FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, Nov. 28, 1869.

The decline in gold has been the prominent feature of the week in Wall street. The price towards the close on Saturday touched 123¾, which is the lowest since the summer of 1863, when, after the victories of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, it fell temporarily to 122½. The downward tendency, which had been partially interrupted in the beginning of the week by fears of trouble with Spain concerning the fleet of gunboats now building in American waters for that nation, was most marked on Saturday, when, upon the publication of the bank statement, it was discovered that the banks held nearly thirty millions in specie. In looking for the cause of this sudden accumulation of coin we shall find that the growing credit of the government under the system inaugurated by General Grant, in enforcing honesty in the revenue department, and by Secretary Boutwell, in buying in the national debt, was originally the cause of widespread expectation in the mercantile community that gold was destined to lower prices. Hence the imports have been gradually falling off. Importers have been afraid to lay in heavy stocks, and have conducted their business, particularly during the past year, with great conservatism. Gold has thus had double reasons for its decline. It has not been in demand for export and has accumulated in the country. To what extent the decline in gold is going to affect the values of commodities in general is an open question. It is to be hoped, of course, that there will be a general cheapening of all products; but it remains to be seen, whether, with so expanded a paper circulation, we can attain to old time prices. Indeed, with specie payments to-morrow we should have a total circulation of a thousand millions, while with the premium on gold that total is confined to the eight hundred millions of currency. The fall in breadstuffs has been due not so much to the decline in gold as to the enormous abundance of the crops, and the decline in cotton to the prospect of a yield this year twenty per cent larger than last year. We think the merchants whose business is confined to domestic goods have little cause to fear the effects of the decline in gold. While paper money is so plentiful there can be little shrinkage in the value of the articles which they deal in. Indeed, greenback prices have changed very little for other things than produce and cotton. There is an inelasticity in greenback values which is strikingly in contrast to gold values. Unless the volume of the currency is reduced (and it is hardly probable that Congress will attempt so dangerous a measure) there can be no serious or sudden decline. The paper circulation before the war was less than three hundred millions. With the wonderful progress which has been made in developing the country since the war is it not reasonable to infer that within a few years we shall grow up to a condition of business activity that will employ every dollar of paper now in circulation? In fact, the West is now calling for more currency, but the demand is an unhealthy one, its object being to inflate prices, which have been gradually falling as the greenback currency has been growing more reliable and the crops more abundant. As to the importing interest, the decline in gold will carry its own remedy. The hesitation and caution of merchants in buying will lighten the stocks of foreign goods here and so sustain their price by their scarcity. Unless business affords a margin of profit larger than the premium on gold there will always be danger of loss in the importing business until there is a resumption of specie payments or a more steady market for gold.

The money market during the week was easy at five to seven per cent, and some of the government dealers were offered balances at as low as four per cent. The weekly statement of the associated banks of this city is quite favorable, contrary to the general expectation that the shipments of currency to the West and Southwest this week would be reflected in a heavy loss of reserve. The decrease in legal tenders is less than three hundred thousand dollars; but as the banks entered on the week with a balance in their favor from last week, and as the Sub-Treasury operations during the current week have also been in their favor, the actual withdrawal of legal tenders was from two to three millions of dollars. However, the specie item is largely increased—by nearly two millions—and as the deposits have been drawn down there is an actual gain in reserve of over a million and a half of dollars. The decrease in loans, while small, shows a disposition on the part of the banks to be in readiness should the balance of the grain and cotton movement make a sudden and heavy demand upon their resources. The totals of this week's average compare with the previous statement as follows:—

	Nov. 20.	Nov. 27.
Loans	$253,068,608	$252,678,474
Specie	27,929,071	29,687,896
Circulation	34,230,022	34,155,838
Deposits	183,734,130	183,597,395
Legal tenders	48,455,121	48,181,890

The changes are set forth in detail as follows:—

Increase in loans	$389,534
Increase in specie	1,758,825
Decrease in circulation	76,084
Decrease in deposits	136,795
Decrease in legal tenders	273,231

The total liabilities are $217,753,233, and the total reserve of specie and legal tenders combined, $77,869,786. The banks, therefore, hold a surplus of $23,431,478 over the amount of reserve required by law—a gain for the week of $1,538,814. It is a curious coincidence that the banks held exactly the same amount of reserve in the corresponding week last year, only that their specie was fifteen millions instead of thirty, while holding fifteen millions more in legal tenders.

The decline in gold stimulated the buying of exchange, and rates hardened toward the close of the week, when sixty day prime bankers' sterling was quoted 108⅞ a 109 and sight bills 109½ a 109⅝.

The government market was comparatively steady until Saturday, when it declined sharply, and closed with the following street prices:—United States currency sixes, 107¼ a 107⅜; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 116¾ a 117; do. coupon, 116¾ a 117; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111¾ a 112; do. 1862, coupon, do., 113⅝ a 113⅞; do. 1864, coupon, do., 111¾ a 111⅞; do. 1865, coupon, do., 112¼ a 112⅜; do., registered, January and July, 114¼ a 114½; do. 1865, coupon, do., 114½ a 114¾; do. 1867, coupon, do., 114¼ a 114⅜; do. 1868, coupon, do., 114⅝ a 114¾; do. ten-forties, registered, 107⅛ a 107¼; do. coupon, 107¼ a 107½.

Southern securities were dull and weak in the Tennessees and North Carolinas, the latter being utterly demoralized by the Governor's message and the introduction of repudiatory measures in the State Legislature. The Missouris and South Carolinas were strong and the general list steady.

The stock market was fairly active in the Western and Vanderbilt shares—the former under the manipulation of clique operations and the latter through unexplained causes, further than heavy sales from brokers reputed to do business for the magnates of New York Central and Hudson River. The former took a decided upward turn and the latter the reverse. There was some animation in Erie and an advance of about three per cent when it was known that the stockholders had enjoined the directors; but the latter having eluded the injunction the stock fell back again to its old price and dulness. Pacific Mail was active on light transactions and recovered from its lowest figures. The following were the closing prices of stocks on Saturday evening:—Canton, 52⅝; Cumberland, 26 a 27; Western Union, 35 a 35¼; Quicksilver, 14 a 14¾; Mariposa, 7½ a 8¼; do. preferred, 16½ a 16¾; Pacific Mail, 52⅛ a 53; Adams Express, 57½ a 57¾; Wells-Fargo Express, 18 bid; American Express, 34½ bid; United States Express, 53 a 53¼; New York Central, 174¼ a 174¾; do. consolidated, 89 a 89½; do., scrip, 78 a 78½; Hudson River, 155 a 155¼; Harlem, 131 bid; do. preferred, 28½ a 28¾; Reading, 99¾ a 99⅞; Michigan Central, 120 a 120½; Lake Shore, 88⅞ a 89; Illinois Central, 132½ a 136⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82½ bid; Chicago and Northwestern, 75¾ a 76; do. preferred, 88¾ a 88⅞; Rock Island, 105¾ a 106; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 68½ a 68¾; do. preferred, 83¼ a 84; Toledo and Wabash, 57 bid; Fort Wayne, 87¼ a 87¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 25⅝ a 26¼.

The range of gold during the week was as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	126½	126¼
Tuesday	126⅞	126⅛
Wednesday	126⅞	125¾
Thursday	125¾	124¾
Friday	124¾	124⅜
Saturday	126⅛	123¾

Annexed is a comparative statement showing the shipments of specie from this port last week and during the year to date, together with those for the corresponding periods in 1868:—

	1868.	1869.
Forty-eighth week	$642,105	$161,704
Previously reported	68,481,580	30,184,636
Total	$69,123,685	$30,346,340

The specie exports from New York since January 1 to date, in the undermentioned years, have been as follows:—

1867	$45,060,999	1859	$67,804,733
1866	58,568,448	1858	24,191,786
1865	27,314,593	1857	38,299,187
1864	45,546,385	1856	35,326,454
1863	42,424,162	1855	26,579,877
1862	55,763,909	1854	37,082,081
1861	3,343,237	1853	23,638,030
1860	42,046,386	1852	23,776,561

Subjoined is the total valuation of foreign imports at the port of New York for the week ending November 26, compared with the previous week:—

	Nov. 19.	Nov. 26.
Dry goods	$885,582	$1,168,847
General merchandise	2,263,269	3,013,850
Total for week	$3,148,851	$4,182,697

The imports of dry goods for the week and since January 1, 1869, compare with the corresponding periods in the two preceding years as follows:—

For the week.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Entered at port	$703,761	$1,244,543	$1,168,847
Thrown on market	784,749	1,221,283	1,220,996
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at port	82,699,407	76,407,818	89,569,981
Thrown on market	87,275,675	78,307,544	87,709,720

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, Nov. 27—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts, 21 bbls. Pot were quiet but steady at $7 37½ a $7 62½, while pearl were dull and nominal at former prices.

COFFEE.—Rio was in moderate demand from the trade at steady prices, and sales were made of the following lots:—650 bags, ex Gyland, 592 do., ex Doris Broderson, and 320 do., ex L. L. Squires, on private terms. Other kinds were dull, but unchanged in value; no sales.

COTTON.—The market was very active, there being an increased demand from all classes of buyers, and with only moderate offerings prices were firmer and about ⅛c. higher, the market closing strong, though quiet, at the improvement. Including 785 bales to arrive, the sales were 4,617 bales, of which 2,244 were for export, 1,112 for spinning, 596 on speculation and 665 were in transit. For future delivery the market was more active and prices were firm. The sales were as follows:—50 bales, basis low middling, for February, at 24⅞c.; 125 do., for November, at 25c.; 200 do., for November 26, at 24 15-16c.; 100 do., for December, at 24½c.; 100 do., for January, at 24½c.; 200 do., for February, at 24¾c.; 200 do., for March, at 25c.; 500 do., free on board at New Orleans, at 24¼c.; 350 do., free on board at New Orleans in December, on private terms, and 500 do., free on board in Charleston in December, at 23¾. The closing quotations were as follows:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	N. Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	23½	23½	23⅞
Good ordinary	24¾	24¾	24¾
Low middling	25	25¼	25½
Middling	25¾	25⅞	25⅞
Good middling	25¾	26	26¼

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 27,958 bbls. flour, 605 bags corn meal, 73,552 bushels wheat, 29,682 do. corn, 50,383 do. oats, 57,174 do. barley and 1,500 do. malt. The flour market ruled firm, though the demand was moderate; prices were the same as yesterday; the sales were about 20,000 bbls. Southern flour was in active demand, and higher prices were realized in some cases; the sales were 3,500 bbls. Rye flour was steady, with sales of 300 bbls. Corn meal was dull, but unchanged; sales 300 bbls. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 25 a $4 50
Superfine State	4 65 a 5 00
Extra State	5 25 a 5 50
Choice do	6 00 a 6 50
Superfine Western	4 65 a 5 00
Extra do	5 25 a 5 50
Extra Minnesota	5 50 a 6 75
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 25 a 5 50
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	5 75 a 6 50
St. Louis low extra	6 00 a 6 50
St. Louis straight extra	5 50 a 7 00
St. Louis choice double extra	7 25 a 7 75
St. Louis choice family	7 75 a 9 00
Southern choice and family	8 00 a 10 00
Southern superfine and extra	6 00 a 8 00
California flour (sacks and bbls.)	6 00 a 9 50
Rye flour	4 50 a 6 00
Corn meal, city	5 00 a 5 25
Corn meal, Brandywine	5 25 a 5 50
Corn meal, Jersey	4 75 a 5 00

—The inquiry for winter wheat was light, and choice parcels were held at $1 38 a $1 40. Only small lots were sold, and they were common. Spring wheat was in active request at full prices, the market closing firm at $1 30½ bid for choice No. 2. The sales comprised about 100,000 bushels at $1 10 a $1 11 for No. 3 spring, $1 26 for ordinary No. 2 in store, $1 29 a $1 30 for second to choice do. delivered, $1 35 for do. do., $1 34 a $1 36 for common red winter, $1 20 for Illinois winter, $1 62½ for extra white Michigan, $1 43 a $1 54 for common do., $1 45 a $1 50 for white Genesee, and $1 36 a $1 36½ for amber Michigan. Corn was fairly active and firm, closing at $1 10, bid, for prime. The sales were 45,000 bushels at $1 03 a $1 10 for common to prime, and $1 11 for small lots prime. Oats were steady at 84c. a 86c., including State. The sales were 70,000 bushels at those prices. Rye was lower, with small sales at $1 10 a $1 17 for State, and $1 05 for Western. Barley was steady at $1 02 a $1 05 for two-rowed State, $1 14 for Canada East and $1 26 a $1 27 for Canada West.

FREIGHTS.—The market was moderately active and quite steady for grain and cotton, but dull and heavy for almost all other articles. The chartering business was without activity. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 750 bales cotton at 9-32d. a 5-16d., 1,000 bbls. flour at 2s. and 40,000 bushels wheat at 5d.; to Glasgow, 22,500 bushels wheat at 5d., 7,500 bbls. flour at 2s. 4½d., and per steamer 7,500 bushels wheat at 6d.; to London, per steamer, 300 bales hops at ¾d.; to Bristol, 1,000 bbls. rosin at 3s., 50 tons oilcake at 25s., and 1,100 boxes cheese at 26s.; to Bremen, 100 bales compressed cotton at ⅝c. The charters were:—A North German brig to Constantinople, with 8,000 cases petroleum at 1s. 3d.; a brig, 2,100 bbls., to Porto Rico and back, at $2,250; a schooner to Porto Rico and back at $2,500; a schooner, 200 tons, for the same voyage, and one, 1,500 bbls., to the Windward, on private terms.

GUNNIES remained dull and nominal at 16c. a 17c. for bags, and 19½c. a 21c. for cloth.

HAY.—The demand was moderately active and prices were steady at 65c. for shipping, 85c. a $1 15 for retail lots, $1 a $1 05 for long rye straw, and 80c. a 85c. for short do.

HEMP was dull and no sales were reported. Prices were nominal at our last quotations.

HOPS.—There was but little demand, and that was mostly for small lots for home use, but prices were steady, especially for prime grades, which were in small supply. The sales were 50 bales new at from 15c. to 28c. for common to choice.

MOLASSES.—There was no business of consequence transacted to-day, and prices were heavy at yesterday's quotations; 10 hhds. Porto Rico were sold on private terms. We quote:—Cuba centrifugal and mixed 30c. a 34c., do. clayed 32c. a 40c., do. muscovado refining grades 40c. a 46c., do. do. grocery do. 45c. a 55c., Porto Rico 55c. a 70c., English Island 45c. a 60c., Barbados 55c. a 58c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine was dull, the demand being only for small lots, and prices were heavy at 45½c. to 46¾c. for merchantable and shipping lots. A few small lots were sold at 46c. to 46½c., and the market for rosin was dull and prices were heavy though no lower. The sales were only 200 bbls. No. 2 and low No. 1 at $2 60 to $3, and 150 do. pale at $4 50 a $5. We quote:—Strained $2 15 a $2 20, No. 2 $2 25 a $2 75, No. 1 $2 87½ a $3 87½, pale $4 a $5 25, extra do. and window glass $5 37½ to $6 25. Tar was still dull and nominal at $2 90 a $2 95 for Wilmington and $2 50 for Washington.

OILS.—Linseed was selling in small lots at 92c. to 95c., in casks and bbls. Lard was firm at $1 57 a $1 60 for prime winter. Other kinds were dull but steady at yesterday's quotations.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 258 bbls. pork, 1,549 do. beef, 91 packages cut meats, 150 do. and 100 kegs lard. The market for pork was dull, there being no demand except for small lots, which commanded yesterday's prices. For wholesale lots prices were heavy and nominal; the sales were about 450 bbls. at $32 50 for new mess, $33 50 for old do., $32 75 for city do. and $25 for old prime mess; also 500 bbls. mess for February delivery at $33 50. Live hogs were dull and prices were again lower, closing at 10½c. a 10¾c. for common to prime. Dressed hogs were also dull and lower, city closing at 12½c. a 13¼c. For beef there was a moderate demand at steady prices, the sales being 50 bbls. at $4 a $12 for plain mess and $12 and $17 for extra do. Of beef hams there were sold 75 bbls. at $31 a $33 for Western. Tierce beef was quiet, but steady. Sales 150 tierces within the range of $30 a $31 for India mess, and $26 a $28 for prime mess. For both bacon and cut meats the market was dull, there being but little demand, but prices were quite steady at our last quotations. Lard was only in moderate demand, but held with increased firmness. The sales were 250 pkgs. at 18c. a 19c. for No. 1 to prime steam and kettle rendered.

PETROLEUM.—The business in crude in bulk was unimportant, there being no demand of consequence, and prices were heavy and lower, closing at about 19½c., with, however, some holders demanding as high as 20c. Crude in bbls. was dull and nominal at 28½c. a 29c. The market for refined was quiet, the demand being light and, with holders generally still anxious to realize, prices declined ⅛c. a ¼c. per gallon, sales being made as low as 32½c. for November delivery. At the opening 33c. was generally demanded. The sales were 2,000 bbls. for November at 32½c., 1,000 do. for do. on private terms, 1,000 do. for December at 33c., 2,500 do. for do. at 32½c. and 500 do. for do. at 32¾c. Naphtha was dull and we heard of no sales; the prices current were 10½c. a 11½c. In Philadelphia the market continued to rule dull, and with liberal offerings, prices depreciated to the extent of about ⅛c. The sales were 500 bbls. standard white, deliverable next Monday, at 32½c., and 2,000 do. for December, at 33½c., the market closing quite steady at 32½c. for November and 33½c. for December.

RICE.—Carolina was dull, but unchanged in value. Small sales were made within the range of 7c. a 7½c. for common to choice. Rangoon was dull and nominal.

SPEARMINT was in moderate demand at about former prices. There were sold 10,000 lbs. within the range of 17c. a 18c., the latter price for choice.

SEEDS.—Clover was quoted 11¾c. a 12c., timothy $3 75 a $4 and flax $2 40, without sales of moment. Linseed was dull and nominal, at about $2 25, gold, duty paid.

SUGAR.—The business in raw was light, there being but little demand, but there was no change in prices. The sales were 350 hhds., part at 12¾c. for Porto Rico, and Cuba on private terms. Refined was dull and heavy at the following prices:—Hard, 15½c.; soft white, 14¾c. a 14¾c.; extra C, 14¼ a 14¼c., and yellow, 13¾c. a 14c. We quote:—Cuba—inferior to common refining, 10¾c. 10⅞c.; fair refining, 11½c.; good refining, 11¾c.; fair to good grocery, 11¾c. a 12c.; prime to choice grocery, 12¼c. a 12½c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 10c. a 12c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 9½c. a 11c.; melado, 6c. a 8½c. Havana—Boxes, D. S., Nos. 7 to 9, 10¾c. a 11¼c.; do. do., Nos. 10 to 12, 11½c. a 11¾c.; do. do., Nos. 13 to 15, 12¼c. a 12½c.; do. do., Nos. 16 to 18, 13½c. a 14½c.; do. do., Nos. 19 to 20, 14½c. a 14¾c.; do. do., white, 14c. a 15c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 11c. a 11¾c.; grocery grades, 11¾c. a 12c.

TALLOW was quiet, but steady in value. The sales were 50,000 lbs. at 10½c. a 10¾c. for common to prime.

WHISKY.—Receipts, 918 bbls. The market was dull and unsettled, closing at $1 06 a $1 07. Sales 210 bbls. at $1 06 a $1 07.

SUPPOSED CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA IN ALBANY.—Last evening word was sent to the station house requesting the presence of a policeman at No. 196 Clinton avenue, where a man named Henry M. Dunn was acting in a strange and violent manner. Mr. Dunn, it appears, became unwell on Thursday night, and acted in a very strange manner, and yesterday he became worse. He was sized with paroxysms and became very violent. From his actions and the fact that he was bitten by a supposed rabid dog in August last, and his aversion to water, it is believed that he was suffering from an attack of hydrophobia. When the officers arrived Dunn was in a room by himself, and none dared to enter. He had smashed many of the articles in the room, and stood in one corner with a club, threatening any person who should approach him. At times he would howl like a dog, and act in a fearful manner. One of the officers made a sudden rush upon the unfortunate man, and succeeded in throwing him to the floor without being injured. He was then held and chloroform administered to him, when he was laid on a bed. A physician remained with him during the night. This morning death came to his relief.—*Albany Evening Journal, Nov. 27.*

SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

THE INDICTMENTS AGAINST JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—The trial of the justices of the peace who were indicted for receiving fees for warrants will be commenced this week. The first case will be regarded as a test. Some of the magistrates say they will appeal in case of conviction, while others seem disposed to plead guilty. None can plead ignorance of the law, for Chief Justice Beasley's decision was widely published a year ago. The great error committed by the magistrates was in constituting themselves a court of appeal on this decision and setting it aside as unworthy of argument. In doing so they went a step too far. It is rumored that the Prosecutor of the Pleas will enter a *nolle prosequi* against a few who are prepared to admit their error and promise to abide by the law in future. No man can hope to make money any longer out of this office, so that a higher standard of intelligence and integrity among those elected to the position is sure to be one of the consequences which will follow from the enforcement of the law.

Communipaw.

THE STOCK YARDS.—During the past week 276 cars arrived at the stock yards, containing 2,647 cattle, 6,783 hogs and 12,532 sheep. There were slaughtered 587 cattle, 6,713 hogs and 9,853 sheep.

Newark.

THE NEWARK AND ELIZABETH RAILROAD is progressing rapidly towards completion, the track being now laid a considerable distance inside the city line. Mr. E. G. Brown has charge of the road.

MORE ALLEGED JUDICIAL ABUSES.—A poor German laborer, named George Lurich, of 234 Springfield avenue, was before Justice Mills on Saturday afternoon under the following circumstances:—Residing in the same house is a woman, named Elizabeth Katzon, with whom he had some quarrel. She caused his arrest on a charge of having committed a breach of the peace. He was taken before Justice John Courail, of Broome street, who held him to bail to keep the peace for six months. Lurich was charged twenty-five cents bail fee. Feeling that he ought to have an examination right away Lurich applied for the same, and was told that it would cost him $3 50. As has frequently been demonstrated the receipt of such fees is illegal, and it is surprising that the summary justice meted out to a justice lately by Judge Depue has not entirely put a stop to these criminal practices. Justice Mills had no jurisdiction in the matter and could do nothing.

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF HENNING AND BONHACK, THE "QUEER" MATCH MAKERS.—Before United States Commissioner John Whitehead the examination of Messrs. Henning and Bonhack, match makers of Hudson City, on three separate charges of defrauding the government, was resumed on Saturday. The examination lasted from ten o'clock in the forenoon till nearly four o'clock in the afternoon, when the testimony was closed, and the case adjourned until Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, when the Commissioner will render a decision. A number of witnesses from Paterson were present and testified to having purchased matches from the accused, the boxes of which bore the bogus stamps. The accused admitted through their counsel, Mr. Dickson, of Jersey City, that the stamps used were bogus, but declared that they bought them believing them to be genuine. They, however, failed to show whence or from whom they had procured them. The government officers found from 700 to 1,000 of the bogus stamps in the factory and among the customers of the firm. The accused are still under $12,500 bail each.

Paterson.

RESURRECTION.—Mr. Stephen Luce, formerly proprietor of the Congress Hall Hotel in Paterson, and who had been mourned for as dead for seven years, turned up in Paterson on Saturday, to the astonishment of his family and friends. He has been, ever since his disappearance, in Australia.

PATERSON EXPRESSMEN AFTER JIM FISK.—The expressmen of Paterson have been considering the propriety of, and have about decided to, institute a suit against the Erie Railway Company to recover damages incurred from illegal overcharges. Several lawyers have been consulted and they, of course, express the opinion that the Erie Railway Company is not only liable on account of these overcharges, but also to a fine of $100 for each offence. It is alleged that the recent advance of one dollar per ton on freight between New York and Paterson is illegal, and consequently the company is liable to the penalties attached to each charge under the new tariff. The expressmen intend it as a test suit and the expenses of the case will be paid by subscription.

Hackensack.

THE BERGEN COUNTY COURTS meet at Hackensack on Tuesday. Ex-Governor Rodman M. Price will be foreman of the Grand Jury. The jail is very much crowded, so that the cells are filled, with from two to six in each. Two murderers are awaiting trial, both in one cell.

LONG ISLAND.

THOMSON AVENUE.—Work has been commenced on this fine new boulevard, now being constructed from the East river, at Hunter's Point to Newtown Village. It will be four miles in length, 100 feet wide and as straight as an arrow. It will be curbed and guttered and put in thorough order, and when complete will be the finest thoroughfare in Queens county.

THE OIL AND FISH FERTILIZER TRADE.—During the past season a company situated on Shelter Island, and engaged in the preparation of fertilizers from the refuse matter of the menhaden fish used in the manufacture of fish oil, have shipped from their factory nearly 6,000 tons of their product, valued at over $200,000. Most of this article has been shipped to Southern ports. It is estimated that the factories on Shelter Island alone have "rendered" during the past season 10,000,000 of fish.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.—On Saturday afternoon an attempt was made to fire the premises of John G. Vandewater, in Grove street, Flushing, by setting fire to the hay stored in a barn on the premises. Before the flames had gained much headway the fire was discovered, and by sheer desperation and hard work they were subdued. This attempt having failed the fiend repeated his design later in the evening by setting fire to some shavings and pine wood beneath the store building, but by a fortuitous accident it was discovered and quenched before any great damage was done. Mr. Vandewater had his hands badly burned in subduing the flames.

SINGULAR DEATH OF A BOY NINE YEARS OLD.—At about nine o'clock yesterday morning an adopted son of Thomas Martin, residing on the Blackstump road, between Flushing and Jamaica, took his own life by hanging himself. He procured a rein from a bridle which hung in his father's barn, and made one end fast to a beam, and on the other made a slip noose, into which he placed his head and let himself drop from a horse manger. When found he was lifeless. His strange conduct can only be accounted for by the fact that he had heard considerable talk about the coming execution of Burke, and having a great desire to know what the sensation would be tried the experiment, probably little dreaming that it would cost him his life.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

IDENTIFIED.—The body found in the Hudson river, near Dobbs' Ferry, as stated in the HERALD of Friday, has since been identified as that of William King, who has been living for some time past at Irvington.

PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—An athlete named Edward Sarles, living at Sing Sing, walked from that village to a designated rendezvous in East Houston street, New York, on Friday, in seven hours and fifteen minutes, for a wager of $100. This is considered a creditable feat, the distance being thirty-three miles and the roads in an unfavorable condition. It is understood that nearly $2,000 changed ownership on the result.

CORONER'S INQUEST—SHOCKING DEPRAVITY.—An inquest was held by Coroner Bathgate, at South Yonkers, yesterday, on the body of Robert Coffey, a child eight years old, whose death, through imbibing excessive quantities of odious whiskey, has already been announced in the HERALD. The deceased's parents, Daniel and Elizabeth Coffey, as heretofore stated, keep a low rumshop, and they, with the children, are described by their neighbors as being confirmed drunkards. Although the two remaining boys (the eldest of whom is perhaps ten years of age) were apparently sober while the inquest was being held, it was not difficult to notice that both Coffey and his wife were under the influence of liquor, the former being in a state of intoxication. No evidence was elicited that would show by whom the deceased was supplied with the poisonous cup, or whether he was permitted to help himself. His mother testified that she had never offered the deceased intoxicating drink. After a post-mortem examination of the body had been made the jury rendered a verdict of death from pulmonary apoplexy, caused by drinking an excess of alcoholic liquor.

POUGHKEEPSIE.

A MAN'S HEAD CUT OFF.—Robert Brough, a brakeman, while riding on the top of a freight car on the Hudson River Railroad this morning, came in contact with New Hamburg drawbridge, and was knocked off the car to the track below. The entire train passed over him, severing his head from his body and crushing one of his arms. Coroner Andrus held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict in accordance with the facts and recommending railroad companies to make the top timbers of their bridges higher, so as to protect the lives of brakemen who are forced to ride on the tops of cars.

THE COURSE OF EMPIRE.

Concerning Colorado Territory—The Territorial Resources—Agricultural, Pastoral and Mineral Wealth—Beauty of the Seasons—Salubrity of the Climate—The Growth of Denver—Appearance of the City—Its Society—Characteristics, Inclinations and Amusements of the People—Intellectual, Moral and Religious Education—Indications of a Brilliant Future.

DENVER, Colorado Territory, Nov. 12, 1869.

Denver is advantageously located in a slight depression in the plain, nearly midway between the Territorial boundary lines from east to west, and about one-third of the distance across from north to south. The capital of the Territory, it must be the metropolis of the future State. Eastward the plains roll away in successive billows toward the imperial valley of the Continent; westward the mountains rise in majestic elevations to the great divide, whence all unite in the general slope of the Pacific. The courses of two streams pass through the city limits—Cherry creek, whose bed here is dry, and South Platte river, which has an unfailing flow of water. Denver is the central mart for the trade both of the plains and mountains. Through it pass up to the mining regions the agricultural productions of the plains, and down through it in return come the precious metals from the mines. And from here necessities of the people in the rich Arkansas valley, the South Fork mining regions and the valley of the Boulder are supplied. So intimately is the city associated with the present and prospective development of the Territory that a rapid glance at the whole seems to be appropriate.

The agricultural and pastoral people of Colorado already raise more than sufficient of the staple articles of food to supply the present population. Gold and silver are the chief articles of export; and machinery and miscellaneous manufactures are the principal articles of import from the States. Eventually Colorado must establish and maintain within her borders a great number and variety of manufactories and export a large amount of surplus supplies to less favored localities. Her principal sources of wealth and greatness lie as yet comparatively undeveloped.

The mountain regions, as well as the plains, are wonderfully grassed. The roots of the grass sink deep into the ground, and give perpetual life to the blade independent of moisture on the surface. Cattle live on it all the year without any other food. Beef is fatter at Christmas than at any other period. Probably no similar area of wild lands in the world is capable of sustaining more animal life. It is estimated that over 8,000,000 head of stock can be sustained at once on these profitable pasture lands. The cattle produce the best of beef, the sheep the choicest mutton and the finest fleece. Beef can be killed and cooled here a month earlier than in Kansas or States further to the east; and the inhabitants claim that with the completion of their railroads, now soon to be accomplished, they will be able to supply the Chicago market with meat.

The soil in the valleys is rich and fertile, similar to that on the bottom lands nearer the Missouri. It is a light loam, perfectly porous and easily worked. The soil on the uplands is similar in character, but warmer, and where irrigated yields even larger and earlier crops than that of the river bottoms. Seed is sown in February and March, and the grain is gathered in August and September. Small grains and vegetables afford the largest yield, but the nights are too cold for corn. Still, fair crops of corn are grown. The best brands of St. Louis flour would not find a ready market here, because the native brands are better, and every one in Colorado is somewhat of an epicure.

The discovered coal lands lie all along the base of the eastern chain of mountains for more than a hundred miles, and from the base of the mountains eastward for more than seventy miles. In some places single veins are eighteen feet, and in others, where several overlap each other, there is an aggregate of fifty feet in thickness. The coal is lignite, semi-bituminous. It has no destructive elements, erosive properties or offensive odors. It is clean, burns and blazes like dry hickory wood, leaves little ash and has no kinking qualities. Agassiz and Hayden, both of whom have been here, place it next to the Pennsylvania anthracite for general and domestic purposes. And as to the extent of the deposits the geologists bewilder one by their calculations and deductions.

Iron ore of superior quality lies in close proximity to the coal near the base of the foot-hills, as well as at other points among the mountains. With these two advantages Colorado would seem to bear a similar relation to the States and Territories in the central portion of the Continent that Pennsylvania does to her contiguous States near the Atlantic seaboard.

The gold and silver mines of Gilpin and Clear Creek counties, where the richest discovered lodes are being worked, are only thirty and forty miles respectively from these coal and iron beds, to which they can have communication through the cañons by a continuous downward grade. So strong is the faith in the inexhaustible resources of the gold, and especially the silver mines, that there is some talk of constructing a railroad from the mining centres of Gilpin and Clear Creek counties to the plains. When such a railroad shall have been completed one of the principal difficulties in the way of the economic production of the precious metals will have been surmounted.

Colorado ores took the prize at the Paris Exposition. Among the very numerous varieties of miscellaneous metals and minerals found in the Territory are agate, alabaster, amethyst, alum, beryl, bloodstone, copper, cornelian, chalcedony, fire clay, granite, garnet, jasper, lead, limestone, onyx, opal, petroleum, mineral rosin, salt, soda, sardonyx and zinc.

The climate is exceedingly salubrious. With a variation of temperature in different localities, the atmosphere is essentially mild, dry and recuperative. This is chiefly owing to the altitude, remoteness from the sea and the conformation of the mountains, which shelter the country from the cold and humid winds from the northwest. Spring is the season of most of the rains and snow. Rain, however, is never very abundant. Snow seldom lies on the ground more than two or three days, save on certain hillsides and the high slopes and summits of the Sierra Madres mountains. Upon the rapid disappearance of the snow and the cold which accompanies it, the warm, dry weather reappears. Summer is wonderfully genial and reliable. While the days are warm the nights are cool. A pair of blankets for covering are essential. Autumn is a continuation of summer, with occasional snow falls, so slight, however, as scarcely to be noticeable. Winter is remarkably agreeable. Laborers work out of doors in their shirt sleeves. Marvellous, indeed, it is that all the progress hitherto attained here, and all the experience, has been compressed within a single decade. For seven years out of the ten the ladies of Denver have received their Christmas and New Year calls with open doors and windows, themselves attired in summer dresses. During the afternoon, in February, the thermometer has stood at seventy-eight degrees Fahrenheit; and a ride of eight hours from here will carry you through all the gradations of climate to a point where an overcoat is a comfort by day and a blazing fire a necessity by night. There is literally no disease peculiar to the country. Chills, fever, ague and many other maladies which afflict the people of other localities are here unknown. And so it is, comparatively speaking, with reference to diseases of children which decimate our nurseries at home. Pulmonary complaints, when not too far advanced, yield readily to the tonic of the atmosphere. Asthma and bronchitis find almost miraculous relief. The universal testimony is that people who come to Denver for their health go away in its full enjoyment or conclude to settle here for life. At a social party the other evening, said a blooming beauty to me, "you would scarcely think that I came here for my health." With a population of 6,000 a period of fifty days has elapsed in Denver without a single death. But the same cannot be said of a marriage or a birth. I know of no other place where people can live longer and enjoy more of life. In the morning the air is peculiarly pure and invigorating. The clearness of the atmosphere brings the mountains out in remarkably bold relief. Apparently so near, but really thirteen miles away, the foot-hills have tempted strangers to an early morning walk. But they seem to recede as you approach them, and when pedestrians discover the illusion they generally abandon the attempt to reach them. One disappointed but determined individual, self-sworn to perform the feat, instead of getting back to breakfast, did not return the night. The purple tints of morning lend a peculiar beauty to the everlasting hills that mark the western limit of the plateau, and to the snow-clad crests of the Sierras. Often in the evening the evaporation of the snow has created light transparent clouds which receive and reflect the sun's departing rays. Each sunset is truly "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." And the nights are scarcely less peculiar than the days. In the heavens the glories of the universe are brilliantly displayed. Single stars assume lustre and size and constellations distinctness that might confound Professor Loomis as much as did the November meteoric showers of 1866. This is an admirable place for the student of astronomy. An observatory here might render service to science. The atmosphere is more favorable for certain observations than at Washington or Greenwich.

The people of Denver are naturally ambitious. In ten years they have built up a compact and pretty little city. Through fire and flood, each of which once played havoc here; through the five years of our civil war and four years of Indian outrage, which cut off safe communication with the States, the city has steadily advanced. Misfortunes and disappointments paid alternate visits, but the sound of the trowel and hammer heard here to-day has never altogether ceased. All the streets run at right angles. Substantial brick buildings give the city an appearance of permanency and importance. Trade has assumed a normal aspect. Business is steadily on the increase. The warehouses contain immense stocks of goods, and the annual sales of some of the establishments are enormous. National and private banks are established here, and their aggregate operations show a very large amount of business. A United States mint, where gold and silver ores are smelted, assayed and stamped at a nominal cost, is a great convenience to the miners. Only a portion of the gold and silver, however, passes through this assay office. The total yield of the Territory this year will border on $4,000,000. Travellers will find