THE CITY CORRUPTIONS.

Suit Against Ingersoll, the New County Court House Upholsterer.

Corporation Counsel O'Gorman Brought to Bay.

Six Millions Claimed as an Overcharge.

THE CASE TO BE RESUMED TO-MORROW.

The Supreme Court, Chambers, Judge Ingraham on the bench, was yesterday morning filled to overflowing by one of those peculiarly heterogeneous assemblages which suits of special public interest are sure to bring together. The suit of paramount interest on the tapis yesterday was that brought against Mr. Ingersoll, who supplied the chairs and other movable fixings for the new Court House, to recover from him $6,000,000, a sum which, it is alleged, he has swindled the city. The same array of learned counsel heretofore appearing on both sides was present, and, as will be seen by the report given below, they did a good deal of talking, but made very little headway.

Mr. BARLOW—Your Honor, we propose to-day to go on with the examination of Mr. Ingersoll, or such other course as it may be proposed to take. Perhaps these gentlemen on the other side have some motion to make.

Mr. FULLERTON—We are here to-day to proceed with the motion to vacate this case. Mr. Root will read an affidavit we have prepared, the first of which is drawn up and sworn to by Mr. John Hardy, ex-Alderman of the city and Clerk to the Common Council.

AFFIDAVIT OF JOHN HARDY.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—*William F. Havemeyer, a Resident, &c., vs. James H. Ingersoll and Others, City and County of New York, ss.*—John Hardy, of the city of New York, being duly sworn, says:—That he is the Clerk of the Common Council of the city of New York, and as such has attended the meetings and been familiar with the transactions thereof for more than one year past; that he has read the affidavit of the plaintiff, William F. Havemeyer, made in the above entitled action on the 2d day of October, 1871; that he is ignorant whether the charges of fraud therein made upon information and belief against the defendant, Ingersoll, are true or false; but this deponent says, that if any moneys have been fraudulently received or obtained from or out of the public treasury of the city or county of New York, the obtaining or receiving thereof has been without any combination or collusion or knowledge on the part of the said Common Council to deponent's knowledge, and deponent further says that no application or request has been made to the said Common Council, or to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, either by the plaintiff in this action on his behalf or by or on behalf of any others similarly situated, to recover or to take any steps to recover back the moneys or any part of the moneys alleged in the said affidavits to have been fraudulently obtained.

And deponent further says that the said Common Council, and the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty have not wilfully or collusively, or in any manner whatsoever, neglected or omitted to take any steps to recover back any moneys fraudulently obtained or received out of the city or county treasury, but that on the contrary they have been and are prosecuting rigid investigation, searching out information and collecting evidence in order to determine whether any, and, if any, what course of action they may have in the premises set forth in the said affidavit of the plaintiff in this action, and are in all respects taking all steps which are right and proper to recover back any and all moneys which may have been obtained from the public treasury of the city of New York, in the manner alleged in the said affidavit.

JOHN HARDY.

Sworn before me this 7th day of October, 1871.
A. T. COMPTON, Notary Public New York county.

AFFIDAVIT OF JOSEPH B. YOUNG.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—*William F. Havemeyer, a resident, against James H. Ingersoll and Others, City and County of New York, ss.*—Joseph B. Young, of the city of New York, being duly sworn, says—That he is the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New York, and as such has attended the meetings and been well acquainted with the acts and proceedings of the said Board for more than thirteen years past; that he has read the affidavit of Mr. Havemeyer, the plaintiff in the above entitled action, made therein on the 2d day of October, 1871; that he is ignorant whether the charges of fraud made therein upon information and belief against the defendant, Ingersoll, are true or false, but this deponent says that if any moneys have been fraudulently obtained or received from or out of the public treasury of the city or county of New York, such moneys have, and every part thereof has, been so obtained without any combination or collusion or knowledge on the part of the said Supervisors, to deponent's knowledge; and deponent further says that no application or request has been made to the said Board of Supervisors either by the plaintiff in this action or on his behalf, or by, or on behalf of any others similarly situated to recover, or take any steps to recover back the money alleged in the said affidavit to have been fraudulently obtained.

And this deponent further says of his own knowledge that the said Supervisors of the county of New York have not wilfully or collusively, or in any matter whatsoever neglected or omitted to take any steps to recover back any moneys fraudulently obtained or received out of the city or county Treasury; but that on the contrary they have been and are prosecuting rigid investigations, obtaining information and collecting evidence in order to determine whether any, and, if any, what cause of action they may have in the premises set forth in the said affidavit of the plaintiff, and are in all respects taking all steps which are proper and right to recover back any and all moneys which may have been obtained from the public treasury of the county of New York, in the manner alleged in the said affidavit.

J. B. YOUNG.

Sworn before me this 7th day of October, 1871—A. T. COMPTON, Notary Public, New York county.

ARGUMENT OF COUNSEL.

Mr. FULLERTON—In addition to the affidavits just read we propose to examine Mr. O'Gorman in Court for the purpose of informing Your Honor what he has done or not done in regard to this complaint; what money has been taken from the city and county of New York fraudulently, and whether any effort on his part has been made to recover it back; because we suppose that the right of the plaintiff to be here depends entirely upon the neglect of the Counsel to the Corporation to enforce the remedies in question. We do not conceive that the plaintiff has any right at all, but if he has it is only on the theory that the Counsel for the Corporation has neglected his duty. Conceding for a moment that the plaintiff has the right, let us see upon what this summons has been issued. Let us see whether it is not entirely insufficient to bring the defendant, Ingersoll, into Court. Mr. O'Gorman has been sent for and as soon as he comes will be ready for examination.

Judge INGRAHAM—I suppose Mr. O'Gorman can make an affidavit.

Mr. FULLERTON—Mr. O'Gorman is unwilling to make an affidavit. He desires to be examined.

Judge INGRAHAM—I do not see why he should not be willing to make an affidavit. The examination is not a customary mode of proceeding.

Mr. FULLERTON—I know it is not customary. Neither is it customary to begin an action in this way. We are ready to go on. If that is Your Honor's conclusion, I desire to read the affidavit of Mr. Havemeyer. Let us see who are those defendants upon whom they have tried in vain to serve the summonses. In the summonses we find James H. Ingersoll and the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, and Board of Supervisors as defendants. So the title refers to those only. But they ask that this defendant Ingersoll be sworn and his books of accounts be examined, in order to prepare the complaint herein and state that they bring this action in the capacity stated in the caption for the purpose of recovering from the defendant nearly $6,000,000 for the benefit of the citizens and taxpayers, which the deponent believes the defendant Ingersoll fraudulently obtained from the city and county of New York, and which the other defendants wilfully and collusively neglected to take steps to recover back. (Mr. Fullerton here read the affidavit of Mr. Havemeyer, already published.) It is stated in this affidavit, as Your Honor will perceive, that such examination, as deponent is advised, is essential to a proper preparation of the complaint herein and to enable the deponent to bring additional parties defendants and to make charges clearly and specifically as to all concerned. The application is not only to enable the parties to frame a complaint, but to enable them to frame a complaint in a cause which they have not yet commenced. There is nothing in this complaint to indicate that there are others who are to be added as defendants. They do not say John Doe and Richard Roe and others, whose names are to be supplied. They have commenced an action, and from this summons we know who the defendants are—Ingersoll, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, and the Board of Supervisors of the county of New York. Now in the affidavit they disclose the fact that they want to commence a new action and to make other affidavits. They cannot add a defendant to that summons without leave of the Court, and, therefore, we argue that this application is not for the purpose of forming a complaint in this action, but it is to get at facts to enable them to commence

AN ACTION AGAINST THE PROPER PARTIES;

and even concerning that they had a right to bring the defendant into Court under the 391st section of the Code for the purpose of getting at facts. They certainly have no right to bring him here for the purpose shadowed forth in this affidavit. Your Honor will regard the summons as read a part of the moving papers. If this motion is not granted, and the defendant is required to answer, Your Honor must find that it is satisfactorily shown by this affidavit: first, that moneys have been taken out of the public treasury by the defendant Ingersoll, and in the second place, that the other defendants, namely, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York and the Board of Supervisors have, unlawfully and collusively, neglected and omitted to take any steps to recover the same back. Now, I would like to know upon what state of facts such judgment can be based, while it is on the information and belief of

THE PLAINTIFF, HAVEMEYER.

What information has he received? We don't know. It may be sufficient. It may be entirely insufficient, but it certainly would be more in the administration of justice if a judicial determination on such an important fact as that is to be predicated to the belief of a suitor who invokes this Court's aid without telling that Court on what that belief is founded. If Mr. Havemeyer had possessed any information which would warrant any such belief in a reasonable mind it was easy for him to disclose it. In this case it is the judgment of the Court, founded on information which is to determine whether individual action will be taken to bring a citizen within its power for the purpose of drawing from him on examination in regard to his private affairs. Now if Mr. Havemeyer had any information on that subject and he disclosed it to the Court, and the Court should determine it was sufficient of itself, and if they are ready on their side, I will not argue that he is not ready to answer such questions as they see fit to ask him.

Judge INGRAHAM—This is not a new motion, but an application which they make for an examination, which amounts to the same thing.

Mr. FULLERTON—I have intimated we should make a motion to discharge that order.

Judge INGRAHAM—They ask for an examination of witnesses.

Mr. FULLERTON—What I am now asking is pertinent to that action.

Mr. BARLOW—You Honor suggested if we desired we could have an opportunity to answer any affidavits.

Mr. STOUGHTON—We will attempt to get the affidavit of Mr. O'Gorman—who hoped, however, to be examined before Your Honor—when he might be subjected to a cross-examination if desired. We suppose that this plaintiff has no standing in Court, unless it is shown that the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty have been guilty of a breach of trust in refusing to bring a suit, and we propose to examine the Corporation Counsel upon that order, with reference to the conduct of the affairs of this city, the authorities of which are charged with a breach of trust. The Court will permit us to examine this gentleman if he declines to make an affidavit. If the Court thinks it is contrary to the practice we will do the best we can.

Mr. BARLOW—We think it exceedingly desirable that Mr. O'Gorman should be submitted to a cross-examination, and that we should not be called on to answer affidavits not yet before the Court. All the affidavits should be complete before we attempt to answer them.

Mr. STOUGHTON—You shall have an examination of Mr. O'Gorman if we can get it.

Mr. FULLERTON—I propose a reference as the best way to settle the difficulty.

Mr. BARLOW—I object to this.

Mr. FULLERTON—I withdraw the suggestion.

Mr. BARRETT—The examination of Mr. O'Gorman it was understood would take place to-day. They were ready with affidavits to go on with the argument.

Judge INGRAHAM—It is desirable to get everything in readiness on both sides before proceeding with the main argument.

Mr. STOUGHTON—That is what we specially desire.

Mr. BARTLETT—They have read two affidavits and propose others. We cannot tell whether we want to answer them or not until we hear them.

After some desultory remarks by the various counsel it was finally arranged to adjourn the further hearing of the case to Wednesday, and meantime Mr. O'Gorman was to be examined in the presence of counsel on both sides if it could be arranged.

The Court then adjourned.

MR. O'GORMAN EXAMINED.

Shortly after the adjournment of the Court the examination of Mr. O'Gorman was taken at his office, 80 Nassau street, the counsel on both sides being, according to stipulation, present. Mr. O'Gorman declined to make an affidavit, but was examined and cross-examined at great length upon matters deemed pertinent to the suit against Mr. Ingersoll. His evidence it was determined by counsel to withhold at present from the public. It will, however, be submitted to the Court at its adjourned session on Wednesday, and together with the other proceedings be given fullest publicity in the press.

The case was then adjourned.

AROUND THE CITY HALL.

What Was Done and What Will be Done at the Public Offices—Important Revelations Expected To-Day—A High Public Official Greatly Compromised.

Yesterday was a very busy day at the public offices. There was a large amount of work and very little talk. The Board of Apportionment met in the morning under the presidency of the Mayor, and with the commendable innovation of an open session, in the presence of a band of newspaper reporters. A report of this meeting will be found in another column. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met at two o'clock, but at this meeting, as well as of that of the Board of Apportionment, no immediate practical result was arrived at, as Deputy Comptroller Green desired a few days' delay for the purpose of consulting legal authority upon the questions raised. The Commissioners of

THE SINKING FUND

received an application from the Dock Commissioners, asking that the Comptroller should be authorized to issue bonds to the amount of $1,000,000, in aid of the operations of their works. Mr. Green asked that a decision be reserved in reference to this until the argument on the mandamus had been heard. The Commissioners acted on this suggestion, and an adjournment took place until two o'clock on Monday, when it is expected that a decision will be arrived at. A meeting of the

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

and Assistant Aldermen was held yesterday. Both meetings were of very short duration. At the former Board a communication was received from the Mayor, returning, without his approval, a resolution of this Board extending the route of the Broadway and East Side Stage Company, which was laid over.

On motion of Alderman WOLTMAN the Committee on Salaries and Offices were directed to make a report on commissioners of deeds at the next meeting of the Board.

AT THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE

a slight excitement was caused by the fixing of a pair of iron doors at the entrance to the bond and voucher office. As this was the locality of the recent and notorious burglary the attention of the frequenters of the vestibule of the hall was concentrated on the workmen who were engaged in adjusting the doors in their proper location. The broken glass panel has been repaired, and is it supposed that a repetition of this burglary is now scarcely practicable. The Deputy Comptroller was besieged by several newspaper men with a clamorous desire to know the names of those gentlemen who had been informed on Saturday that their services would be no longer required. To this somewhat unreasonable demand the Deputy Comptroller refused to comply. All that he would state was that

TWELVE GENTLEMEN

whose names had appeared on the payroll had been dispensed with, and that a large number of market sinecurists would share the same fate in the course of a day or two. Busy as yesterday was, it is not unlikely that to-day and to-morrow will be more fruitful in startling developments than the remarkable diurnal history of these city frauds has yet developed. There were more than rumors that forgeries of a very startling character of the name of

A VERY HIGH CITY OFFICIAL

to certain vouchers have unquestionably been discovered. The forgery has, it is said, been traced as the work of a gentleman who nominally is in the control of a very important department of the city government. It is not unlikely that during to-day the District Attorney will deem it his duty to take action in this matter. If so a crisis will be reached that will materially affect the position of both the members of the "Ring" and the "Reformers."

MR. TWEED'S LETTER

to Deputy Comptroller Green was forwarded last night. This answer of Mr. Tweed as first Commissioner of Public Works to the allegations of the Department of Finance will show that the departments are at issue in matters of detail, as well as of law, and will probably lead to a conference between the two departments, which may ultimate in arrangements that will prevent the stoppage of any of the works.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

The Board of Apportionment met yesterday afternoon at the Mayor's office, Mayor Hall presiding.

After a communication was read from Deputy Comptroller Green relative to the Fire Department, Fire Commissioner Hennessey explained the need there was for compliance with the Fire Commissioners' application. It was asked that bonds be issued for the sum of $306,000 to cover necessary expenses for the balance of the year. These bonds could to-day be marketed by the Fire Commissioners. They were needed for the erection and repair of buildings, the purchase of sites, &c. Towers were to be repaired and some of them changed. If the Marion street tower were not speedily looked to it would most certainly fall this winter, necessarily with the loss of many lives. The Fire Commissioners, if left without funds, could not be held responsible, nor would they be, for the administration of their department, and hence the application for the issuing of the bonds.

It was then resolved to hold a special meeting on Friday next, to consider the application.

Another communication from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, asking for moneys for the conduct of their department, was ordered on file.

The Board then adjourned.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
MONDAY, Oct. 9—6½ o'clock P. M.

On 'Change to-day the all-absorbing topic was the disastrous fire at Chicago. The wheat market was higher, but, under the circumstances, quiet. Cotton was steady.

HEAVY DECLINE IN STOCKS.

The ever sensitive medium of the stock market was prompt in reflecting the apprehensions excited by the Chicago calamity, particularly as the financial and commercial interests of both cities are so closely interwoven. We give elsewhere a more elaborate exposition and explanation of these interests, and invite attention to those columns of our paper which discuss the subject. The peculiar features of the fire in threatening the insurance interests more particularly, and by involving serious detriment to the business of the vast network of railways centring at Chicago, have been the chief secret of the alarm produced among holders of the shares dealt in so extensively on the New York Stock Exchange. In this crisis there has been, as usual in such times, an unreasoning lack of discrimination as to the injury inflicted on property not directly involved in the disaster, for everything has been depressed by the exigencies arising out of the inability to resist the unmerited depreciation which is ever likely under the system of holding and carrying stocks on margins.

Unfortunately the market was not in a mood to receive with equanimity the intelligence of so terrible a disaster. The previous week had closed with a very unfavorable statement from the banks, and hence the temper of the street at the beginning of business this morning was not even ordinarily confident or steady. When, therefore, the telegrams began to pour in, each succeeding one swelling the reports of destruction to property, the uneasiness among the holders of Western railway shares manifested itself in a suddenly unanimous desire to sell. The apprehension spread to other stocks, and the board room was soon a mass of excited men clamorous to part with their stocks. At such a time the heated imagination conjured up the worst fate for the interests involved, and as the salient feature was Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, a line so obviously dependent for a large portion of its traffic on the prosperous existence of Chicago, its great Western terminus, a panic seized its shares, and, despite the prospective value of them as an investment, they were borne down by the weight of sales and fell from 106 to 95½—or 10½ per cent. This result was not reached without numerous intermediate fluctuations. The sympathy of the market was so completely enlisted in the progress of the conflagration that when at times hopeful despatches were received prices essayed a reaction, and for a spell the market threatened to go up as rapidly as it had declined. But when at length the aggravation of

STRINGENCY IN THE MONEY MARKET

was added to the already accumulated causes of depression the whole list seemed to give up the effort at resistance, and the period of settling bank accounts witnessed a half panic. At first this latter contingency was but carelessly considered. There had been, it is true, a fair inquiry early in the day for money at seven per cent, but hardly enough to be called active. When, later in the day, the extent of the disaster had been more fully known and the grave situation of the stock market had excited apprehensions as to the safety of loans on stock collaterals, the money lenders drew their purse-strings, to speak figuratively, and borrowers began a most industrious walking exercise in pursuit of money to make good their account at bank. Money suddenly became worth the legal rate in gold, and an excited market was established on the sidewalk for transactions in loans. Eventually the hour of three o'clock arrived and the agony increased. Borrowers were compelled to take the money on the best terms available to them, and in their efforts to induce lenders to accommodate them extravagant commissions were offered as a bonus for the use of the wherewithal to save them from the dishonor of an unfulfilled bank account. Dealings were prolonged in this way until an hour after the usual time for closing the banks, the latest borrowers having had to pay as high as ⅜ and ½ per cent for their money.

THE EXTREME FLUCTUATIONS.

The extent of the decline at the lowest stage of the day will be seen in the following table of the extreme fluctuations. In the case of Rock Island, which was quoted ex dividend of four per cent after two o'clock, allowance must be made to that extent in the second column of figures:—

	Highest.	Lowest.	Decline. Per Cent.
New York Central con	92⅝	86	5⅝
New York Central scrip	87⅛	83½	4
Erie	30⅞	25⅞	4⅛
Reading	113⅝	108½	5⅛
Lake Shore	106⅛	95½	10⅝
Wabash	62	54⅞	7⅛
Pittsburg	120	117	3
Northwestern	69⅛	63	6⅛
Northwestern preferred	90⅛	86	4½
Rock Island	100⅞	98¾	1⅞
St. Paul	62	56	6
St. Paul preferred	80⅞	77⅞	3⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	42⅞	36⅛	6⅛
Union Pacific	27⅛	22⅞	4⅛
Han. and St. Jo	63⅛	55⅞	7⅛
Han. and St. Jo. preferred	75	71⅞	3⅞
Western Union Telegraph	66⅛	56⅛	10
Pacific Mail	51⅞	47	4⅞
Consolidated Coal	46	41	5

SOUTHERN SECURITIES LOWER.

The Southern State bonds were neglected in the general diversion of attention to the railway and miscellaneous stocks, and sellers were compelled to accept lower prices. The following were the closing street quotations, including those of the leading Southern railway and municipal bonds:—Tennessee sixes, old, 65½ a 66; do., new, 65½ a 66; Virginia ex coupon, 61 a 62; do., new, 68 a 70; do., registered stock, old, 51 a 54; do. consols, 64 a 64½; Georgia sixes, 80 a 84; Georgia sevens, 91 a 93; North Carolina ex coupons, 42 a 44; do. funding, 1866, 34 a 36; do. do., 1868, 29 a 32; do. new, 23 a 24; do. special tax, 16 a 18; Missouri sixes, 96 a 96½; Missouri sixes, Hannibal and St. Joseph, 94 a 95; Louisiana sixes, old, 67 a 70; do. new, 60 a 62; do. levee, 70 a 72; do. do. eights, 80 a 85; do. sevens, penitentiary, 69 a 72; do. eights, railroad, 75 a 80; Alabama fives, 69 a 72; do. eights, 101 a 102; do. railroad eights, 90 a 95; South Carolina sixes, 75 a 80; do. new, January and July, 49 a 50; do. new, April and October, 48 a 50; Arkansas sixes, 57 a 60; do. sevens, 48 a 60; Mobile and Ohio Railroad sterling, 89 a 92; do. interest eights, 82 a 85; do. second mortgage eights, 70 74; Mississippi Central Railroad, first mortgage, sevens, 82 a 85; do. do., second mortgage, eights, 73 a 78; New Orleans and Jackson, first mortgage, 85 a 90; do. do., second mortgage, 73 a 78; Memphis and Charleston Railroad, first mortgage, 85 a 89; do. do., second mortgage, 74 a 78; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 54 a 58; Macon and Brunswick Railroad, guaranteed by Georgia, 73 a 75; Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad eights, ex interest, 56 a 58; Memphis and Little Rock Railroad eights, 77 a 80; Memphis city sixes, 56 a 58; Savannah city sevens, 87 a 90; New Orleans consols, old, 73 a 76; do. issued railroads, sixes, 72 a 76; do. sevens, 66 a 70.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE HIGHER.

The leading bankers again advanced their rates for bills on Europe, and an anticipation of a further increase in the rate of the Bank of England is indicated in a difference of 1⅛ per cent between sixty day and sight sterling bills. The following shows the range of quotations:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108⅛ a 108¾; good to prime bankers', 108⅞ a 109⅛; short sight, 110 a 110⅛; Paris, sixty days, 5.33¾ a 5.28¾; short sight, 5.27½ a 5.25; Antwerp, 5.30 a 5.25; Switzerland, 5.28¾ a 5.23¾; Hamburg, 35¼ a 35⅞; Amsterdam, 40⅜ a 40⅞; Frankfort, 40⅞ a 41⅛; Bremen, 78 a 78⅛; Prussian thalers, 71⅜ a 72⅛.

GOLD LOWER—114¾ a 113¾.

In face of the advance in exchange gold was weak and eventually declined from 114¾ to 113¾—the fall being most rapid after three o'clock, when the prospect of a stringent money market induced holders to sell. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	114¾	2:49 P. M.	114¼
11 A. M.	114⅝	3 P. M.	114⅛
12 M.	114¾	3:15 P. M.	114
12:30 P. M.	114½	3:30 P. M.	113⅞
1 P. M.	114⅛	3:40 P. M.	113¾
1:30 P. M.	114⅛	4 P. M.	113⅞
1:34 P. M.	114⅛	6 P. M.	113⅞ a 114
2 P. M.	114⅛		

In the gold loan market the rates were 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 per cent for carrying. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$56,205,000
Gold balances	2,312,766
Currency balances	2,758,329

GOVERNMENTS LOWER AND HEAVY.

The government list resisted the demoralization of the Stock Exchange until the activity in money also cast its influence against the maintenance of prices, when a decline was submitted to and the market left off dull and heavy at the following quotations:—United States currency sixes, 113¾ a 114; do. do., 1881, registered, 116¾ a 117¼; do. do. coupon, 117¾ a 118; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111⅛ a 112; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 115¼ a 115¾; do. do., 1864, do. do., 115½ a 115¾; do. do., 1865, do. do., 115¼ a 115¾; do. do., registered, January and July, 113¾ a 114; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 113⅞ a 114; do. do., 1867, do. do., 113⅞ a 114; do. do., 1868, do. do., 114 a 114¼; do. ten-forties, registered, 110⅛ a 111; do. do., coupon, 111⅛ a 111¾.

COMPARISON OF THE EXPORTS.

The following shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending October 7, and since the beginning of the year:—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dry goods	$1,680,538	$2,871,801	$2,679,566
General mdse	3,702,666	4,186,277	4,353,822
Total for week	$5,383,204	$7,058,078	$7,033,388
Prev. reported	231,029,525	224,450,544	293,312,430
Since Jan. 1	$236,412,729	$231,508,622	$300,345,818

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The imports of specie at this port during the past week and since the beginning of the year have been as follows:—

Total for the week	$453,502
Previously reported	7,802,913
Total since January 1, 1871	$8,256,415
Same time 1870	8,259,754
Same time 1869	14,565,429
Same time 1868	6,002,744
Same time 1867	2,627,800
Same time 1866	8,253,183

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad for September show an increase of $245,617, as compared with last year. The earnings from January 1 to October 1 were $6,953,352, an increase of $1,147,888, as compared with those for the corresponding period of 1870.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Oct. 9—10:15 A. M.

$5000 US 5-20, c, '68..s 115
6000 Tenn 6's, n 66⅛
10000 do 66
19000 Va 6's, con 64
17000 SC 6's, n, Jan&July 51
38000 do s3 50⅞
5000 do s3 50⅞
10000 do 50⅞
5000 SC 6's, n, Ap&Oct 49⅞
4000 Missouri 6's 96⅛
10000 do 96⅛
2000 NY Cen 6's, '83 94
5000 Mich So 2d m b3 99
13000 Cen Pac gld bds 102⅛
2000 Union Pac 1st m 89
1000 Chi & NW con s3 93
2000 Mor & Essex s3 99
2000 Pitts, Ft W & Chic 2d 101⅛
5000 Col, C & I C, 1st m 89⅞
100 sha D & H Canal b c 123
100 Con Coal of Md 46
200 do b c 45
100 West Un Tel b c 63⅞
400 do 63⅞
800 do 63⅞
300 do 63⅞
200 Pac M SS Co b c 51⅞
200 do 51⅞
500 do 51
100 Mariposa M Co 1⅝
50 Adams Exp 87
10 N Y C & H RR s3 93
100 do b c 92⅞
200 do 92⅞
1300 do 92⅞
1100 do 92⅞
$10000 U S 6's, '81, c 118
5000 US 5-20, c, '62 115⅛
19000 US 5-20, c, '65 115⅞
30000 US 5-20, c, '67 114⅛
$5000 Missouri 6's 96
1000 N Car 6's, old b s3 42
36000 S C 6's, n, J & J 50
1000 Un Pac RR 1st m 89
30000 U Pac 10's, inc 77
100 sha Quick M Co 18⅛
200 Pac M SS Co 49⅞
200 do 49⅞
10 do b c 49
2100 do b c 48⅛
600 do 48⅞
100 West U Tel b c 63
600 do 61⅞
100 Md Coal Co b c 30
200 U States Express 57
700 N Y C & H RR 90⅛
100 do b c 90⅛
500 N Y C & H RR cis 88
20000 do b c 88⅞
300 Erie RR b c 27⅛
400 do 27⅛
300 do 27⅛
200 do 27⅛
500 Reading RR 112
500 do 111⅞
600 do b c 111⅞
150 Mich Cen RR 119
100 do 118
200 L S & M S RR 100⅞
100 do 100⅞
300 do 100⅞
500 do b c 100⅞
200 do 100⅞
500 sha L S & M S RR 100⅞
100 do 100⅞
1000 Cley & Pitts RR 130
600 Chic & N W RR 85⅛
200 do b c 85⅛
300 do 85⅛
300 do 85⅛
600 do 85⅛
200 do 85⅛
100 Chi & N W RR pf 87⅞
100 do 87⅞
600 New Jersey C RR 106
300 Chi & R I RR 108⅛
100 Mil & St Paul RR 58
300 do b c 58⅛
100 do b c 58⅛
200 Mil & St P RR pf b c 78⅞
2000 Tol, W & W RR 56⅛
700 Del, L & W RR 109
5 Chic & Alton RR 118⅛
100 H & St Jo RR 57
100 do 56
100 do 56⅞
100 H & St Jo RR pf 72
1000 Col, C & I C RR 18⅛
500 Un Pac RR b c 34⅞
200 Ohio & M RR b c 29⅞
500 do 29⅞
400 do 29⅞
100 do 29⅞
$20000 US 5-20, c, '67 114⅛
20000 do b3 114⅛
20000 US 6's, cur'ncy s3 114
5000 do 114

One o'Clock P. M.

100 sha L S & M S RR 100⅞
100 do 100⅞
1000 Clev & Pitts RR 130
600 Chic & N W RR 85⅛
200 do b c 85⅛
300 do 85⅛
300 do 85⅛
300 do 85⅛
600 do 85⅛
200 do 85⅛
100 Chi & N W RR pf 87⅞
100 do 87⅞
600 New Jersey C RR 106
300 Chi & R I RR 108⅛
100 Mil & St Paul RR 58
300 do b c 58⅛
100 do b c 58⅛
200 Mil & St P RR pf b c 78⅞
2000 Tol, W & W RR 56⅛
700 Del, L & W RR 109
5 Chic & Alton RR 118⅛
100 H & St Jo RR 57
100 do 56
100 do 56⅞
100 H & St Jo RR pf 72
1000 Col, C & I C RR 18⅛
500 Un Pac RR b c 34⅞
200 Ohio & M RR b c 29⅞
500 do 29⅞
400 do 29⅞
100 do 29⅞

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$20000 US 5-20, c, '67 114⅛
30000 do b3 114⅛
20000 US 6's, cur'ncy s3 114
5000 do 114

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Quarter-past Six o'Clock P. M.

Western Union	57 a 57¼	Rock Island (xd)	98⅞ a 99
Pacific Mail	47¼ a 48	St. Paul	56¼ a 56⅞
N Y Cen con	87⅛ a 87⅞	St. Paul pref	77⅞ a 78
N Y Cen scrip	83⅛ a 84	Wabash	54⅞ a 54⅞
Erie	26½ a 26⅞	Ohio & Miss	37 a 37¼
Reading	108½ a 109⅛	Union Pacific	23 a 23⅛
Lake Shore	96⅛ a 96½	Bos, Har & Erie	2¼ a 3⅛
Pittsburg	117 a 118	Han & St. Jo	55½ a 56
Northwestern	63¼ a 63⅛	Han & St Jo pf	71⅛ a 73
Northwest'n pf	85⅛ a 87	Col, C & Ind Cen	18 a 19

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MONDAY, Oct. 9—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was very strong without activity. A cargo was reported as sold, but we were unable to locate the transaction. A cargo of Santos to arrive was disposed of on private terms. Advices from Baltimore report an active market at advancing prices, with the following sales:—1,100 bags Rio per Hannibal, 1,260 bags do. per Mindora, 1,400 bags do. per Hetty Mary, 3,400 bags do. per Union, 4,000 bags per Elnar; and from second hand, 2,010 bags Rio per Paladin, 1,025 bags do. per Warren Ordway, 1,000 bags do. per John Boyd, 925 bags do. per Kate, and 1,303 bags do. per David Stewart. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 13½c. a 13¾c.; fair do., 14c. a 14¼c.; good do., 14¾c. a 14¾c.; prime do., 15c. a 15½c.; extreme range for lots, 13¾c. a 15¾c.; Java, government bags, 22c. a 23c.; do., 15,476 grass mats, 22½c. a 23c.; Singapore, 18c. a 20c.; Ceylon, 17c. a 18½c.; Maracaibo, 16c. a 18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c. a 17c.; Jamaica, 16c. a 17c.; St. Domingo, gold, in bond, 10½c. a 11c.; Costa Rica, 16c. a 17½c.; Manila, 16c. a 17c.; Mexican, 16½c. a 17c.; Savanilla, 16c. a 18c.; Curacoa, 15½c. a 17c., gold, duty paid, thirty to sixty days' credit.

COTTON.—The market for cotton on the spot was easier, owing partly to advices from Liverpool, and the appended quotations—which represent the price of compressed cotton—are all ⅛c. under the prices current Saturday. Uncompressed cotton was not in favor, and the sales of this description were about ⅛c. per lb. under quotations. The demand was mainly from exporters for the lower grades compressed. For future delivery a good business was consummated, but at lower prices, the market closing at a decline of 3-16c. a ⅛c. per lb. The sales reported on 'Change sum up as follows:—

	To-Day.	Saturday Evening.	Total.
Export	1,476	230	1,706
Consumption	292	138	430
In transit	—	100	100
Total	1,768	468	2,236

—After 'Change 450 bales for export and 300 bales for consumption at full quotations. We quote:—

	Upland.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Good ordinary	19	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Low middling	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	20⅛
Middling	19⅞	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜
Good middling	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛

—The quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted. For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Saturday evening—October, 100 at 19½c., 200 at 19 7-16c., 500 at 19¾c.; October, November and December, 100 each at 19 7-16c. together, 200 October, 100 each November and December at 19½c. together, 100 each October and December at 19¾c. together, 100 each October and January at 19¾c. do.; November, 100 at 19½c., 300 at 19 7-16c., 800 at 19¾c., 400 at 19 5-16c.; November and December, 100 each at 19¾c. together; December, 200 at 19 7-16c., 1,400 at 19¾c.; January, 500 at 19½c., 100 at 19¾c.; February, 100 at 19¾c.; March, 100 at 20c.; March and April, 100 each at 20c.; April, 200 at 20¼c.; 100 at 20c. Exchanged—200 November for 200 December even. Total, 4,700 bales. To-day—October, 1,400 at 19¼c., 200 at 19¾c., 400 at 19 5-16c.; October, November and December, 100 each at 19¾c. together; November, 100 at 19½c., 100 at 19 3-16c., 300 at 19¼c., 100 at 19 5-16c.; 100 at 19 3-16c.; 400 at 19⅛c.; November and December, 200 each at 19⅛c., together; 300 each at 19 3-16c., together; November, 200 at 19⅛c., and December, 200 at 19 3-16c., together; December, 100 at 19 3-16c., 700 at 19⅛c., 200 at 19 3-16c., 100 at 19⅛c., 100 at 19¼c.; January, 1,000 at 19¾c., 200 at 19 7-16c., 100 at 19 5-16c., 300 at 19⅜c., 100 at 19 5-16c.; February, 200 at 19¾c.; March, 200 at 19¾c.; April, 200 at 20c.; total, 5,800 bales; grand total, 15,500 bales. The average quotations of Saturday's forward deliveries were:—October, 19.62c.; November, 19.46c.; December, 19.46c., January, 19¾c.; February, 19.81c.; March, 20⅛c. —The net receipts at the ports sum up thus:—Galveston, estimated, 1,000 bales; New Orleans, 1,248; Mobile, estimated, 1,500; Savannah, 2,194; Charleston, 1,723; Wilmington, 315; Norfolk, 1,249; Baltimore, 198; New York, 117; Boston, 31—total, 10,075; same day last week, 9,667; same day last year, 15,903. Rates for cotton freight to foreign ports closed thus:—To Liverpool, by steam, 7-16d. a ½d.; by sail, ¼d. a 5-16d. To Havre, by steam, 1c., gold; sail, ⅛c. To Hamburg, by steam, ¾d., compressed. To Brem