OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

A Fireside Confab between Lords Palmerston and Clarendon.

[Translated from the London Correspondence of the Russian organ, Le Nord.]

I have to-day the precious advantage of being able to communicate to you the tenor of a conversation which took place a short time since, between Lords Palmerston and Clarendon. The latter went one Sunday to take a day's rest at Broadlands, the charming country seat of the noble Premier, situated in the picturesque vallies of Hampshire, and to confer familiarly with him on the grave questions of the moment, as is the custom with English statesmen. The conversation took place in the afternoon.

Lord CLARENDON, entering the cabinet of Lord Palmerston, proceeded straight towards the fireplace. "I am delighted," said the noble Lord, "to find such a good fire here, in weather like this."

Lord PALMERSTON—You are of a chilly temperament; one has only to look at you to see it. If Parliament consents to build a new house for your office in Downing street, I shall take care that there are plenty of fireplaces in it. This will be an improvement within our political grasp. We must make sure that her Majesty's principal Secretary of State be not frozen to death.

Lord CLARENDON—It is only you who can preserve the sacred flame of vitality at an advanced age, and that too in most difficult times. The running fire of our newspapers suffices to keep it alive.

Lord PALMERSTON—I have no need even of that. I have my star, like my friend the Emperor.

Lord CLARENDON—Aye, aye, your friend! He too has something to do with my shivers.

Lord PALMERSTON—You are incurable. He is the key stone of our system. Just look at the folly of what is called public opinion! These imbeciles on the continent raise an outcry against me as an innovator—as a revolutionist—because I am for the French alliance, and yet I am of the old school. The French amuse me, but I confess I do not like the French. That is why I love the Emperor. He is not of their nation.

Lord CLARENDON—That is just what frightens me. Louis Philippe was a cunning old fox, but for all that the objects of his policy were soon laid bare. But try and find out what your friend is aiming at. You are cleverer than I am if you can.

Lord PALMERSTON—The Emperor is not bound to tell us. He is prudent; he has a right to be so. Will you admit Persigny to our consultations at the Foreign office?

Lord CLARENDON—God forbid! That would be folly indeed. Since the time of Canning we have a policy which has become traditional, and which is known to every one. When the opportunity presents itself there are the thousand organs of the press, who blab in the most indiscreet manner our intentions and our secrets. The game is not an equal one with this taciturn monarch.

Lord PALMERSTON—Look here, old boy, we must take things by the practical end. When I came to the conclusion of fixing on the French alliance, I determined to accept the thing as the lawyers say, "with choice of administration." It would have cost too much trouble to begin by organizing anew the character of Louis Napoleon. But what do you mean by talking in this style? Have you bad news from Cowley?

Lord CLARENDON—Pshaw! That fellow loves his ease so much that everything is *couleur de rose* with him. No, there is nothing important in that quarter. It is true that little disputes and collisions of opinion are daily becoming more frequent. I do not complain of them, because I never deceived myself as to the difficulty of getting along with this alliance. Besides, what I have said as to the impenetrability of the Imperial policy enters into the category of future contingents.

Lord PALMERSTON—You are right. You have just hit the nail on the head.

Lord CLARENDON—What troubles me is, that which presses on us at the present moment.

Lord PALMERSTON—The scarcity of money—the dearness of corn. We have escaped crises much more alarming than those.

Lord CLARENDON—The news from the Crimea is not encouraging.

Lord PALMERSTON—What! Why, we have enclosed the Russians in a circle of iron from Kertch to Kinburn.

Lord CLARENDON—What a fine phrase you have just uttered for your speech of next session! But you will be asked what you have got into your clutches by your circle of iron. The fact is, Simpson writes to Panmure that the season is too far advanced, and that we have no further results to look for this year. I had a conversation with Hardinge on the subject this morning. He says that Gortschakoff cannot be attacked, and that we are not in a position to attempt any further serious operations in the direction of Eupatoria. Our juvenile Field Marshal has never been much of an enthusiast in war, and I have remarked that on the present occasion the old Peelite leaven is beginning to work.

Lord PALMERSTON—I do not deny the difficulty of your position in respect to the Parliament. The talkers will have some advantage over us. But the country is disposed towards the war. It is enduring. We will talk big about Sebastopol, Balbeck and Kinburn. When I speak of the Russian fleet being annihilated I will draw forth the cheers of all the country gentlemen in the Commons, and even from the partisans of eternal peace.

Lord CLARENDON—All that is very fine. I am a sufficiently good Englishman myself not to despise the destruction of foreign fleets. But the impression created by your allusions will be effaced with the echo of the last cheer.

Lord PALMERSTON—After all, it is the country that insisted on the war. I have been merely the executor of its wishes.

Lord CLARENDON—If the country should be in favor of the war in 1856 that would be all very well. We are just the men for it. I warn you that our enemies want to make us play that *rôle*. I, for my part, believe in the organization of a coalition.

Lord PALMERSTON—Coalition be d—d. Should they get up one I shall confront it fearlessly.

Lord CLARENDON—You never give up.

Lord PALMERSTON—I tell you that I should not even have occasion to beat Disraeli, because he will never venture to push matters to such an extremity. There is luckily but one argument which is really dangerous, and the tories will never dare to lay hold of it. The argument is this:—"The Minister makes England play a secondary part; France dominates in the East. This contrast will become the stronger as long as the war lasts. The danger is imminent. It is still time to arrest it. We are ready to make a great sacrifice to save the country." With this cry of alarm, Disraeli might upset us. It would be heroic on his part, but the tories of our days are incapable of such a conception. They have not the boldness even to carry it out, even if it occurred to them. My French policy is a policy of *exploitation*. They are not in the secret, and yet they are compelled to follow it, for they know not what to substitute for it. They wave the flag of the French alliance, and Malmsbury is ready to bend the knee to the Emperor. Neither his Majesty nor I can be deceived by these demonstrations. We know that Derby and his party are driven along against their will, and cannot stop short if they would. I alone can regard with coolness the danger of the alliance that I point out to you, and which I never lose sight of, because I alone can neutralize the ascendancy of France by my personal influence over the Emperor.

Lord CLARENDON—I am well aware of it. Without you our game would be a dangerous one, and even with you I am not without apprehension.

Lord PALMERSTON—*Non dubitate*, as our friends the lazzaroni say. I shall answer for the man, and it is a great pity that we cannot answer in the same way for nations, like the Americans, for instance—a people who both clamor and govern. I assure you, my friend, that I sometimes become almost an enthusiast in favor despotism. Nothing is more certain than that it would have been utterly impossible for Louis Philippe, assisted even by Thiers, to impose on the French two war contingents and our alliance.

Lord CLARENDON—The news from America is also unfavorable. Buchanan is not a man to practise the diplomatic virtue of conciliation. He makes political capital of this affair to arrive at the Presidency.

Lord PALMERSTON—I prefer that. He will have some nobody for Secretary of State, while that old woman, Pierce, with Marcy at his elbow, gives us no peace. I have always had a mortal apprehension of American Secretaries of State, and old Marcy plays a devilish close game.

Lord CLARENDON—For that reason I look upon the game as lost. I am hunting up an expedient to defeat the interpretation of the Clayton Bulwer treaty. There is no disguising the fact, we must in one way or the other swallow the *ultimatum* of Marcy. In addition to this, I fear we shall have to recall Crampton.

Lord PALMERSTON—We are not come to that yet. Let us wait the effect produced by the news of the reinforcement of the British West India squadron. Boldness is my favorite weapon. I have always succeeded with it. When I make a flourish of that sort, people think that I have arrived at an irrevocable determination.

Lord CLARENDON—That is all very well in Europe, and with weak nations especially; but those Yankee republicans are not people that you can easily intimidate. You know that I consented unwillingly to this demonstration, and that only on condition that it should be represented merely as a defensive measure against the filibusters.

Lord PALMERSTON—I am sorry for that. You will weaken the effect of the demonstration. And yet it ought not to alarm you, for you know that I am as decided as you are to go the whole animal in the way of concession, sooner than risk, at the present moment, a war with America. Let us examine your despatch box.

The two noble lords had spent more than an hour in inspecting the contents of the box, when a footman apprised them that the guests had all assembled in Lady Palmerston's saloon.

Lord CLARENDON—One word more. I ask of you to assemble the Cabinet. I will no longer bear alone all this responsibility. Panmure expressly charged me to tell you that this is also his advice. I know that Grey has requested the same thing, and Lansdowne writes to me from Bowood to press the matter upon you. He is very much alarmed.

Lord PALMERSTON—We shall have a nice time of it. There will be a jolly row, and the best of the joke is, we shall all end as we have begun. Well, if you all insist upon it, I do not ask better. You shall have your meeting. In the meanwhile, don't let us keep the ladies waiting.

Later from the Plains.

INDEPENDENCE, Nov. 27, 1855.

The Salt Lake mail arrived to-day. On the outward trip it reached Fort Kearny on the 13th, but an escort not being furnished, and the parties fearing the dangers of the road, it was deemed prudent to return. On the 16th snow fell to the depth of six inches, and from that time until its arrival the weather was very unpleasant.

Mr. R. H. Dyer came as passenger. From him we learn that it was rumored that two companies of General Harney's command had returned to Fort Laramie to winter, and that the remainder would come to Kearny for the same purpose. The Sioux Indians had brought in the fort three or four of the murderers of the mail party, but Col. Hoffman would not receive them unless all were delivered, and the proffers of friendship were accordingly rejected.

THE FISHERMEN—All the bay vessels have now arrived home but three, and those we understand are on their way. A larger quantity of mackerel has been taken this year than last, and some of the vessels have made a good year's work, but the average of the vessels is not much better than it was in 1854, the expences of the business being so high, and the quality of the mackerel being low. The season closes later this year than usual, some of the packers having several trips still on hand to pack out.—*Gloucester Telegraph, Nov. 23.*

Message of the Governor of South Carolina.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH COLORED SEAMEN?—THE MASSACHUSETTS RESOLUTIONS.

The Southern papers received last evening contain the Message of Governor Adams, to the Legislature of South Carolina. The Governor clearly sets forth the financial condition of the State. It appears that the receipts of taxes at the Upper Division of the Treasury, for the year 1855, are $7,709 24 less than those of the preceding year of 1854, while the deficit in the Lower Division is still larger, or $22,536 08, making an aggregate deficit of $30,237 32.

In regard to the Massachusetts resolutions on slavery, the Governor says:—

I received certain resolutions from the State of Massachusetts, which I returned to the Governor of that State. Had Massachusetts confined herself to resolutions expressive of her feelings and purposes in relation to slavery, impertinent as I may have regarded them, I would have received them with indifference, and transmitted them without comment; but I consider the acts of her late Legislature as an insult and an outrage upon every member of the Confederacy, who has a right to demand the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Act. A State whose Legislature deliberately, unblushingly, impiously, violates her constitutional obligations, and whose people resist the execution of law, even to the shedding of blood, is not entitled to comity from us, and I feel that I would have betrayed the dignity of my trust had I hesitated to fix on such conduct the seal of official condemnation. The interchange of civilities with a people who feel it to be no dishonor to prevent the recovery of stolen property, will hardly reclaim the faithless, and is incompatible with the respect which honesty owes to itself. The agitation in relation to slavery continues to increase, and is rapidly tending to its bloody termination. Measures which it was hoped by some would give quiet to the country and dignity to its deliberations, have served but to redouble the efforts and augment the power of abolition. Civil war is a direful calamity, but its scourges are to be endured in preference to degradation and ruin. The people of South Carolina are alive to the issue, and are mindful of their obligations. They are calm, because they are prepared and self-reliant. They have not forgotten their history, and will not fail to vindicate its teachings. The right "to provide new guards for their future security" has been sealed by the blood of their ancestors, and it will never be surrendered. Come what may, "they will do their duty, and leave the consequences to God."

The Governor thus speaks of the law in relation to colored seamen:—

The legislation of the State in relation to colored seamen has long been a matter of complaint and remonstrance on the part of foreign nations. So strong, indeed, has been the opposition to our laws on the subject, that at one time formal proceedings were instituted by the British government to test their validity. That attempt to coerce the State into a relaxation of a policy deemed to be unauthorized and unnecessarily stringent, was soon found to be an ill-advised movement, and the proceedings were abandoned as formally as they were instituted. The right of the State to enforce, within her limits, such police laws as she may deem essential to the public safety, is a right which South Carolina will never submit to the arbitrament of any tribunal on earth. She does not hold this right by virtue of written parchments, and she recognises no restraint in its exercise but such as is imposed by her own sense of justice and propriety. So long as this right was questioned, and any disposition manifested to interfere with its exercise, South Carolina resolutely maintained her ground; and both the principle and the law stand fully vindicated in the public estimation. Now that the subject is free from the embarrassment which the proceedings referred to threw around it, and our right to pass the law is no longer disputed, I trust that the public mind is prepared to consider the question calmly and dispassionately. It is not necessary that I should recur to the circumstances out of which this law originated, nor remind you of the very great change which has taken place both in our ability and facility to meet the very emergency against which the law was intended to guard. However much it may have been demanded by prudence, or justified by necessity, I do not think that our safety requires a law of such unrelenting and indiscriminate severity, and I have no idea that our cherished institution would be endangered by its modification. If the object of the law is to prevent the introduction of an incendiary element among us, then it would not be difficult to show that in its practical operation it furnishes an easy means for its creation and developement. As the law now stands, colored seamen who may visit our ports, either in the pursuit of their lawful vocations, or be driven into them by stress of weather, are seized by the sheriff, conveyed as felons through the public streets, and finally incarcerated in the public jail, to await the departure of their vessel, whether it be immediate or deferred. While in prison they are brought into contact with our own refuse population. It would be strange, indeed, if men thus summarily deprived of their liberty and comfort, without the pretence of a fault committed, did not inveigh against a state of society which thus degrades them, and endeavor to excite the refractory spirits among whom they are thrown. Viewed in this light, the law certainly fails of its end. The remedy is worse than the disease it seeks to cure. I recommend that the law be so modified as to permit colored seamen, the subjects of foreign nations, to remain on board their vessels, to be allowed to land whenever the duties of the vessel may require it, upon their receiving a written permit to that effect from the Mayor of the port; and that while on land they be subjected to the ordinary restrictions applied to the native colored population. Such a modification would relieve the law of all its harshness without compromising our right or endangering our domestic quiet. Should our confidence, which concedes thus much to those who seek to cultivate friendly relations with us, be abused, and the modified law be found to work badly, it will always be under the control of the Legislature, and can be as easily repealed as passed. Slavery has fiercer assaults to guard against than any likely to arise from allowing a few colored cooks and stewards to land on our shores; and we weaken rather than strengthen the institution by attempting to hedge it round with any such feeble props. While white abolitionists are permitted to come and go among us with impunity, we may tolerate the occasional or accidental presence of a few free negroes from foreign countries, who have neither the intelligence nor the disposition to harm or disturb us. The efforts which fanaticism has made to overthrow the institution, have thus far served but to strengthen it in the confidence and affections of our people. While we continue to discharge our true obligations to our slaves, their loyalty and fidelity will remain unshaken. The colored hireling who may visit us will see much in their condition to envy. He may realize the important truth that liberty, shorn of all its rights, is but a miserable boon compared with their substantial comforts and happy existence.

The Governor devotes a considerable portion of his message to the free school system, and recommends a thorough reformation. He also recommends a repeal of the usury laws, and a revision of the statute laws of the State.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

MONDAY, Dec. 3—6 P. M.

It appears to be impossible for the bulls to arrest the downward course of the stock market. Their organ may groan and grumble about misrepresentations relative to this stock and that stock, but it is of no use; the tendency is downward and will continue so until they reach the level of their real value. As a general thing prices are altogether too high. Outside buyers will not touch them at current rates, and holders find it more difficult every day to hypothecate up to what they consider favorable margins. As the market declines, it becomes more uncertain regarding loans on call, and the fall is hastened by the reduced facilities for carrying. At the first board to-day New York Central 7's declined ¼ per cent; Nicaragua Transit, ¾; Penn. Coal, ¾; Cumberland, ½; Cleveland and Toledo, 1; Chicago and R. Island, 2; Michigan Southern, ½; Erie RR., 1½; Reading RR., 1; Michigan Central RR., ¾. Erie and Reading were in moderate demand at the opening, but sellers were abundant and offered freely on any terms. The bulls made great efforts to sustain the market, without buying largely, and by avoiding the seller's eye at the board, escaped having large lots put upon them. A few small lots of N. Y. Central were sold in the street at 88¾ per cent, but it was afterwards offered a fraction lower, without making sales.

After the adjournment of the board A. H. Nicolay made the following sales of bonds and stock at auction:—

$6,000 Cin. and Chic. R.R., 1st mort. bonds, $1000...76
6,000 Chic & Mis RR 1st mort 10 per ct con bds do...72¾
45,000 Clev & Tol RR conv 7 per cent inc bds do...74
[illegible] Clev, Paines & Ashtab R 7 per cent bds do...80¾
[illegible] one Br Can Col Co Certificate, hypoth'd.....$950
50 shs Beekman Fire Ins Co, $25 each.....93
10 Peter Cooper Fire Ins Co, $20.....85¾
100 St Nicholas Fire Ins Co.....53¾ a 55
10 Rutgers Fire Ins Co.....85
15 Mechanics' Fire Ins Co, $25 each.....40¾
100 Gardner Gold Mining Co, $5 each.....27
5 Mechanics' Bank (of Williamsburg).....69
100 State Bank of Illinois, $100 each.....2
625 Wyckoff Gold Mining Co, $20 each.....22¾
100 Edgeworth Company.....1 80

At the second board prices were lower. Erie fell off 1¼ per cent; Illinois Central Bonds, ¾; Cumberland, ¼ Michigan Southern, ¾; Cleveland and Toledo, ¾; Chicago and R. Island, ¾. Galena and Chicago advanced ¾ per cent with the sale of one small lot. After the board [illegible] sold at 44¾ per cent, and was offered freely at the figure. There was an active movement in Nicaragua at both boards to-day, without causing much variation in prices.

The canals of the State remain open, and we learn that orders have been given not to draw off the water from the Erie canal until the 10th instant. The crowd of boats reported a day or two since between Albany and Utica has been reduced, and the probability is that all the boats along the line will be able to get through.

The bonds issued by the Nicaragua Transit Company, payable six months hence, for the payment of a loan about maturing, have been sold at 85 per cent. This is another iniquitous transaction on the part of the managers of this company. With assets in hand which might easily be made available for nearly the full amount required, the directors make a show of coming into the market for a fair and free sale of bonds, when at the time it was all cut and dried to parcel them out among holders of the maturing loan, at a price which will cost the stockholders 18¾ per cent for six months, equal to 37 per cent per annum. There must be somewhere or some how a remedy for this wholesale financiering. If there is any desire on the part of the stockholders to be benefited in the slightest degree by their investments in this company, some measures should be adopted to make the party in possession disgorge, or at least let go their hold upon the treasury and give those who have never yet received one cent in the shape of dividends, or in any other way, a chance. We can point out men in this community who have made from one quarter to half a million of dollars within the past few years out of this company, and who, if they are not choked off, will, in time, make as much more. There are, we believe, some respectable, honorable men in the management, and it is expected that they will use their power and influence to put a stop to the wholesale plundering going on in all departments of the company's business. If they look on quietly, and make no effort to have the affairs of the concern administered honestly, they must not expect to escape censure from the most liberal, and by the more exacting will be condemned equally with those who are known to have absorbed, thus far, the bulk of the company's receipts.

The warrants entered at the Treasury Department, Washington, on the 30th of November, were as follows:—

For the redemption of stocks	$35,605 1
For the Treasury Department	18,682 0
For the Interior Department	29,344 7
For the Customs	10,589 0
War warrants received and entered	22,736 8
War repay warrants received and entered	2,362 0
Covered in from miscellaneous sources	1,152 8

The Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad Company have paid over to their trustees—the United States Trust Company—funds with which to purchase sixty of their thousand dollar eight per cent bonds, and the trustees are ready to buy the same, and invite offers to sell.

A correspondent of the *Vermont Journal*, in a communication deprecating the creation of any additional bank capital in that State, gives the following account of the condition of the banks already in existence:—

There are in Vermont forty-two banks, of which twelve—nearly one third—neither declared nor earned a dividend during the year covered by the report. One of these has declared no dividend since July, 1852, and several others have omitted dividends for a year and a half or longer. Of those which have paid dividends, at least three have done so while there was an apparent deficit of resources, and the dividends were paid out of capital rather than out of earnings. So that more than a third of the banks of the State have in reality earned nothing for the stockholders during the year. Three banks in Burlington, with an aggregate capital of $450,000, hold doubtful and suspended paper to the amount of more than $175,000, considerably more than a third of their capital. Several others hold doubtful paper to such an amount that, in the estimation of the commissioner, they ought to declare no dividends till this paper assumes a more promising aspect. The average of dividends on all the banking capital which has been in operation long enough to earn dividends, is only five and a half per cent. These facts need no comment from us. If any one, after becoming acquainted with them, continues to be affected with the bank mania, he is certainly incurable by any logic or rhetoric that we can bring to bear upon him.

The Philadelphia *North American*, of Nov. 30, gives the following information relative to the bonds, &c., of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad:—

We observe that the mortgage bonds of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company have been offered at the Stock Board. They bear seven per cent interest, and are secured by a first mortgage on the entire line of the road from Sunbury to Erie, binding all the estate, real and personal, possessed and to be possessed by the company, redeemable twenty-five years after date, and convertible into the stock of the company for the term of fifteen years. The mortgage is for an aggregate sum not exceeding six millions of dollars, but provides that the bonds to be issued under it shall at no time exceed fifty per cent on the amount of capital previously invested in the construction and equipment of the road. It provides also for the creation of a small sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds, to commence on the completion of the road. About two and a half millions of dollars have been expended on the work, and forty miles of the road from Sunbury to Williamsport is now in use, and promises a fair income. One million of bonds have been created under the mortgage, and about $230,000 sold to contractors and others. It is the purpose of the managers to complete and equip the eastern division of the road at the earliest day practicable, which it is believed will pay a handsome income on the entire investment. The net earnings of the completed road will exceed the interest on the amount of bonds now offered for sale.

The annexed statement exhibits the average daily movement in the leading departments of the banks of this city during the week preceding Saturday morning, Dec. 1, 1855:—

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.

	Loans.	Specie.	Circul'n.	Deposits.
New York	3,373,593	268,870	240,828	2,705,518
Manhattan	4,477,480	566,858	337,568	3,339,027
Merchants'	3,259,195	1,034,480	197,010	4,078,901
Mechanics'	4,231,159	762,834	419,476	4,093,420
Union	2,468,447	296,335	211,407	2,397,775
America	4,064,982	1,169,980	30,533	4,115,289
Phenix	2,248,974	246,151	113,131	2,261,513
City	1,649,459	188,645	51,234	1,309,029
North River	1,066,436	84,465	171,414	888,357
Tradesmen's	1,349,012	73,509	264,554	721,271
Fulton	1,638,916	188,290	137,134	1,226,747
Chemical	1,189,833	345,163	266,013	1,048,178
Merchants' Ex	2,482,359	190,192	137,730	1,797,778
National	1,521,738	225,917	159,971	1,014,876
Butchers'	1,403,719	67,101	71,453	971,31
Mechanics' Loan	713,078	55,984	103,703	487,05
Greenwich	582,002	34,937	13,475	551,01
Seventh Ward	1,115,329	96,652	217,490	567,74
Leather	1,774,503	168,577	238,059	1,419,29
State	3,221,802	340,015	523,736	3,020,98
American Exch	5,034,872	736,347	314,250	5,928,28
Association	1,125,967	55,916	200,694	826,50
Commercial	8,362,878	945,897	2,115	5,854,92
Bowery	962,824	45,706	171,109	732,226
Broadway	1,296,589	97,000	226,692	1,114,967
Ocean	1,513,117	116,173	188,189	1,062,518
Mercantile	2,137,426	167,484	98,442	1,530,829
Pacific	860,872	55,577	114,820	599,804
Republic	3,342,448	512,629	92,782	3,794,106
Chatham	567,195	46,904	127,139	325,809
N. America	1,514,687	150,190	81,080	1,443,312
People's	782,164	59,189	155,490	560,768
Hanover	1,181,835	49,716	110,806	626,104
Irving	559,639	29,916	130,629	485,235
Metropolitan	4,190,694	709,521	195,562	4,891,058
Citizens'	673,463	57,290	157,697	517,603
Grocers'	661,323	38,585	91,698	521,437
Nassau	1,005,198	60,520	117,064	883,562
East River	429,378	35,395	95,302	302,487
Market	1,046,309	83,785	119,878	834,584
St. Nicholas	637,448	37,812	92,833	371,934
Shoe & Leather	938,501	60,835	106,851	685,440
Corn Exchange	518,632	149,869	87,312	1,769,817
Continental	2,655,771	198,925	75,086	1,963,212
Commonwealth	1,165,286	113,191	102,762	1,167,697
Oriental	516,580	36,371	99,030	306,537
Marine	697,509	31,780	96,245	536,951
Atlantic	660,338	32,375	98,984	497,184
Island City	389,808	36,092	87,742	299,197
Dry Dock	401,448	25,562	89,795	122,764
N. Y. Exchange	225,902	10,216	130,062	158,834
Bull's Head	262,977	16,390	105,284	151,222
N. Y. County	235,737	11,614	69,316	105,293
Total	$92,526,921	11,227,134	7,841,654	79,047,983

CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS.

Exchanges for week ending			Nov. 26	$120,377,656
Do.	do.	do.	Dec. 3	122,305,899
Balances	do.	do.	Nov. 26	5,950,104
Do.	do.	do.	Dec. 3	5,746,120

The annexed statement exhibits a comparison of the leading departments of the banks of this city from the first up to the last weekly returns:—

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.

	Loans.	Specie.	Circul'n.	Deposits.
Dec. 20, '54	$81,653,637	12,076,149	7,075,830	62,828,039
Jan. 6, '55	82,344,706	13,596,963	7,049,982	64,982,158
Jan. 13, '55	83,976,081	15,488,525	6,686,461	67,303,398
Jan. 20, '55	85,447,998	16,372,127	6,681,355	69,647,918
Jan. 27, '55	86,654,657	16,697,280	6,629,823	70,136,618
Feb. 3, '55	88,145,697	17,439,190	7,000,768	72,923,317
Feb. 10, '55	89,862,177	17,124,594	6,989,111	73,794,342
Feb. 17, '55	90,850,931	17,339,083	6,941,606	75,193,636
Feb. 24, '55	91,590,504	16,379,875	6,965,562	74,544,721
Mar. 3, '55	92,386,126	16,581,271	7,106,710	75,958,344
Mar. 10, '55	92,321,189	16,870,660	7,131,998	76,259,458
Mar. 17, '55	92,447,346	16,935,932	7,061,018	76,544,227
Mar. 24, '55	93,060,775	16,602,729	7,452,231	76,280,923
Mar. 31, '55	93,654,041	16,018,105	7,337,633	76,690,186
April 7, '55	94,496,394	14,908,094	7,771,534	77,813,908
April 14, '55	94,149,399	14,804,979	7,925,528	77,292,241
April 21, '55	93,632,863	14,355,081	7,510,121	76,744,921
April 28, '55	92,505,951	14,282,454	7,610,085	75,210,051
May 5, '55	93,005,243	14,325,050	8,087,909	78,214,169
May 12, '55	91,642,498	14,589,626	7,804,917	75,859,592
May 19, '55	91,675,500	15,225,056	7,628,650	77,351,218
May 26, '55	91,160,518	15,314,532	7,489,637	75,765,740
June 2, '55	91,197,658	15,397,674	7,555,609	76,743,256
June 9, '55	92,109,097	15,095,155	7,552,568	77,198,789
June 17, '55	93,190,385	14,978,658	7,452,161	77,849,454
June 23, '55	94,029,425	14,706,729	7,336,653	79,115,185
June 30, '55	95,577,212	15,641,970	7,394,964	81,903,965
July 7, '55	97,852,481	15,481,093	7,745,069	85,641,246
July 14, '55	98,415,432	15,563,756	7,515,724	85,617,533
July 21, '55	99,029,147	15,918,909	7,407,096	82,079,590
July 28, '55	99,583,799	15,920,278	7,459,498	81,625,788
Aug. 4, '55	100,118,509	15,236,358	7,642,903	81,279,090
Aug. 11, '55	100,774,209	15,280,626	7,714,911	83,141,32
Aug. 18, '55	101,154,959	14,640,260	7,610,106	81,946,571
Aug. 25, '55	100,604,904	15,820,378	7,582,095	81,178,558
Sept. 1, '55	100,426,978	12,852,823	7,626,178	81,457,121
Sept. 8, '55	100,273,733	12,006,226	7,861,143	80,442,478
Sept. 15, '55	99,397,009	12,213,240	7,721,825	80,510,306
Sept. 22, '55	98,881,784	11,835,391	7,716,492	80,105,147
Sept. 29, '55	97,885,223	9,919,124	7,724,970	76,818,109
Oct. 6, '55	95,515,021	11,110,687	7,853,217	77,582,628
Oct. 13, '55	95,069,420	11,138,878	7,840,114	76,615,807
Oct. 20, '55	95,108,376	12,461,723	7,888,164	77,852,551
Oct. 27, '55	94,216,372	11,163,521	7,928,489	76,974,856
Nov. 3, '55	93,569,679	11,106,298	8,071,508	77,787,510
Nov. 10, '55	92,454,290	10,855,526	8,088,608	75,762,403
Nov. 17, '55	92,029,920	11,308,917	7,941,579	75,323,331
Nov. 24, '55	92,312,408	11,715,249	7,779,567	74,675,184
Dec. 1, '55	92,526,921	11,227,134	7,841,654	79,047,983

The last returns, compared with those of the previous week, show the following variations in the different aggregates:—

Increase in loans and discounts	$214,517
Increase in circulation	66,087
Increase in deposits	4,372,809
Decrease in specie	488,109

The decrease in specie is much greater than anticipated. It was expected that the specie item would not show much variation, and no one put the decrease at more than $100,000. The returns show that there are a good many ways for specie to go out, and only one way for it to come in. The increase in deposits is very extraordinary, and the bulk of it must be merely nominal. In discounts there has been a slight increase, but the banks wisely keep that department pretty snug.

Stock Exchange.

MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1855.

$15000	U S 6's '68	118⅝	200 shs	Chi & Ru Isl.c	89⅛
3000	Indiana St 5's	81¼	200	do.....b60	90
7000	do.....s3	81⅛	100	do.....s60	89
10000	Virginia 6's.s3	96¼	95	do.....	89
30000	Missouri 6's..	88⅛	50	do.....	89¼
1000	do.....	88⅜	10	Third Av RR.....	45
5000	Louisi'ns b10	93	120	Mich S & N In RR	93⅜
5000	do ..b10	93¼	330	Erie RR.....c	46⅞
2000	Hud R 3d M B	66	367	do.....	46⅜
8500	Ill Cen RR Bds	77	200	do.....b3	46⅜
15000	do.....b60	77⅜	100	do.....s10	46⅜
14000	do.....	77⅜	550	do.....c	46⅜
5000	do.....s30	77⅜	350	do.....	46⅜
8000	do.....b3	77⅜	400	do.....s3	46½
1000	Ill FreeBkw pr	80⅜	50	do.....b10	46⅜
5000	NYork Cen 7's	103	200	do.....b30	47
80	shs Mechanics'Bk	116	100	do.....b20	46⅜
65	Metropolitan Bk.	110	500	do.....b60	47
10	Commonw'th Bk.	93	300	do.....s30	46⅜
15	Ocean Bank.....	85	50	do.....b3	46⅝
65	Galena & Chi Rk	118¼	200	do.....b3	46⅜
5	do.....	118	150	do.....c	46⅜
50	Canton Co.....s3	21⅛	800	Reading RR....c	86⅛
200	Nic Transit Co..b60	16⅛	400	do.....	86⅛
500	do.....b60	16	100	do.....b3	86⅛
800	do.....b30	16	200	do.....b6	86⅛
100	do.....c	15⅞	700	do.....s3	86⅛
100	do.....c	15⅜	200	do.....b60	88
100	do.....s30	15⅛	300	do.....s30	86⅝
500	do.....c	15⅛	400	do.....b60	87⅛
500	Penn Coal Co.b60	98⅛	400	do.....s30	86⅛
50	do.....b30	98	300	do.....s3	86⅜
300	do.....b60	98	100	do.....s3	86⅝
280	do.....	97⅛	200	do.....b3	86⅜
50	Cumb Coal...s10	22⅛	50	do.....b10	87
50	do.....s10	22	64	Harlem RR.....	17⅜
700	do.....s3	22	200	do.....	18
700	do.....	22	15	Michigan Central	94⅜
50	Ward Coal Co.s10	20	200	do.....	95
900	Clev & Tol RR...	70⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$15000	Ill Cen RR Bs.	77	250	shs Erie RR...s30	45⅛
10000	do.....b60	77⅛	100	do.....	45⅜
25	shs Canton Co b60	21⅛	100	do.....s10	45⅛
200	do.....s3	21	100	do.....s3	45⅛
100	Nic Transit Co..	15⅛	450	do.....	45⅛
100	do.....b30	15⅛	100	do.....	45⅛
100	do.....s30	15⅛	50	do.....s30	45
100	do.....	15⅛	10	Mich Cen RR....	91⅛
100	do.....b60	15⅞	600	Reading RR...s3	86⅛
400	Cum Coal Co....	21⅛	400	do.....2d	86⅛
1000	do.....s15	21⅛	200	do.....b60	87⅛
100	do.....s60	21⅛	600	do.....	86⅛
300	Erie RR.....b60	46⅛	200	do.....s30	86⅛
100	do.....s10	45⅛	100	Hudson River RR