; and the horrors of all are to be excited against it, and kept up; and a common ground to be formed on which to resist it.

I wish now to say a word to my countrymen in America. Added to the deadly hatred which the English nation entertains towards yourselves, they are duly sensible that by their treatment of you, and by their having driven you into painful exile, that they have inflicted a permanent injury upon you, and that you long for an opportunity of being revenged upon them, and that you are their eternal enemies. It is, therefore, certain that there is no class of people in America when the English Government would so much delight in having destroyed, as the Irish Catholic residents. They will, upon that account, as well as to serve their own political purposes, try to instigate disturbance in connexion with the coming election, and will make use of the best efforts of their secret agents to have you involved in it.

I hope, however, that you will take this warning; it comes from one who wishes you well, and who knows something of the workings and villainy of the English Government, and that you will not allow yourselves to be led to the Polls by Democratic leaders. They are, at present, largely under the influence of the British Government! And if you allow them to lead you to the Polls, they will soon after lead you to the barricades, and effect both your temporal and eternal ruin, which are the very ends which your enemies desire to accomplish upon you. Remember that the Democrats led many of yourselves and your friends into collision with the civil power last year, and then skulked away and left you to bear the consequences of their perfidy and treason. Beware of them! and be not led away by them. Their present aim is at the overthrow of the Government by Rebellion, and Rebellion would complete your ruin. If they could even attain their object by the vote without having recourse to insurrectionary means, your social condition would not be improved by it, but would be rendered greatly worse than what it is at present. If they had the powers of Government in their hands they could not, nor would not if they could, manage the public affairs better than President Lincoln is doing. And had it not been for the perfidy and deceit of those same Democratic leaders, together with the warm opposition of many of them to the Government, the President would have long since brought the Rebellion to a close.

Reject, then, at once, the proposed alliance of the Democrats, and do not believe their promises. They are neither honest at heart nor sound in their theories; and if you be led away by their promises, they will involve you in trouble and ruin. They are not your friends, but they are the friends of your enemies, and would turn round, if they had the power, and assist them to persecute you. They were in power when the Know-Nothing fury ravaged the Catholic homesteads in America, and they did not exercise the power which they wielded to protect yourselves and your families from the unprovoked attacks of bands of open-day assassins; and it was not until their fury had well-nigh exhausted itself upon you, that you got even a semblance of protection from the civil power.

Present appearances of the relative positions, conditions, and resources of the Northern and Southern armies indicate a speedy suppression of the Rebellion, if the Lincoln Government be kept in power. Those men who now ask you to support a Democratic candidate are the abettors of Slavery wherever it is to be found. It is not unreasonable to believe that the crime of Slavery, together with the atrocities and immoralities which it engendered in the United States, may have had a large share in drawing down the wrath of God upon unhappy America, with which He has so signally visited her during the last few years. Do not have anything to do with the establishing of a system which is in itself a blasphemy against God, an outrage on His image. Only remember the system of slave-breeding, which was very generally practiced in the South previous to the breaking out of the Rebellion, and the Catholic blood of your ancestors and countrymen will boil in your veins. O'Connell denounced American Slavery with all the eloquence which his soul could command. I am sure that no true Irishman will ever so far forget himself as to vote for a man who would make terms with the South which would enable them to establish a system of Slavery, no matter how horrible, which they chose. Mr. Lincoln will soon put an end to this abominable system if supported in power, and will restore peace and prosperity to the country in the only way in which they can come, namely, by putting down the Rebellion, and restoring peace and harmony to the States; and this will bring prosperity to all, which, God grant, is the earnest desire of

AN IRISH CATHOLIC.

The Pickle Crop.

But few persons are acquainted with the magnitude of the crop of cucumbers grown for pickles in the vicinity of New-York. The south part of Westchester County is the most prolific locality. There farmers plant by the acre. Three to six acres of cucumber vines on a farm is not unusual, and from half an acre to two acres very common. It requires the best land and high manuring to get a full crop. The bottom lands along the Bronx and Sawmill rivers are much used for this crop, but equally good ones are often found back in the hills. Rotation is not necessary, though farmers often follow corn or potatoes with pickles, and if the crop is off, as it sometimes is by the 15th or 20th of September, rye is sown. We have found it profitable to sow turnips among the pickles, about the first of August. This sometimes interferes with the production and picking o the pickles. Some market gardeners grow a crop of peas, or other early vegetables, which will be off before the first of July, which is the time for planting the cucumber seed, and after the pickles are off sow rye, which is plowed under in Spring for manure; thus getting three crops a year. The best manure for pickles is that from the cow stables, well rotted, applied in the hill. If no crop precedes the pickles, it will pay to plow the land four times, in April, May and June. Then harrow smooth and mark in squares four feet each way. Some persons hoe out a hollow for the hill, and some prefer to heap a little dirt over the manure, making a slightly raised hill.

Three or four good plants in a hill are enough, but it is necessary to plant four times as many seeds, to provide for accidents. This year's drouth interfered seriously with the young plants, so as to require replanting, some of which was after the rain, July 25; yet, owing to the favorable autumn, these late plantings made a good crop. Seed is usually worth about $1 50 per quart. It is therefore quite an object for each one to grow his own. This should always be done in a seed bed, planted earlier than for the general crop. Pickle vines are improved by allowing cucumbers to ripen.

In case of a drouth like that of 1864, the crop may be saved by stirring the earth between the young plants almost every day.

It requires about six weeks of good weather between planting and picking, and, if the season is favorable, picking will continue six weeks, and the vines should be gleaned every other day.

It requires one man and two boys or women to manage an acre in the high of the season. In a good field, a man can pick five thousand pickles a day.

As they are gathered, all sizes are thrown together in a basket, which is emptied upon the sorting table, under a shed upon one side of the field, where the wagon can come. They are sorted into three sizes, and counted into barrels, which at night are carried to the pickle factory or railroad station, each barrel bearing the number marked upon it, and the receiver knows at once by the size and measure whether the amount is correct.

THE YIELD AND PRICE.

The price has ranged in the last five years from $1 to $1 75 per thousand, and has made the business of growing one of the most profitable of farm crops. The yield is estimated at 200,000 average per acre. Many producers this year have very far exceeded that. For instance, in the vicinity of Mount Vernon, John G. Satterlee picked 855,000 from 4½ acres—$1,515—$336 an acre.

L. M. Penne, (Mission School farm) picked 820,000 from 1½ acres—$700. $466 an acre.

Isaac Sherwood picked 335,000 from 1½ acres—$583. $388 an acre.

These, to be sure are extraordinary crops, of the best pickle growers, but estimating the average at $100,000 per acre, and the lowest price at $1 a thousand, the crop is a very good one, and it does not appear possible to glut the market. It is estimated by men who have facilities for ascertaining the truth, that there have been packed this year in Westchester county, not less than one hundred millions of cucumbers. Besides this, some producers have sent their entire crops to the city, right from the field. We know that a great many tons of cucumbers have been sent down on the New Haven, Harlem and Hudson River Roads, and many by boats, so that we do not think we are over-estimating the production of cucumbers this year in Westchester county at (100,000,000) one hundred and thirty millions, or $1,300,000 cash value.

It is an immense industry, and it does not rest with the producers. At first it gives employment to a great number of persons who sort down the cucumbers in large vats, made of brick and cement. From these they are taken and put in barrels, and sent off in the brine or also fresh and pickled in vinegar and put up in barrels, kegs, pots, or bottles, ready for use, and sent to all parts of the country. The army and navy are great consumers of pickles; and some very intense battles have been fought in Westchester County this year in Copperheads, hard to put down the Rebellion as though they bored as hard in the trenches. True, they did it unwillingly, and but for the profit would have done it unwillingly. But our soldiers will be aided and comforted by the labor of men who would sooner give poison than pickles to the men who fight "their friends," the sadly-abused adherents of Jeff. Davis.

If any one should be tempted by our figures to undertake the growing of cucumbers as a pickle crop, let him remember these essential points: The land must be rich enough for a good crop of Indian corn, and a loamy soil, suitable for that crop is good for cucumbers. It should be deeply plowed and finely pulverized, and richly manured in the hill. Salt in the manure, from marsh hay or otherwise, must be avoided. Lime, plaster, and ashes are good as a top dressing. The ground must be kept free of weeds, and should be stirred often during the first weeks. The best seed is that of medium sized, bright green cucumbers, which grow evenly and pretty smooth. They should be handled carefully.

For the N. Y. Tribune.

The Black Brigade.

BY ISAAC M'LELLAN.

Charge, gallant comrades, charge!
Charge on, ye hearts of steel;
Charge till your scowling tyrants
Before your bayonets reel.
Your veins with unpaid labor
For years in vain have bled;
In moldering, roofless cabins
Your choicest years have sped,
While in their sumptuous mansions,
In purple and in gold,
Your lordly masters revel'd,
Beneath our banner's fold.

And now they scorn that standard,
With all its stripes and stars,
They raise the mocking streamer
Of Slavery, with its bars;
But wheresoe'er they muster,
Whatever flag they bear,
We tell them that their bondmen,
Defying them, are there;
In trench, in ship, in fortress,
Where'er they make a stand,
They have against their legions
The black man's heart and hand.

Yes, slaves of old Kentucky,
Arkansas, Tennessee,
Of Georgia, South Carolina,
We must and shall be free;
In sugar-fields, in cotton-lands,
And where the tall rice grows,
We've toil'd, we've pined, we've fainted,
Lash'd on with cruel blows;
Our children have been stolen,
Our wives to Slavery sold,
Our best, our bravest have been cast
Untimely in the mold.

Now, gallant men, remember well,
Our wrongs, our bleeding woes;
Think that in yonder Rebel camp
Are swarming thick our foes:
Think for each blow we strike to-day
We strike a tyrant low.
Strike, then, for God and Liberty,
With Freedom in each blow!
Think of Fort Pillow, of that trench
O Carolina's shore;
Think of unsparing slaughter
And unavenged gore.

It brightens, ah, it brightens!
The glorious day is near;
The Rebel camps of Richmond
Are withering in their fear.
The sabers of grim Sheridan
Are raging in the vale,
While Sherman's stalwart veterans
Make Georgian cheeks grow pale.
Our marching ranks—the black, the white—
Triumphant gird the shore,
Engirdling all the land with steel
Till Treason is no more.

It brightens, ah, it brightens!
Bright o'er the Northern sky
I see the triple colors
Commingling soft their dye.
It is the flame of Liberty,
The watch-fire of the free,
Shining o'er darkling forest,
And o'er the ocean waves;
A signal to the Bondmen
That they no more are slaves;
That nevermore oppression
Shall send them to their graves.

Ah, sweet that regale morning
Shall dawn in purple skies;
Each valley, plain and mountain
Enkindled with its dyes.
'Twill float the Flag independent,
From Gulf to Northern lake;
Where rough Atlantic surges
And Pacific billows break.
O'er all the realm majestic
Triumphantly shall wave
Our consecrated banner,
The symbol of the brave.

Far down the Southern valleys,
By cliff and stream and plain,
Repose the sacred ashes
Of our dear brethren slain.
Devoted, noble kindred,
We sorrow still for you.
We weave the white immortelles,
We twine the votive yew.
Live in our hearts forever,
Your memories shall be sweet
While in a Northern bosom
The blood of life shall beat.

Obituary.

LIEUT. JOHN R. MEIGS.

This brave and accomplished officer, only son of Maj.-Gen. Meigs, Quartermaster-General, was killed by bushwhackers near Harrisonburg, on Monday, Oct. 3. He was at the time engaged in making a military survey, in his capacity of Chief of Engineers of the Army of the Shenandoah. The career of this young soldier has been glorious, though brief. Graduating at West Point only last year, at the head of his class, and with the highest honors, he was immediately sent to the field, and highly distinguished himself during the campaigns in Maryland, Harper's Ferry and the Shenandoah Valley, and evinced such rare talents as an engineer, and thorough soldierly ability, that he was speedily assigned to the important position which he held at the time of his death. The brightest anticipations of his future distinction were entertained by all who knew him. His loss will be long deplored. The sacredness of the cause for which he died is the consolation of all who, like him, are honorable and patriotic, all who, loving liberty and justice, are determined that neither "Peace" traitors, nor traitors in the field, shall mar the brightness of our country's future.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—A MUNIFICENT DONATION OFFERED.—The Hon. EZRA CORNELL, of Ithica, offers to the State of New-York 300 acres of land and $300,000 in money to aid in establishing an agricultural college upon the land donated, lying near Ithica. The offer is coupled with "conditions," but they are such as a practical man sees necessary to insure success, and we hope that the Legislature will accept the offer, and order the "splendid failure" at Orvid to be sold, and the funds combined with Mr. Cornell's donation, so as to insure something better than the present attempts to secure instruction for the sons of common farmers in the State Agricultural College, or the People's College, to which 30,000 acres of government lands were given. We hope that one of the "conditions" of Mr. Cornell's munificent offer will be that he shall have the management of the expenditure as long as he lives. Then it would probably succeed, as everything does that he undertakes.

It may be remembered that this is the same liberal gentleman that gave $50,000 for a public library in Ithica.

A cat factory has been discovered in Paris. Poor puss was found in all conditions, skins drying for gloves, furs for muffs, and the materials for dinner delicacies.

Two actors were killed and several injured, the other day, at a Magdeburg theater, by the fall of a tower on the stage, in which a scene was being enacted.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 13.

1,000 U. S. 6s 1881 Reg.	105⅝	100 Mariposa Mining Co.	3¼
60,000 U. S. 6's 1881 Coup.	105⅝	250 do	3¼
2,000 do	105⅝	150 do	3¼
5,000 U. S. 6s 5-20 C. small	103	300 Hudson River RR.	123
1,000 do	103	200 do	122⅞
15,000 U. S. 6s 1 year Cert	94	100 do	122
34,000 do	94	100 do	b10. 123
3,000 N. Y. State 6s 1879	117	200 do	b30. 123
1,000 Tennessee 6's '90	55	100 do	s15. 122½
35,000 O. & Miss. Cert.	57	600 do	122⅞
2,000 do	56½	200 do	b15. 122½
50,000 do	57	200 Reading RR.	124
2,000 N. Y. Central 6s	114	100 do	b15. 124
1,000 do	114½	100 do	124½
8,000 do	115	500 do	124½
6,000 Erie 2d M Bd 1879	117	300 Mich. Central RR.	125
5,000 E. 4th Mort. Bonds	110	100 do	126
5,000 Mich. Southern & Indiana	50	25 do	b15. 126½
1,000 A. & T. Hamte Income	82½	100 M. S. & N. I. RR.	69
2,000 do	82	100 do	b30. 70
15,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	94	100 do	b5. 69
2,000 Toledo Wab. 1st M. Ex.	100	400 do	69
10,000 Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st	110	2400 do	69
2,000 do 2d M.	103	200 do	b10. 69
2,000 American Gold	254½	500 do	68½
30 Fourth National Bk.	88	200 do	68½
10 do	90	100 Ill. Central RR.	112½
74 Merchants Ex. Bk.	100	100 do	s10. 112
5 Metropolitan Bank	112	100 do	b10. 119
55 Bank of Commerce	103	500 do	119
100 Canton Company	32	400 do	119½
500 do	33	2,000 do	119½
100 do	33½	400 do	s10. 119½
48 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	165	100 do	b30. 119½
25 Penn. Coal Co.	175	100 Clev. & Pitts RR.	b15. 96
100 Cumberland Coal Pref.	57	400 do	b5. 104½
600 do	57½	500 Chic. & N. W. RR.	43
200 do	57½	1000 do	43½
200 do	57½	400 do	43½
600 do	58	50 do	b15. 43½
1500 do	58½	300 do	b10. 43½
100 do	b30. 58	1800 do	43
100 do	b10. 58	200 Chicago & N. Wes.	b30. 70
600 American Coal Co.	85	100 do	70½
100 Quicksilver Mining	31	100 do	70½
100 do	3	300 do	b30. 70½
150 do	3	450 do	70
200 Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.	185	200 do	70½
200 N. Y. Central RR.	118	400 Chicago & N. W. pref.	73½
100 do	118½	300 Cleveland & Toledo RR.	113
750 do	119	50 Chicago & R. I. RR.	93
700 do	119½	100 do	93½
100 Erie Railway	97	100 do	94
500 do	b10. 97	200 do	94
100 do	b30. 97	50 Chic. Bur. & Quin. RR.	132
1000 do	97	100 Mil. & Pr. Du Chien RR.	47½
100 do	s10. 97	300 do	47
400 do	b10. 97	100 do	b30. 47
200 do	97	100 do	47
250 do	s10. 96½	200 Pitts. Ft. Way. & Chi.	97
1700 do	96½	100 do	96½
300 do	96	500 do	96½
400 do	s30. 96½	200 Allen & T. Hamte	b10. 53
600 do	96	100 Alton & T. H. pref.	b15. 70
100 do	96	100 Chi. & Alton pref.	87
10 Erie pref.	102½		

SECOND BOARD

25,000 U. S. 6s 1881 coup.	105½	1000 Reading R. R.	124½
$2,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s coup.	107½	10 Mich. Central R. R.	127
16,000 U. S. 6s 1 year cert.	94½	100 do	126½
25,000 do	94½	1000 Mich So. & N. I. R.R.	71
5,000 Chic. & Miss. certf.	57½	200 do	71½
20,000 do	57½	500 do	71½
200 Canton Company	35	500 Illinois Central R. R.	112½
500 do	36	500 do	112½
400 do	36½	100 do	s40. 112½
200 do	b10. 36½	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	105
500 Cumberland Coal pref	56½	200 Chic. & N. W. R. R.	43
300 do	56½	600 do	43½
200 do	56	50 do	43½
100 Quicksilver Mining	3¼	200 Chic. & N. W. pref.	72½
100 do	b30. 3½	5 do	73
100 do	b30. 3½	200 Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	114
50 N. Y. Central R. R.	119	100 do	114½
200 do	119½	50 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	93
300 Erie Railway	97½	1200 do	93½
1600 do	97½	500 do	s30. 93½
300 do	97½	200 Chic., Bur. & Q. R. R.	130
400 do	97½	100 M. & P. Du Ch'n R. RR.	49
200 do	97½	100 do	50
100 do	s15. 97	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.	96½
50 Erie Preferred	102	200 do	96
100 Hudson River R. R.	123	100 Alton & T. Hamte	70
400 do	123½		

THURSDAY, Oct. 13—P. M.

Gold opened at 203¾, sold up to 210, and closed at 207½@208 at 5 p. m.

Stocks have been strong all day, but the extreme quotations are not sustained. Large sales have been made to realize profits, but the reaction was quite small. Government Securities were firm and in good request.

Money is decidedly easier on call, and at 6 per cent a good deal has been done. Some houses report themselves unable to use their balances at this rate. In commercial paper no change—9 per cent is the rate for best; 12@15 for a large selection.

The new loan attracts great attention, and the holdings from New-York alone will probably exceed the amount to be awarded. The First National Bank will receive bids up to 11 a. m. to-day. At the Sub-Treasury the bids reach $18,000,000; at the Central, $2,000,000, and at the Ninth, about $1,500,000. A house in Exchange-place has received bids to the amount of $10,000,000. Livermore, Clews & Co. will, as usual, present a large combination bid.

Freights are extremely dull and rates are nominal. For Liverpool, 30 hhds. Tallow, 12s. 6d., and per steamer, 700 boxes Cheese and 250 pkgs. Butter at 50s. To London, 100 tuns Black Walnut at 22s 6d.

Sterling bills are quoted at 109¾@109¾ for bankers' short, and 110¼@110¾ for long dates. Francs, 5.11¼@51.3¾.

A telegraphic dispatch from San Francisco, dated 12th instant, quotes mining stocks, &c., as follows: Ophir, $475 per foot; Gould & Curry, $1,050 per foot; Savage, $1,300 per foot; Potosi, $800 per foot; Sierra Nevada, $30 per foot; Yellow Jacket, $750 per foot; Crown Point, $600 per foot; State Telegraph, $37 per foot.

At Chicago, on Monday, a meeting of grain dealers and commission merchants was held to consider the tax of one-tenth of one per cent on the gross sales of grain. The tax was generally considered a grievance, and the statement was made that it would exceed the total profit on the annual transactions, which are not transfers in the great majority of cases.

The wholesale clothing trade sympathizes with the depression of the trade in dry goods. Business is exceedingly dull, owing in part to the causes which affect trade generally, and partly to the unwillingness of country dealers to lay in heavy stocks in the existing state of things. The stock of goods on hand is very large, and the dull sales have induced one of the largest houses to open their ware rooms, filled with half a million worth of goods, for a retail trade.

At the auction sales of dry goods no substantial advance is noticed. At a sale of domestic goods a few bales of sheetings, Peabody's Brothers' brown, brought 29, against 26¼@27 two weeks ago, and Rocky Pond 31½ against 29½. Fancy printed cloakings ranged from 18¼@19. The sales of tailoring goods went very low. Melton cassimeres, all wool, went at $1 05@$1 15; black union cloths, $1 75; brown beavers, $1 67½@$2 50; blue do., $2 25; Tricot Duffel coating, $4 25@$4 70; Belgian, $4 50@$5 02½; black and brown Hoscows, $4 55@$5 05, &c. There were but few duplicates, and a number of the lots were passed. Messrs. Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co. held a very large sale of gloves, silks, white goods, &c. The attendance was large and the bidding spirited. The assortment of gloves was complete, comprising Berlin, French cloth, merino, silk, cloth gauntlets, &c., and brought prices ten per cent above those of last week. Cloth gauntlets, which sold at $8 50 per dozen, to-day brought $10 25; and other styles in a similar ratio of increase. Messrs. Haggerty & Co. had a sale of ribbons, which drew together quite a number of purchasers. There is but little, if any, improvement in the prices of these articles, but the sale is very steady and regular. "Blue ticket" brands are quoted, No. 40's at $4 25@$5 25, and No. 60's at $5 45@$5 50. The "Gold Tickets" were in greater demand, and realized for No. 60's, $5 75@$6 50. Samples were freely sold, but few duplicates were made.

The following shows, the increase in the railroad traffic for the 1st week in October.

	1863.	1864.	Increase.
Mich. Central	$71,272	$85,413	$14,203
Michigan Southern	74,140	83,657	9,517
Rock Island	47,381	60,418	11,036
Chicago and Alton	53,718	64,906	25,188

[Advertisement.]

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DEPOSITARY AND AGENT OF THE UNITED STATE.

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Those wishing to subscribe will deposit with us 2 per cent of the amount required, to be returned if the bid is not successful.

Certificates of Indebtedness can be used for one-quarter of amounts subscribed for. All orders must be headed in by the 13th inst. MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN Cashier.

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NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY
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FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
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Receives subscriptions to the new 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, which are convertible at maturity into SIX PER CENT GOLD-BEARING 5-20 BONDS.

Commissions of ¼ per cent allowed in all cases, and liberal terms to Banks who buy to sell again;

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MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

Markets—CAREFULLY REPORTED FOR THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.
THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 1864.

ASHES—The market is firm and fairly active; sales of 80 bbls. at $10 75@$11 for Pots, and $12@$12 50 for Pearls.

COTTON—The advance in gold has induced a little more firmness on the part of holders, and the market closes quite steady at $1 05 for Middlings; sales of 700@800 bales.

COFFEE—The market remains quiet at nominally unchanged prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour is only moderately active, but prices are fully 10@15c. ⅌ bbl. better on the low and medium grades. Trade and Family brands are firmly held but not active; the sales are 10,700 bbls. at $4 00@$8 for Superfine State; $8 25@$8 50 for Extra State; $8 60@$8 25 for Fancy State; $8 35@$9 50 for the low grades of Western Extra; $9 50@$9 90 for Shipping Ohio; $10@$11 05 for Trade and Family brands, and $10@$13 75 for St. Louis Extras. Canadian Flour is in fair demand, and 10c. better; sales of 250 bbls. at $8 30@$9 50 for the low grades of Extra, and $8 75@$11 15 for Trade and Family Extras. Southern Flour is more active and 10c. better; sales of 900 bbls. at $10 10@$10 85 for mixed to good Superfine Country Baltimore, &c., and $10 95@$13 75 for Trade and Family brands. Rye Flour is dull, heavy and lower, and is plenty; sales of 87 bbls. at $7 25@$8 75. Corn Meal is inactive and heavy.

FRUIT—The first arrival of new Malaga fruit was disposed of at auction to-day, as follows: 850 boxes Layer Raisins at $5 50@$5 75; 100 half boxes do. at $2 75; 700 quarter boxes do. at $1 45; 100 boxes Bunch Raisins at $4 75; 100 half boxes do. at $2 65; 1,100 quarter boxes do. at $1 35@$1 37½; 50 kegs Grapes at $6 50; 30 frails Ivica Almonds at 22c. ⅌ lb., all sums under $1,000, cash, and over $1,000, 60 days; 1,040 boxes of Malaga Lemons at $6 50@$9; 60 boxes do. at $8 75; and 370 boxes do. at $6 50@$7 25, cash.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is less active; the advance in prices of 2c. per bush. checks the inquiry for export, and millers purchase cautiously; the sales are as follows: 12,500 bush. Chicago Spring, $1 75@$1 88; 12,800 bush. Old Milwaukee Club, $1 84@$1 88½; new Amber do. is held at $1 90@$1 95; 14,000 bush. Amber Michigan, $2 85@$3 01; 7,000 bush. Amber Kentucky, $2 05; 7,000 bush. White Canadian, $2; 3,000 bush. White Michigan (old), $2 05@$2 15; and 26 bbls. White Kentucky, $2 25 per bush. Barley is more plenty, but prices are without material change; sales of 13,600 bush. Canada West at $1 00. Barley Malt is firm; sales of 3,000 bush. State at $1 10@$1 20. Oats are scarce and better; sales of 36,000 bush. Western at 83½c. Rye is in fair request and firmer; sales of 5,500 bush. Western at $1 35. Corn is less freely offered, and is 2c. better; sales of 37,000 bush. at $1 49 for Mixed Western afloat, and $1 50 for do. in store.

HAY—The market is moderately active and firm; sales of 300 bales at $1 30@$1 35 for shipping, and $1 50@$1 70 for home use.

HOPS are in moderate request for home use, but prices are without material change; sales at 35@40c. for common to prime, and 45@54c. for this year's growth.

MOLASSES—No sales of any importance are reported to-day and prices are steady.

OILS are generally quiet, but there is no essential change in prices.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is still quite active and firmer, though without quotable variation. For future delivery we note sales of 5,000 bbls. New Mess, buyer until the 25th inst., at $43; and a lot (quantity not given) buyer all this month, at $43 25; the sales check up and regular way are 9,625 bbls. at $40 for Old Mess, $42 50@$43 for New do., $39@$40 for Prime, $42 for City Prime Mess, and $41 75@$42 for Western do. Beef is firm and fairly active; sales of 400 bbls. at $16@$19 for Plain Mess; $23@$24 for Extra do. Tierces Beef is dull and nominally unchanged. Beef Hams are in demand, there is something doing for future delivery, but the particulars are kept private. Cut Meats are firm and in fair request; sales of 375 pkgs. at 17½c. for Shoulders, and 19@21c. for bagged Hams. Bacon is dull and nominal. Lard is fairly active and firmer; sales of 3,150 bbls. and tcs. at 19@19½c. for No. 1; 19¾@20c. for fair to prime Steam, and 21@21½c. for Kettle.

PETROLEUM is in fair demand and firm, and closes with an upward tendency in prices; sales of 1,000 bbls. Crude at 38c.; 750 bbls. Refined in bond at 61@62½; do. Free is quoted at 70@71c.

RICE—A small retail trade is doing, embracing to-day about 100 bags in lots at 12½@14c.

SUGARS—Raw continue in fair demand from the trade at about previous rates; we note sales to-day of some 650 hhds. at 16¾@17½c.; Refined are nominal.

SEEDS—Grass seeds are more plenty, and are dull and nominal; Rough Flax is quiet, at $7@$7 10 per bushel.

TALLOW—The market is less active, but prices are firm; sales of 26,000 lbs. at 9c. for Eastern, and 16@16½c. for City.

WHISKY—The market is heavy and lower; sales of 750 bbls. at $1 70@$1 71 for State, and $1 70@$1 72 for Western, closing at the inside figures.

Receipts of Produce.

Oct. 13.—13,500 bbls. Flour, 193 bbls. Whisky, 1,000 bbls. Corn Meal, 54,000 bush. Wheat, 28,000 bush. Corn, 61,128 bush. Oats, 23,000 bush. Rye, 30,000 bush. Barley, 336 pkgs. Provisions, 1,550 pkgs. Lard, 740 pkgs. Butter, 28 pkgs. Ashes, 1,140 pkgs. Oil Cake.

CITY ITEMS.

UNION HOME.—The Union Home School, an institution devoted to the education and maintenance of soldiers' children, will hold a fair on Monday evening next, at Irving Hall, to which contributions are solicited.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.—Nearly all the Courts adjourned on Thursday out of respect to the memory of the late Chief Justice Taney, of the United States Supreme Court, who died in Washington on Wednesday evening. In the Supreme Court General Term, and Trial Terms, and in the Supreme Court Special Term, at Chambers, remarks were made by eminent members eulogistic of the deceased, and the Courts at once adjourned.

THROWN FROM THE TRACK.—Late Wednesday evening, the night express train, which leaves Chamb