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All who write should go to WILMARTH'S, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and see his new style of Pen and Pencils, called Lowndes Patent. The best things of the kind ever imaged, cheaper, elegant, convenient and durable. Warranted not to get out of order. The attention of the trade is invited.

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J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—Pain cannot exist where this Great Electrical Remedy is applied. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by all Druggists, and at the Company's Depot, Nos. 22 and 24 New-st.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

Horace Greeley and the Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler will address the Temperance mass meeting at the Brooklyn Institute this evening at 7½ o'clock.

FIRE.—The house of Augustus Clogly in Wyckoff street, near Underhill avenue, was considerably damaged by fire about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Loss about $400.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—At 6 o'clock last evening, as the passengers for the New-York and Erie railroad train were landing from the ferry-boat on the Jersey City side of the ferry, a man named Thomas Secor, residing in Delaware county, N. Y., accidentally stepped between the boat and bridge, and had one of his knees badly crushed. He was conveyed to the New-York hospital. His leg will require amputation.

BASE BALL.—Excelsior club of Jersey City played Newark club, Sen., yesterday, at East Newark. The Excelsior club got twenty-four runs and the Newark six.

THE COURTS.—In the Hudson county court of Over and Terminer, Judge Vredenburgh presiding, the cases of Conrad Schneider, George Warner, George Handell and Lewis Knapp, indicted on a charge of grand larceny, were taken up on Tuesday evening and concluded on Wednesday morning. They were found guilty and will be sentenced this morning. For the State, J. D. Little, prosecuting attorney; for defendants, R. D. McClelland, Jr., and Wm. A. Jelliffe.

John George and his wife Caroline, indicted on a charge of burglary were tried on Wednesday. When the evidence for the prosecution was taken, Wm. H. Leihe counsel for the prisoners, moved the dismissal of the case, which, after arguments by counsel, was done, on the ground of an insufficiency of testimony.

James Williams, tried on an indictment charging him with robbery, was found guilty. The defense set up was that of insanity. The jury recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the court.—For the State, S. D. Littell; for the prisoner Wm. H. Jelliffe.

The case of Margaret Hogan, on trial for the alleged murder of her child, was commenced late yesterday. J. D. Little, prosecuting attorney, assisted by I. W. Scudder, appeared for the State, and the court had assigned James Fleming, Jr., and John P. Voom as counsel for the prisoner. The prosecuting attorney opened the case, and the court commenced to take the testimony before it adjourned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

TRIAL OF ALDERMAN HERRICK
ON A CHARGE OF RECEIVING A BRIBE.

[Continued.]

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Oct. 25—Before Judge ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Whiting, for defense, said before the counsel proceeded to sum up, he proposed to submit certain points on which he would ask the court to charge. Mr. Whiting then read the points, thirteen in number, in substance as follows:

That Mr. Waring, by his own testimony, was an accomplice, and if his evidence is not corroborated, Ald Herrick must be acquitted. If it is not established beyond reasonable doubt that Ald. Herrick accepted the check, he cannot be convicted—if he did receive it and obtained the money, he could not be convicted if not intending at the time to give his official influence. The burden of proof is on the prosecution—the finding of the bill of indictment is no evidence of guilt—that testimony as to communications is to be received by the jury with great caution, such testimony being considered weak and dangerous. If the jury believe that Ald. Herrick had previously intended to vote for the measure, he could not be convicted—if Herrick had no intention to keep the check he could not be convicted, and other points.

Mr. Brady asked the district-attorney to state the counts on which he expected to proceed. The district-attorney replied, the sixth, seventh, eighth, eleventh, fifteenth, nineteenth, twentieth and twenty third.

Mr. Brady then commenced the summing up on behalf of the defense. He stated that he has not lived very long, yet long enough to have survived all ambition, on addressing a jury, for applause. He has besought his senior brother counsel (Mr. Whiting) to address the jury on the side of defense, but for reasons which it is not necessary to state, but in the soundness of which I concur, he has declined to do so, and the duty has devolved upon me. Mr. Brady then prefaced his address with some desultory remarks. Everything is tending, he said, to the wildest spirit of democracy. That Constitution, for which I myself voted, said Mr. Brady, has made almost everything elective—among them the judiciary, but I thank God it has not made the jury elective—that still remains in its purity. Mr. Brady insisted, as in the previous part of the case, that the whole proceeding is a matter of conspiracy to injure Ald. Herrick. He reviewed the testimony with much minuteness. When this proceeding is over, he said, this community will be startled by disclosures which will be astounding and names and dates given. Mr. B. addressed the jury for between three and four hours, contending that the whole matter is a conspiracy, that the testimony of Mr. Waring is not to be credited, and Ald. H. must be discharged.

The district-attorney followed on the part of the prosecution. He contended that the circumstances as well as the testimony show the facts to have been as contended, and that Ald. Herrick received the one hundred dollars. In regard to the idea of the Mayor entering into conspiracy with John Murphy as has been charged, it is not likely that the Mayor would have done so. He would be a fool to place his reputation in the keeping of Murphy or any other person. The district-attorney referred to the fact of Ald. Herrick acknowledging when he went to Waring's house, that Mr. W. had offered him the check, but he said he handed it back. In regard to the statement that Mr. Waring swore falsely; if so, that must have been known to Ald. H., and yet he asked him at his house to make an affidavit to produce to this court, and it was also shown that he was in communication with Waring when the latter called at his office, which it is not likely he would have been if he had known that Waring had perjured himself. As to the indictment, said the district-attorney, the affidavit on which it was based shows it was not the effect of conspiracy; that stated, from information and belief, (the district-attorney's affidavit) that Ald. Herrick and Drake were supposed to have participated, while the fact is, there is not the slightest idea now that Ald. Drake had anything to do with it.

The district-attorney addressed the jury for about two hours, contending that the charge had been fully made out.

CHARGE OF THE COURT.

Judge Roosevelt charged, in substance, as follows:

Prior to 1853 the community was filled with rumors of official corruption. In consequence of that, the Legislature passed an act amending the charter, in which was inserted a provision making the act of receiving or offering or entertaining a proposition for a bribe a high crime. It was directed to be submitted to a vote of the people, and adopted by the popular voice, and became a law. Not long afterward a difficulty arose in the supreme court whether an act of the Legislature could be dependent on the popular vote, and it was decided null and void, and the Legislature subsequently passed an act confirming the previous act, and extending the clause as to bribery to nearly all the judicial officers in the State and to the members of the legislature, and the corporations of other cities. It provides for punishment in the State prison not exceeding ten years, or fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or both. That applies to the one who offers the bribe. To the one accepting or agreeing to receive, on an understanding to do so that his vote or influence shall be given, or who shall directly or indirectly demand, propose to receive, receive or entertain a reputation for such gift as a consideration for his vote or influence, shall forever be disqualified from holding any office, to fill his office, and be imprisoned not exceeding ten years and fined five thousand dollars, as in the other case. The law also provides that any person so offending shall be a competent witness against another person offending, but his testimony not to be used against himself. The judge then stated some of the facts of the case. The jury will recollect, he said, the frank and manly testimony of Bryan McCahill. He voted for the measure, but scorned the proffered bribe. The jury may assume, I think, as to the question of guilt or innocence, that the measure was one which any honest man might advocate and still be honest. That discloses a large part of the evidence. But no man can accept a bribe even in a just measure or receive a bribe for a case which he would have voted for without a bribe. We must look to the question of the alleged bribe. Waring says there was a bribe—that he gave a check for one hundred dollars, and the money subsequently was drawn out and charged by the bank to his account—showing that although at first declined the check was finally accepted, a fact which will aggravate the offence, there having been time for consideration, more than a month having elapsed from its date to the time it was presented. Does Waring speak the truth? Is he not only a participeps criminis but a reluctant and perjured witness? That there was such a check is proven by the officer of the bank; that a check was tendered to accused is equally certain, because he has proved by his brother's testimony that he said: "You know, Waring, I told you to put it back in your pocket." The offer, therefore, is accepted—and even the offer is a felony—and the entertaining of the offer equally criminal. Did the accused entertain the offer? It is a solemn question, and demanding the careful attention of the jury. Waring swears that in handing the check the accused said he did not want to receive it, and showed it back, and Waring told him to keep it, and if the measure did not pass he could return the check, to which the accused replied that he would return it if it did not pass, and he kept the check. On the point of counsel for defense that conversation is a dangerous kind of testimony: it, no doubt is so, as by the dropping of a single word such as "but" the whole idea might be changed. But then the jury will think as to acts, which speak louder than words. The defense say that Waring swore falsely both here and before the grand jury. How then could the accused, after the indictment, apply to this perjured man, then already perjured, for an affidavit to be used in this court on a motion to quash the indictment? The jury will weigh the fact. [Mr. Brady said he would claim a right to answer this]. The accused goes with his brother to the house of Mr. Waring. No other persons were present, and no persons called on to guard him as to alleged assertions. Strong questions were put to him, and while he was confused, as to what he had sworn to. Counsel for defense called it a court of trickery. I would here, too, apply the idea of the danger of relying upon conversations. The two were endeavoring to obtain from him some statement. How can we reconcile the idea that the accused told him to put it back into his pocket, and yet it was paid? Did Waring afterward tender it to some more yielding official or to anybody else? He swears that he did not, and what evidence is there to contradict his oath? If untrue why were not the cashiers of the Mechanics' and Traders' and the Nassau banks called to show from whom they each received it? Why was not the partner of the accused, who kept an account in the Nassau Bank, brought up to show that he never deposited such a check, or if he did, from whom he received it. There is in that part a sort of vacuum—but the prosecution had a right to rest upon the oath of Waring that he gave the check to accused, and he kept it; and, if it could be done, counter-testimony might have been produced. I was in hopes that the cashier of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank would have been brought up, and also the partner. Waring, it is said, has contradicted himself; that is so; you have heard the explanation he gives, which was partly confirmed by the foreman of the grand jury. He was sick and confused and afraid he would implicate himself, but, after seeing his counsel he determined as the grand juror said, to make a clean breast of it. I am not here to defend a man so swearing, but he was alarmed at his position, and he thought there was a constitutional protection thrown around him; but the legislature, he afterwards found, so far as he should give testimony, thought otherwise. His testimony demands a rigid scrutiny, but does not disqualify him. Then, what motive has he now to add perjury to crime? He does not screen, but implicates himself. He has no friend to screen (unless there is a conspiracy) nor enemy to punish. He was anxious, as Mr. Meehan showed, to have the proceeding stopped. He never revealed the story, he says, until he was compelled to testify before the grand jury, and does not know how he came to be summoned. There was no pretense that accused, like McCahill, resented the outrageous insult. He merely said, on calling with his brother, "You know I never agreed to receive the "check," &c. Does the testimony of the brother tend to destroy that of Waring or to strengthen it? It is the province of the jury carefully and with a single eye to the truth to compare the evidence of these two witnesses, and the check, and the testimony of the officer of the bank, and alone and collectively give them consideration. The case is in your hands. You and you alone are the judges of the fact. The court may comment, but it is for the jury to decide. You will render a just verdict for the accused and the people, giving to the accused the benefit of any rational doubt you may entertain, as to the points that Waring is an accomplice; and if not corroborated, the accused should be acquitted. That is about the case. I am not disposed to rely too much on the testimony of those who are not right themselves, but the jury will judge from his manner and those many little circumstances which can be seen and felt and appreciated by those who hear him. It is very said on in the scrutiny of cross-examination, that if a man tells a lie he can conceal it. The law places in your hands the total decision as to that and the other facts of the case. As to the other points—that he would not be liable if he did not intend to accept the check; that, for this case, I will charge to be law: as to Waring not being to be believed, if making different statements before the grand jury, that I will not charge. It is for the jury to say. I will not charge that if the accused determined to vote before receiving the check he could not be convicted. In regard to Waring having been threatened, and being induced to falsify truth, I cannot charge. If Waring is not to be credited as to the essential parts, the prosecution cannot be sustained. That is correct.

Mr. Brady offered various exceptions.

Mr. Solomon, one of the jurors, who had given a certificate of being affected at night, suggested that he would not be able to stay all night. The judge remarked that he could not say anything in regard to it till the jury had been in consultation.

The jury retired a little after 5 o'clock.

The jury, after an absence of nearly three hours, sent a note to the judge stating that they were unable to agree; also, that one of their number was sick, and, in addition, that they were almost starved, having had nothing to eat all day; and asking to be discharged. They were brought into court, when, in answer to a question of the clerk the foreman said they had not agreed; and in reply to a question of the judge as to a likelihood of their agreeing, the jurors stated that there was no prospect of their coming to any agreement; that they had balloted five or six times, and each time with a like result. Mr. Hart, one of the jurors, stated that the pain in his head would probably commence in about an hour, and it would not be possible for him to remain out all night. The judge remarked that as to the starving part the court had participated in it, not having had anything to eat for about fourteen hours. He did not think, however, as there was no prospect of their agreeing, that the ends of justice would be served by keeping them any longer, and they, accordingly, were discharged for the term, as were all the jurors in attendance. (We understand the jury stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction.)

The court then adjourned to Monday next, for which a new panel of jurors has been summoned.

DEATH OF JUDGE MORRIS.—The district-attorney, in feeling remarks, moved that the court adjourn, after this trial, to Saturday. Seconded by Mr. Whiting, and responded to by the judge, and the motion granted.

CORRECTION.

ATLAS OFFICE, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1855.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In your report yesterday of Ald. Herrick's trial you attribute testimony to Nathaniel W. Meehan which was delivered by yours, to command,

THADDEUS W. MEIGHAN.

TRIAL OF MICHAEL GORMAN FOR THE MURDER OF CHARLES JOHNSON.

SECOND DAY.....THURSDAY, Oct. 25.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Before Judge DEAN and Justices STRYKER and EMMONS.

The trial of the prisoner, Michael Gorman, was resumed yesterday. As previously stated, he stands indicted for the murder of Charles and Robert Johnson, on the night of the 30th of June last, at the corner of Fulton avenue and Raymond street. As alleged, he stabbed them with a knife, and they died from the effects of the wounds, one the next day and the other a few days afterward. The following is a summary of the evidence taken:

William Johnson, sworn—Testified to being the brother of deceased, and resides in Bedford; is a jeweler by trade; Robert Johnson lived with him on the 30th of June last; in the house together that night and went to Atlantic street, over Columbia, to get some clothing; next stopped at Mrs Riley's in Tillary street, where we three drank once; left there at 11 o'clock, and started to go home through Raymond street; corner of Lafayette and Raymond streets saw the brothers Johnson sitting on the stoop, Cousins and Thomas Donohue and Campbell were there, and were with us to Fulton avenue to take the cars; witness thought he walked in advance of the party with Campbell; saw three persons lying on the sidewalk, when they came near Fulton avenue, on the opposite of which they were walking; two were lying flat down, and one partly sitting up; they said to one another that it was a shame to see men crowded over and walk over two of them; Campbell and witness put one on his feet and asked where he lived; did not answer; put one on his feet and asked the company went to the other two; swore witness to be drunk; the company went to the other two; nothing, said only asked them where they lived; one of the men down said "let me go," did not mind any more than that; brother Robert followed murder, and said he was stabbed; he was about fifteen yards distant; told witness to look out for himself or he would be stabbed too; witness then let go of the man and went to see what was the matter; a man was coming toward him; stopped for something to defend himself with but could get no thing; saw a pair of coasting sleds on the curb stone; picked them up; a man made a blow at witness and he struck him with the sleds; he made an underhand blow or thrust; saw no thing in his hand; Robert and a private watchman there took hold of the man that struck at me; looked around and saw Charles falling down in the other side of the street; ran across and asked what was the matter; he answered, "Nothing;" then said, "I won't be alive five minutes, for the belly is torn out of me;" I wheeled round again; saw two men wheel the corner and ran down Fulton avenue; after that held my brother in my arms until aid came; he said "Mother" and "Watch;" Tom Johnson was first up to me and Tom Kinley after him, and took my brother out of my arms; they conveyed him to the hospital; can't recognize the man who made the thrust at me; I was not in liquor; according to my best recollection, I drank three times that night; don't know how many times Robert drank; did not drink oftener than I did; the whole affair did not last five minutes.

To a juror—I hit the man once with the boots on the breast; drank lemon syrup and beer that night; no brandy.

No cross-examination.

Patrick McDonough, sworn—Lives in Raymond street, corner of Bolivar; knew the Johns as and James Campbell; don't know the prisoner; had been to Thomas Johnson's house, corner of La Fayette avenue and Raymond street; Charles Johnson, Thomas Johnson, James Campbell and myself were sitting on the stoop when Robert and William came up; the Johnsons, Campbell and myself accompanied the boys on Raymond street on their way to the cars; saw two men lying on the sidewalk and some one said, "Let's wake them up, or they may be arrested;" they were lying across the gutter; knew none of them; raised the head of one of them, but could not no word out of him, and laid his head down again; I then called to his ears; then went to the next one, and Charles Johnson was raising him up; I aided him; asked where he lived, but got no answer; he seemed to be stupid; I then asked him where he lived, and said, I would take him home; he said "By Jesus, let go of me;" I then turned from him, and he startes from me; I looked back at him, and saw him in the middle of the street; Charles Johnson was in front of him, drooping, and the man was punching him in the stomach, thrusting with his right hand; saw nothing in his hand; I went to where they were to separate them when the man stabbed me; nothing was said; I was stabbed in the hip; was laid up for five weeks; I told James Campbell I was stabbed, when he aided me home, both hollowing Watch and Murder; I became insensible after proceeding a short distance; I drank four times that night, but was not excited by liquor; Charles Johnson appeared as usual to me; can't identify the man that stabbed me.

Nothing at variance with the above was elicited from the cross-examination of this witness.

James Campbell sworn.—Witness detailed the circumstances as given in the above testimony, and identified Gorman, the prisoner, as the one last waked up; saw no one stabbed, no blow dealt; a private watchman (Livingston) came up and Gorman faced him, saying he would put him out of the way too; lost sight of them after they turned the corner; saw Gorman in Justice Smith's court on the preliminary examination; recognized him there when I heard his name; I do not recognize the prisoner now to be the man; he looks like him; think William Johnson was in liquor that night; Robert was also in liquor; we were intoxicated; I had drank two glasses of beer that night, and was perfectly sober; so far as I can judge the prisoner is the man I saw in the street that night, but am not positive.

Cross-examined—I first drank beer after being at Johnson's house; drank twice; felt no effect from it; the others drank twice; don't know that I could have recognized Gorman as the man if he had not been pointed out to me, I rubbed the ears of the first man, but of no other one.

Thomas Johnson, brother of deceased, testified to the party calling at his house, as testified to by previous witnesses.

Charles Livingston, the private watchman alluded to, testified to seeing Gorman stab a man; he came up and asked him about it, when prisoner told him to shut up or he would rip him open; he then ran after witness and pursued him some distance up Fulton avenue, when he informed Officers Custer and Sik more of the circumstances, and they arrested him; recognized the prisoner by his voice more than anything else.

Josiah Custer, policeman, testified to the arrest of Gorman, and taking a knife from him shortly after the stabbing; on going to the station house the prisoner repeatedly stated that he had stabbed three men in Raymond street, and that he meant to do it; he would like to kill four hundred and the officer too.

On the conclusion of this witness's testimony the court adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock A. M.

The prisoner appears in good health and evidently watches the proceedings with interest.

FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE—Oct. 25—Before Justice PEARCY.

ARREST ON SUSPICION OF ARSON.

Yesterday the police arrested a boy named Mortimore Taylor, on a warrant issued by Justice Pearcy, on suspicion of setting fire to a stable at No. 140 Fourth street, on the evening of August 31, 1855. From the evidence taken by the fire-marshal it appears that Mrs. Sarah Horn, who resides at No. 140 Fourth street, testified that about 8 o'clock on that evening she went into the yard to empty a kettle of slops; as soon as she entered the yard she smelt smoke; she set her kettle down by the drain, and stepped into the gateway and looked up and down the street to find the whereabouts of the burning; at this time she heard her kettle, which stood between her and the stable, upset, and on turning round she saw the boy Mortimore Taylor running from the stable; he passed by her through the gateway into the street, and, though she asked him what he was doing there, he made no reply; she stooped down to pick up her kettle, and on looking up saw fire burning in the stable; she immediately gave the alarm; the kettle stood some four feet from her, and between her and the stable.

William H. Pudney testified that he resided at No. 16 Barrow-street and occupied the stable No. 140 Fourth street; that on the evening of August 31 he did not get home until later than usual—at a few minutes before 8 o'clock; that when he put up his horse the boy Taylor was present; that after the horse was fed he locked the stable-door; that the boy and a young man named Smith was with him; that he did not see any light, as the street lamp which stands in front of his stable gives light enough; that in his opinion the stable must have been set on fire by some one, as no light of any description had been used in the place.

Frederick Greve testified that he resides at No. 140 Fourth street; is clerk for Henry Egber, who keeps a grocery on the corner; that he put up Mr. Egber's horse about 6½ o'clock; that he did not see any light; when he heard the alarm of fire he ran out to the stable to take out the horses, but they were out before he got there.

On the above testimony, together with other circumstances, Justice Pearcy required the boy to find bail in the sum of three hundred dollars to answer the charge.

MARRIED.

JESSUP—GRIFFITH—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at the residence of Mr. David Ruland, by the Rev. Mr. Wood, Mr. ANDREW J. JESSUP to Miss PHEBE ANN GRIFFITH of New-Jersey.

MEEKER—WORRALL—On Thursday, Oct. 25, at the Greenstreet M. E. church, by the Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D., Mr. JESSE B. MEEKER of Morristown, N. J., to Miss ANGELINE A., daughter of Noah Worrall of this city.

MARTIN—CRAIG—On Tuesday, Oct. 23, by the Rev. Dr. Hutton, HOWARD H. MARTIN and ELIZABETH P. NICOLL, only daughter of James J. Craig, all of this city.

PLUMMER—SMITH—On Tuesday evening, Oct. 23, by the Rev. F. F. Hatfield, SAMUEL S. PLUMMER of this city, to Miss PHEBE A. SMITH of Hoboken, N. J.

RIMMER—HARBACH—On Thursday, Oct. 25, at No. 7 West Thirty-first street, by the Rev. Dr. Adams, WILLIAM RIMMER of Alcester, England, to HARRIET L. HARBACH of this city.

SMITH—SHAW—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 25, at the church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Wm. H. Lewis, D.D., JOHN HENRY SMITH, Jr. to HARRIET C., only daughter of Geo. M. Shaw of New-York.

Providence papers please copy.

DIED.

AIKMAN—On Thursday, Oct. 25, HARRIET POINIER, daughter of the Rev. William and Anne M. Aikman, aged 2 years and 4 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 120 Union street, Newark, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, 27th inst.

BIRDSALL—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Oct. 25, JULIA E., daughter of Thomas W. and Mary Ann Birdsall, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 168 Washington street.

CHAUNCEY—On Wednesday, Oct. 24, CATHERINE, widow of the late Commodore J. Chauncey, U. S. N., aged 78 years.

Her friends and those of her sons, John S. Chauncey and the Rev. F. S. Chauncey, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Friday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, at St. Mark's church.

COLLORD—On Thursday morning, Oct. 25, aged 31 years, ISAAC COLLORD.

The friends of the family and those of his sons, James, John P. and Benjamin Collord, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 311 Bowery, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DUNN—On Wednesday, Oct. 24, STEPHEN C. CUMMING, son of Joseph and Susannah M. Dunn, aged 8 months.

The friends of the family and those of his grandfather, Thos. Cumming, are invited to attend his funeral on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from No. 137 Avenue's place.

MORRIS—On Wednesday, Oct. 24, the Hon. ROBERT H. MORRIS, justice of Supreme court.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, Marcena Morgan, at Astoria, on Sunday afternoon, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock. The steamboat Ravenswood will leave Peck slip at 1 o'clock.

ROCKWELL—At Wheated, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 24, HARRIETTE A., wife of J. T. Rockwell, and daughter of Miles C. Burr, aged 26 years.

Baltimore Cattle Market.....OCT. 25.

At our Cattle market to-day, 2,600 heads of Beef Cattle were offered, of which 100 were driven eastward, and 200 retained unsold. The balance brought prices averaging $5 50@$7 75 net. Hogs in brisk demand at $4 75@$5.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 25.

1,000 North Carolina 6s	98	250	Erie Railroad	c	50½
5,000 Erie bonds of '75	b3 85	200	do		50
6,000 Hud. River Rd mt. bs	74	100	do	b3	50
5,000 Ill. Cen. R R. bonds	75¾	300	do	c	50
5,000 do	75	325	do		50
5,000 do	b30	75¾	200	do	b3 50
5,000 do	b10	75¾	700	do	b10 50
5,000 do	c	75¾	650	do	49¾
2,000 Chi & R. I. R.R. bds	90	200	do	b3	49¾
24 Phenix Bank	109	600	do		49¾
100 Canton Company	24¾	500	do	s3	49¾
100 do	s10	24¾	20	do	49¾
100 do	s10	24	100	do	b60 50
100 do		24	100	do	b30 50¼
200 do	b10	24	200	do	b30 50
100 do	b60	24¾	150	do	b60 50¾
100 do	b30	24¾	100	do	b20 51
50 Nicaragua Transit Co	15¾	300		do	s30 51¾
50 do	c	15¾	50	do	s30 49¾
200 do		15¾	435	do	49¾
200 do	s3	15¾	900	do	c 49¾
50 do	b60	15	200	do	s3 49¾
50 Pennsylvania Coal Co	86¾	150		do	b3 49¾
25 Clev. and Rock I. R.R.	77	50	Harlem Railroad		21¾
25 do	87	100	do	b10	22
50 do	b30	87	150	do	s3	22
25 Panama Railroad	b3	102	300	Reading Railroad		89
600 Ill. Central Railroad	93	50	do		89¾
200 do		92¾	100	do	b60	89¾
1100 Cumberland Coal Co		25¾	500	do		89
200 do		25¾	200	do	c60	88
900 do		25	100	do	s30	88
500 do	c	25	100	do	hawk	88¾
100 do	s60	25	100	do	b30	89
500 do	tw	25	100	do	b 30	89¾
800 do	s3	25	100	do	b60	89¾
100 do	b3	25	100	do	b30	89
100 do	b3	25¾	1140	do		89
100 do	b60	25¾	100	do	s10	88¾
100 do	b60	25¾	100	do	s60	88¾
100 do		26	100	Mich. Central R R.	c60	97
100 do	b10	25	100	do		95
200 Hudson River Railroad	33	25		do	b10	95
100 do	s10	33	50	do	b60	96
50 do	s60	32¾	25	do	b3	94¾
200 Galena & Chicago R R.	112	50		do		94
100 do		112¾	50	do		93
10 do	b3	114	50	Mich. So. & Nor. Ia. R. R.		94
10 do		111¾	50	do		93¾
100 do		112	100	do		93
700 Cleve. & Toledo R. R.		70	50	do	b3	93¾
200 do	b60	71	60	Cleve. & Pittsburgh R. R.		58

SECOND BOARD.

5,000 Ohio 6s, '86	106	105	Cumberland Coal Co		24¾
5,000 Indiana State 5s	b3 80	200	do	s60	24¾
5,000 Miss. out 5s	86¾	300	do		24¾
5,000 Ill. Cen. RR. Bds	s50 75	400	do	b60	25¾
500 do	75	200	do	s3	24¾
5,000 do	s10 74¾	200	do	s3	24¾
5,000 do	s60 74¾	50	do	b10	24¾
5,000 do	s10 75	500	do	s3	24¾
60 American Exch. Bank	119	400	Erie Railroad		49¾
5 Canton Company	b20	24	200	do	49¾
100 do	b60	24	100	do	b3 49¾
25 Mich So. & No Ia. RR	b3	91¾	100	do	49
100 do	b5	91	100	do	b15 49¾
100 Nicaragua Transit Co	s3	15	300	do	49
200 do		14¾	400	Harlem Railroad	b60	21
300 do	b3	14	100	Reading Railroad	s3	87¾
100 do	s60	14¾	200	do		88¾
16 Chic. & Rock Is. RR.	98	100	Clevel. & Tol. Rd	s3	58
5 do	97	450	do		58
132 Galena & Chicago RR.	110¾	200	do	b3	58
20 Hudson River Railroad	32				

THURSDAY, Oct. 25—P. M.

The quantity of stock thrown on the market to-day was very large, and another considerable decline was experienced. Holders of nearly all the stocks on the list, either from fright or necessity, were eager sellers, while buyers were disposed to hold off, expecting still lower prices. We presume that a very large portion of the stocks sold to-day were forced upon the market, having been hypothecated, and the margins used up by the severe fall of the last few days. Indeed, we can see no other reason for some of the slaughter which has been submitted to. The fall of the present week has been 5 ⅌ cent in Erie, 6 ⅌ cent in Reading, 4 ⅌ cent in Hudson river; 3¾ ⅌ cent in Harlem; 4 ⅌ cent in Michigan Central; 7 ⅌ cent in Michigan Southern; 10 ⅌ cent in Galena and Chicago; 13 ⅌ cent in Cleveland and Toledo; 6¼ ⅌ cent in Chicago and Rock Island; 6 ⅌ cent in Cleveland and Pittsburgh; 2¾ ⅌ cent in Cumberland; 3 ⅌ cent in Nicaragua; 2 ⅌ cent in Canton; 4 ⅌ cent in Illinois Central bonds; 2 ⅌ cent in Erie bonds, 1875; 1¾ ⅌ cent in Missouris; 2 ⅌ cent in Indiana 5s; 3 ⅌ cent in Louisiana 6s, &c. This depreciation, of course, uses up the means of many parties to hold their stocks, which are thrown on an unwilling market, thus producing a further decline, which acts in like manner upon other parcels of hypothecated stocks. Such a reverse as we are now experiencing we have seen several times before in Wall street. They continue until the stocks are gradually concentrated in strong hands, able to hold them steadily, and then if nothing important supervenes in the money market, another upward movement commences, to be followed sooner or later by another so-called panic. Such a process of reaction has already commenced, although it is not unlikely that the market may yet go lower before the decline is arrested. We know of capitalists who never buy—excepting in the midst of a panic—who have been buyers to-day; and as all values are not yet entirely annihilated, it is not unlikely that other such buyers may come in and arrest the downward tendency. A very large business was done in Erie to-day, the transactions being not less than 10,000 shares, including street sales. The market fell off to 49, but at the close revived to 49¾ bid. Had Erie been sustained there would undoubtedly have been a much less decline in other stocks, but the parties who were operating for a rise when the stock was 54@56 have apparently yielded the field to the bears. Reading was sold heavily, and fell off to 87¾. Central sold at 89, buyers thirty, down to 87 regular, some three or four hundred shares. Harlem fell off 1 ⅌ cent, Hudson river 2 ⅌ cent, Cumberland declined 1¾ ⅌ cent, and Nicaragua 1 ⅌ cent. In nothing does the present panic appear more remarkable than in the Western railroad stocks. Well managed and largely profitable stocks paying 10 ⅌ cent yearly dividends regularly, and earning 15 to 30 ⅌ cent, were sold to-day as recklessly as if they were mere gamblers' chips with no intrinsic value. This was most marked in Galena and Chicago, Chicago and Rock Island, and Michigan Southern. Of these Galena and Chicago is actually earning at the present time about 30 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum. The receipts for September it is believed will be $900,000 on an expenditure of less than $6,000,000, equal to $1,800,000 for the same month on the Erie. It paid 5 ⅌ cent cash dividend in August, and as far as anything in the future can be known, will pay 5 ⅌ cent cash dividend in February; and the intention now is also to declare from the surplus earnings on that day a stock dividend of 10 ⅌ cent. The stockholder therefore gets 15 ⅌ cent dividend—10 of it in stock worth 10 ⅌ cent premium, in addition to an award of 10 ⅌ cent more of stock at par. Should the market stand on the 1st of February no higher than at present, the dividends and awarded stock will be equal to 17 ⅌ cent on an investment of 110 for three months. As was shown by the official statement, published by us a day or two since, the actual surplus on the 1st of November will be $619,000, or nearly 14 ⅌ cent on the then capital, in addition to 2½ for half the dividend of the current six months, then accrued, and over 3 ⅌ cent (150,000) reserved for a renewal fund. These facts show that the sales of this stock at 110½@112 must be by weak parties, who had bought beyond their means to carry. Michigan Southern, also, which is a regular 10 ⅌ cent stock with an extra dividend impending, before the old and Construction stocks were consolidated, on the 1st of January fell off 4 ⅌ cent, selling at 91. Chicago and Rock Island, also a 10 ⅌ cent stock, declined to 87, a fall of 3 ⅌ cent. This fall in the best descriptions of railroad securities, indicates the character of the present panic. In railroad bonds the business was small, principally