Annual Ball of the Empire Club at Tammany Hall.

THE CLUB AT THE BALL AND IN THE SUPPER ROOM —SPEECHES, TOASTS AND SENTIMENTS, ETC., ETC.

The annual ball of the Empire Club was given on Monday evening last at Tammany Hall. The ball room was crowded with the members of the club, their friends and the ladies, and conspicuous among the throng was the chairman, the indomitable Captain Rynders himself. The walls were decorated with banners, American flags, and portraits of some of the great leaders of the democratic party. There were also mottoes—all of a patriotic character—and even the music was patriotic. Altogether it was a great display of patriotism, and both gentlemen and ladies exhibited their determination to support "the Union for the sake of the Union."

The dancing commenced at 9 o'clock, and the intermission was passed in the supper room in listening to the speaking and in discussing the good things provided. When the latter had been satisfactorily disposed of, Captain Rynders proposed, after excusing his own natural modesty, as the chairman, Richard B. Connolly, County Clerk. The proposal was received with three cheers, which was considered approval sufficient, and Mr. Connolly proceeded then and there to discharge the duties of his office. "Ladies and gentlemen," said he, "my friend the Captain has told you he is a modest man—now, I must confess I am not."

In delivering this interesting piece of information, Mr. Connolly was frequently interrupted by rather loud talking on the part of some of the company. "Ladies and gentlemen," said the gallant Captain, regarding both sides with a severe look—"Ladies and gentlemen, if you don't speak at once you could not hear a lion roar."

This remark had the desired effect, and the President was allowed to proceed without further interruption. It is unnecessary, he said, starting afresh, to say that this is the ball of the Empire Club. ("Yes, yes.") It is unnecessary for me to tell you that the ball which we all attend night was got up by that club. ("That's it.") I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me, and in accordance with my views to-night, I beg leave to propose a toast, to which I hope you will all drink. I give it—

The President of the United States,

and I call for three cheers. The cheers were given, and when silence was restored, the chairman said he had a pleasure to state that the well known "old war horse," the "man" who had fought many a good fight for the party, would respond to this toast.

Here three cheers were given for the old war horse, and immediately after "the man" who had, &c., &c., rose and responded. Ladies and gentlemen, he began, and as the gallant Captain of the Empire Club, I thank you most kindly, but I assure you I did not expect to be called upon to respond to this toast. I attended your festivities this evening to hear and see, not to speak. I came here to show that I felt grateful to the gallant captain and his associates for the services they have rendered to the democratic party in days gone by. (Applause.) I have participated in the fruits of their exertions, and I shall recollect when the gallant captain and his lion-hearted companions led on the democracy to conquest in the last battle of 1844. It was then they came to the rescue, and the shouts of the victorious democracy made the old hall ring and shake to its foundations. James Polk was the bearer of the banner of the democracy—a man who was near and dear to my heart. I never shall forget the services rendered upon that occasion by this club. Where is the American citizen that would not feel proud to respond to a toast complimentary to the Chief Magistrate of twenty-five millions of people, and I unexpectedly respond. Franklin Pierce, the champion of the democracy, is the chief magistrate of a free people, and I feel proud of him. But allow me to ask this question, where, on what occasion, has he proved recreant to his duty to the democratic party? He may have made mistakes; so did Andrew Jackson; so did the other great men of the nation, and if Franklin Pierce should be the standard bearer of the party in 1856, he will sustain the sentiments and principles of the democracy as he has hitherto done, and with the same devotion that has characterized all the acts of his administration. (Enthusiastic applause.) I now conclude, as I am in favor of short speeches and long drinks. (Renewed enthusiastic applause and laughter.)

The President (of the festivities)—Ladies and gentlemen—order—order ladies—ah, I was going to say ladies, for they are always in order. Now for the second toast. I will give you—

The Governor of the State of New York,

and we will have three cheers for him, if you please.?] Three rather feeble cheers were given, many refusing to do him that honor. "Humbug," said one, "he didn't allow us to drink to him in this way."

The President—Never mind; that don't make a bit of difference. Fill up for the next toast, gentlemen—the ladies never drink. The next toast is—

The Mayor of the Empire City.

A VOICE—Three cheers for Fernando the First.

The cheers were given with a hearty good will; and as the Mayor was not present to respond, the President announced his intention to give the next toast at once. I want you all to pay particular attention to this, he said. I only wish my lungs were those of a stentor to do justice to it—

The Union of the Democracy, the safety of the Union depends on it.

I call upon Captain Rynders to respond to this.

The gallant captain arose amid loud cheering, and, standing on a chair, spoke as follows:—I dont think, ladies and gentlemen, I can talk louder than all the rest of you.

A VOICE—That means you must keep still.

CAPT. RYNDERS—Ain't advice that seems lost on my friend on my right. (Laughter.) It would seem that the democratic party is not united. That is a lamentable fact we all know. It is in our city every intelligent man knows it. It is necessary, perhaps, to go into a detailed history of the democratic party from its organization up to the present day, in order to comprehend the great benefits it has conferred upon the country. I don't propose now to go into the details of these matters, because it would require more time than is allotted to any one present. ("Go on, Captain.") I intend to go on. (Applause.) How stands now the great democratic party, the great irresistible, invincible, patriotic, democratic party? It is split up into miserable cliques, and impotent factions, whose only object, so far as I am able to discern, seems to be to put down other factions in the same party, and for what purpose? We may judge from the results we have seen in the last three or four years, it is for the purpose of their own aggrandization. They are men banded together, not on the principles of the party, but to gain political power and political patronage, that they may carry out their own ends. Base enough they are sometimes, and sorry am I to say it. And what is the result? That we are split up, and out of the party, which was once powerful, once irresistible, it now as harmless as a child. The Philistines have come in upon us. In our divisions the democratic banners have been trailed in the dust; factions and personal factions seem to be in the ascendancy in the city of New York. Instead of polling up two hundred thousand votes, one hundred and fifty or sixty thousand appear to be all that is necessary to give a victory. How can we help such victories, when black and white republicans can get together and carry the State! It is the fault of the factions in the democratic party that such results are brought about. Perhaps I am getting farther on this subject than I meant to at first. ("Go on, go on.") Is it has ever been the province of the democratic party, when our country is in danger, either from internal dissensions, or from foreign aggression, that the democratic party has slept into the breach and averted the threatened calamity. (Applause.) And, it would be a justice for me to say, that the great men of the whig party have stood shoulder to shoulder with the democrats in Congress. There were but few, it is true, but they were great and good, and I pay this tribute of respect to their memories. We all know that it is for the union of the democratic party the Union must be rent asunder. ("So it would—that's a fact, any day.") There never was a greater necessity for the union of the party than there is now. Never, within my recollection, did the political horizon present such a gloomy and forbidding aspect. People seem to be deluded, and—I am much obliged to that lady and gentleman talking here, because they afford me an opportunity to take a drink once in a while—I say there never was a time when our country was threatened with danger equal to that which now threatens. Men are deluded—the public mind has taken hold of mad theories and political nerves. We hear them advocated not only from the political rostrum, but from the pulpit. Men who profess to have a holy calling descend into the mire and dirt of the political arena, and what is strange about these people is, they are constantly talking through the country that our Union should be overthrown. A certain religious sect is accused of interfering in the elections and of trying to overthrow the institutions of this republic, which it cannot be proved that that sect ever interfered more than others, or even as much. Yet those who have accused them of doing so are themselves guilty of the wrong. Now, in regard to the whig party—it is dead and defunct; it never did anything except pass the bankrupt law. (The Captain here paid a flattering compliment to his hearers by telling them that there were more square-headed flat-noted democrats present than he had ever seen before in that room. I am glad said he, to see the real democracy here, for I have fought many a good battle with them, and expect to fight many more; and I can tell you here that every leader of a section of the democratic party is corrupt. I am sorry to say this but it is true; it is a fact that all parties go in for bargain and corruption. During the last few months we have had several indictments of the great reformed democratic party—I don't mean the real American party, but those who dupe the honest men of the country, pretending to be honest and sincere and virtuous themselves. One of them was recommended to resign, and I have nothing to say against him personally, for I knew him to be a pretty good fellow. (Laughter.) The other is indicted, and if he don't clean the street as well as he ought to, he will have to resign. But our officials—the officials of the democratic party—are men of honesty and integrity in their business relations.

A VOICE—Now, the ice is up.

CAPT. RYNDERS—What is that? Let him get up and say what he has got to say. I never make a set speech, and in answer him any time. I never stood shoulder to shoulder with any faction, and never joined with any clique or set of men who to-day advocate a different doctrine from what they will to-morrow. As to the President, I say it here, I regret he has got into bad hands among the hands and softs in this State, and they have almost choked him to death. If he has trusted to men, and they have deceived him, it is the fault of the man and not of the man. (Applause.) The Captain concluded by prophesying a brilliant victory for the democratic party in the forthcoming Presidential campaign.

His prophecy and himself were both greeted with three cheers. Then the President gave:—

The Empire Club—A band of faithful democrats; their worth and services to their party can best be estimated by the abuse received from their political opponents.

To this Mr. DAVID O'KEEFE responded, and took occasion to eulogize, in high terms, the Empire Club, for the services it had rendered to the party, and to Captain Rynders, its founder.

The other toasts were given, as follows:—

The Nominee of the Cincinnati Convention—The Democratic Empire Club will inscribe his name upon their banners, fling them boldly to the breeze, and march to the tune of "Clear the husky rascals down."

Hon. John Kelly—The only representative from this city who reflects the true sentiment of our people.

The Union and the Constitution—The one must and shall be preserved; the other must not and shall not be violated.

The Ladies

"What signifies the life o' man
If it were not for the lasses, O!"

Messrs. C. C. CHILDS, Col. BLOCK, J. BUSTRED, and W. E. ROBINSON severally responded to these. Mr. Robinson said that he attributed the defeat of Henry Clay, in 1844, to the Empire Club, of which Capt. Rynders was the leader and the founder.

It was one o'clock when the company adjourned to the ball room, where they enjoyed themselves to the end of the programme.

Letters of apology were received from Martin Van Buren, and Gov. Price, of New Jersey, regretting their inability to attend the festivities, in compliance with the invitation of the Club.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19—6 P. M.

The slight depression noticed in the stock market yesterday was short lived. The market this morning opened very buoyant, and moderately active. At the first board Virginia 6's advanced 1 per cent; Hudson Railroad, ¼; Cumberland, ¾; Erie, ⅝; Harlem, 2; Reading, 1¼; Michigan Southern, 1; Panama, ½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 2; Cleveland and Toledo, ¾; Chicago and Rock Island, ½; Galena and Chicago, ¾. The improvement to-day must be attributed principally to the favorable bank statement of the past week. With a specie reserve of more than fifteen and a half millions of dollars, we must look for a line of discounts considerably above one hundred millions. In August last, with a specie basis of about fourteen and a half millions of dollars, the line of discounts ruled above one hundred and one millions of dollars. At that time the deposits amounted to eighty-one millions of dollars; now they are more than eighty-eight millions. The banking movement of this city, during the present year, will probably exceed, by several millions of dollars, that of any known. We have a larger banking capital than ever before, and we should not be surprised to see the bank loans run up to one hundred and ten millions by the 1st of September next. With an accumulation of specie during the past twelve months of full twenty millions of dollars, most of which has passed into general circulation, our currency must be sound.

The banks of several of the largest States in the Union no longer issue bills under the denomination of five dollars. This has forced a good deal of gold into the channels of trade, and given greater value and a higher character to our circulating medium. The Legislatures of several States are considering the feasibility of prohibiting the issue of small bills, and we have no doubt a few years will see the paper currency of the country limited to bills of large denomination, none under five dollars. The progress we have made within the past five years in establishing a specie currency has been so great that we have hopes of ultimately raising it to the highest standard—to a point where it will compare favorably with that of any nation in the world. In the returns which we have recently published, showing the aggregate banking movement of the country, it appears that the total amount of specie on hand at the latest dates was only about half a million more than on the 1st of January, 1854. In the same time, the bank circulation of the country has decreased about thirty millions of dollars. This shows two very important things. It shows, in the first place, that the gold retained out of our receipts from California and other places has gone into the hands of the people, and not into the banks; and it shows, in the second place, that this specie has displaced about thirty millions of paper currency. These are very extraordinary facts, and they must have an immense influence upon our internal prosperity. It places the great interests of the country more beyond the control of the banking powers, and guarantees more permanency in our progress. We are not now so subject to sudden and serious fluctuations in speculation and in prices. It places us more on a par with foreign nations, with which we are brought into direct competition, and gives us the advantages of buying and selling under a similar currency. It completely removes any necessity for a protective tariff, and puts to rest all those brawling political demagogues, who for the past fifty years have kept the country in a continual state of agitation about the tariff or some other equally absurd financial or commercial system. There never was a time in the whole history of this confederacy, when its financial and commercial systems were on a sounder or more solid basis than at this moment; and there never was a time when the future was so full of progress and prosperity. Our capital is increasing with wonderful rapidity, but it will be a long time before we shall be troubled with a surplus. The day, however, has gone by when any enterprise on this side of the Atlantic of a public character possessing great merits, will fail for the want of means. We command the capital of the world, and when that emanating from a foreign source is once located it becomes so completely naturalized as to differ but slightly from that of native origin. We have never before felt so much confidence in our internal strength and resources as since the recovery of all our great interests from the depression and prostration of eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

After the adjournment of the first board the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by Simeon Draper:—

$1,000 Wheeling City sixes, 1875		Int added	63
5,000 Black River and Utica R. R. 1st m.		do...	76¾
2,000 Evansville and Illinois R. R.	do.	do...	70
2,000 Great Western Ill. R. R.	do.	10's. do...	90
16 shares Knickerbocker Ice Co.			25
60 do. Ohio Central Railroad Co.			11
20 do. Island City Bank			81
42 do. Minnesota Mining Co			46
100 do. New England Mining and Quarrying Co.			70

At the second board a very spirited speculative feeling prevailed. The operations in Erie were very large for the afternoon board. They sum up nearly five thousand shares, at an advance of ½ per cent. Illinois Central bonds advanced ¼ per cent; Nicaragua Transit, ⅜; Cumberland, ¼; New York Central, ⅛; Cleveland and Toledo, 1; Harlem, ¾; Galena and Chicago, ¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, ⅜; Long Island, ½; Milwaukie and Mississippi, ½. The improvement this afternoon was more decided than we have had for several days. It was, in reality, a *bull-y* market. It is our impression that the rise has but just commenced. On the 1st of January, 1856, we elaborately reviewed the stock operations of the previous year, and pointed out the probable course of prices during the year 1856. Nearly two months of the present year have elapsed, and so far all our predictions have been verified. We have but just entered upon the beginning of the end. Those who have followed us through the stock operations of Wall street for the past fifteen years must have confidence in our foresight and judgment; and those who have been governed in their operations by the facts which we have, from time to time, presented, have not, during that long period, had any cause for complaint. We have planted ourselves upon the solid basis of truth and justice, and they never fail in the end.

A few days since we stated incidentally that one of the most prominent stock gamblers of the street had failed to fulfil his contracts at maturity. The party alluded to took umbrage at this, and at the Board of Brokers pronounced the statement false in every particular. Wall street was astonished the next morning, that any paper had the presumption to beard the bear in his den; and when it appeared that the great operator had actually failed to deliver stock when called for, there was quite an excitement among the small fry. The statement we made was merely an *on dit* in the street, and passed at the time for what it was worth. This morning the affair came up in an official shape before the Board of Brokers, and the evidence there presented proves the truth of our report. The President of the Board, Charles R. Marvin, Esq., read the following correspondence on the subject:—

NEW YORK, Feb. 16, 1856.

CHAS. R. MARVIN, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS:—

DEAR SIR—Mr. Little having denied publicly at the Board that he had failed to deliver Michigan Southern Railroad stock due to me on contract made for my account, I beg of you the favor to read to the Board the accompanying note of Messrs. Genin & Lockwood. Very respectfully yours, LEONARD W. JEROME.

NO. 22 WILLIAM STREET, Feb 16, 1856.

MR. LEONARD W. JEROME:—

DEAR SIR—To your favor of this date, inquiring of us whether Messrs. J. Little & Co. have at any time failed to deliver us any Michigan Southern stock purchased for your account, we have to reply—We had to receive one hundred and fifty shares of them on Monday, the 11th inst., for your account, which they did not deliver. Yours, truly, GENIN & LOCKWOOD.

The letter of Genin & Lockwood is conclusive. The President of the Board was fortified with letters from other parties to refute any statement the party implicated might make, but he was wise enough to submit, and there the matter dropped. If necessary, we can show by extracts from the books of prominent houses in the street that the failure to deliver stock at the maturity of contracts by the individual alluded to has been, since the present inflation commenced, almost an everyday occurrence; and it is about time that the public should thoroughly understand that there are parties in Wall street who are greatly overrated, both in regard to capital, credit and influence. We have made altogether too much of this matter. But for our desire to disabuse the public mind the game would not have been worth the powder. The community at large take no interest in the gambling operations of the bulls and bears; but as the speculators of Wall street deal in public securities, there is a large class of capitalists more or less interested, and it is to that class we address our remarks. A commission broker follows a legitimate business, but those who buy and sell stocks largely on their own account for a rise or fall, should be placed in the prisoner's box of the Court of Sessions alongside of the gamblers who have recently been indicted, and be tried by the same laws and inflicted with the same penalties.

The Harlem Railroad Company have negotiated, through Messrs. W. and J. O'Brien, the whole of its second mortgage loan, amounting to $800,000, and the company is now placed in a position to make available its entire resources. This loan is secured by a mortgage on real estate and railroad rolling stock, and the character of the investment is exhibited in the fact that our oldest and shrewdest capitalists were the takers. Real estate security of such a character as this is seldom met with, even in this city, and the subscribers to this loan comprise some of the largest real estate owners on Manhattan island. In our opinion this is the best secured loan the Harlem Railroad Company ever issued. There is something tangible, something possessing real value, something appreciating in value day and night, and so far as actual safety and available security goes, this issue of bonds is preferable to any other made by this company. The rolling stock of the company is included in this mortgage. This is much better than so much value represented by fixed iron rails. In every way these bonds must be a desirable investment. They mature in 1868, at which time the real estate mortgage for their security will be worth the entire issue, leaving the other collaterals an additional guaranty. It is estimated that the company will earn net this year sufficient to pay the usual dividend of eight per cent on the prefered stock. The present board of managers have undertaken a thorough system of economy, without lessening the efficiency of the road. We understand that, in the first three months of the present fiscal year, the pay roll of the company has been reduced $25,000. In every department reform has been introduced, and the stockholders may look for satisfactory results. The Messrs. O'Brien have secured for their friends a safe and substantial investment at a very low figure. The company was fortunate in having such real estate security to offer. It was purchased years ago at comparatively a low figure, and is now in the very heart of the city, doubling in value in less time than on any other part of the island.

The Assistant Treasurer reports to-day as follows:—

Paid on Treasury account	$11 587 0
Received " "	132,190 01
Balance " "	2,065,589 52
Paid for Assay office	221,492 93
Paid on disbursing checks	17,945 93

The warrants entered at the Treasury Department, Washington, on the 16th inst., were as follows:—

For the redemption of stocks	$5,314 75
For the Treasury Department	32 015 87
For the Interior Department	13,043 14
War warrants received and entered	55,170 95
Interior repay warrants received and entered	6,968 17
On account of the Navy	205,210 00
From miscellaneous sources	90

The receipts of the Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad Company for the month of January last past, are $36,589 02. For the corresponding month of last year, $32,768 73—increase, $3,820 29.

The stockholders of the Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad Company have elected the following gentlemen directors for the year ensuing:—

John Catlin, E. D. Holton, S. H. Alden, E. P. Wolcott, George H. Walker, E. D. Clinton, A. E. Ray, A. Finch, Jr., H. L. Dousman, Joseph Goodrich, S. C. Hall, Anson Eldred, Hans Crocker, Nelson Dewey, E. L. Dimick, Brooks Dunwiddie, F. J. Tibbetts.

John Catlin, Esq., has been re-elected President.

The directors of the Black River and Utica Railroad Company offer for sale about $200,000 seven per cent bonds, with interest payable semi-annually in the city of New York, secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and its appurtenances. Sixteen miles of it, from Utica to Trenton Falls, was opened for business on the first day of January, 1855, and nineteen miles, from the Falls to Boonville, on the 13th day of December last, to which place trains have since been running with very satisfactory results. The road has been surveyed and located to Clayton, where it terminates at a good landing on the river St. Lawrence, a distance of 108 miles from Utica, through the populous, productive and thriving counties of Oneida, Lewis, and Jefferson, in nearly a straight line; and when completed will furnish the most expeditious and direct route for the transportation of freight and passengers to the region it passes through and the parts of Canada interested between Montreal and Toronto, north of Lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence. At Clayton the passengers and freight will be transferred to sailing vessels or steamboats on the river, or carried over the same to the Grand Trunk Railway, at Kingston, in Canada. A large local and through freight and passenger business will be transacted by the road, especially the Canada business, arising from the reciprocity treaty. The aggregate value of the imports from and the exports to Canada, for the year 1855, being the first of the operation of reciprocal free trade, amounted to $30,902,658, of which $12,010,663 passed through the port of Oswego during the season of canal navigation, and the reciprocal principle will probably be extended to entire free trade. During the suspension of canal navigation, about five months, the business of this road will exceed that passing through the cities of Oswego or Rochester, and produce large profits, and through the whole year it will be a direct, uninterrupted and expeditious line between the New York Central and the Grand Trunk Railroad in Canada.

The cost of the most elevated and expensive part of the road and its equipments, from Utica to Boonville, is now $1,035,936 76, or about $30,000 per mile, and the proceeds arising from the sale of these bonds will be strictly applied to the payment of all the floating debts, now amounting to $200,000. On the unfinished part of the road north of Boonville about $80,000 has been expended, but the work will not be resumed beyond that place until more subscriptions for stock have been made by the owners of property adjacent to the road, which will be raised in value by its completion. The directors have resolved that the basis upon which the construction of the road progresses shall not be derived from the sale of bonds, but that it shall be completed on actual stock subscriptions and payments. The prominent inhabitants of the region north of Boonville are now subscribing for stock liberally, and hopes are entertained that the necessary amount of money to proceed with the work at an early day will be raised soon, as the portion of the road now in operation has thus far shown the local business to be sufficient to produce an income beyond the estimates made, and sufficient to meet the expenses and pay dividends, independent of the large amount of the through business which will be contributed to it by the Canada passengers and freight.

We have translated for our columns the valuable circular of Messrs. De Cuppet & Co., prepared for transmission to Europe by the steamship Persia:—

CIRCULAR OF DE CUPPET & CO.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19, 1856.

The animation in our stock market noticed in our last advices of the 11th instant, has continued to be felt to a high degree and with but little interruption during the whole week. After the considerable rise of the previous week, a natural reaction took place in some cases; in others, violent fluctuations have occurred, resulting from various speculative causes. Our weekly quotations show, however, with very few exceptions, well sustained prices, and in many instances, some advance upon last week's rates. The weekly bank report shows again a large increase of the specie reserves, and the money market manifests gradually more ease; spite of that the more substantial investment securities have scarcely participate in the movement of the more speculative stocks. The Liverpool news to 2d February, has produced no other effect on our stock market than to revive the animation which for a moment had been flagging.

There has been but little activity in State stocks; we notice moderate sales of Indiana 5's, Missouri 6's and Virginia 6's; the two former at some advance, the latter at trifling decline; California 7's with but few sales have been three per cent.

In city and county bonds there has been but little doing, and we notice only a few sales of Cleveland 7's, San Francisco 10's and Wheeling municipal 6's, with some advance in the price of the two former.

RAILROAD BONDS.—Transactions in Illinois Central construction, although large, were less animated than the previous week, and show weaker prices. The various classes of Erie bonds have advanced, with the exception of last mortgage. These of 1871 have been dealt in to some extent. There were also moderate sales of New York Central 6's and 7's and Terre Haute and Alton 2d mortgage. Amongst the railroad bonds transacted at private sale, Michigan Central 8's, 1869, were done in amounts of some importance. We notice also some few sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Income Bonds and of Peoria and Oquawka Eastern Extension 1st mortgage.

RAILROAD SHARES.—Considerable activity prevailed in Erie, Michigan Southern, Cleveland and Toledo, and in Reading. Transactions were made to a less degree in New York Central, Panama, Chicago and Rock Island, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Michigan Central, and Milwaukie and Mississippi. Erie has experienced sudden fluctuations, resulting, however, in a marked advance over last week's prices. The possibility of a cash dividend at the next half yearly term based upon the late receipt of the road, and the prospect of the ten per cent stock dividend during the year, resulting from an equal amount of bonds of 1875 absorbed by the sinking fund, have contributed in producing this movement. Michigan Southern has touched during the week 101 and 91¼, closing at 96. These wide and sudden fluctuations are due mainly to combinations produced by the wild speculation to which this stock has given rise of late.

Money rule principally at six to seven for call loans. Paper is not freely offered at seven to nine for first class, and from ten to eleven for less known signatures. On Europe exchanges are not abundant, and with a moderate demand rates are looking up. Principal business on London, 109 a 109¾; on Paris, 5f. 20c.

Stock Exchange.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19, 1856.

$5000 U S 6's, '62	110¼	200 shs Erie RR.	b30 59¾
900 Ind State 5's	84	400 do	b10 59¾
25000 Virginia 6's	c3 95¼	200 do	b10 59¾
4000 Har 1st M bds	c3 85¾	88 N Y Central RR.	94
1000 Erie 2d M bds	99¾	100 do	s60 92⅝
10000 Erie Con bds '71	88	100 do	s60 94
1000 Erie bonds '83	96¼	100 Harlem RR.	s60 28¾
2000 Erie bonds '75	90	300 do	28¾
2000 H Riv In M bds	99¾	100 do	23¾
16000 Ill Cen RR bds	87¾	100 do	24
4000 Ill F'd bds w.p.	90	200 do	24¼
88 shs Merch Bank	142	200 Long Island RR.	35¾
20 Mechanics' Bank	116	400 do	35¾
50 Merch Exch Bk	106	100 do	s30 36
10 Bank N'th Amer.	10¾	200 Reading RR.	b30 91
300 Canton Co.	24¾	300 do	91
100 do	b60 24¾	100 do	s5 91
200 do	b60 24¾	500 do	91¼
100 Nic Transit Co.	21¾	150 do	91¼
600 Gardiner Good	¾	25 Mac n & W RR.	100
12 Hudson Riv RR.	34	33 Mich Central RR	94
50 do	34¼	100 M So&N-In R s3	96
100 Cary Improvem't	6¾	60 Panama RR.	169
110 Cumb Coal	26	100 do	s60 101¾
250 do	26¼	12 Cleve C & Cin RR.	102
100 do	s10 26¼	800 Ills Central RR.	9 ¾
400 do	26¾	150 Cleve & Pitts'h RR	69
400 do	26¾	100 co	s60 70
100 do	b60 27	210 Cleve & Tol R.	s8 80
100 do	s10 26¾	170 do	80¼
200 do	s10 26	650 do	80¾
200 do	b30 26¼	400 do	80¾
100 do	b7 26¼	200 do	s60 80
600 do	s60 25¾	150 do	80¾
50 New Creek Coal	2	100 do	b8 80¾
70 Erie Railroad	58¾	50 Chi&Rock Is R s3	95
877 do	59	50 do	s3 95
850 do	s10 59	60 do	95
850 do	59¼	25 Galena & Chi RR	111¼
100 do	b7 59¼	50 do	112
50 do	s15 59	50 do	s18 111¾
1000 do	s30 59	100 Terre Haute&Rich	95

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 Ill Cen R R bds	87¾	200 shs NY Cent RR.	93¼
2000 H Riv 3d M bds	69¾	200 do	s60 92¾
100 shs Nic Tran Co.	22	100 Clev & Tol RR.	82
50 do	22¼	600 do	82¼
200 do	b60 22¾	300 Harlem RR.	24¾
300 do	22¾	200 do	24¾
100 do	b30 22¾	150 do	24¾
100 do	b60 22¾	50 do	s60 23¾
600 Erie Railroad	59¾	13 Galena & Chi RR	112
1400 do	s3 59¾	50 do	112¾
400 do	b10 59¾	100 Clev & Pittsb RR	69¾
100 do	b60 60	100 co	b60 70¾
100 do	s60 59¾	100 Long Isl RR.	b60 36¾
500 do	s10 59¾	200 Mil & Miss RR.	b3 87¾
50 do	b10 59¾	300 Cumb Coal Co.	26¾
100 do	at 60d 60	100 do	b10 26¾
100 do	b3 59¾	300 do	b50 27
1500 do	s3 59¾	200 do	s3 26¾
375 Panama RR.	106		

Real Estate Sales Yesterday—$235,000 Worth Sold.

Lot No. 404 Pearl street, running through to Chestnut, with three three story brick houses, one of which, on Chestnut street, together with a portion of the lot, will be cut off by the Bowery extension, for which $1,985 has been a warded.....$14,100

Nos. 357 and 359 Grand st., corner of Essex, with frame buildings	10,625
No. 363 Grand st., with frame house	5,800
No. 50 Essex st., with two story and attic brick house	3,350
Lot on South st., near Jackson square, 25 by 70	3,750
Lot on Front st., near Jackson square, 25 by 70	2,050
No. 329 Front st., with two story and attic brick house	2,800
No. 330 Front st., with two story and attic frame house	1,700
No. 331 Front st., with two story and attic frame house	1,600
Nos. 334 and 336 Front st., with two story and attic frame houses, each	1,600
No. 663 Water st., with two story & attic frame house	2,050
No. 665 do. do. do. do.	1,950
No. 667 do. do. do. do.	1,975
No. 669 do. do. do. do.	1,900
No. 671 do. do. do. do.	2,000
No. 673 do. do. do. do.	2,000
Eight lots on 3d avenue, between 109th and 110th streets, with large two story and attic frame hotel, sheds and stables, each	800
Four lots on 109th street, 50 feet from rear of the above, each	230
Lot on 35th street, near 3d avenue, 30 by 113	3,200
Two lots on 3d avenue, between 34th and 35th streets 25 by 87, with buildings, each	3,160
Lot adjoining, 25 by 106, with building, each	3,500
Lot adjoining, 25 by 110, with building	3,800
Lot corner 3d avenue and 34th street, 25 by 117, with house, stables and shop	7,300
Opposite corner of 3d avenue and 34th st., 25 by 100	5,225
Three lots adjoining, towards 35th street, each 25 by 100, each	3,100
Two lots on 34th street, 25 by 98, near 3d avenue, each	2,100
Lot adjoining, same size	2,075
Lot adjoining, same size	1,950
Two lots on 35th street, 25 by 98 each, near 3d av.	2,000
Lot adjoining, same size	1,945
Lot adjoining, same size	1,975
Lot on Lexington avenue, between 34th and 35th streets 22 feet front and 27 by 80 rear	3,300
Lot adjoining 25 by 81	3,300
Lot on Lexington avenue, opposite the above, 36 feet front and 22 rear, by 100	4,250
Lot corner Second avenue and 56th st, 25 by 100	2,550
Lot adjoining, towards 57th st., same size	1,650
Two lots adjoining, same size, each	1,550
Two lots adjoining, same size, each	1,525
Two lots on 56th st., rear of above, 25 by 100, each	1,175
Lot adjoining, same size	875
Two do. do. each	570
Lot do. do.	560
Two lots do. do. each	540
Six lots, rear of the last six mentioned, having no front, being 25 feet front by depth ranging from 41 to 49 feet, sold, the largest for	755
Another	575
Four others, each	560
Two lots on 57th st., rear of corner of Second avenue, 25 by 100, each	1,350
Six lots on 60th st., 100 feet from First avenue, 25 by 100, each	850
Four lots on 59 h st., 100 feet from First avenue, 25 by 100, each	875
Two adjoining, same size, each	900
Gore lot adjoining, 44 feet front by 8 and 15 feet deep	325
Two lots on 61st st., near Second av., 25 by 100, each	960
Two lots on 62d st., near Second av., rear of above, 25 by 100 each	960
Lot on 80th street, near 12th avenue, 25 by 102	380
Three lots adjoining, same size, each	384
Three lots on 84th st., near avenue A, with three in rear, having no front, the whole being 172 feet deep by 70 feet front, and 55 feet rear, each	400
Lot corner avenue A and 85th st., 25 by 94	1,030
Three lots adjoining, towards 86th st., same size, each	600
Lot corner avenue A and 86th st., 25 by 102 the lot running lengthwise the avenue, with 25 feet front on the street	1,220
Lot adjoining, 24 by 102	950
Lot adjoining, same size	875
Lot do. do.	835
Lot do. do.	830
Four lots adjoining, same size, each	825
House and lot on 18th st., near 8th av., 25 by 146	4,250
House and lot 245 Norfolk st., 16 by 100	4,125
House of house 135 Varick st., 25 by 75	2,000
House and lot 174 East 16th st., 25 by 103	4,300
House and lot 160 East 23d st., 20 by 98	7,250
House and lot 95 West 22d st., 25 by 98	20,000
1 lot on 38th st. near 11th av., 25 by 98	900
1 lot adjoining, 25 by 98	950
1 lot near above, 25 by 98	1,000

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19—6 P. M.

ASHES.—The market was unchanged, while sales were limited.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—The market continued dull and unsettled. The sales embraced 3 000 a 4 000 bbls, inclucing common to good State, at $6 87½ a $7, with some inferior ditto brands, at $6 75 and good to handsome extra ditto including fancy and extra Western, at $7 50 a $8 25. Extra Genesee was at $8 50 a $10. Canadian was in light demand, with sales of 200 a 300 bbls, at $7 25 a $9 75 for common to extra. Southern was inactive, while prices were about the same. Rye flour was confined to about 400 a 500 bbls, at $6 75 a $6 18 for common to choice, and at $9 25½ a $10 37½ for fancy and extra. Corn meal and rye flour were dull and nominal. Wheat—Sales of 2,000 a 3,000 bushels Tennessee red were sold at 82c. a 82½c. Corn—Sales of about 10,000 bushels Western mixed were made 4 000 of which were in store at, 78c. Some distillery lots Jersey yellow were sold at 69c. a 72c. Rye was quiet and nominal. Oats were dull, at 44c. a 46c. for State, and at 48c. a 50c. for Western.

COFFEE.—A cargo of 1,480 bags of Rio, per Indicator, was sold at private terms. 500 do. sold at 11¼c. a 12c.; 75 do. Maracaibo sold at 11¾c.; 100 mats Java sold at 14½c., and 200 do. do. Domingo at 10½c.

COTTON.—Dealers were waiting letters, and hence the market displayed less activity, without change in prices. The sales embraced about 1,200 a 1,500 bales.

CREAM TARTAR.—5 cases were sold at 30c.

FREIGHTS.—Engagements were moderate, without change in rates. 2,000 bushels grain were engaged for Liverpool at 7½c., 500 bbls. flour at 2s. 6d., with some provisions at 27s. 6d. a 27s. Some lots of cotton were engaged at 5 16d. for compressed, for uncompressed ⅜d. was asked. To London, 200 bbls. provisions were engaged at 25s. To Hamburg, 75 hogsheads were taken at 4½c. per bbl., and 50 tons fustic at private terms. To Bremen, 50 tons logwood were engaged at private terms. There was nothing new to Havre. To California rates ranged from 30c. a 32c. per foot measurement.

FRUIT.—Sales of 3,000 boxes bunch raisins, 1,600 do. halves and 1,600 do. quarters were made on private terms.

HAY.—Sales of 500 bales were made at $1 18¾ for shipment and $1 25 a $1 50 at retail for city use.

HONEY.—103 tierces and 82 bbls. Cuba were sold in bond at