broke up housekeeping, which was on the 27th March, 1854; he called upon me and stated that he took an interest in my welfare, and would like to see me living different from what I was at that time. I went by the name of Duval; Judge Stuart sometimes called me Duval and sometimes Margaret; my husband Connolly was arrested by the name of Cosgrove when I was living at No. 49 Wooster street; he was let out on bail; after he was bailed out he came directly to No. 49 Wooster street, and remained there until ten the next morning, when we went to the Seaman's Savings institution, where I drew out one thousand dollars; the one thousand dollars was to be paid to John B. Frink, who had given his bail; my husband Connolly went to Philadelphia on the 24th of April, '53; I went to Philadelphia a few days after that; I saw Connolly there; I met him at the Franklin hotel; at the time I had Assendo in the Tombs I did not withdraw the charge until the Spanish consul sent him to Havana, where Assendo had a commission as an officer in the army; I heard he had died the winter before I married Connolly; Connolly proposed marriage, but I did not care any great matter it; but I finally consented to his wishes, and we went to No. 318 Pine street, Philadelphia, to a lady friend of mine, and she accompanied us to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, in Tenth street, who married us; we were married on the 25th day of April, 1853.

Witness produced a marriage certificate.

Mr. Brady (after examining the certificate)—This certificate has been altered.

Witness—There has been no alteration made in it since it was delivered to me by Mr. Montgomery. [Mr. Brady objecting to certificate it was not read until the witness could be cross-examined.] I left Philadelphia for New-York the same day I was married; at that time I had a house and furniture in New-York, and lodgers; I kept the house until the 27th of the march following; Connolly during this time was a part of the time in Philadelphia; he came to New-York twice; he came on the 25th of March, 1854, and left ahead of me on a visit to my mother in Osego county; we remained at my mother's about three weeks; we then came back to New-York and stopped one week; this was in April; I saw Judge Stuart in May, June, and July, and conversed with him about the subject of my husband's difficulty; I first saw him at Jefferson market; he told me he had influence with Mr. Blunt and he could arrange about the matter of the indictment against my husband for burglary in the New-York hotel; the second time he said he had seen Mr. Blunt and he had promised to arrange the matter, but as his (Blunt's) health was bad there had been no time specified about when it should be done; this interview was also at Jefferson market; the third time I saw him was at his residence in Twenty-seventh street, the number of which he had given me in case I should want to see him; Mr. Blunt then went away and died; I subsequently saw Judge Stuart at Jefferson market; he said that the death of Mr. Blunt had knocked everything in the head, but he had a prospect of being nominated City judge; he said that the governor had nominated Mr. Sheppard as district attorney in Mr. Blunt's place, and that Mr. Hall, the assistant, would not under him—that there was a prospect of Mr. Hall's being nominated for district-attorney and if so he was certain of his election; if he (Stuart) secured his election he would be of great benefit to me in the case of my husband's; this conversation was at my sister's house in Harrison street; nobody was present at that interview; this was in August, I think, or last August; it was after Mr. Blunt's death; I left the city then for Boston; I had been in the city then about three months—all the summer; I was out of town three weeks and then came back again; I came back to attend to some business for my mother; I went to see Judge Stuart at his house, but he was not in; his wife directed me to go to Jefferson market; I went there but did not see him; I saw Elder there; I next saw him in the month of September; I sent a note to his house and he called at No. 14 Harrison street; he then went into conversation; he said that himself and Mr. Hall were certain to be elected, and if they were he would do all for me that he could in that case; after this interview I went to Boston again; I next came to New-York in the month of November; I saw Judge Stuart in Harrison street; he told me he had been elected, that whatever he could do to assist me in the matter without injuring himself he would do, he said he took his seat on the first of January, that Mr. Smith would hold the first term, and he the second, which would be in the month of February, and he said for me to come to the city about that time, and he would see what he could do for me; I went there on the 14th of November, to Philadelphia, and came back in January, 1855; I saw Judge Stuart in Harrison street and at his own house; I first saw him in this building; I called upon him here and he made an appointment to meet me at my sister's in Harrison street; he called in pursuance of that appointment; I then told him that there was a family named Smith boarding at my sister's, and he said he did not like to call as he did not like to meet with them for fear they might know him, seeing that was going to assist me in this case of my husband, and he would not like to have any one see him call upon me; he told me I might call at his house; I called at his house; we talked about the subject of my husband's indictment; he told me to call on the first of February, and as he had influence with Mr. Hall, he would have a nolle prosequi entered in the case; I remained in town until the 10th of February; I telegraphed to Louisville, Kentucky, to my husband to meet me in Philadelphia on the 10th of February, and he met me there in the evening; it was on a Saturday, and I met him at No. 318 Pine street; we left there on the 12th for New-York; I had told my husband the conversation I had with Stuart; my husband stopped at Newark, and I came on to New-York; I reached here the night of February 12; I saw Judge Stuart at his office in this building the next morning; he told me he had to go into court, and asked me to come to his house that evening, and meantime he would see Mr. Hall during the day and have a conversation with him; I went to his house that evening at 7 o'clock; he then told me he had had a talk with Mr. Hall and spoke to me in this way: "Margaret," said he, "you know all these cases cost money; pay for myself I will not charge you any thing for what I do—I will do it as an act of charity;" he then said it would cost about two hundred dollars; I then spoke and said I had five hundred dollars in the bank of which my husband knew nothing, and I would give this willingly to have this nolle prosequi entered; he looked at me and smiled, and asked in a joking way if that was not a good deal to give for a husband; so he wanted me to call at his office before 10 o'clock the next morning, and meantime he wanted to have an interview with Mr. Hall; he mentioned no names in connection with the money, but he said he he had great influence with Mr. Hall; I said that Mr. Hall and Recorder Smith were intimate; he said he had as great influence with him as Jim Smith; I am mistaken about the time I was to see him the next day; I was to see him, not in the morning but in the evening at his house; it was Valentine's day, the 14th of February; I went to his house the next evening, the 15th; I saw Judge Stuart then; he told me he had a conversation with Mr. Hall, but that he (Hall) was very busy; he was not in the Court of Sessions, but was trying murder cases, and that he could arrange my matter with the five hundred dollars; I then asked when I should bring it to him; he said, bring it to his office the next morning, the 15th of February, before 10 o'clock; I told him I could not bring it so early, as the bank did not open till 10 o'clock, and it probably would be 11 before I got to his office; I left him then with a promise that I would see him about 6½ o'clock, if I could get there; I left the next day about 9½ o'clock the corner of Broadway and Liispenard street, in a Broadway and Wall-street stage; it was a stormy day; I went as far as the corner of Nassau street, and the stage could not go any further on account of the ice and snow; I got out of the stage and walked to the bank, corner of Pearl and Wall streets, and drew five bills of one hundred dollars each; I have my bank book with me, here it is; [Witness produced book. Mr. Brady objected to the introduction of the book in evidence. I had this book with me when I went to the bank; I then came direct up to William street, and so up to Mr. Stuart's office in this building; when I came in, Mr. Stuart was not in; Mr. Elder waited upon me into the back office and brought me the morning's paper to read; he said Mr. Stuart would be in shortly; that he supposed the storm kept him away; I waited about a half hour, when Judge Stuart came in; he said "Good morning" to me; he hung up his coat or cloak which he had about him, and asked me if I had been down town; I said I had; I took out my purse and gave him the bills; he unrolled the bills, looked at them, said they were all right, and after rolling them up again put them into his pocket; he said he would get the nolle prosequi entered that day, and asked me to come to his house that evening and he would give it to me; in the evening I went to his house at 6 or seven by appointment, and waited until 10; he came in at 10 and apologized for keeping me waiting so long and for there being no fire in the parlor; he said he knew I must be cold; I told him I did feel somewhat cold and I did not feel well; he said Mr. Hall was trying murder cases, and in fact he had partly neglected to attend to the matter that day; I then told him my husband was sick and was near the city, that I would like to have him somewhere where I could see him and give him some kind of nourishment better than he could get among strangers; I asked him if he did not want to see my husband; he said no, he could talk with me differently from what he could with my husband, who was a man; he said if Connolly came to the city he must keep himself very secluded, that the Police committee met on the following Friday; he would say in a careless way there that a nolle prosequi has been entered in the case of Cosgrove, so that there would be no time about it in the newspapers, as he did not want any newspaper talk about it; I was to see him on the next Saturday night at his house; on Friday I went to Newark and brought my husband to No 47 Lispenard street; on Saturday night I went to Judge Stuart's house; he told me that there had been a nolle prosequi entered, but he had forgotten to bring up the papers; he would write me a paper which I could give to my husband assuring him that I might bring him to the city and give him all the comforts I could; I did not tell Mr. Stuart that my husband was already in the city; he wrote the paper and gave it to me; I saw there was a mistake in the date and the name; he had it William Connolly; I told him that he was made out by the name of Cosgrove; he then took the first paper and wrote a second one; he wrote the name of Cosgrove on a slip of paper and kept it himself and gave me the paper which he wrote; when I looked at it I told him there was a mistake in the date; he said that didn't make any difference; I did n't read the business of it, but folded it up and put it into my pocket, as I was anxious to get home and show it to my husband; it was then about 11 o'clock and it was 12 before I got home. [Mr. Cutting handed witness a paper.] This is the paper which Mr. Stuart wrote and gave me, and this is the envelope in which Judge Stuart inclosed the communication.

Mr. Cutting here offered the communication in evidence. It is as follows:

City and county of New-York, office of the city judge, Feb. 19, 1855.—This is to certify that on motion of the district-attorney of the city and county of New-York, a nolle prosequi was this day ordered and entered on the record by the court of General sessions of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, in the matter of an indictment against Wm. Connolly, discharging said indictment and dismissing the complaint and acquittal found and preferred against him in the month of April, 1853 there being now no indictment in said court against said Connolly for any criminal offense whatsoever.

S. H. STUART, city judge.

The indorsement on the back of the envelope is "William Connolly, 19 | 2" the error in the date was that he had stated it the 19th whereas it was the 17th; he said he had not spoken to Hall that day, but the nolle prosequi was entered though he had left the papers down town; he said it was all right and I might be contented; he asked me to call on Monday and he would bring the papers from Mr. Hall; I promised him I would call, but I did not, as I was ashamed to call as much as there were so many persons in the office; I gave him the address of my brother in Otsego county, and had told him he could write to me there in care of him; he said he would. [Mr. Cutting here produced the certified copy of the nolle prosequi and gave it to witness.] This was inclosed in a letter sent to me; the letter was not in Stuart's handwriting; he told me subsequently that he had sent the communication though it was not in his handwriting; he asked me if I had contributed it and I told him I had; he asked me about this paper, which was inclosed, and I told him I had kept it; when I received the letter I was living at No. 74 Swanwick street, Philadelphia; I destroyed the letter after receiving it; the letter was sent to me, care of Timothy Murphy, Smith Worcester, Otsego county, N. Y.; my mother put it in another envelope and forwarded it to me in Philadelphia; I gave these two papers to the grand jury in my possession; no, I am mistaken—I gave them to Mr. Hall at his house, but subsequently saw them in the grand-jury room, soon after receiving the letter I received a letter by the dispatch from my sister, Mrs. Fish, which I received; I then went to a power office and pledged a ring for twenty-five dollars and came to New-York; this was on a Saturday in March; I went on Monday morning to Judge Stuart's office in this building about 9½ o'clock; I waited until he came in; meantime Mr. Elder invited me into the back office and got down a law book and showed me how there could be a revival of a nolle prosequi; I had heard from my sister that there was a revival of the nolle prosequi; Judge Stuart came in and appeared to feel very bad about the matter; he said the revival of the nolle prosequi had been done through the influence of Jim Smith—that Frink and a man by the name of Patterson wanted that money is Frink had been before the grand jury and that they had not a revival of the nolle prosequi and that the case was clear just as it was before the nolle prosequi was entered; he asked me where my husband was and I said I had sent him out to Oneida and Binghamton to visit friends as I did not feel disposed to tell him the truth under the circumstances; he told me my husband must be kept out of the way, and that Mr. Bowyer had the bench warrant; he asked me if I knew Mr. Bowyer; I told him I had seen him but did not know as I recollected him as it had been a long time since; he said he had met Mr. Hall, who had given him a blowing up about this affair, he believed through the influence of Mr. Smith; that he would wait and see, and the first opportunity he would arrange to have my husband brought into court and tried, as he did not believe there was any evidence to convict; he said that Mr. Monat lived at Paul Stewart's, but his evidence was nothing in the case; I then went to Philadelphia.

The court here adjourned to Friday at 10 A. M.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nov. 15.—Before Judge BETTS.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON.

Capt. George B. Austin, of the ship Cultivator, was placed on trial, indicted as above as related to a passenger on the late voyage from Liverpool, named Sylvester Russell. The passenger, it will be recollected, had been complained of by a woman for taking the dough of a loaf of bread she had prepared, and getting it baked, at the caboose, as his own, and on the captain telling him to return it he said a girl had given the dough to him, and as to the bread he had eaten it. The captain struck him it is said with a piece of wood and knocked him down, and chased him, after he had got up, to the steerage stairs, where he understood the passenger threatened to use a knife to him, and he got his pistol and caused the man to come on deck, where he told him to say his prayers, and frightened him a good deal. The jury, however, under all the circumstances, found a verdict of "Not guilty." Mr. Dunning appeared for defense, and Messrs. McKeon and F. Smith for the United States.

ATTEMPT AT REVOLT AND RIOT.

Four seamen, named James Kelly, Terence Byrnes, John Brown and John Smith, who had shipped on board the ship Australia, and went on board as the vessel lay at anchor off the foot of Dover street, were tried on indictment as above. It appears that soon after getting on board they commenced beating two Portuguese sailors, and the mate and third mate interfered; a pistol which the mate held accidentally went off during the melee and shot the third mate in the hand, after which the officers retired to the cabin, afraid to come on deck; meantime, assistance was sent for and the men arrested. The jury found them guilty of riot. Mr. Spencer appeared on their behalf.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 15.—Before Judge NELSON.

EXTRADITION OF NICHOLAS SUCILLON.

In the case of this party, claimed by the French government on a charge of forgery at Besancon in France and Commissioner Morton decided the proof to be sufficient for his extradition, his counsel, Mr. Busteed, made application for a writ of habeas corpus, which the circuit judge has denied, considering that the commissioner was authorized to act, and that the laws of the State, and not exclusively those of the Federal government, apply to the first article of the convention with France. The decision of the commissioner, with the testimony, is in all such cases, will be reviewed by the Government at Washington before granting an order for extradition.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS, Nov. 15.—Before the Recorder.

At the opening of court the following-named parties pleaded guilty of the indictments against them:

John Carlisle—For an extensive defrauding Paul A. Broess of No. 13 Maiden lane out of four hundred dollars. Geo. Hughes—Grand larceny in stealing ninety dollars from Eliza B. Gemell of No. 111 Nassau street. Wm. Moran—Passing a five dollar counterfeit bill on the Phenix bank, Westerly, R. I. John Macanway—Grand larceny in stealing six hundred pounds of iron from David L. Potter of No. 228 South street. Francis Johnson—Grand larceny in stealing a watch and money, to the value of two hundred and ninety-four dollars, from J. A. Reynolds of No. 152 South street. Margaret Wall—Grand larceny in stealing twenty dollars and ten dresses, value 8 at one hundred and fifty dollars from Anna Duval of No 368 Broadway. Richard Ward and John Ryan—Attempt at highway robbery upon the person of Dr David Uhl of No. 5 Bond street. Christopher Khron—Selling lottery policies on complaint of Adam Hoffman of No. 101 Willett street.

The above parties were remanded for sentence, and the court then adjourned for the day.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 378, 677, 727, 258, 681, 345, 549 271, 720, 262, 82, 567, 176, 517, 90, 380, 703, 197, 665, 430, 38 542 737 to 743, 745.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated motions and Nos. 96, 107 to 120, inclusive.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Adjourned to first Monday in December.

MARRIED.

COLBURN—NEWTON—In Chelsea, Mass., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, by the Rev. Mr. Leonard, Mr GEO. F. COLBURN of Lexington, to Miss KATE E. NEWTON of Chelsea.

DE HART—DECKER—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, by the Rev. James Brownlee, Mr. THEODORE F. DE HART to Miss ELIZABETH J. DECKER.

CHAPMAN—ALLEN—At North Shenango, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, by the Rev. J. Coulter, A. CHAPMAN formerly of Canaan, N. Y., to Miss E. J. ALLEN of North Shenango.

HOLMES—BUZZELL—At Strafford, Vt., on Tuesday evening, Nov. 6, by the Rev. E. B. Drake, ISAAC V. HOLMES of New-York city, to SARAH M., daughter of John Buzzell, esq., of the former place.

McRAE—HARRISON—On Thursday, Nov. 15, at St. John's chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Haight T. CLINTON McREA to EMILY S., daughter of Valentine P. Harrison, esq., all of this city.

TICHENOR—PALMER—In Genoa, Cayuga county, N. Y., on Monday, Nov 12, by the Rev. Mr. Franklin, Mr. WARREN W. TICHENOR of Peoria, Ill., to Miss JULIA, daughter of Allen Palmer, esq., of Genoa.

TOWNLEY—JOHNSTON—On Thursday, Nov. 15, by the Rev. Joseph Corey of Nyack, Mr. JONATHAN TOWNLEY of Elizabethtown, to Mis. JANE W JOHNSTON of this city

DIED.

BROWNING—In Pine Plains, Dutchess county, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 15, SAMUEL WEBB, son of the Rev. W. G. and Susan R. Browning, aged 1 year, 10 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Nov. 17, at 1 o'clock p. m., from the residence of his grandmother, No. 80 Morton street, in this city.

BELL—On Monday, Nov 12 CATHERINE BELL, at No. 80 Columbia street, aged 49 years

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

BETTS—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, Mrs. ELIZABETH BETTS, relict of the late Thomas Betts, formerly of Jamaica, Long Island, in the 78th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian church, Newtown, Long Island, at 11 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

BIRD—On Thursday morning, Nov. 15, at New-Rochelle JOHN D. BIRD, aged 44 years.

Carriages will be in waiting at No. 394 Fourth avenue, to proceed to Greenwood on arrival of train at 12½ this day.

BRANCH—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, aged 3 months and 14 days, LILLIE E., daughter of William and Hannah Branch.

The funeral will take place this day at 1 p. m., from No. 81 South Fourth street.

BRYANT—On Wednesday, Nov. 14, MARY BRYANT, aged 23 years, of consumption.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 102 Columbia street, on Friday, at 2 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 15.

2,000 Indiana State 5s	81½	400 Erie Railroad	s3 52½
5,000 Missouri 6s	89	100 do	c 52½
10,000 do	s90 88½	200 do	b5 52½
10,000 do	s10 89	200 do	52½
1,000 California 7s, '70	84	350 do	s60 52½
6,000 Virginia 6s	95	150 do	s60 52
1,000 Harlem 1st Mge Bds	84	250 do	b15 52½
4,000 Erie 1st Mortgage Bs	105	200 do	b10 52½
15,000 Erie Bonds of '75	83	250 do	s3 52½
10,000 Bud. Riv. 2dM. Bs	b60 69	675 do	52½
8,000 Ill. Central R. Bs	s3 79	50 do	b3 53
7,000 do	b3 79½	50 do	52½
5,000 do	s60 79½	200 do	b60 53
5,000 do	s60 79½	250 do	s30 53
10,000 do	b60 79	100 do	b10 53
1,000 New-York Cen. 7s	111	200 do	52½
12 Bank of Commerce	168	100 do	b15 53
20 Metropolitan Bank	109	50 do	b60 53½
250 Canton Company	22½	500 do	s3 53½
50 do	22½	100 do	53
200 do	b60 22½	100 do	s60 53½
100 do	22	50 do	s30 52½
100 Nicaragua Tran. Co	s3 15½	100 do	s60 52½
200 do	15½	50 do	b3 53½
100 do	15	100 do	s3 53½
50 do	s7 14½	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	b60 91
300 do	b60 15½	100 do	c 90
300 do	14½	50 do	b15 90½
300 Gardner Gold Mine	4	50 do	c 90½
300 Harlem Railroad	b30 21	300 Reading Railroad	84
200 do	21½	100 do	b60 90
200 do	21	300 do	b30 89½
200 do	b60 21	150 do	89
600 Cumberland Coal Co	4	100 do	88½
300 do	b30 24½	200 do	b60 89½
100 do	b30 24½	500 do	s60 89
150 do	b10 23½	200 do	b15 89½
150 do	s60 23½	400 do	b15 89
250 do	b30 24	250 do	b30 89
200 do	c 24	100 do	s60 88½
100 do	30 23½	900 do	88½
50 do	s10 23½	400 Hudson River R.R.	b30 35
100 do	s3 23½	100 do	b10 34½
100 do	23½	150 Michigan Cen. R.R.	b10 95
50 do	s3 24	62 do	95
600 do	24	270 do	s3 34½
100 do	s3 24	400 Mich. So. & N. In. R.	b5 94
50 do	b10 24½	100 do	b60 94½
100 Clove. & Toledo R.R.	72	50 do	b10 94
100 do	s10 72	100 do	b30 94½
700 do	s30 73	50 do	s60 94½
700 do	s3 72	200 do	b30 94½
200 do	s60 72	5 Cleve., C. & Chic.	104½
575 do	72½	10 Illinois Central Railroad	95
100 do	72½	20 do	94½
100 do	b30 73	95 Galena & Chicago R.R.	102
200 do	b30 72½	50 do	s60 1 9
100 do	b30 72½	30 Milwaukee & M. R.R.	81
200 do	b 0 72½		

SECOND BOARD.

10,000 Missouri 6s	b60 90	200 Mich. S. & N. I. R.R.	b60 56
10,000 Ill. Central Bds	s60 79½	400 do	s30 54
3,000 do	79½	100 Cleve. and Toledo R. R.	73
5,000 do	s3 79½	600 Erie Railroad	52½
500 do	79	50 do	b10 52½
4,000 Hudson 2d Mortgage	69½	100 do	52½
10 Bk. State New-York	112	50 do	b10 52½
300 Nicaragua Transit Co.	14½	350 do	52½
100 do	15	100 do	s60 52½
300 do	b60 15	200 do	b60 53
96 Penn. Coal Company	96	100 do	s3 52
100 Cumberland Coal Co.	24½	100 do	s10 52
350 do	24	200 do	s3 52
200 do	b60 24½	40 do	b10 52
300 Reading Railroad	89½	100 do	s60 52
200 do	s60 89	250 do	s3 52
100 do	89½	200 do	b10 52
100 do	b 0 89½	100 do	52
100 do	s60 89	50 Milwaukee & M. R.R.	81
100 do	b60 89½		

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.....Nov. 15.

[Reported for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE by J. E. & H. B. FAX.]

First Board—2,000 City 6s, 94; 2,000 Phila. & Columbia 6s, 79; 500 Camden and Amboy R.R. 6s, '94, 50; 1,000 Reading R.R. 6s, '70, 80; 3,000 Penn. R.R. 6s, '82, 100 Lehigh Co. '70, 95; 100 Reading R.R., s5, 45; 100 do., b5, 45½; 37 do., c 44; 20 do., 44½; 16 do., cash, 44½; 200 do., b5, 45½; 150 do., cash, 44½; 350 Penna. bds, b5, 49½; 50 do., b5, 45½; 6 0 do. in bds 45; 150 do., b4, 45; 150 do., b5, 45; 19 Minehill R.R. 64; 8 do., s5, 64; 100 Long Island R.R., b5, 12½; 50 Beaver Meadow R.R. 52; 60 Union Canal Pref., 12; 200 New Creek Coal Co., b5, 1½; 2 City Bank, b5, 29½; 15 Commission Bank, 24; 3 Mechanics' Bank, 29½; 50 Girard Bank, 1½.

Between Boards—600 Pennsylvania 5s, 82½; 400 Norristown R. R. 6s '85, 95; 50 Morris Canal, b5, 13; 8 Schuylkill Navigation 10½; 100 Little Schuylkill R. R., b5m, 45; 15 do., b5, 45; 6 Penna R. R., 42½; 13 N. Penna. R. R., 25; 200 New Creek Coal Co., b5 1½; 5 Minehill R. R. 64; 4 Farm and Mec. Bank 63.

Second Board—700 Schuylkill Nav. 6s '82, 74½; 1,000 Reading R. R. 6s '70, 80½; 1,000 Pennsylvania 5s 82½; 100 City 6s, 92; 1,000 New Creek Coal Co., b5, 1½; 200 do., 1½; 15 Minehill R. R., 64; 7 Beaver Meadow R. R., 52; 500 Lehigh Zinc, b5 m, 1½; 100 Morris Canal, s5, 12½; 100 do., 12½; 40 Norristown R.R., b5m, 5½; 55 do., 55½; 3 Little Schuylkill R. R., 45; 10 Pennsylvania R. R., 2 do., 42½; 14 do., 43½; 50 Reading R. R., 45; 5 City Bank, s5, 29½.

After Board—1,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s '82, 74½; 2,000 City 6s '75, b5, 12; 1 Pennsylvania R. R., 42½; 10 N. Pennsylvania R. R., 23.

THURSDAY, Nov. 15—P. M.

There was a large activity and buoyancy to-day in stocks, and the bears are now suffering as did the bulls last week. The rise since the turn has been quite as rapid as the previous fall. In some respects it is, however, favorable for the bears, as their stocks now go out when at maturity, which if the market had continued to fall would not have been the case. The news per Pacific was received as favorable in the street, and a considerable indation of prices took place with large transactions. The business in Erie was very large, the sales reaching 8,000 shares. The market fluctuated between 52@53¼ closing at 53¼, an advance of 2¼ per cent. The clique having strengthened themselves, are taking considerable amounts of the stock out of the street. The supply of cash stock is, however, better than it was. Reading advanced to 89¼, at which it closed, an improvement of 1½ per cent. Central was quiet and offered at 91 at the second board. The receipts for October show an increase of $77,340 on the same month of last year, about 12 ⅌ cent. Harlem does not sympathise with the market. The reaction in Western shares is still strong. Galena and Chicago was 120 at the second board, an improvement of 1½ ⅌ cent. Cleveland and Toledo advanced 2½ ⅌ cent. Michigan Central sold at 94½; Michigan Southern 94½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 103½; Illinois Central, 95½. A private sale of 200 of 300 Cleveland and Pittsburgh sold at 63½@64½, an improvement of about 7 ⅌ cent on the last sale at the Board. Chicago and Rock Island sold at 90½; Cumberland was 24½ at the close, which is better. Nicaragua, in consequence of the supposition that the British fleet may interfere in Central America, fell off ¾ ⅌ cent. There is a better feeling in all Railroad Bonds, both at public and private sale, but the public transactions are mostly in Illinois Central, which closed at 79. State stocks are also improving; Virginia sold at 95; Missouri, 89½; Indiana 5s, 81½; California, 84, &c.

There is nothing of importance doing in exchange for the Arago, but rates still tend downward. Bankers' sterling is 8@8¼; francs, 5.25@5.20, &c. There is a large amount of bills on the market by the southern mails within a day or two.

To Liverpool there are engagements of 10,000 bush. grain at 7½d. in bulk, which is below the market; 8,000 bbls. flour, 2s. 6d. @ 2s. 10½d., and cotton, 5-32d. To Glasgow, 3,000 bbls. flour, 3s. 3d. and some lard at 40s.

The business of the Sub treasury was: Paid, $69,043; received, $84,808; balance, $6,727,100; paid for Assay office, $418,042; paid on disbursing checks, $80,423.

The holders of Government 6s, due next year, for which the secretary offers 3 ⅌ cent premium and accrued interest, are sending them to Washington for redemption. The bid runs out on the 30th inst. About $80,000 went forward to-day, and other parcels have gone during the week. There were, some time since, about a million of these stocks in the Bank department, a large proportion of which will probably be withdrawn and redeemed, and the gold go into the banks.

The following is a comparative statement of receipts from passengers and freights during the month of Oct. in 1854 and 1855 on the New-York and Central railroad:

1855—Passengers	$352,432 93
Freight	355,373 67
Mail	6,807 50
Miscellaneous	2,145 64
Total	$726,759 74
1854—Passengers	$395,622 15
Freight	254,397 47
	$649,420 12
Increase	$77,339 62

The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad earnings for

October, 1855, were	$151,196 47
October, 1854	142,526 74
Increase	$18,669 73

The earnings of the Michigan Central railroad for the first week in November were:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Total.
1855	$54,963 01	$13,728 91	$68,691 92
1854	50,762 44	24,331 59	55,034 03
Increase	$4,200 57	$9,397 32	$13,657 89

The receipts of the Stonington railroad in October were:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Total.
1855	$13,911 92	$8,394 77	$22,306 69
1854	15,708 92	9,789 57	25,582 49
Decrease in 1855			$3,175 80

The following table will show the operations of the New-Orleans mint for October:

GOLD.	
California gold	$20,633 90
Gold from other sources	993 46
Total gold deposits	$21,616 76
SILVER DEPOSITS.	
Silver extracted from gold	$86 90
Silver from other sources	390 82
Total silver deposits	$477 72
Total gold and silver deposits	$22,094 48
GOLD COINAGE.	
Half eagles (1,000 pieces)	$8,000 00— 8,000 00
SILVER COINAGE.	
Half dollars (400,000 pieces)	$200,000 00
Total gold and silver coinage	$208,000 00

The business at the Clearing house was large today—$25,747,000.

The money market to-day exhibits symptoms of returning ease and confidence. The supply on call is increasing, and stocks are carried with much more ease. Since the renewed suspension of specie shipments the banks feel much stronger. Paper outside the bank is rather more plenty, but in rates there is no marked change.

All the gold received at the assay office from the Empire City—about $1,200,000—has been ordered into coin, together with other parcels previously deposited, bringing the amount up to $1,300 000. Some fine bars which had been paid out some time since have been redeposited for coins.

The Government is about to transfer a million of silver from New Orleans to Philadelphia.

The letters by the Pacific are cheerful, and the writers generally expresses confidence in the future. Money, it is stated, is comparatively easy in London and Paris. Outside the Bank of England first-class sixty-day bills are discounted at 5¼@5½ ⅌ cent, and the same rates rule in Paris. One lot of about £40,000 of Greek bills remitted from this country were discounted at 2½ ⅌ cent. For bills having over ninety days to run the rate of discount was 6@7 ⅌ cent. The letters do not appear to give much importance to the rumors of a war between England and the United States. The writers assure that there is sufficient good sense among the citizens of both countries to restrain their rulers from involving them in war. In Wall-st. the excitement in London upon this subject is looked upon as absolutely ridiculous. It is rather a curious coincidence that simultaneous panics should exist in London and New York, entirely independent of each other, theirs about our affairs and ours about theirs. We are fully convalescent on this side, and probably they have recovered before this. A writer at Liverpool, Nov. 2, says:

"There is room for an immense and profitable business this season, if politicians do not spoil the chances. Of breadstuffs we have no stock in our ports, and the harvest is seriously deficient, considering the gigantic scale of consumption and the narrow field of supplies caused by the war. I think breadstuffs therefore, of all kinds will ere a higher range than we have yet seen on this side; but on your side the price will be kept in check materially by the very high rates which appear inevitable. The prospects for the Cotton trade are also brilliant."

Messrs. Dennistoun & Co. say:

The usual reaction, after a long continued and extreme advance, has taken place in the Money market; all tendency to panic has been allayed, and consequently ease and confidence prevail. The requirements, however usual at this season, occasion still an active demand for accommodation, and there is not, so far, any material abatement in the rate of discount charged. A considerable portion of the Gold arriving finds its way to the Bank, the export demand being limited.

Trade, though much fettered by the state of the Money market, is sound. The mercantile classes, who are engaged in the import of commodities, have on the whole been successful during the year; and manufacturers are generally actively engaged, the trade net perhaps so profitably as they usually are. We therefore feel little hesitation in fully confirming the opinion which we have more than once expressed, that however much we may dread the ultimate effect of the war expenditure, no disaster need for the present be apprehended.

A considerable extent of business was done in Manchester at the end of last and beginning of this week; and on Tuesday a market advance was demanded by spinners and manufacturers. The extent of business done on that day was consequently less than was expected; but since Tuesday the demand has been renewed, and full prices have been obtained.

In regard to cotton the advices are favorable, the market having advanced ⅛@¼d. Breadstuffs are a little lower. In regard to American stocks, Baring Brothers say:

AMERICAN STOCKS are generally offered at lower prices; but some United States 6s, 1868, have been sold for remittance at 106@107. Sellers of Massachusetts 5s Sterling at 101; of Maryland Sterling at 92; Massachusetts Union Bank Bonds at 20. Some Pennsylvania 5s Inscriptions have been sold at 73, and Bonds at 86; Virginia 6s Dollar at 97, and Sterling 5s at 84. City Stocks without business. Canada 6s, 107½@108½; Nova Scotia 6s, 1654; Illinois Central Railroad Bonds, 72@73; Freeland, 73½@74½; New-York Central, 83@85, 1st mortg.; New-York and Erie 1st mort. 7s, 97@99; Convertible, 74@75; Pennsylvania Central, 87@89.

And Mr. Satterwaite:

There has been a moderate business in American securities during the past week. We note transactions in New-York Central 6 and 7 ⅌ cent bonds, Erie third mortgage, and Illinois Central construction and Freeland bonds. At the close the market has been weaker, owing to the tone of the leading London papers on American affairs.

Great Western of Canada are dull at 22½@23½.

The following remarks are from Stolterfoht, Frost & Co.'s circular:

"The public has recovered in part from the excitement caused by the late rapid advance in the rate of discount, and it is satisfactory to find that hitherto no mischief has been produced among the mercantile community by the great stringency in money matters. As the disturbance in the money market did not originate in causes connected with the commercial classes, no proper judgment can be formed whether we have seen the worst of it whether we shall remain as at present, or whether we shall return to greater ease. The greater probability however is that money will continue to rule at high rates. Business has resumed a more regular course, but it is still contracted and is pursued with great caution."

The circular of Messrs. Robt. Benson & Co., London, says:

We have had a quiet week as far as regards our market for both home and foreign securities. From Australia we have received £442,000, and by the West India steamer £174,000, mostly in gold. Part of this is finding its way to the Bank of England, and a portion has gone to France. There are always heavy payments on the 4th of the month, and, in preparation for these, money has been in considerable demand, with, however, a decided increase in confidence, arising mainly from a conviction that the general trade of the country continues in a healthy state.

Consols quoted last Friday at 88½, have fluctuated a little during the week, having risen on favorable accounts from the East and the increasing belief in a more liberal estimate of the yield of our harvest; while their price, in common with that of other securities, has latterly been depressed by the prevailing rumors of a misunderstanding having arisen between the United States and our own Government. The comments of the public press on both sides, coupled with the statements and insinuations of interested parties, have increased the fears to which this untoward circumstance has given rise in the minds of the public. There is, nevertheless, a strong and general conviction entertained that the good sense of the people in both countries will prevent ulterior measures on the part of either Government, and that the material interests of both countries are so interwoven by their commercial relations as to offer a bar to any such measures. Consols were as high as 88½, and are to-day 87½@87¾.

With perhaps a little more disposition to sell, we do not quote American securities much lower. The chief transactions are in Illinois Central railway securities—Construction bonds at 72@73 and Freeland bonds at 74@74½. New-York Central 6s at 85 and 7s at 73@74. Erie 3d mortgage at 83. Pennsylvania