[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

rally a few followers at the Central Headquarters to make a farewell speech to them. The crowd in the tenement was much larger than that in the hall, and most of the small audience were allied ticket men.

Despatches just received from Wayne county speak confidently of carrying it to-morrow for Fremont. Late advices from Northampton, Monroe, Columbia, Montour and Lehigh, say that the democratic majorities there will be much reduced.

There were eleven arrests made at Phœnixville, Chester county, on Saturday, for illegal voting in October. Warrants issued this morning for three more. A series of most outrageous frauds in Columbia county are about to come to light. They have been general all over the State. The illegal votes polled in October will not be voted to-morrow, on account of the arrests made.

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION PAPERS IN PHILADELPHIA—IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES—ARREST OF THE DEPUTY CLERK OF THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1856.

This morning Mr. Theodore J. Derringer, Deputy Clerk of the Court of Quarter Session, was arrested on the charge of issuing fraudulent naturalization papers. A hearing took place before Alderman Kenny in the afternoon. The names of the parties to whom the fraudulent papers were issued are John Plank, a native of Germany, and Albert Zell, a native of the same place. One of the papers was dated September 2, 1856, and the other September 6, 1856.

The following evidence was elicited:—

J. Alexander Simpson, Esq., sworn.—On last Friday I went to the clerk's office of the Court of Quarter Sessions, for the purpose of seeing if there was any person by the name of Albert Zell indexed in the docket up to Sept., 1856; I could not find any such name recorded after a very diligent search; I believe the signature on the naturalization paper of Albert Zell to be in Mr. Dewinger's hand writing; the paper in question has the commonwealth's seal attached to it; I am familiar with the defendant's hand writing; have had business with his department.

Ex-Mayor Gilpin sworn.—From what I have seen of Mr. Dewinger's hand-writing, I believe the naturalization papers of Albert Zell and John Plank to be in his handwriting; I examined the certificates for the purpose of seeing if there was a declaration of intention founded in it, but could not find it; I searched the index of the naturalization docket in the Court of Quarter Sessions, and found that the name of Albert Zell was not indexed; I did not examine the papers accurately; I did not know that I was to be summoned as a witness in this case.

John Hamilton, counsel for defendant, here asked if the witness would say that the paper on which the paper in question was founded was not in the office. A. I testify to what I know; I testify to affirmative facts, and not to negative ones; [the certificate of John Plank was here shown the witness:] I could not find the name of Plank on the index; I believe this to be Mr. Dewinger's signature also.

Mr. Simpson re-called.—I think the naturalization paper of John Plank to be in the handwriting of the defendant.

Geo. M. Bowell, Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions, sworn.—I am the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions; I am quite familiar with the defendant's handwriting; I should take the signatures of both of the certificates to be in the handwriting of the defendant; the seals look like those of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

William Coulson, officer of Court of Quarter Sessions, sworn.—I am an officer in the Court of Quarter Sessions; I am familiar with the defendant's handwriting; I should say that these papers are in his handwriting.

The evidence here closed, and the defendant was held in the sum of $700 to answer at Court for each case.

OUR GETTYSBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Oct. 31, 1856.

Democratic Squabbles in Pennsylvania—Candidates for Office.

Our democratic politicians are beginning to agitate the question who shall be made the United States Senator next winter? The democratic majority on joint ballot is but three votes, with the contested seat adjusted, and there will be close work and many aspirants. Among the candidates already announced are, Gen. Foster, of Westmoreland; Buckalew, of Columbia; Reah Frazer, of Lancaster; Samuel Hepburn, of Cumberland, and John W. Forney, of Philadelphia. Several patriots are anxious for the democratic nomination for Governor next year, and the intrigues in connection with that office will control this result. The latter candidates are Hopkins, of Washington, and Dawson, of Fayette, both from the west, and Gen. Packer, of Wyoming, the north of the State. It will thus be the interest of Hopkins and Dawson to have an eastern Senator, the more so as Bigler is from west of the mountains. This circumstance will injure Foster, while Packer's position will injure Buckalew. Witte, of Philadelphia, is also a candidate, whose interests will thus be antagonistic to Forney's, locationally considered. This is the condition of affairs. Personally, it is as follows:—Foster is an able lawyer, but a lazy man; once in Congress, and last winter a member of the State Legislature, and again elected. He is modest and unassuming, with a large infusion of timidity in his character. He was disappointed last year in not defeating Bigler, and is now upon his last legs. He will not readily be laid aside again, especially as he is superior to most of the aspirants. Buckalew is an intellectual man, but without social feelings. He is cold blooded, like Buchanan, whom an intimate friend once described as having a heart "as cold as Greenland." Buckalew has more genius than Buchanan, and is one of the most promising young men in the State; but his hold upon his party is less firm than that of older politicians. Frazer, of Lancaster, is a fair lawyer, but without legislative experience or enlarged information. He, therefore, has illiberal views and is intensely anti-free soil. He goes in for slavery more frankly and honestly than Buchanan, and would well represent a Southern State. He was once a personal friend of Buchanan, but now despises him with a cordiality which is refreshing from its novelty. He supports the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, but only because his devotion to democracy is greater even than his personal contempt for the inmate of Wheatland. Buchanan will, of course, crush him; and he has as much chance to be Senator as he has to name his man to the vacant Postmastership in Lancaster.

Hepburn is a very small potato. He is an inferior lawyer, with a "diarrhœa of words and a constipation of ideas." He has induced his village paper to bring him out, with a flourish of trumpets, at which every sensible man is amused. He is personally unpopular at home, and was a few years ago beaten for Congress by a large majority in a democratic district. He made a few speeches during the campaign, but he has no position whatever. To talk of him in connection with the Senatorship is mere folly.

Forney you know better than I do. He is a most unscrupulous politician, and has been a most faithful defender and servant of Buchanan. He prefers the Senatorship to the position of organist, though no would like to be the former and have a quiet interest in the latter. He has an extensive acquaintance among the democratic politicians of the State, and will use all the *prestige* which the Chairmanship of the Democratic State Committee has given him, to accomplish this purpose. If you want to know literally, *verbatim et literatim*, what Forney is and was years ago, get Reah Frazer in a communicative humor, and he will fully enlighten you. He knows all about his remarkable traits, and will inform you how generous, grateful and honorable he is. The subject is too vast to be entered upon now; and I dismiss it with the remark that he cannot squeeze himself into a Senatorial chair this year of our Lord—and this is his only chance, for the democracy are growing small by degrees and beautifully less in Pennsylvania, and before the next Senatorial election it will be entirely prostrate.

For State Treasurer the democrats will likely nominate Henry T. Magraw, the present Treasurer. His election a six-year was due to General Foster's exertion and influence, and I suppose Mr. Magraw will this year reciprocate the kindness.

OUR LANCASTER CORRESPONDENCE.

LANCASTER, Nov. 1, 1856.

A Pilgrimage to the Modern Mecca—Description of Wheatland—Mr. Buchanan at Home—Awkward Visit from a Phrenologist—The Future President Declines to Kiss Bumps, &c.

I have made my pilgrimage to the political Mecca, and performed, like the Persians, at the shrine of the rising sun. In Oriental parlance, I have paid my visit to Wheatland, and offered my humble respects to the prospective incumbent of the White House—that is to say, unless the republicans and Fillmore men should learn wisdom from their late reverses, and make a long, a strong and an effective pull together.

On approaching Wheatland the visitor is struck by the air of comfort and trimness that pervades the place. The mansion is a plain brick one, without any pretension to architectural beauty, but the site on which it is built commands some picturesque views, and is shaded by some old trees. It is a simple, substantial, republican looking dwelling, without any of the compo and trickery with which our city millionaires love to decorate. The habit of ornamenting their suburban villas. It has a warm genial homestead aspect, promising a hospitable welcome and substantial cheer to those who may enter its walls. Previous to its purchase by Mr Buchanan it belonged to Mr. W. M. Meredith, late Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. Taylor, and was built, we believe, by a brother in law of Robert Emmet. On entering the house I was shown into the library, where I found Mr. Buchanan with about ten or a dozen gentlemen, who were all unknown to me, but who, I believe, were for the most part leading politicians of the neighborhood. The conversation appeared to be animated, and turned on politics on the subject of the election. Mr. Buchanan listened attentively to the remarks made, but took very little part in them. From his calm, impassive manner, one would have supposed him to be the party least interested of all the persons present on the subject under discussion. It was many years since I had seen him, and I was forcibly struck by the little alteration which time and the cares of office had effected in his appearance. He looked even younger, fresher and ruddier than when we last met. Nothing could be kinder or more cordial than the manner in which he received me, although the motive of my visit was more of a personal than a political one. He is exceedingly fortunate in possessing so much *bonhomie* of manner, for I can assure you it is severely put to the test. He is beset by hosts of visitors of all conditions, some of them queer samples of humanity. Only think of an enthusiastic female phrenologist making a long journey to take a cast of his head! Mr. Buchanan received the lady visitor with the greatest politeness, invited her to dinner, and told her she was welcome to examine anything she pleased about the premises, with the exception of his bumps. You can imagine the mortification of this ardent votary of science at being compelled to leave without accomplishing the object of her journey.

The only familiar face which I encountered during my brief visit to Wheatland was that of Mr. Brady, of Broadway, the well known photographist. He came there to take views of the house and surrounding scenery, and, I believe, has succeeded in obtaining representations of every object of interest about the premises. These pictures will form an interesting feature in the fine historical gallery which this enterprising artist has succeeded in collecting together at so much expense. In the event of Mr. Buchanan's election they will probably be engraved for general circulation.

Mr. Buchanan's family circle consists, for the present, of Mr. and Miss Lane (his nephew and niece), Mrs. George Plitt, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Appleton, his late Secretary of Legation in London. Colonel Ramsey is also on a visit with him. Miss Lane, a beautiful and highly accomplished young lady, does the honors of the mansion with the same grace and affability which gained her so much popularity at the head of her uncle's establishment in London.

NEW JERSEY.

REPUBLICAN RE-ORGANIZATION.

A resolution was passed by republicans, at the republican head-quarters, in Jersey City, on Saturday evening last, that immediately after the election, without regard to the result on Tuesday, they would re-organize for future contests upon an effective plan for strengthening the party and diffusing the principles of freedom among the people in time, when no political excitement exists and no objections to men can be urged against an espousal of the cause of free labor, free speech and free territory. Last evening notice was given that there would be a meeting on Wednesday evening next, to take the preliminary steps for such an organization.

NORTH CAROLINA.

FREEDOM OF THOUGHT AND OPINION—PROFESSOR HEDRICK MOBBED.

[From the Salisbury, N. C., Republican Banner, Oct. 28.]

Our usually quiet town was the scene of a great uproar and disorderly conduct on Tuesday night last. It became known that Prof. Hedrick was in town as a delegate to the Educational Convention, which was then in session; this was calculated to excite the indignant feelings of many of our citizens, who determined to disgrace him and compel him to leave. An effigy was prepared and placed in front of the Presbyterian church, where the Convention was in session, and on adjournment of the Convention the effigy was burnt in the presence of the Professor and nearly every member of the Convention. This ought to have satisfied the crowd, but it was only a beginning of the riotous proceedings. They soon collected in a large force and proceeded under much excitement and with much uproar to the Female Seminary, where Prof. Hedrick was lodging; then came the "tug of war." They hallooed, hissed, groaned and proceeded in a most riotous and reprehensive manner to compel Hedrick to leave town. The excitement became more intense and greater disorder prevailed, as they proceeded. The rabble was finally quieted by the appearance of several of our citizens, who prevailed upon them to disperse.

While we are not sympathers with Prof. Hedrick, nor his incendiary opinions, which are calculated to do much harm, we cannot sanction all that was done on that night. This will only serve to advance him, and certainly cannot do us any good. We think with the Fayetteville *Observer*, that too much notoriety has been given to the Professor. The less said and done will be the better. The Professor, it is very true, acted with great imprudence in coming here; but he certainly was unaware of the excitement his letter had produced, and must have felt secure, inasmuch as he had been to Raleigh to the Fair, and had interviews with several prominent citizens of the State, perfectly free from danger. We are no apologist for the Professor; we have no respect for him, and we despise his opinions; we concur in public sentiment that he should be forthwith removed; such a one cannot be useful to the State, and the sooner he leaves it the better. But we must condemn this mode of expulsion. What a martyr will Hedrick now become at the North! What a bowl will Bennett, Greeely & Co. raise when these proceedings shall reach their ears!—We do not believe the crowd intended to carry the proceedings so far, when they commenced; but the excitement increased to frenzy when they were with great difficulty disbanded from further proceedings. We regret this unfortunate occurrence as well as every lover of quiet, yet it was a certain demonstration that black republicans and their infamous principles cannot, nor will not, be tolerated in this goodly land of ours. We admire the spirit, but regret the necessity of the manner in which the condemnation was made.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE RE-OPENING OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

[From the Carolina times, Oct 27.]

The decree which has recently been issued by Gen. Walker, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, re-establishing the institution of slavery, and inviting the importation of negroes, is now attracting much attention. For our own part we are highly pleased with the decree, for we are decidedly in favor of re-opening the slave trade, in order that the price of negroes may be reduced to such figures that every industrious poor man may purchase and become a slave-holder. We regard the course pursued by General Walker as not only correct, but challenges the approval of the entire mass of people inhabiting the Southern States, and we believe that they will sustain him in the position he has assumed. Hoping and believing that the confederacy now known as the United States of North America will soon be dissolved, we look upon this movement of General Walker as that of a statesman, and we hope the day is not far distant when Central America, embracing the Island of Cuba, will form part of the Southern confederacy.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

ASSAULTS ON ADOPTED CITIZENS.—The Savannah *Republican*, of October 30 (Fillmore paper), contains the following in relation to the foreigners who are becoming American citizens:—

Freshly arrived foreigners, many of them paupers and criminals no doubt, are, through our defective naturalization laws, being made good American citizens, to appear at the polls on next election day, there to jostle and beat away American born men, and deprive them of the rights for which their fathers fought and bled. These are not temporary but permanent evils, growing daily.

The same paper adverts to the conduct of Mr. Toombs:—

Follow out the doctrine of Senator Toombs to its legitimate result, and to what does it lead? If political opponents are to be regarded as personal enemies, to be "despised and avoided in the streets," what becomes of the relations of private life—the bonds of private friendship, the peace of families, and the integrity of the social system.

HON. JOHN BELL.—This gentleman has been speaking at Memphis, in Tennessee. Among other things he said:—

The democratic party had done more to injure the interests of the South than the black republicans ever could do. He was sure there were thousands of people in the North who would shed tears at the dissolution of the Union. The human heart which could cast aside all feelings and affections which clustered around and bound them together was not worthy to have a home in the land. He said it might happen that they would have to fight. Who conjured up such a state of things? The democratic party had called the wicked spirits from the vasty deep and scattered them throughout the land.

A PICTURE OF BUCHANAN IN 1851, BY ONE OF HIS PRESENT SUPPORTERS IN CLEVELAND.—The editor of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, and now Postmaster, said in 1851:—

The small and malignant clique who wear the name of James Buchanan on their collars, are endeavoring to sell the democracy of Pennsylvania into the hands of the South Carolina traitors. James Buchanan was never elected by the people to any office, except when he was a Federalist. He has not a throb of Democratic feeling about his cold blooded bachelor heart. He could not receive the votes of one third of the people for any office. And yet by the force of management of the best kind of political machinery, he has been able for years past to crush the democratic party of this State (Pennsylvania,) to hang about its neck like a mill-stone, to kill every progressional thought in its bosom. I hate this sham statesman (James Buchanan,) who, like a colossal huckster, sits on the top of the Alleghanies, offering to sell Pennsylvania—to sell her future and her past—to South Carolina or the devil, for a chance in the Presidential raffle.

GENERAL JACKSON'S OPINION OF BUCHANAN.—"He lacks moral courage. He is not a reliable man."

TROUBLE ENOUGH AT HOME.—The Norfolk *Southern Argus*, of November 1, has a sad fit of the horrors. After having charged the North with treason against the South, it now begins to smell it out at home. It says that "evidences as startling as a fire bell in the dark hours of the night have sprung up with alarming boldness, indicating that in the heart of the South there is a faction (it cannot be dignified as a party) already organized against the whole South, and assuming anti Southern doctrines." It has never seen before "so bold a stand taken in the South against the just rights, the honor and independence of the South;" never before "the South so openly denounced by Southern men," so "violently abused" and so "wantonly disparaged." "We have never before," continues the *Argus*, "seen Southern men slandering and stigmatizing the South as the cause of abolition crimes, and of the vile and insulting agitation of the slavery question by abolionists." "We could never have believed that men thus raised and cherished in our midst could possibly have become so insane, so misled by their prejudices and so demented by their passions as thus to pursue a course so utterly ruinous and destructive to every right principle and interest that should by them be held most dear and inviolate." "Facts are almost daily and hourly occurring that indicate a feeling of hostility and opposition to the great constitutional doctrines of the national democracy and the just rights of the South." It is plain enough to perceive from these admissions that the Southern secessionists have at home and in their midst a party opposed to their destructive policy daily growing in power, and one which the Southern chivalry will find, at any coming crisis, more than a match for treason and disunion.

RAVOUTIONS WRITHES ON NO.—In an article published in the Charleston *Mercury*, of the 15th ult., it says:—

It is no longer a question, whether our fate as slave-holders depends on the election of Fremont. No matter who is elected President, there can be little difference to us. The President is, now a days, a mere nose of wax in the hands of party. Buchanan we will vote for, assuredly; but what blockhead supposes that Buchanan, or the democratic party, or any party but ourselves, can do anything to avert the issue? That must come! Disguise it by what subtlety you please, that must come! Do not bother about Fremont or Buchanan—do not waste yourselves upon Tom, Dick and Harry—all these are vain things.

We here perceive that these silly people who vote for Buchanan to save the Union are not going to save it after all!

WHAT THE NEW ORLEANS DELTA (DEM. DAVIS'S PAPER) THOUGHT OF FREMONT IN 1847.—"There is a charm in the very name of this intrepid young officer. We never read or hear of him without feeling our hearts throb with a nobler and bolder pride of patriotism. We have yet to meet the American whose spirit does not glow and kindle within him as he reads of the daring exploits of this hero of the Rocky Mountains—of the Great Desert—of the Sierra Nevada—the pioneer of the Empire whose foundation is now laid on the white shores of the great Pacific, and is destined soon to rise to the highest power and glory among the nations of the earth. He may well be called the hero of our age and country. And when we say this we detract nothing from the hard earned and bravely won laurels of others. There are not a few bright names studding the niche in the temple of fame devoted to our age. Within a few months past events have favored the genius and gallantry of many of our brave officers with fields whereon they have gloriously won bright names and undying fame. Their deeds will be consecrated by history, and will live in the memory, in the hearts and in the triumphal hymns of the people. But still we claim the brightest page, the most thrilling stanza, for the fearless, the unconquerable Fremont, who, by his valor, science, fortitude and patriotism has leaped the barriers of nature, traversed the unexplored wilderness, surmounted mountains of craggy rock and eternal snow, conquered and beat into submission numerous tribes of warlike savages—who has, in every clime and through every suffering and difficulty, pushed forward the American name, and opened a passage to the progress of American arms and arts."

WHO ARE THE REAL ABOLITIONISTS?—"It is a remarkable fact," says the St. Louis *Intelligencer* of Oct. 31, "let the honest and unintelligent voters of the country remember it, that every man who has ever been presented by the abolitionists as a candidate for the Presidency was a democrat! Birney, Gerrit Smith, John P. Hale, Martin Van Buren and John C. Fremont, were all democrats in good standing with the democratic party, and the Sage of Kinderhook is still one of its "shining lights."

OF THE TRIBE OF JESSIE.—One of the prettiest items of the recent Fremont procession at Sandusky was over one hundred girls in an immense carriage, drawn by forty horses. The girls were all in white dresses, with blue sashes, and they carried a banner with the inscription, "Of the Tribe of Jessie."

Hats, Caps and Furs, of Every Style and quality, at FORD & SCOTT'S, 210 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—The best in the world. Made, sold and applied at No. 233 Broadway.

White's $3 Hat, Fall Style.—148 Fulton street, between Broadway and Nassau street.

Holloway's Pills.—Prompt Relief.—No sooner do these searching pills influence the system, through the fluids which pervade it, than the stomach and bowels begin to perform their duties vigorously, the appetite returns, and new life seems infused into the patient. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden lane, New York, and No. 244 strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

To Wholesale and Country Merchants.—*Barnes & Park, 304 Broadway, New York, invite the attention* of large and close buyers to their immense stock of European and American patent medicines, at and below manufacturers' prices by the dozen, package, or 100 gross.

BARNES & PARK,
New York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

Druggists' Fancy Goods Exclusively.—Every article sold by druggists, except drugs, imported by McHARG & CO., 35 Nassau street.

500 Fur Collars for Gent's Wear, just received at FORD & SCOTT'S, 210 Broadway.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers at No. 1 Barclay street; hair dye four shilling a box, black or brown.

Election To-Day.—Poles Open for the Sale of KNOX'S hats, furs and caps, at 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street.

Brandreth's Pills Add the Motive Power to elementary matter—assist nature—by which all impurities are taken out of the blood. The man or woman who uses them is known by the clearness of his or her complexion, and the healthfulness of their constitutions. They are the best aperient, in doses of from one to four, and, as a purgative, in larger doses. No fluid medicine or any other pill yet made can be at all compared to them. As a bilious medicine they are unrivalled. They effectually enforce the principle of purgation. By their use acute disease of every kind is cured. Perseverence will cure most chronic cases. The time is coming when they will be universally appreciated. Sold at 43 Canal street, four doors from Broadway, at 25 cents per box, with full directions; also at 298 Bowery and 241 Hudson street, and by T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia.

Glycerine Jelly for the Skin.—A White and delicate hand is the first attribute of beauty and civilization. "The hand," says Sir Chas. Bell, in the Bridgewater Treatise, "distinguishes man from the brute; be careful of it, for in no one society it is an index not only of the body but of the mind." GEO. R. INGER & CO., Chemists, 399 Broadway.

Liberty or Death.—Survivers in the Battle may obtain their portraits for 25 cents, at HOLMES', 289 Broadway.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

MONDAY, Nov. 3—6 P. M.

The stock market opened this morning with a strong downward tendency. There were enormous sales of all the leading railroad stocks, particularly of Reading. At the first board about thirteen thousand shares of Reading stock were sold, full one half of which were for cash, opening at 72½ and closing at 72¼ per cent; of New York Central, Erie, Cleveland and Toledo, Michigan Southern, Galena and Chicago there were very large sales. The principal purchasers were the shorts, for delivery. There are no buyers in the street for any other purpose, and all stock bought in this way comes immediately upon the market again, and the effect generally is to put prices down to points below where they started. The shorts put out contracts to-day probably to an extent beyond their purchases. The money market every day becomes more and more stringent; to-day there was a very active demand. The banks have nothing to lend, and are going on steadily with the contraction. At the first board to-day Delaware and Hudson fell off ¼ per cent, Michigan Southern ¼, New York Central railroad 1¼, Reading ¼, Michigan Central ¾, Cleveland and Toledo ¼, Galena and Chicago ¼. Erie advanced ¼ per cent, Chicago and Rock Island ¼.

After the adjournment of the board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by A. H. Nicolay:—

$10,000 Miami county (Ohio) 7's..... and int. 76½
5,000 Milwaukie & Horicon R.R., 1st m., 8's " .. 70
2,000 Chicago & Mississippi R.R., 2d m., 7's " .. 46
8,000 Flushing Railroad, 1st mortgage, 7's " .. 42½
16,000 City of Troy 6's..... 91½
20 shs. Artisans' Bank..... 94½
20 Grocers' Bank..... 100½
40 Union Ferry Company..... 99¾ a 100
15 Treverton Coal & Railroad Company..... 45½
500 Brooklyn City Railroad..... 79¾ a 80½
90 Mechanics' & Traders' Insurance Co. 110¼ a 111½
10 Atlantic Fire Insurance Company..... 118½
60 Astor Fire Insurance Company..... 107½
10 Excelsior Fire Insurance Company..... 111
30 Beekman Fire Insurance Company..... 106½

The following sales of bonds and stocks were made also at auction to-day:—

$4,000 New York Central 6's..... 85
1,000 2d mortgage Harlem Railroad..... 71
3,000 shares Relief Fire Insurance Company..... 97

At the second board the market was a little more buoyant, but the operations were comparatively limited. New York Central Railroad advanced 1 per cent; Erie, ¾; Reading, ½; Cleveland and Toledo, 1. After the board there was a further advance, but before the close the market dropped, and all stocks were offered at a decline. The rise had no basis to rest upon. It was produced by the shorts, and the shorts let prices down again after they had closed up some old maturing contracts and put out new ones. Until there is a change in the money market there can be no permanent improvement in the stock market. There may be occasional reactions, but they will soon disappear, and prices gradually work down to lower points. The amount of cash stock pressing for sale can only be removed by cash purchases, and no one has any surplus funds to buy. Buying and selling stock on time does not relieve the pressure when there are so many anxious to realize for money. These sudden reactions upon a falling market enable old holders to sell out at better prices, but they bring in a weaker set of operators, who break down under the first reverse, making a panic at any time more likely and more serious.

The Assistant Treasurer reports to day as follows:—

	Total Receipts.	Total Payments.	Total Balance.
Monday	$307,559 69	445,860 97	13,270,813 45

The warrants entered at the Treasury Department, Washington, on the 31st of October, were as follows:—

Texas debt warrants	$135 35
For the redemption of stocks	24,414 13
For the Treasury Department	41,774 77
For the Interior Department	33,112 50
For Customs	8,631 23
War warrants received and entered	101,866 02
On account of the Navy	94,097 02
From miscellaneous sources	360 00

The total amount so deposited at the depositories of the government of the United States, subject to draft on the 31st of October, 1856, was $28,311,840 86.

The transfers ordered were as follows:—

To Treasury of United States, Washington	$300,000 00
To Assistant Treasurer, New York	240,000 00
To Assistant Treasurer of Charleston, S. C.	35,000 00
To Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans, La.	825,000 00
To Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, Mo.	500,000 00
To Depository at Norfolk, Va.	52,500 00
Total	$2,152,500 00
From Assistant Treasurer at Boston, Mass.	$300,000 00
From Assistant Treasurer at New York	1,682,500 00
From Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, Mo.	105,000 00
From Depository at Dubuque, Iowa	25,000 00
From Depository at Chicago, Ill.	5,000 00
From Depository at Detroit, Mich.	5,000 00
From Mint at Philadelphia, Pa.	100,000 00
Total	$2,222,500 00

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have declared a dividend of fifteen per cent; the National Fire Insurance Company a semi annual dividend of fifteen per cent.

We have accounts from Philadelphia of two large failures and a very tight money market.

Judge Clerke delivered an opinion in the suit of J. G. Hamilton vs. The Accessory Transit Company to-day. He decides that the decree of the government of Nicaragua dissolving the company is valid, but refuses to declare the legal consequences of that dissolution, for the reason that only one stockholder applies for it. This seems extraordinary, and the exercise of a dispensing power which does not belong to the judiciary, and like the denial of justice or legal rights to one man because other men do not demand them.

The steamship Canadian, at Quebec, from Liverpool, brings four days later news from Europe. We have nothing important in the way of financial accounts, except the quotations for consols. An advance of ¼ a ⅜ per cent had been realized. Nothing of consequence relative to the movements of the Bank of England. The next weekly report will come by the Halifax steamer. Cotton was in moderate demand, and prices show a slight improvement. Breadstuffs were quoted lower, without much doing. The details of the news we shall get by mail to-morrow.

The annexed statement exhibits the average daily movement in the leading departments of the banks of this city during the week preceding Saturday evening, Nov. 1, 1856:—

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.

	Loans.	Specie.	Circula'n	Deposits.
New York	3,264,319	326,371	258,168	2,376,714
Manhattan	4,820,346	509,065	588,304	3,216,884
Merchants'	3,095,474	945,615	245,061	2,775,286
Mechanics'	3,573,459	402,189	358,059	2,907,877
Union	2,294,041	520,726	187,621	3,082,370
American	4,448,125	964,514	34,941	5,664,913
Phœnix	2,646,916	391,516	107,607	1,941,349
City	1,725,925	736,343	36,582	1,231,340
N. River	1,054,768	69,655	184,981	791,829
Tradesmen's	1,507,373	77,526	321,113	793,742
Fulton	1,455,877	82,330	122,111	1,117,487
Chemical	1,328,795	236,192	239,025	1,079,236
Merchants' Ex.	2,299,127	113,782	103,542	1,659,818
National	1,529,934	245,351	192,990	1,095,660
Butchers'	1,289,288	101,677	103,281	906,197
Mech. & Trades	744,223	48,202	139,001	508,724
Greenwich	755,349	21,604	55,859	547,159
Leather	1,996,444	137,900	262,999	1,604,430
Seventh Ward	1,263,145	163,582	268,349	689,756
State	3,321,936	543,367	552,138	3,206,109
American Ex.	4,769,647	585,990	366,634	5,168,012
Association	1,112,198	64,458	215,153	841,201
Commerce	10,542,156	1,092,349	2,095	6,518,675
Rowery	983,350	65,520	176,917	797,684
Broadway	1,393,319	114,478	247,892	1,223,815
Ocean	1,523,291	106,918	170,123	1,186,402
Mercantile	2,233,306	140,180	103,696	1,614,909
Pacific	935,752	41,469	116,669	640,398
Republic	3,300,103	683,356	105,217	4,119,798
Chatham	624,387	30,208	125,608	370,312
Peoples'	772,784	47,862	132,549	504,547
N. America	1,520,172	100,756	79,551	1,290,401
Hanover	1,344,785	59,712	114,966	781,948
Irving	701,506	32,645	120,744	526,110
Metropolitan	4,841,871	560,417	292,503	4,561,932
Citizens'	716,993	61,880	203,826	623,225
Grocers'	618,604	23,070	87,091	520,187
Nassau	1,310,261	69,859	116,642	992,647
East River	479,446	36,291	91,399	389,876
Market	1,527,312	109,661	140,407	1,036,855
St. Nicholas	670,212	47,581	92,660	549,221
Shoe & Leather	3,682,891	286,432	107,244	2,824,918
Corn Exchange	1,503,149	120,239	92,888	1,050,633
Continental	3,038,761	298,941	73,389	2,755,747
Commonwealth	1,266,035	108,623	95,081	1,316,249
Oriental	566,174	41,022	119,466	362,266
Marine	932,456	51,970	96,206	857,081
Atlantic	626,461	49,232	90,982	450,643
Importers'	1,760,063	98,857	174,828	1,234,877
Park	7,757,358	47,803	128,425	5,543,062
Island City	396,320	26,050	94,302	206,289
Dry Dock	470,662	21,044	123,978	158,482
N. Y. Exchange	214,260	10,699	146,974	194,045
Bull's Head	307,090	16,345	120,871	234,663
N. Y. County	362,457	11,272	94,106	187,266
Artisans'	664,007	16,819	54,212	276,322
Total	163,142,093	11,057,675	8,686,935	86,522,891

CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS.

Clearings for week ending Oct. 27	148,612,183
" " " Nov. 3	170,902,659
Balances for week ending Oct. 27	8,824,426
" " " Nov. 3	6,809,583

The annexed statement exhibits a comparison of the leading departments of the banks of this city for seven months:—

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.

	Loans.	Specie.	Circula'n.	Deposits.
Oct. 13, '55	96,059,420	11,138,878	7,840,114	76,615,867
Oct. 29, '55	95,105,376	12,481,722	7,888,164	77,852,555
Oct. 27, '55	94,216,472	11,163,621	7,828,489	76,974,854
Nov. 8, '55	93,389,979	11,106,298	8,071,608	77,787,577
Nov. 19, '55	92,464,200	10,855,526	8,088,608	76,762,469
Nov. 27, '55	92,029,920	11,302,017	7,941,879	76,326,366
Nov. 24, '55	92,812,408	11,715,239	7,779,867	74,675,184
Dec. 1, '55	92,526,921	11,227,134	7,841,664	79,647,983
Dec. 8, '55	92,189,805	11,844,625	7,851,741	78,060,110
Dec. 15, '55	93,809,038	11,684,078	7,761,062	76,820,517
Dec. 22, '55	94,386,487	12,088,389	7,778,893	77,241,009
Dec. 29, '55	95,114,060	12,788,099	7,841,946	80,458,627
Jan. 5, '56	95,863,390	11,387,209	7,903,658	83,534,893
Jan. 12, '56	96,145,408	11,777,711	7,612,807	77,031,491
Jan. 19, '56	96,382,968	12,385,260	7,462,708	82,652,892
Jan. 26, '56	96,687,221	12,733,069	7,406,986	78,918,319
Feb. 2, '56	97,970,611	13,640,437	7,622,827	82,209,065
Feb. 9, '56	98,344,077	14,233,329	7,819,122	82,538,185
Feb. 16, '56	99,461,315	15,678,736	7,693,441	88,056,944
Feb. 23, '56	100,745,447	16,835,374	7,664,388	87,680,472
March 1, '56	102,652,235	16,640,886	7,754,392	88,604,237
M'ch 8, '56	103,909,688	15,170,946	7,888,176	88,749,629
M'ch 15, '56	104,528,298	14,046,024	7,863,148	88,621,177
M'ch 22, '56	104,533,576	14,369,556	7,912,681	89,390,261
M'ch 29, '56	104,745,307	14,216,841	7,943,253	88,186,649
April 5, '56	106,962,018	13,381,454	8,347,498	91,008,401
April 12, '56	107,840,435	12,626,094	8,281,528	91,081,978
April 19, '56	106,765,085	12,958,139	8,220,537	90,873,787
April 26, '56	105,538,864	13,102,887	8,246,120	89,920,386
May 3, '56	106,325,902	12,850,227	8,715,163	92,816,069
May 10, '56	103,803,795	13,817,366	8,662,485	89,476,265
May 17, '56	103,002,320	12,796,541	8,488,152	88,720,411
May 24, '56	102,207,767	13,880,353	8,335,097	87,094,305
May 31, '56	102,451,275	14,021,289	8,269,151	86,775,311
June 7, '56	103,474,921	16,166,180	8,430,252	90,609,241
June 14, '56	104,168,881	17,414,680	8,380,755	91,602,249
June 21, '56	105,692,905	17,871,944	8,278,002	93,716,887
June 28, '56	107,087,825