DIAMONDS.

Later Reports from the African Mines.

New "Koppies" Opened and Ten Brilliants Found.

FIFTY-FOUR AND FIFTY-SIX CARATS.

Color and Density of the Gems.

PROPRIETORSHIP AND BOUNDARIES.

By way of Europe we have our newspaper files from South Africa, dated at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, on the 20th of September. The journals supply a continuation of our narrative from the gold fields, with later news and ample details of the summary report which appeared in our columns on Sunday.

Reports from the Diggings.

[From the Cape Town Argus, Sept. 20.]

The telegrams received last evening brought no news from the diamond fields. The only important items from the diggings received by post are contained in the following paragraphs:—

A Graaff-Reinet digger says:—"There is great excitement in the camp just now. A new koppie has been found which they say is very rich. Report says they washed ten loads of gravel and found ten diamonds."

A correspondent writes to the Colesberg *Advertiser*, from Fauresmith, under date September 9:—Yesterday eight diamonds in all were picked up and washed out at Jagersfontein; the largest weighing twenty-two carats, perfect in shape, but unfortunately it has a black spot in the centre. It was found by Mr. Van Buuren, who is working in company with Gert Visser. The people working there were getting disheartened, in fact one or two had given it up and gone home; but now they will work like misers. Wagons and carts continue to pass through here daily for the Vaal River diggings. I hear that the President has appointed a Mr. Truter as landrost at the Pniel diggings. The editor adds the following note:—Since the above came to hand we have been informed that twenty diamonds, inclusive of the above, were found at Jagersfontein during Thursday, Friday and Saturday last.

A Port Elizabeth digger writes under date September 4:—Another large diamond found, of seventy-seven carats, a very bad one, full of flaws, bad shape and color; valued at £400. Several small diamonds have been found this week, but not so many as usual.

Miners' Despatches by Mail.

The Cape Town *Argus* of the above date adds:—Though the news received last evening is not sensational, that to hand by last Thursday's post is among the most favorable yet from the fields. We give it as described in the *Friend of the Free State*, thus:—

By the post of Thursday morning last authentic intelligence has been received of the finding of four diamonds—one of nineteen and three-eighths carats, one of twenty-six and a half, one of fifty-four and one of fifty-six carats. The first, a perfect gem, was washed out by Mr. Dicken, of Mr. Baumann's party; the second, valued at £1,500 to £2,000, by the party of Mr. Thomas Webster; the third, a real beauty, by Mr. N. M. de Kock's party, and the fourth by Jesse Parks and party, perfect in shape and of the first water. The first and last mentioned were unearthed close to the great camp, at no distance from the restaurant and billiard room of Messrs. Sanger & Co.; the second and third were dug out on the Pniel lands.

Mr. Jesse Parks and party came from Victoria West, Cape Colony, and have, it is said, already started for England with their treasure, to which they have given the appropriate name of "The King of the Vaal." Mr. Parks had, it is asserted, offered his claim overnight for the price of a shovel—fifteen shillings. In the morning he struck his pick three or four times into the ground, and out rolled "The King of the Vaal." Gossips say that Mr. Parks was at once so striken with amazement that for some moments he was at a loss to find words to express his astonishment. And if so, who can wonder? The stone is without spot or blemish, and is valued at £8,000, some say £11,000.

Mr. N. M. de Kock, the lucky finder of the other large diamond, is an attorney of the Supreme Court, Cape Town, and was for a time landdrost of Jacobsdal, in this State. His stone is said to be pyramid shaped, and equally valuable with that of Mr. J. Parks.

Mr. Webster, the other fortunate individual, is our late well known commandant, who raised the corps of volunteers in the Basuto war.

Mr. Charles Deppan, of Graham's Town, who reached this in the post cart, *en route* to the colony, confirms the above reports, and adds that on the same day that Parks distinctered "the King of the Vaal," and near the same spot, fifteen diamonds were obtained, varying from one to nineteen and three-eighths carats, the latter being that of Dicken. Since then but few have been fallen in with. Mr. Deppan believes that at least 4,000 white men are now engaged at the different diggings.

LETTER FROM MR. DE KOCK.

With reference to the above we have been favored with the following extract from a letter received by Mr. J. J. Sleytler, of this city, from Mr. de Kock himself. The extract is as follows:—

I suppose you will have heard of my luck. I found at my washing place, on the 25th of August, a fifty-four carat diamond, shape octahedron, color dark gold tinge, but centre clear. The day after another party found one of fifty-six carats, the same color as mine, but having black spots and white flaw in the centre. These are the largest stones yet found in the Vaal river. There are now upwards of six thousand people at work.

In order to keep both sides of the picture before our readers, we now give, as usual, the experience of

THE UNSUCCESSFUL MANY.

A correspondent of the Cradock *Express* says:—I see that you published during the last week in July an 'extra,' headed 'Great Success,' in which you mention a few here who had found pretty largely. But how about the great number who have proved unsuccessful? Take for instance, the parties from your own town—Thackway's party—who have been here for six weeks and have found nothing; Main's party ditto; while Mr. Cooper's findings will not pay his expenses. To mention a few more, G. King, of Bedford, six weeks at work and nothing found; Adcock and party, of Bethulie, three months at work, and no result; Stubbs, of Albany, more than three months, and nothing found. These are people who have come under my immediate notice; but I am convinced that there are hundreds who are not more fortunate. Others, again, just clear enough to cover current expenses, and have to work precious hard to do that. It is all very well if you wish to send a lot of people up here; but your readers should remember that the 'great success' only refers to eight or ten out of about 3,000.

To day our President had his jacket half off, in order to fight with a drunken man, and would have done so had not some of the people got the fellow into a boat to send him across the river. There was great excitement among the Parkerites, and one of the committee, known as the "Voice of the People," hastened along the bank with a pair of handcuffs to put on the man who had insulted the President. It ended by the offender being capsized into the river, when another boat took him in tow, and he held on with one hand, hurraying with the other, as he could be heard, for Albania, and cursing the President.

Another letter in the Cradock paper gives the following from a gentleman residing in Waterboer's country to his brother-in-law in Cradock:—"I have just returned from a trip to the diamond fields, thoroughly sick and tired of roughing it. The farmers on the road are so cross and grumpy with the thousands that travel on the road and consume their grass and water that one does not care about calling at their houses, so we just slept in the veld. It is a sight well worth seeing; only to be seen once in a man's lifetime. Dr. D——, who was with us, remarked that it reminded him of a town on the Rhine, as we approached it first from the heights. Imagine the broad, glistening river, with precipitous banks, forming high ranges in some places, clothed for about one hundred yards from the water's edge with noble trees; and, farther up, dotted with gigantic camel-thorns; the tents and wagons stretching away as far as the eye can reach—in some places clustering thickly together, in others more straggling, with here and there an iron house, shop or billiard-room. Anybody coming there during a working day would be puzzled to know what the people were doing along the river side—that is, had he not previously heard about it. Fancy a lot of strapping fellows rocking away at their cradles for dear life. The noise is quite bewildering, almost as bad as if they were filled with babies. The koppies present a curious appearance, all the ground having been carted down to the river, and nothing but the big boulders left. One thing is certain, that they will not have grass in a hurry again."

WHO OWNS THE DIAMOND COUNTRY?

On this subject the *Friend* says:—The conference between President Brand and the chieftain Waterboer appears to have broken up abruptly at last. After a long sitting, lasting over several days, it is said that Waterboer, his councillors and legal advisers, considering that they had proved their case, suddenly rose and left the tent. His Honor the President has, it is asserted, since admitted that the diamond fields are not situated within the Campbell grounds, and consequently that the Free State has no claim or right thereto; and further, that President Pretorious, on behalf of the Transvaal government, has since submitted documentary evidence showing the good right of that republic to the ground in question. For particulars we must refer to the letter of our correspondent at the fields. Mr. Brand and his executive may, we hear, be expected home this day:—

GOVERNMENT OF THE DIAMOND FIELDS.

"It seems now clear that all claims to the diamond fields to the west of the Vaal and south to the junction of the Harts river have been given up both by President Brand, of the Free State, and by Waterboer, and in favor of President Pretorius, of the Transvaal republic, whose claims again are, upon the whole, rather favorably entertained by the digging community. The correspondent of the *Friend* at Klipdrift, writing on this subject, says:—

"'Tis come at last!" We are hot at work canvassing for a government. On the 29th ult. a letter from President Pretorius was received by the Diggers' Executive Council, requesting an interview. The following day the request was granted, when his Honor simply stated that the grounds between the Harts and Vaal rivers belonged to the Transvaal, and desired that a public meeting should be held in order to acquaint the people of their position, and to enable him once more to put to them the oft-repeated question, "What can I do for you?" Thursday, the 1st instant was accordingly appointed, when a good many assembled to hear the "row." Previous, however, to opening the public meeting, the diggers' executive met for the purpose of framing certain resolutions to be put to the mob. At this President Parker astonished his council by putting the strongest resolution against the supremacy of the South African republic. Astonished it, I say, when he had given it to understand that his policy was entirely opposite to that expressed in the resolution. Judge for yourself. It was worded thus:—"That on the question of President Pretorius—what can he do for us?—he be asked to give us the ground from our northern line of neutrality" (from Bosjesdrift on the Vaal to Springbokfontein on the Harts), "and, if he refuse, at once to proclaim ourselves to be an independent republic." The motion was seconded by Mr. Jollie, and just carried by the president's casting vote. It is but fair here to add that Mr. Parker has admitted that he sacrificed his own opinion to that of the people, as he supposed the majority to be opposed to the Transvaal. An amendment in Council was proposed "To ask the people to appoint certain delegates to treat with the Transvaal government with a view of establishing a republic;" but, I fancy, owing to being too weakly worded was lost. The meeting, then adjourned for half an hour, when the Scotch cart (used as a platform) was again called into requisition. Many speeches were made. Among the speakers were noticed Messrs. Donovan, Jollie, Roberts, and last, though not least, President Pretorius, who ascended "the cart" by special request of several diggers. He was vociferously cheered; but it is ludicrous to remark that the same reception was accorded to speeches on both sides, without distinction. Mr. Parker's resolution was read to the meeting and curtailed of its "fair proportions" in having the latter part knocked out or cancelled. After an hour or so the final resolution was framed by Mr. Jollie and carried, viz.:—"That a ballot be opened at this tent and branch ballots at Hebron and Goog Gong from this day till twelve o'clock noon on Monday to decide if we will proclaim a republic or acknowledge the supremacy of the S. A. republic."

Before the assembly finally dispersed many candidates were proposed for the vacant seats in the executive, and the following four elected:—Messrs. T. Beeton, G. Reet, A. Logan and John Palmer; so that we have a full Council once more.

THE CAMPBELL GROUNDS.

This territory, south of the Hart's river and west of the Vaal, has been proclaimed part and parcel of the Orange Free State. The *Friend*, writing on this subject, says:—

The Campbell Grounds, after careful inquiry, have been found to extend along the Vaal, from the junction with it of the Hart's down to the drift at Hackhouse, and running a very considerable distance inland into the interior. The Hart's river is the limit along one side, the Vaal river on another. The remaining two sides are not so easily described, but on the 22d September a commission will proceed to beacon off the whole. His Honor, the President, has for this purpose appointed Mr. F. R. Hohne, Government Secretary, and Mr. O. J. Truter, the new Diamond Fields Commissioner, to be accompanied by Mr. G. F. Stegmann, government surveyor, who will ride along the different lines and plant the necessary beacons where required.

Yanki, the chief of the mission station people at Likhatlong, will, it is expected, appear before this commission and lay claim to some portion of the Campbell Grounds; and if so we believe that he will be attentively listened to, and any just and responsible claim will be entertained or reported upon to the President. From the proclamation it will be learned that after hearing and considering the proofs on both sides his Honor the President and Executive Council were unanimously of the opinion that Captain Waterboer has no right whatsoever to the grounds on the late Captain Cornelius Kok's—i. e., the tract known as the Campbell Grounds. It would, of course, be more satisfactory to all parties had Captain Waterboer have remained a little longer till the conference was formally closed; but for this he is alone to blame. President Brand did all he could to induce him to stay. Even when it was known that he (Waterboer) had ordered his horses to be spanned in his wagon in order to depart, Mr. Brand walked up some distance to the spot, and begged of him (Waterboer) not to leave in that manner, without seeing the matter settled.

We congratulate the country on having at length proved its right to the Campbell Grounds.

We cannot for a moment doubt but this tract of country will yet prove just as rich in diamonds as that on the other side of the Hart's river. If diamonds have really been found in the neighborhood of Hope Town there is every reason to expect to find them in the whole of the intervening country between that and the camp at Klipdrift, on one side, or Pniel on the other.

BROOKLYN CITY NEWS.

There were 314 persons arrested in Brooklyn during the past week.

The body of a child, wrapped in an old shawl, was found in Hamilton street yesterday morning.

Bernard Smith dropped dead yesterday morning at his residence, No. 26 North Portland avenue.

Young men employed in public offices in Brooklyn are complaining loudly of the "assessments" imposed upon them by "the party."

A fire occurred at Brazier's photographic gallery, Nos. 276 and 278 Fulton street, yesterday morning, and caused a damage of $1,000.

The daughter of a well known citizen of the Eastern District was committed to the Penitentiary yesterday for leading a lewd and vagrant life.

Marshal Dallon has sworn in 500 special deputy marshals for duty at the various polls on election day. One thousand are notified to appear and be sworn in.

A young man named Gustavus Hume was so terribly crushed by machinery at Havemeyer's sugar refinery, First street, Williamsburg, on Friday afternoon, that he died yesterday morning.

Billy Richardson has introduced the novelty of stoves to warm the passengers in the cars of his Fifth avenue line. This comes of his acquaintance with affairs in Albany, where the people are ahead in this feature of comfort in traveling. The example might be more extensively copied in this vicinity.

A confidence man a few evenings since visited a Knights Templars' lodge in Williamsburg, and, by representing that he was a Philadelphia brother who had been robbed of several hundred dollars in New York, succeeded in obtaining enough money to live on for a week or two. He was seen in a barroom in a few hours afterwards acting in a manner quite discreditable to the organization of which he claimed to be a member.

Thomas Jennings was convicted in the Court of Sessions a short time since of bigamy and yesterday he was sentenced by Judge Troy. The prisoner told a long story to the Judge, alleging that he had been unfairly convicted, and, further, that at the time it was charged he married his second wife he was drunk. Judge Troy listened to him throughout and then said:—"Jennings, what you have said is nothing but falsehood. The Court had intended to award you a year's imprisonment, but in view of the untruth you have told you are sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary." Jennings was immediately removed to the Penitentiary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

New York City.

Attorney st, w s, 40 ft s of Rivington st, 20x50.8, house and lot 10,000
Catherine and Henry sts, n e corner, 23x102 22,500
Canal st, w s, 47.2 ft w of Laurens st, 21.5x80, h and l 41,000
Croton st, n s, 300 ft w of 10th av, 20x80 400
Watts st, n s, 40 ft west of Washington st, 20x60 18,000
31st st, s s, 250 ft w of 1st av, 20x98.9, h and l 13,125
32d st, s s, 216.8 ft w of 8th av, 16.8x98.9, h and l 17,000
43d st, s s, 275 ft w of 10th av, 60x100.5 7,500
50th st, s s, 225.6 ft e of 2d av, 50x100.5 5,600
53d st, n s, 75 ft w of 3d av, 75x100.5 25,500
116th st, n s, 258 ft w of 2d av, 18.9x100.11 2,562
116th st, n s, 243.6 ft w of 3d av, 18.9x100.11 2,562
116th st, n s, 2 8.9 ft w of 3d av, 18.9x100.11 2,562
1st av, e s, 25.4 ft s of 7th av, 25.3x80, h and l 17,750
3d av and 103d st, s w corner, 66.8x102.6 24,500
3d av, w s, 66.8 ft s of 103d st, 25.2x102.6 ..... }
3d av, w s, 80 ft s of 88th st, 20x76, h and l 25,000
2d av and 118th st, 192 ft w of 3d av and 4 ft s of 118th st, gore 1 837 superficial ft 470
10th av and 67th st, n w corner, 75.8x1.0x100.5x25x20x100 27,000
10th av and 32d st, s e corner, 100.8x100 16,000

Kings County.

BROOKLYN.

Degraw st, s s, 225 ft e of 6th av, 125x100 12,000
Johnson st, n s, 40.2 ft w of Navy st, 20.6x73.4, foreclosure (mortgage $500) 3,000
Macomb st and 6th av, easterly corner, 250x—to Carroll st 22.1 to 6th av x259.8 66,000
Pulaski st, s s, 180 ft e of Lewis av, 20x100 1,000
Rodney st, n s, 144 ft w of Lee av, 22x100 4,600
Schermerhorn st, n s, 50.3 ft e of Hoyt st, 20x100.9, b and l 12,000
Scholes st, n s, 81 ft e of Bushwick Boulevard, 23x50 3,250
Van Buren st, n s, 111.10 ft e of Patchen av, 20x84 2,500
Washington st, w s, between Tillary and Concord sts, No 252, 30x— 8,400
Willow st, e s, 50 ft s w of Pacific st, 75.7x65.6x0.7x44.8 x56.6x20x26.6 50,000
Wilson st, n w s, 150 ft n e of Wythe av, 20x100 8,500
Wilson st, n s, 130 ft w of Wythe av, 18x100 7,000
3d av and 14th st, southerly corner, 18.4x80, q c 1,000
16th st and 6th av, s w corner, 75x20, 2 story frame, q c 1,000
Atlantic av, s s, 50.8 e of Monroe st 50.8x98.8, n and l 2,400
Lewis av, w s, 20 ft s of Decatur st, 20x100, h and l 4,500
Pacific av, w s, 225 ft s of Stratford place, 50x200 700
Portland av, w s, 186.2 ft n of Park av, 16.8x100 933
Portland av, w s, 103.8 ft n of Park av, 16.8x100 4,000
Portland av, w s, 152.10 ft n of Park av, 16.8x100 4,000
Putnam av, e s, 20 ft e of Hunter st, 22x80 3,000

Hudson County, N. J.

JERSEY CITY.

Lot 234, Hudson City Land Association, 25x100 850
Lots 30 and 31, block 15, Clerk, &c, map, 50x100 1,200
Lot 54, block 4, Hudson Land Association, 24.9x100 500
Gregory st, n s, 50 ft w of Washington alley, 50x90 4,000
Lot 23, block 15, Clerk, &c, map, 25x100 615
Newark pike, s s, adjoining Casey's 25x100 2,500

WEST HOBOKEN.

Hoboken st, s s, 100 ft e of Clinton av, 25x100 1,700
Hudson av and Charles st, n w corner, 19x100 600

NORTH BERGEN.

Newark pike, n s, east of Tilden's, 15x175 700
Main road, n s, 150 ft w of Tiege's property, 50x100 700

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Lot 958, block 15, Guttenberg, 25x100 200

Essex County, N. J.

NEWARK.

Becon st, w s, 102 ft n of Springfield av, 25x97 2,000
Chatham st, e s, 165 ft n of New st, 15x97 1,500
Elm st, s s, 75 ft w of Pacific st, 25x95 6,000
Houston st, s s, 210 ft e of Elm st, lots 186, 187, 188, 205, 2, 6, 207 9,000
Walnut st, n s, 85 ft w of Whitaker's, 24.10x95 7,500
Washington st, 48 ft n of Kinney st, 25x9— 14,400

Westchester County.

MORRISIANIA.

Inwood av, e s, 180 ft n of Gerard av, 100x154 72,000

WEST FARMS.

Washington place n s, 100 ft w of Prospect av, 100x125 ..... }
Waverly st, s s, 100 ft w of Prospect av, 100x125 ..... } 11,000

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
SUNDAY, Nov. 6, 1870.

THE GENERAL TRADE OF THE CITY during the past week was highly satisfactory in the line of cotton exports, fairly active in breadstuffs, but dull in dry goods. The cotton market was favorably affected by the prospects of peace in Europe, and prices advanced, although the highest figures were not maintained to the close. The indications at present are against as heavy a crop as last year; at least the receipts so far are below those to this date in 1869. This fact, combined with a very material increase in the exports, has rendered the market firmer for the week's business. It was only the unsettling and decline of the gold market that prevented permanent strength throughout. If we look at values from a specie standpoint cotton has been firm and higher. The breadstuffs market was feverish and irregular, an improvement in Liverpool, which was originally the occasion of considerable strength and activity in the home market, being overcome by the decline in gold and the abundant receipts from the West. The sales of dry goods have fallen off, for the reason that the Western merchants laid in heavy stocks early in the season on the expectation of a sharp advance in prices, owing to the European war. It is too early to look for the trade of the holiday season, while the fine weather has checked dealings in the woollen and heavy fabrics. The up-town trade, however, continues active, the laboring classes finding steady employment and earning good wages.

AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE there has been a decided revival of business, and prices have advanced for all or nearly all the share list. The bearish movement, which was so strongly operative the previous week, gave way to a complete change in sentiment, and the dealers who were formerly conspicuous in selling during the decline were prominent in buying after the market had turned. The "bulls" and "bears" made peace, and the latter having been suffered to cover their contracts, both parties are now combined for an upward movement. The overtures for peace came from the "bears," who found that they had miscalculated in expecting a stringent money market this fall. In fact, the great feature of the street is the abundance of money, the accumulation of which is so great that borrowers on mixed collaterals were quite generally supplied at five per cent. The bank statement is a guarantee of continued ease the balance of the winter season. Some of the banks during the week were offering loans for six months at seven per cent, and, in lieu of placing them, were buying government bonds and other securities, which will insure a good rate of interest pending the winter glut in money, when the rate on call is likely to fall to two or three per cent. The banks are now in such a position that they could, if any exigency required, expand their loans over forty millions of dollars. The coming season will very probably witness the activity and excitement of 1868. Speculation has its alternate years, like the cranberry and whortleberry crops, and 1870-71 is likely to see as great a rise as there was a depression in 1869-70. The "bears" foresee these facts, and have consequently closed their speculative sales and placed themselves on the "bull" side of the market. A leading brokering firm on Broadway, adjacent to Wall street, who influence trade to the extent of many millions, and who were conspicuous in the recent "bear" movement, have changed their views and placed their customers on the "bull" side of speculation. As is too often the case, the "bear" cliques changed their tactics secretly and compromised with the "bulls," leaving in the lurch the host of outside small speculators whom they induced to take sides with them. The public will at least give us credit for having honestly represented the situation the past few weeks, when, in the midst of the universal blueness and depression, we exposed the danger of partingwith investments, and particularly of speculative sales, the inconsistency of the opposition to the market being such as to induce the suspicion at times that the professed "bears" were secretly in collusion with the "bull" cliques and merely acting as bell-wethers to induce an outside short interest in furtherance of the schemes of the latter. The very fact that money is likely to be worth only two or three per cent this winter is diverting a great deal of capital to securities which are on the list of reliable dividend-paying investments. Where speculation is directed by this guide it is out of the power of the cliques to render it unprofitable. Money intelligently employed produces money. The older the country grows the less the rate of interest becomes. Hence, investments which pay good dividends are gradually absorbed by capitalists. England is an old country, and money there is worth, on the average, about three per cent per annum. Hence investments paying more than that rate command a large premium. The London *Railway News* gives a table of the business of the leading English lines for the last six months. We quote the column of prices and dividends for shares selling above par:—

Stocks.	Dividends.	Market Price.
Southeastern (2d pref.)	2½ per cent.	110
Great Northern	5 per cent.	123
Great Northern (1st pref.)	5 per cent.	135
London and Nor'western	6 per cent.	129
Midland	6¼ per cent.	127
Lanc'shire and Y'kshire	7 per cent.	131
Northeastern	7½ per cent.	146

THE GOLD MARKET was weak, and declined to 110 on the absence of the speculative support, which kept the premium from falling to its legitimate level. At the same time the loan market became easier, and rates began to favor borrowers, although the variation from "flat," or no interest between holders and sellers, was of little moment.

The news received this evening from Europe announcing the cessation of the armistice between the Prussian and French armies at Paris involves important considerations in connection with the effect upon the gold market. In the midst of the war the money and capital of the Continent sought refuge in London, whence there was a large diversion of it to this country. The prospect of peace, however, reassured the owners of this money, and the Bank of England for the past two or three weeks has shown a decrease in bullion, while with the armistice itself vast sums were ready to go back to the Continent. It will be curious, therefore, to watch the result of the resumption of hostilities. Will not the frightened financiers of the Old World again look to London and New York as a refuge for their gold? And shall we not again find a fresh transfer of foreign capital to our shores, such as was experienced midway of the Franco-Prussian war?

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The government list was weak, in sympathy with the decline in gold, and prices declined in some instances nearly one per cent despite an advance in the London quotation. Toward the close the market was better and closed strong at a reaction.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly stat ment of the associated banks presented on Saturday shows a most flourishing condition of affairs on the part of those institutions. The legal reserve during the week increased $2,781,592, against an increase in liabilities of only $1,645,920, enabling the banks to add $2,369,912 to their surplus reserve—which now stands at the flattering figure of $12,112,841. In addition to this they have strengthened themselves by reducing their loans to the extent of $2,685,579—their incentive to do so being the lower rate of interest on call, which has impelled them to invest a portion of their resources in government bonds and other securities paying a higher rate of interest than is attainable on demand loans. The statement compares with its predecessor, as follows:—

	Oct. 29.	Nov. 5.	Changes.
Loans	$265,979,485	$263,293,906	Dec $2,685,579
Specie	13,108,406	14,899,646	Inc. 1,791,240
Circulation	32,420,509	32,374,511	Dec. 45,998
Deposits	193,077,798	194,763,716	Inc. 1,685,918
Legal t'nd's	55,969,699	53,990,251	Inc. 990,152

THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The extreme fluctuations daily in the price of gold during the week were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	111½	111⅜
Tuesday	111⅜	111⅛
Wednesday	111¼	110⅞
Thursday	110⅞	110½
Friday	110⅞	110
Saturday	110¼	110⅛

LATEST PRICES OF GOVERNMENTS.

The following were the final street quotations for government bonds:—United States currency sixes, 111¼ a 111⅜; do., 1881, registered, 113¼ a 113⅜; do. do., coupon, 113¼ a 113⅜; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 107¼ a 107½; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 108¾ a 108⅞; do. do., 1864, do. do., 107¼ a 107⅜; do. do., 1865, do. do., 107⅝ a 107¾; do. do., 1865, registered, January and July, 109¾ a 109⅞; do. do., 1865, coupon, do. do., 109⅝ a 109¾; do. do., 1867, do. do., 109⅝ a 109¾; do. do., 1868, do. do., 109¾ a 109⅞; do. ten-forties, registered, 106⅛ a 106⅜; do. do., coupon, 106⅛ a 106⅜.

CLOSING PRICES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following were the closing prices at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton Company, 67½ a 69; Consolidation Coal, 24 bid; Cumberland Iron, 40; Western Union, 41⅝ a 41⅞; Mariposa, 5¾ a 6¾; do. preferred, 9½ a 10¾; Boston Water Power, 16¾ bid; Adams Express, 67⅞ a 67¾; Wells-Fargo Express, 37¼ a 38⅜; do. scrip, 2⅝ a 3; American Express, 44¼ a 44⅞; United States Express, 84½; Pacific Mail, 42¾ a 42⅞; New York Central consolidated, 92¼ a 92⅜; do. scrip, 87¼ a 87⅜; Erie, 23¼ a 23½; do. preferred, 48¼ bid; Harlem, 132¼ bid; Reading, 101½ a 101⅝; Michigan Central, 120¾ bid; Lake Shore, 93½ a 93⅝; Union Pacific, 24¼ a 24½; Illinois Central, 134¼ bid; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107¾ a 108; Chicago and Northwestern, 80¼ a 80⅜; do. preferred, 89⅝ a 89½; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, 80¼ bid; New Jersey Central, 109¼ a 109½; Rock Island, 112½ a 113; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 61¾ a 61⅞; do. preferred, 80⅝ a 80⅞; Toledo, Wabash and Western, 53¼ a 53½; do. preferred, 80; Fort Wayne, 94¼ bid; Chicago and Alton, 116 a 117; do. preferred, 118 a 120; Ohio and Mississippi, 32⅞ a 33; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 111½ a 112; Morris and Essex, 91¼ a 92; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 3⅝ a 3¾; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 110 a 110½; do. preferred, 119 a 120; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 18¾ a 19.

FINAL STREET QUOTATIONS.

Subsequent to the closing of the Long Room the following quotations were made on the street for the leading stocks:—Western Union Telegraph, 41¾ a 41⅞; Pacific Mail, 42 a 42¼; New York Central consolidated, 92¼ a 92½; do. scrip, 87¼ a 87½; Erie, 23¼ a 23½; Reading, 101⅜ a 101½; Lake Shore, 93¼ a 93⅜; Northwestern, 80⅞ a 81; do. preferred, 89⅝ a 89¾; Rock Island, 112½ a 112¾; St. Paul, 61½ a 61¾; do. preferred, 80¼ a 80¾; Toledo, Wabash and Western, 53¼ a 53½; Ohio and Mississippi, 32⅞ a 33⅛; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 3⅝ a 3¾.

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The following is a detailed report of the specie exported from New York during the week ending November 5, 1870:—

October 31—Brig Rising Sun, Ponce, P. R.—American silver	$4,006
November 2—Steamer Minnesota, Liverpool—American gold	11,000
November 2—Brig Curacoa, Curacoa—American silver	9,600
November 2—Steamer China, Liverpool—Foreign silver	212,809
Silver bars	239,734
November 4—Steamer Arizona, Aspinwall—American gold	5,000
November 5—Steamer Ismailia, London—Mexican dollars	2,409,833
November 5—Steamer England, London—Mexican dollars	110,510
November 5—Steamer City of Washington, Liverpool—Silver bars	110,316
American gold	30,000
British gold	14,656
Total for the week	$3,155,924
Previously reported	51,557,225
Total since Jan. 1, 1870	$54,714,149
Same time, 1869	23,861,900
Same time, 1868	68,039,148
Same time, 1867	43,619,254
Same time, 1866	58,933,274
Same time, 1865	25,522,301

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, Nov. 5—6 P. M.

COTTON.—The market in this staple was limited by the absence, until a late hour, of advices from Liverpool, and the market was dull. Some holders, anxious to realize owing to liberal receipts, yielded ⅛c. per lb., at which decline the market closed dull and heavy, with the general depression intensified by the receipt of adverse public accounts from Liverpool. The sales were 700 bales for export, 652 bales for spinning and 18 bales for speculation. In transit from Charleston to Liverpool 100 bales. Free, on board at Savannah, 800 bales, 1½c. 7-16d. freight. For future delivery the market opened strong, with sellers and buyers ⅛c. per lb. apart in views. Subsequently, responding to the depression in spot cotton, future contracts ruled lower and a small business was consummated, including for November 600 at 16 9-16c.; for December, 100 at 16⅝c., 400 at 16¾c. and 100 at 16 13-16c.; for February, 200 at 16¾c., and March, 200 at 16⅞c. Also last evening—for November, 2,000 at 16 9-16c.; for December, 200 at 16⅝c., 100 at 16 13-16c.; February, 100 at 16⅞c., and f. o. b. Savannah, 1,000 on private terms. We quote:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	New Orleans, Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13¾	14⅛
Good ordinary	15⅝	15¾	16⅛
Low middling	16⅝	16¾	17⅛
Middling	17	17⅛	17½
Good middling	17⅞	17⅞	18⅛

COFFEE continued quiet, but prices were firm; 50 bags, ex Alice Painter, were sold, private terms. Other small sales were made to jobbers at our previous quotations:—Rio—Ordinary cargoes, 14½c. a 14¾c.; fair do., 15c. a 15½c.; good do., 16c. a 16½c.; prime do., 17c. a 17½c.; Java, government bags, 29c. a 29½c.; do., 19,558 grass mats, 29c. a 29c.; Singapore, grass mats, 18c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 17½c. a 19c.; Maracaibo, 15c. a 18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c. a 18c.; Jamaica, 14c. a 16c.; St. Domingo (gold, in bond), 8½c. a 9c.; Costa Rica, 15½c. a 16c.; Costa Rica, 15½c. a 16c.; Mania, 16c. a 17c.; Mexican, 15c. a 16c.; Savanilla, 15½c. a 16c.—all gold, duty paid.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 22,861 bbls. flour, 140 do. and 400 bags corn meal, 216,320 bushels wheat, 32,207 do. corn, 15,125 do. oats, 41,765 do. barley, 7,2.5 do. rye, and 15,325 do. malt. The flour market ruled dull and heavy. The sales were about 15,000 bbls. Southern flour was dull but unchanged. Sales 500 bbls. Rye flour was moderately active at unaltered prices. Sales 200 bbls. Corn meal was in more demand, and sales were made of 700 bbls., part at $4 75 for Brandywine, $4 40 a $4 60 for Southern, and $4 for White Western. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 00 a $4 30
Superfine State	5 00 a 5 40
Extra State	5 50 a 5 85
Choice do	5 95 a 6 15
Superfine Western	5 00 a 5 40
Extra do	5 40 a 5 75
Extra Minnesota	5 75 a 6 75
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 75 a 6 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 00 a 6 25
Family	6 25 a 7 00
St. Louis low extra	5 75 a 6 00
St. Louis straight extra	6 00 a 6 50
St. Louis choice double extra	6 75 a 7 25
St. Louis choice family	7 50 a 9 50
Rye flour	4 75 a 5 50
Southern extra and family	5 50 a 10 00
Corn meal, Jersey	4 00 a 4 60
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 75 a 4 85

—Wheat was dull and lower to sell. The sales were about 50,000 bushels, at $1 15 a $1 17 for old No. 2 spring, $1 22 for new and old mixed, $1 27 for new No. 2, $1 30 for choice No. 1 (Green Bay), $1 32½ a $1 35 for amber winter in store and afloat, $1 65 for white. Rye was still dull and nominal at 80c. a 85c. for old and new Western. Barley was more active; sales 20,000 bushels (part late yesterday), at $1 for two-rowed States $1 13 for Canada West and $1 for Canada East. Corn was firmer for choice old; the sales were about 35,000 bushels, at 82c. a 83c. for new mixed Western, 85c. a 86c. for old do. Barley malt was dull and nominal. Oats were firm, with sales of 68,000 bushels, at 54c. a 55½c. for Western.

FREIGHTS.—The market was quiet, the offerings of most meat articles being light, but rates were generally steady. The chartering business was quiet, but rates were firm for all kinds of vessels. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 200 bales cotton at ⅝d., and per steamer, 2,600 bales cotton at ⅝d. a 9-16d. Grain room was generally quoted at 10½d. To London, 1,000 bbls. flour at 2s. 9d., 200 do. do. at 3s.; to Glasgow, 5,000 bbls. flour at 2s. 6d. The charters were:—A bark, 496 tons, to Liverpool, bone dust, at 27s. 6d.; a bark to Cork for orders, with 800 bbls. and 400 cases naphtha, at 6s. 6d. for the former; a bark from Philadelphia to the United Kingdom, with 2,500 bbls. petroleum, and a brig to Beyrout with 15,000 cases do. on private terms; also a ship from Philadelphia to Antwerp, with 9,500 bbls. petroleum (reported) at 5s. 4½d.

GUNNIES were dull and nominal at our last quotations.

HAY.—The demand was fair, but prices were steady at yesterday's quotations.

HEMP was dull and nominal at 13c. a 13½c. gold for Manila, 5c. a 6c. do. for Jute, 11½c. do. for Sisal, and 7½c. do. for Tampico, in bond.

MOLASSES was dull and heavy for all but grocery grades, for which prices were steady. No sales were made outside but a few small lots which were taken by jobbers at previous prices. We quote:—Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed, 22c. a 26c.; clayed, 26c. a 28c.; muscovado, refining, 28c. a 30c.; do., grocery, 33c. a 42c.; Porto Rico, 37c. a 38c.; English Islands, 30c. a 50c.; New Orle