f efforts made to save the passengers and
nd pumping, consisted in the lowering of the
does not appear with great precision how
s were in number. We read of one which
ed, and of two which got away, with 45 per-
assengers and 31 of the crew—distributed be-
m.
econd mate was leaving the spot where the
te Arctic still lay, her guards were level with
. "The surface of the sea"—here are his
—"was strewed with human beings, who had
fallen overboard, to whom, however, it was
for us to lend any assistance, and we soon lost
, as the fog continued very dense." The ship,
ability, must presently have gone down, and
dred and fifty human beings have been con-
terrible death. The annals of marine calamity
he mention of any more dismal scene than the
xtinction of so many lives under that dense mist
hospitable coast of Newfoundland. When we
amine into the causes of the calamity it is obvi-
that the reason of it was that Captain Luce per-
aintaining a speed under a heavy canopy of fog
ld only have been justifiable in clear weather
favorable skies. The fogs off the banks of
fand are an inevitable incident of those waters,
it is not too much to expect that a captain
uce the speed of his ship under circumstances
e may be at any moment close upon dangers
he can have no previous warning. Custom
breeds indifference to danger, which may either
a or frenzy. We have before us at this mo-
ccount of another captain who, in the same
uld persist in going at thirteen knots, all but
ip on an iceberg, and lost his presence of mind
ical moment. The ship was saved by the mate.
fogs at sea are amongst the most unpleasant
of a sailor's career; still, by prudence the
ulting from them may be greatly reduced.
s and moderation in speed reduce the chances
almost to zero, but we fear that these precau-
ar too frequently lost sight of by the captains,
e for a rapid passage to the exclusion of all
iderations But the pitcher goes to the well
ften, and the Arctic is the broken pitcher.

[From the London News, Oct 13,]

tic, mail steamer, which left Liverpool on the
st month, has been run down. She had on
any as two hundred and fifty passengers, with
s crew. Not a vestige of the vessel has been
the accident. It appears that the Arctic on
f last month was run into by the French coast-
r, the Vesta, and that she sank in about forty
At the time of the accident she was about
s from Cape Race. A vessel was dispatched
ohn's to look after the boat, in which some of
ngers are said to have embarked, but without
The Vesta took the intelligence of the disaster
hn's. Forty-four or forty-five—for accounts
ary said to have been saved out of the whole
n board.
ficult to imagine the details of an accident of
re. The mere landsman, whose knowledge of
rs is confined to a voyage across the channel,
urney from one part of England to another, can
orm any conception of the terrific nature of a
like that in which the Arctic perished. In
of a dense fog which covered the sea, a sud-
on took place, which hurried off hundreds of
ings to a sudden death. No time could have
e for exertion. Scarcely any opportunity was
o the crews of either of the vessels to take
asures of precaution which may be adopted in
of ordinary accidents. Death overtook the ill-
engers in the midst of darkness, and their
were solaced by no sympathy. One fierce
d the Arctic was a wreck.
quent occurrence of accidents at sea is now be-
matter of the utmost importance. The ocean
highway in the strictest sense of the word.
essel which used formerly to cross the waters
arate us from the old and new worlds, we have
reds Formerly, the meeting of vessels was
tion—now it is the rule. Formerly a vessel fre-
raversed the distance between England and
without meeting another. At the present
h meetings are constantly taking place, and
the danger of such collisions becomes more
. The marvellous extension of commerce is
at the ocean paths daily become more
The sea is no longer the cause of separa-
ch Horace describes. It is bridged over by
of vessels. How is it, then, that we are
uch at fault with respect to precautions against
s we were in the infancy of navigation? We
ced the danger of land travelling to a mini-
hy should not more be done than has been
iminish that of travelling by sea? A clever
of statistics showed, the other day, that how-
ul may be the accidents by railways, the ave-
age to be expected by an individual from this
transit is remarkably small. A person, he
ight travel very many thousands of miles by
ithout incurring much danger. It is but right
reatest naval power in the world should be
something towards lessening the risk of tra-
water, when so much has been done towards
g the safety of travelling by land.
sia was, it appears, much damaged by the col-
he threw overboard her coals and the greater
er ca go. The question arises how it was that
"clock out" was maintained on both vessels.
s take place frequently enough in London dur-
winter, but we do not run each other down in
hough the streets be crowded with vehicles.
r is as easily handled as an omnibus; why
cidents be perpetually happening to one class
nents of transport which so seldom happen to
? On a railway, where the chance of collision
atively small, we have steam whistles, lights of
s, fog signals, and contrivances of all sorts, to
e trains to avoid danger. Is it not disgraceful
any accidents should occur where precautions
ch more necessary, and so much more easily
an in a railway? If fog signals are necessary
lway, where every train should be tra-
for the time on its own groove, how
more necessary are they in the
here each vessel is free to adopt any line which
? The whole system of ocean travelling needs
The sea is no longer to be considered as a means
tion, but as a link of communication bet ween
. Columbus, in steering his solitary bark over
tic, ran in no danger of collision from vessels
rom the land he was about to discover. We, on
ary, are forever incurring the danger of such
And yet we seem, with respect to precautions
danger, to be very little better off than Colum-
In the midst of a wide trackless ocean, with
e of meeting a coming vessel, the discoverer of
kept as good a "look out" as a modern steamer,
y every day that it is prosecuting its voyage
meet with a collision. Let us hope that the
e Arctic will stimulate our navigators to adopt
of precaution which are becoming more ne
precisely the ratio in which our commerce in-

The Opera in Europe.

OUS DISAPPEARANCE OF MADEMOISELLE CRUVELLI FROM PARIS.

ris correspondent of the London *Chronicle*, n October 12th, says:—In alluding above to the at Prince Menschikoff had disappeared, I threw on the fact; but a disappearance has really ee in Paris, which is not only true, but which most as great a sensation as that of the great himself. Mademoiselle Sophie Cruvelli has accountably "mislaid." She was announ- appear on Monday last in the "Hugue- at the Grand Opera; and the audience nally assembled and the curtain was ready when it was announced to the astonished that the *prima donna* had not arrived. Great consternation of the officials. A messenger was ely despatched in quest of the lady, who it ert supposed might be merely late, but at her was ascertained that she was absent; and the itional information which could be obtained she had started for some place—no one knew and no one knew why. There was nothing but to apologize to the audience, and e that, in the absence of the fair , Mademoiselle Poinsot would perform . She did so accordingly, and with such that the absence of Mademoiselle Cruvelli h less regretted than she perhaps imagined it; and since then the bills announce that Made- Poinsot will continue to appear in the part. But s become of Mademoiselle Cruvelli? No one know. Some say she has gone to America, by the mighty Barnum; others say she was ed because her name did not appear on the arge characters; others, again, say that she eased with the part allotted to her in the new out to appear under the rather lugubrious title onne Sangiente." But, whatever may be the o one here is surprised and few are sorry for 's escapade. The directors of the theatre hope will enable them to get rid of an engagement ey have found exceedingly onerous, for it takes erling per annum out of the receipts. The pub- long lost patience with Mlle. Cruvelli. Her ex- ces and freaks have wearied them, and they forego the services of an *artiste* who disap- y her eccentricities almost as often as she de- the talents with which she is so largely en-

Markets.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.'S CIRCULAR.
LONDON, Oct. 13—5 P. M.

olonial and foreign produce markets have not marked alteration during the week. Money is ed at five per cent. Consols leave off at 96 a Bills, price not fixed, offered at 5s. 2d. Bar sil- lined to 5s. 1½d. American eagles 76s. 2½d.; ce 75s, both offered. By telegraph (via Trieste) the arrival of the overland mail, with dates from 6th, Bombay 11th ult.; Shanghae 7th, Canton ng Keng 22d August. Canton reported in a state Shanghae still in the hands of the rebels. Ex- m Shanghae 6s, Canton 4s. 8d.

NAL.—Of 250 bags offered in public sale, a small enly found buyers at a decline. Honduras silver 3d. 11d., black 4s. 6d. a 4s. 11d. Mexican silver 7s. 8d, black 3s. 10d. a 4s. 2d. Teneriffe black a 4s. 2d.

fee the following sales have been made:—653 ,076 bags plantation Ceylon, at 55s. 6d. a 59s. 6d. ordinary to low middling, and 60s. a 62s. for low sluish; 338 bags Madras at 46s. 6d. to 47s. ordinary; 800 bags Rio partly sold at 43s. 6d. a for ordinary to good ordinary; and 740 bags fine Cochin went at from 47s. a 50s. The following imports and stocks on the 1st inst., compared se of the same period last year:—

	Imports.		*Stocks.*	
ris	1853—*lbs.*	1854—*lbs*	1853—*lbs*	1854—*lbs.*
ps.	235,100,000	279,500,000	58,600,000	60,300,000
in..	29,200,000	45,600,000	39,800,000	28,600,000
	264,300,000	325,100,000	98,400,000	88,900,000

r and yellow metal in moderate demand. Tile, heathing, 12d.
—The supply of English wheat on the market on was moderate, and was disposed of at an ad- 1s. per quarter. There was also a similar ad- tained on foreign. The arrivals of the previous d been 2,885 quarters, against an export of 9,805 to France and Belgium. Barley advanced 1s. ter. To-day there was an active demand for wheat, buyers giving readily 3s. per quarter more Monday. Flour 2s. per bbl dearer, with a di- d stock. Western canal would be worth 39s. a

COTTON.—The sales of the week are 300 bales Surat, at 2¼d. a 3¼d; 450 bales Madras, at 3½d. a 4½d., and 180 bales Bengal, at 2¾d. a 3¼d. The demand at Liverpool is moderate; yesterday's quotation for middling Orleans was 5 3 16d. a 5¼d

DRUGS, &c.—The fortnightly sales comprised 316 chests East India gum arabic, which partially sold at former prices; gum olibanum, 180 chests sold steadily at 33s. a 43s. 6d.; gum animi, 50 casks fetched £11; gum copal, 8 casks Sierra Leone, very good quality, at 1s. 3d. a 1s. 4d; gum benjamin, 17 cases 3d Penang, at 160s. a 105s; castor oil, 600 cases mostly sold at 4½d. a 5½d; Cassia oil, 12 cases bought in at 9s a 9s. 3d. Opium, 17s. 6d paid. Quicksilver, 1s. 11d. Cutch, 33s., flat. Gambier 26s. a 26s 6d.

HEMP.—There are no transactions to note in St. Petersburg, buyers being unwilling to come forward.

IRON still dull, with a falling off in the demand for export—bars, £8 a £8 5s. in Wales; rails, £7; Scotch pig, £4 3s.

LARD.—Best in kegs, 59s.; Western in kegs, 50s. a 53s.

LEAD.—A considerable business has been done, and prices have advanced 10s. per ton; sheet, £24; common pig, £23: refined, £24 10s.

LINSEED—The trade is active, with higher prices. Arrivals from the Black Sea have been considerable—entirely in second hands; re-sales have been made at 59s a 59s. 6d. delivered in the United Kingdom, and a cargo at 57s. 6d. cost, freight and insurance, for Holland. Sellers are now asking higher prices.

LINSEED CAKES in demand at improving rates New York in barrels £11 7s 6d. a £11 10s.; Boston £10 17s. 6d. a £11; round western £10 2s. 6d. a £10 5s.

OILS—Linseed on the spot has improved, 34s. 9d. a 35s., with buyers and few sellers for next year at 36s. Extreme rates have been paid for rape; we quote refined 69s., and brown 47s, with few sellers. Sperm, buyers at £103; South Sea £41 a £42; cocoa nut, £48 a £51; Palm, £44 a £47 10s.

SUGAR—At public there have been put up 5,770 bags Mauritius, which sold at 25s 6d a 26s. 6d for dark brown, and 31s. a 35s 6d for low to good bright yellow; 8,445 bags Madras at from 25s. a 30s. 6d. for very low to fine brown, and 29s. a 34s. for low to good bright yellow; 1,200 bags Bengal at 31s. 6d. a 37s. for low to good yellow. The sales of West India amount to 2,850 hhds. In foreign there have been sold, 800 hhds. 45 bbls. Porto Rico, at 30s 6d. a 31s. for brown, 31s 6d. a 39s. for very low to inferior yellow; 850 hhds. 120 bbls Cuba, at 29s. a 31s. for good middling to good brown; 2,817 boxes Havana, at 31s. to 34s for low to fine brown, and 34s. a 40s. for low to fine yellow; 700 boxes yellow Havana, 35s. 6d a 37s. 3d. for good middling to good; and 2 000 bags unclayed Manila at 26s. 3d., for export.

	Imports 1853—*lbs.*	1854—*lbs.*
Chief ports of Europe.....	527,000,000	582,700,000
Great Britain.....	627,200,000	813,800,000
Total.....	1,154,200,000	1,396,700,000

	Stocks. 1853—*lbs.*	1854—*lbs.*
Chief ports of Europe.....	84,200,000	111,200,000
Great Britain.....	255,400,000	364,600,000
Total.....	339,600,000	475,800,000

TALLOW.—The market has been active, and a rise of fully 6d. was established in to day's sales, say 64s. 6d for on the spot.

TEA—The telegraphic intelligence has had no effect on the market, and prices are unaltered, with a moderate business.

TIN—Straits, 112s; Banca, 114s.

TURPENTINE.—Rough is worth 12s. Spirits inactive; American, in casks, 39s 6d.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The transactions are limited, and prices for the most part nominal; there are buyers of United States 6's, of 1868, at 107 a 106½ No Massachusetts sterling on the market New York and Erie, 3d mortgage, have been done at 77½. Pennsylvania 5 per cent bonds, 81 a 83. Maryland 5 per cent sterling, 29½ a 94. Virginia 5 per cent sterling, 92½.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.'S CIRCULAR.
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13, 1854

We have no change to notice in the price of cotton, though the transactions for the past week have been more limited, and the market decidedly quiet. Holders continue to meet the demand freely, but are tolerably steady under the impression that the crop must be late in coming forward, and that the receipts into the ports must be small for some time to come.

The business for the week is estimated at 39,000 bales, of which 5,520 are for export, and 3,130 for speculation. The sales to day are called 7,000 bales, at the following quotations:—

Fair Orleans, 6¾d.; fair Mobile, 6d; fair Upland, 6d.		
Middling " 5 5-16d	5¼d.	5 3 16d
Inferior and ordinary.....	3d. a 4¾d.	per lb.

The stock in this port is placed at 79,000 bales, of which 503,000 are American, against 818,000 and 514,000 American at this period of last year.

There has been a dull market for goods and yarns in Manchester, and lower prices have been accepted.

The stocks of grain and flour in the ports are reported to be small, and farmers are rather holding back their crops. The markets for flour and wheat have consequently been very firm at an advance of 1s. 6d. per barrel in the former and 4d. per 70 lbs. in the latter. Western canal flour 31s a 32s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 34s. a 35s.; Canada 32s. a 33s.; sour 30s. a 31s. per bbl. White wheat 9s. 6d. a 10s. 7d.; red 8s. 6d. a 9s. 6d. per 70 lbs. Indian corn is dull and a turn lower; mixed 37s. 6d.; white and yellow 38s. a 39s. per quarter.

The sales of rosin consist of 3,500 barrels of common quality of American at 4s. per cwt. Nothing doing in turpentine.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Friday evening, Oct. 13, 1854.—The English funds opened steadily this morning, at the closing prices of yesterday, and returned to them after some fluctuations

The payment of the dividends commenced to-day at the Bank of England, and money in the Stock Exchange was consequently more abundant; the rate of interest being between 3½ and 4 per cent. The repayments to the Bank of the usual quarterly advances had likewise been in progress, but looking at the demand for money that has lately prevailed, the aggregate amount to be discharged is believed to be moderate.

In the foreign exchange this afternoon the transactions were not extensive. Amsterdam and Hamburg were a shade lower than last post, but upon other places there was no alteration. The total value of the gold and sovereigns reported from Australia to-day is £554,100. The Queen of the South brought 160,000 sovereigns, and the Templar 1,500 sovereigns. In addition to this the Severn, from Brazil, has brought £16,000, making an aggregate of £570,000.

According to the advices from Liverpool, the affairs of Mr. McHenry have been thrown into chancery by some relatives, and there is little prospect of more than a fractional dividend. The expectations lately entertained of a good arrangement of the affairs of Mr. Oliver, seem also to have been abandoned.

Additional telegraphic despatches from Hong Kong to-day, mention that the exports of new tea to date, were 13,000,000 lbs, and of silk 2,200 bales.

The insurgents were still attacking Canton, and were in possession of the whole surrounding country. The general expectation being that the city would be forced to yield. There had been no more arrivals of tea, and some which was near Canton had been taken back into the country. At Shanghae there had been large settlements of green tea. In silk there was little doing and prices were high for the finer descriptions. Sanqua had been dismissed from office and ordered to Pekin.

As the mail service between this country and Calcutta, leaves too short an interval at Calcutta for the return correspondence, the Postmaster General has sanctioned new taxes under which an extension of four days will be afforded to the inhabitants of Calcutta, but the date when the alteration is to come into effect, remains to be determined.

The Bank return shows a decline of £87,404, in the stock of bullion.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY, Oct. 27—6 P. M.

There were some changes in quotations for fancy stocks to day, without much variation in the amount of business transacted. The market was very irregular and unsettled. The principal operations in Erie, Reading, Nicaragua and Cumberland, were for cash. Erie opened at prices current at the close yesterday, but left off at an advance. At the first board, Pennsylvania Coal fell off ¼ per cent; Cumberland Coal, ¼; Harlem, ¼; Chicago and Rock Island, ¼. Erie Bonds, 1871, advanced ¼ per cent.; Erie Railroad, ¼. At the second board the market was weaker. Erie declined ¼ per cent; Cumberland improved ¼ per cent. Most of the purchases this morning were for delivery on matured contracts. This afternoon most of the transactions were on time, buyer's option.

The steamers from California do not bring as much gold dust as anticipated. The total amount on manifests is about eighteen hundred thousand dollars. This will not go very far in keeping up the supply to meet the drain for shipment The commercial advices from San Francisco and the mining regions are more favorable. Trade had revived and was quite active. The mines continued to yield profusely, and the harvests have all been secured in good order. Up to the first of October this year, the shipments of gold amounted to $37,216,831 18, against $39,733,042 74 for the corresponding period in 1853, showing a decrease this year of $2,516,211 56. The coinage at the United States Mint, San Francisco, during the month of September, amounted to $599,000—for the six months ending Oct. 1st, $3,098,207.

After the adjournment of the board the following sales were made at auction, by Simeon Draper:—

$2,000 Columbus, Piqua and Ind. RR., 7s and 1st	73	
40 shares Bull's Head Bank, New York.....	90	
50 do. Central Bank, New York.....	80⅝ a 84	
10 do. Atlantic Bank, New York.....	75	
62 do. Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati RR.	100¼	
800 do. McCullock Gold Mining Company.....	¾	

There has been a moderate demand to day for sterling exchange for remittance by the steamer from this port for Liverpool to-morrow, Saturday. The supply is good, and we quote 9 a 9⅛ per cent premium; on Paris, 5f. 15 a 5f. 12½. The Baltic will take out upwards of half a million in specie.

The legal opinions on the recent frauds upon the New York and New Haven Railroad Company have been published in a pamphlet, with large type, by Mr. Homans, of the *Bankers' Magazine*, No. 70 Wall street It contains the opinions of Judge Bronson, Judge Kirkland, Charles O'Conor, Esq., and Daniel Lord, Esq.

Thompson's *Bank Note Reporter* states that the Lewis County Bank is owned by Hollister. Frederick Hollister, we presume, is the man referred to. It is denied that Hollister has anything to do with the bank, and it is alleged that Stanton & Wilcox, Wall street stock brokers, are the owners, thus basing the solvency of the institution on the rise and fall of the fancies.

The superintendent of the banking department at Albany does not entertain the same opinion regarding his duties for any length of time. It appears that on the 10th inst. he promised to surrender securities in exchange for Eighth Avenue Bank notes—a proportionate share of bonds and mortgages and stocks; and on the 20th, when an amount of bills was sent up for redemption, upon his own terms, he refused to surrender anything but bonds and mortgages. If the Comptroller has any control over this branch of his department, it would be well enough for him to look occasionally into the manner in which its affairs are managed. We have frequently noticed that some of the suspended banks are treated with a good deal of consideration, and get facilities afforded for winding up, so as to present as little loss as possible, while others are "put through" in double quick time, without any regard to the interest of any one concerned. It appears to us that favoritism is entirely out of place in the administration of public affairs, particularly where such important interests are concerned as are involved in the business of banking.

The warrants entered at the Treasury Department, Washington, on the 25th inst., were:—

For the payment of Treasury debts.....	$44,797 42
For the customs.....	9,018 30
Covered into the Treasury from customs.....	1,318 29
Covered into the Treasury from miscellaneous sources.....	47 50
For the War Department.....	338,780 84
For repaying for the War Department.....	268,149 96
For the Interior Department.....	18,108 91

The Indianapolis *Journal* says that between $900,000 and $1,000,000 of the circulation of the Free Banks of Indiana has been retired, and the securities withdrawn.

The Nashua and Lowell Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent.

The Frankfort *Commonwealth* furnishes the following particulars relative to the banks which have recently failed in Kentucky:—

The Newport Safety Fund Bank of Kentucky has failed. This was not one of the regular Kentucky banks, but was an institution started originally upon the free banking or stock banking system, and its notes were issued partly upon the basis which that system provides, and partly upon no basis at all that we know of, except the financiering abilities of its managers. It is an institution to which we have heretofore called public attention several times. Its original charter authorized no notes to be issued by it, except through the Auditor of Public Accounts; and he was to countersign and issue notes only to the amount of security for their redemption, deposited with him in par stocks (State or United States), or in mortgages upon real estate. But at the next session of the Legislature after the granting of the charter, a little bill was quietly passed without attracting any notice, which authorized notes of less than $5 to be issued without being signed by any other officer than the cashier. Under this a large amount of small notes was issued without any deposit of security. Security had been deposited to the amount of only about $50,000, and notes of $5 and upward issued to that amount.

It will now be a question whether the security deposited with the Auditor is to be applied to the redemption of all the notes, or only to those of $5 and upward which were issued by and through the Auditor upon the deposit of that security.

The Kentucky Trust Company Bank at Covington, has also failed. This was an institution chiefly owned and managed by Cincinnati men. It is the same institution which it was proposed to branch and enlarge by the action of the last Legislature—a project which, together with sundry other bank projects, was defeated by the veto of Governor Powell—an act for which we then thought and now think that the Governor deserved the thanks of the community without distinction of party.

The total amount of coal transported from the whole Cumberland coal region, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st of October, is 18,445.16 tons, and since the 1st of January last, 517,926.08 tons, of which 397,683 03 tons were transported over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and 120,243 05 tons descended the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The New Creek Company has resumed operations. By the first of November, the Hampshire Coal and Iron Company will be enabled to forward coal to the eastern market. The lease of the Carbon Hill mines has been purchased by John S. Tough, of Baltimore. The property of the Llangollen Company will be sold, in Baltimore, on the 25th of November next. The canal is now in excellent navigable order throughout its entire length, and quite a lively business is doing in the coal trade over that avenue.

The Lonaconing Iron Works, belonging to the George's Creek Coal and Iron Company, have been put in operation, after a suspension of several years.

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity and value of foreign dry goods entered at this port for consumption, for warehouse, and also the withdrawals from warehouse, during the week ending and including Thursday, October 26, 1854:—

MOVEMENTS IN FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

Entered for Consumption.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.	*Quan.*	*Val.*	MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.	*Quan.*	*Val*
Woollens	55	$23,194	Cotton	168	$29,151
Cloths.....	29	10,473	Colored do...	5	1,231
Worsteds	28	11,776	Velvets.....	25	3,942
Cotton & do..	55	12,404	Muslins, emb.	13	4,186
Shawls.....	2	706	Hose	107	8,155
Blankets.....	28	5,648	Spool.....	33	3,033
Hose	23	5,453			
Lastings.....	5	1,521	Total.....	351	$53 566
Braids & bdgs.	4	16,361	MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.		
Yarn.....	348	3,987	Linens.....	213	$50,554
Carpeting....	56	14,744	Do. & cotton.	3	807
			Laces.....	6	3,437
Total.....	633	$106,359	Handkerchfs.	21	10,089
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.			Thread	16	3,729
Silks	61	$55,442			
Ribbons.....	73	58,151	Total.....	304	$74,076
Satins.....	2	1,892			
Laces.....	4	4,435	MISCELLANEOUS.		
Velvets.....	9	5,229	Straw goods..	241	$10,037
Crapes.....	2	1,050	Millinery	3	807
Shawls.....	2	1,121	Fea. & flow...	31	5,693
Cravats.....	5	2,356	Embroideries.	29	20,577
S. & worsted.	2	1,076	Lea gloves...	7	3,741
S. & cotton..	16	7,925	Kid do.....	2	586
Pongees.....	26	4,637	Clothing.....	11	2,649
Raw.....	51	8,108	Suspenders...	7	1,095
Braid & bdgs.	14	7,058	Matting.....	500	1,640
Total.....267		$156,434	Total.....	831	$46,915

Withdrawn from Warehouse.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.			MANUFACTURES OF SILK.		
Woollens	21	$10,032	Silks.....	10	$12,629
Cloths.....	31	9,118	Ribbons.....	1	1,255
Worsteds....	31	11,025	Velvets.....	4	3,710
Cotton & do..	188	42,153	silk & wors'd	1	237
Shawls.....	14	10,819	Silk & cotton.	2	935
Blankets	72	12,520	Pongees	73	6,153
Carpeting....	45	5,970	Raw	44	9,924
Total.....	401	$101,667	Total	135	$30,843
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
Cotton.....	45	$9,420	MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.		
Ginghams....	6	766	Linens.....	62	$11,207
Velvets.....	4	1,503	Do. & cotton.	6	888
Muslins.....	5	1,055			
Laces.....	3	561	Total.....	68	$12,045
Hose.....	2	206	MISCELLANEOUS		
Gloves.....	2	288	Straw goods.	45	$1,191
Spool.....	3	277	Matting.....	4	718
Total.....	70	$14,016	Total.....	49	$1,909

Entered for Warehousing.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.			MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.		
Woollens	51	$22,418	Cotton	40	$5,778
Cloths.....	24	6,475	Colored do...	7	1,107
Worsteds.....	19	4,221	Emb muslins	4	1,418
Cotton & do..	64	16,536	Spool.....	7	501
Merinos.....	4	887			
Yarn.....	337	2,748	Total.....	58	$8,804
Carpeting ...	36	8,164	MANUFACTURES OF SILK		
			Silks.....	1	$1,648
Total.....	535	$61,449	Pongees	354	47,934
			Sewings	4	2,566
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.			Raw.....	27	2,392
Linens	249	$46,382			
Do. & cotton.	8	1,712	Total.....	386	$54,570
			MISCELLANEOUS.		
Total.....	257	$48,094	Straw goods.	34	$10,020

RECAPITULATION.

Entered for Consumption.

	Pkgs.	*Value.*
Manufactures of wool.....	633	106,359
" cotton.....	351	53,566
" silk.....	267	156,434
" flax.....	304	74,076
Miscellaneous	831	46,915
Total.....	2,386	437,350

Withdrawn from Warehouse

Manufactures of wool.....	402	$101,667
" cotton.....	70	14,016
" silk.....	135	30,843
" flax.....	68	12,045
Miscellaneous.....	19	1,909
Total.....	724	$160,480

Entered for Warehousing.

Manufactures of wool.....	$535	$61,449
" cotton.....	58	8,804
" silk.....	386	54,570
" flax.....	257	48,394
Miscellaneous	34	10,000
Total.....	1,270	$182,937

Foreign manufactures are still improving slowly, both in demand and price. The stock is being reduced, and it now affords but a slim assortment. There is less arriving, and the receipts are more seasonable These circumstances help to strengthen the market; and, as country and local jobbers are still buying with considerable freedom, especially of such articles as their customers are likely to need for immediate use, the healthier tone and greater regularity of prices previously mentioned suffer no diminution. The private and public sales of the week have been marked by these characteristics. This is an encouraging change in the condition of the business, and is apt to exert considerable influence in the restoration of public confidence. Our merchants have got through the dullest and gloomiest portion of the season, in—all things considered—a successful manner. We have no doubt but that their good sense and moderation will serve to protect them in future.

Stock Exchange.

FRIDAY, Oct. 27, 1854.

$2000 Erie In bds. a3	98	3500 Gold Hill...b60	2
5000 Erie C bds'71.c	74¾	640 Harlem RR.....	30¾
3000 Erie bs of '83.c	85¾	26 Cleve & Tol RR..	61¾
1000 NY&NH bds 6s	90	6 Chic & Rock I RR	77½
2000 Hud cvt bds...	72½	200 Erie Railroad.....	43¾
8500 Ill Cen RR bds.	69½	150 do.....c	43¾
6500 do c	69¾	150 do.....c	43⅞
4000 SHaSRBds b3	88	75 do	44
34 shs Phœnix bk..	106	100 do.....c	44½
18 Ex of Commerce	104½	200 do.....c	44½
28 Penn Coal Co....	97½	150 do.....s3	44½
200 Cumb Coal Co..s	28½	50 do.....b3	44½
100 do.....	29	50 do.....b3	44½
100 Nic Tran Co...b3	22½	100 do.....b10	44½
100 do.....s3	22½	50 do.....s60	44½
100 do.....b30	22½	100 Reading RR.....c	71½
100 do.....	22½	100 do	71½
300 do c	22½	50 do.....s60	71½
100 Canton Co.....s3	20½	300 do.....c	71½
250 do b3	20½	100 do.....c	71½
100 N Y Cen RR..s15	86½	400 do.....b30	72
100 do.....	87	100 Hudson River RR	39⅛
100 do.....s3	87	28 Little Miami RR.	97
100 do.....s15	87	72 do.....	98
50 do.....s10	87¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Cal 7's '70....	83½	100 Cum C'l Co.. b60	29¾
5500 Ind State 5's..	80	10 Mich Cen RR. b30	87
2000 Virginia 6's...	93	200 Erie RR.....b60	45½
1000 Erie C bs '71..c	75	50 do.....	44⅝
5000 Ill Cen RR bds	69½	250 do.....s30	44⅛
5 shs Home Ins Co.	96	300 do.....b30	44⅞
1000 Hud R 1st M bs.	101½	50 do.....b60	45⅜
2000 do.....	101	150 do.....b60	45
2000 Pa & L Zinc Co.	2	350 do.....s3	44⅜
100 Nic Trans Co.s30	22½	100 Harlem RR...b3	31
100 do.....	22½	300 Reading RR.....	71½

CITY TRADE REPORT.

FRIDAY, Oct. 27—6 P.M.

ASHES.—Sales of 60 bbls. transpired at yesterday's rates.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour was less active; and a little lower, sales having been made of 6,000 bbls.—inferior State, at $8 12½ a $8 37½; ordinary to choice do., at $8 50 a $8 87½; mixed to fancy Western, at $8 87½ a $9 37½, with other grades at previous figures; 500 bbls. Canadian, at $8 75 in bond, and $10 25 free; 2,000 bbls. mixed to extra Southern, at $9 a $10 25, and 100 bbls. rye flour, at $7 for fine, and $7 75 for superfine, per bbl. Wheat ruled scarce and quiet. The sales included 3,000 bushels prime Genesee; white at p n.t.; and 500 do, at $2 50. About 4,000 bushels rye changed hands at $1 20 a $1 21. Barley and oats were unaltered; corn was doing better. The sales reached 50 000 bushels, at 80c. a 82c. for Western mixed, and 84c for round yellow, per bushel.

COFFEE.—Sales of 600 bags of Rio were sold at 10¼c. a 10½c, and about 3,500 bags were sold by auction at 9½c. a 11c, average 10 8-100c; showing a decline of ¼c. a ½c. per lb.

COTTON.—The market was easier by about ⅛d. to ¼d. on some descriptions, with light sales.

FREIGHTS.—There was more offering for Liverpool in the way of grain, and about 20,000 a 30,000 bushels of corn were taken in bulk and bags, at 3d. a 3½d.; 100 bbls oil at 12s. 6d; 500 bbls. rosin at 9½d; and some lots of compressed cotton at ⅝d. to London, 30 tons oil cake were engaged at 15s. To Havre, 190 bales of cotton were engaged at ⅝c; 100 bales hops, at ⅝c, and same lard also, at ⅝c. A vessel was taken up to load with guano at Chincha Islands for Valencia, at £5. To California, rates were unchanged, and ruled at 25c. a 30c. per foot.

HAY.—About 2,000 bales were sold at 70c a 75c

HOPS were in fair demand, at 35c. a 42c. for new, and 30c. a 33c for old, per lb.

IRON.—The market, since the Niagara's news, has become firmer, with considerable activity, but chiefly at p n. t. Some sales were reported at $35, 6 months.

LATHS were scarce, and held at $2 per thousand.

LEAD.—The market was again firmer, and sales of 100 tons of Spanish were made at $5 25 per 100 lbs, which was an advance.

MOLASSES.—About 500 bbls. New Orleans were sold, including 100 bbls. prime, at 26c., and the remainder at p. n. t.

NAVAL STORES.—Small sales of spirits of turpentine, in shipping order, were made at 57c. cash. Raw turpentine and rosin were quiet

OILS.—Whale, sperm and olive ruled about the same. Linseed was in better demand at 82c. for large, and 82c a 84c for small lots, per gallon. Lard was unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—Pork was less active. The sales have been confined to 800 bbls. at $12 50 for mess and $11 37½ for prime. 20,000 lbs smoked bacon sides brought 8c., and 300 bbls. lard 9¾c. a 10c. per lb. There were 350 bbls. beef disposed of at about previous rates. Butter and cheese were saleable and firm.

RICE continues in good request from the trade, and the market is firm; 78 casks of the new crop, the first sold this season, was disposed of to day, supposed to be at about 5¼c. There were also 100 bbls. of the old crop sold at 5c. a 5¼c.

SUGARS.—Owing to light stock and limited demand, the sales were moderate; 150 hhds. Cuba sold at 5¾c., and about 150 New Orleans, at 5¼c. a 5¾c.

TALLOW.—The market was firm and held at higher rates, but no sales of moment were reported.

WHISKEY.—Sales were made of 600 bbls. Ohio and prison at 37½c. a 38½c., and 100 hhds drudge at 37c. per gallon.

WOOL.—Sales this week 50,000 lbs pulled, at 21c a 31c., and 150,000 lbs. fleece, common and medium qualities, 27c. a 32c. Nothing done in fore