ance is the wonderful impersonation, or rather its distinguishing performance of every degree of personality. In most representations it is difficult for the spectator to get rid of the idea that he has the mere actor before him. Macready in his best parts always left upon the audience the idea that he was only Mr. Macready. Almost every one of our actors and actresses still do the same. The elder Kean, in past times, and Rachel, in present, (if indeed she can still be said to belong to them,) were the only great artists who rose superior to this species of individualization. When Kean or Rachel entered the stage we entirely lost sight of the mere individual, and at once were impressed with the idea that they were the Othellos, the Richards, and other great characters they depicted. Miss Cushman on the present occasion produces a precisely similar effect. We entirely lose sight of Miss Charlotte Cushman, and become convinced that she is the Pythoness—and even more than the Pythoness—whom the genius of the great Scotch novelist drew.

We know not whether the character will be repeated during the following week, but we counsel our readers not to omit an opportunity of witnessing the greatest acting now upon the stage, whether viewed in reference to power of execution or grandeur of conception.

Ladies' Testimonial to Captain Herndon's Memory.

In obedience to a call issued by several ladies of this city, in answer to the appeal of Mrs Sarah Magruder, wife of the Mayor of Washington, the ladies of New York met yesterday, at Niblo's Saloon, at one o'clock, for the purpose of expressing their deep sympathy with the widow and daughter of the gallant Captain Herndon, but for whose devotion and self sacrifice every woman and child must have perished on board the Central America. The meeting was not as largely attended as the circumstances demanded, about a hundred and fifty ladies and very few gentlemen being present. Much emotion was evinced by the ladies during the proceedings, and at every allusion to the noble self sacrifice of Commander Herndon many a brilliant eye was bedewed with tears.

The meeting was called to order by Captain H. W. Morris, U. S. N. William A. Duer, Esq., late President of Columbia College, was elected chairman, and Garrett R. Barry, Esq., Purser U. S. N, secretary.

The CHAIRMAN said he presumed the honor done him on this occasion was due to the fact that in his early life he had been in the navy. He thought that the bright galaxy around him was a fair presage of the sympathy which had been excited for the family bereft of a husband and a father; and he hoped that abundant proof would be forthcoming that the meeting was not called in vain, but that those who participated in it would show the reality of their sympathy.

Mr. EVARTS was then introduced to the meeting, and said that although he felt great reluctance in taking a part so different from his usual occupation, yet he thought no one was at liberty to decline such a service. The meeting was called by invitation of some ladies of their number, and he regarded those now present rather as a representation of the sympathy felt on the subject which called them together than as an evidence of the number interested in it. The subject was itself the speaker. It was only necessary to recall that to mind to satisfy us that we should take some interest in it. Mr. Evarts here recounted the circumstances of the wreck of the Central America, the gallantry of Captain Herndon, his coolness in preserving subordination up to the last moment, his noble devotion to those who could not help themselves; the safety of whom was not the result of any chance effort, but of the efficiency of the commander. Under his direction men of strong arm and strong will, rough men animated by the natural love of life, yielded a ready obedience to the voice of humanity, and agreed that, even where the chances of safety were so few, the first chance should be given to the weakest, and the women and children were all saved. This was a victory—not over the elements, which he could not conquer—but over human nature. Mr. Evarts contrasted the scene on board the Central America with scenes of violence and disorder which had been enacted under the same circumstances on other occasions, and attributed the distinction all to the coolness and courage of poor Herndon. He gave a brief sketch of Herndon's life; his joining the navy at fifteen, and his rapid promotion; yet his salary, even in the highest position he occupied in the navy, was only $1 500. He was not only a good sailor, but a scholar and a man of science. In his character were combined the dignity of human cultivation and the purity of religion. One of his last official acts was to ascend the Andes in search of the source of the Amazon. For the sake of his wife and child he accepted the more remunerative post he recently occupied in the merchant service. Such was the man and such the service he rendered. His memory should not be left to fate, for his actions concerned us all. The community have the greatest interest in occurrences like these. Nothing would have greater effect in the future than the fact that this scene, and the conduct of Captain Herndon should be engraven upon the hearts of those, whether officers or sailors, who are entrusted with the charge of life and property on the deep. There no mark to tell where the brave Herndon lies; no epitaph can be placed above his remains; not a light tower, nor a light ship can be placed to indicate the spot where he rests; but our sympathy can rally round them most dear to him on earth, about whom, as temples, his affections clustered and where all his devotion was enshrined. There was no mode by which we could show our gratitude for his services so well as by erecting a memorial in his honor, and affording protection to those he has left behind him. Mr. Evarts concluded by explaining the plan adopted by the ladies who had taken the matter in charge, which was to receive subscriptions, limited to a dollar each; but they would accept of any larger sums which might be offered; and they hoped that the community would feel a pride in making the subscription of essential aid to those who were to receive it.

Mr. BROOKS then addressed the meeting briefly, after which the Chairman read the following resolutions, which had been handed to him in the absence of any formal resolutions:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Mr. Wm. Niblo, for the gratuitous use of his room for this meeting.

That the thanks of the meeting are also hereby tendered to Mr. Crowen, stationer of this city, for several reams of paper used in printing circulars calling the meeting; to Mr. Boyd of the Express Despatch, for the gratuitous distribution of the circulars, and to the press for their editorial notices of the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN then announced, with much emotion, that Mr. Theodore Payne, one of the saved from the Central America, and the gentleman to whom Captain Herndon gave his watch and his last farewell for his poor wife, was in the room, and requested him to say that, as a Californian, he would pledge himself on behalf of the ladies of that distant State that they would nobly respond to the call of their sisters in New York as soon as they heard what had transpired here to-day. (Loud applause.)

The committee of ladies who called the meeting then seconded the platform, and the Chairman announced that they would receive subscriptions. Several contributions were handed in. Among the contributors was an elderly lady, whose simplicity of costume did not indicate a large share of the world's wealth, who, without giving her name, handed a ten dollar gold piece to the committee, merely stating that it was the gift of one who had once a son in the navy.

The names of the committee who will receive subscriptions for this praiseworthy and noble work are as follows, and we trust that the contributions forwarded to them will be as liberal as the cause demands:—

Mrs. Commander Hartstein, 107 Waverley place.
Mrs. Commander Bullus, 30 East Twenty fifth street.
Mrs. Commander Livingston, 28 East Twenty-second street.
Mrs. Purser Sinclair, 120 West Twenty third street.
Mrs. Purser Barry, 47 Clinton place.
Mrs. Vandever Heavel, 237 Tenth street.
Mrs. Gibbs, 261 Greene street.
Mrs. D'Oremieulle, 261 Greene street.
Mrs. Bell, 41 West Twenty first street.
Mrs. J. Bell, Jr., 26 West Twenty-second street.
Mrs. Leavenworth, 222 Tenth street.
Mrs. James Brooks, 389 Fifth avenue.
Miss Duer, 56 East Twenty-eighth street.
Mrs. Charles King, Columbia College, Forty-ninth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
Mrs. Walden Pell, 19 West Twenty first street.
Mrs. T. Mason, 12 Second street.
Mrs. Sidney Mason, 182 Fifth avenue.
Mrs. Daniel Remsen, 49 Fifth avenue.
Mrs. M. Ward, 164 Fifth avenue.
Mrs. Valerius, 53 Sixteenth street.
Mrs. J. B. Murray, 27 Fifth avenue.
Miss Lord, 24 West Seventeenth street.
Mrs. Daniel Parish, No. 2 East Sixteenth street.
Mrs. Adolphus Wolfe, 99 West Fourteenth street.
Mrs. H. de B. Routh, 23 West Sixteenth street.
Mrs. J. Pyne, 35 Great Jones street.
Mrs. H. W. Hills, 11 Brevoort place.
Mrs. Dr. Bedford, 66 Fifth avenue.
And the Treasurer, Isaac Bell, Jr., Esq., 26 West Twenty-second street.

City Politics.

THE TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE CALL FOR PRIMARY ELECTIONS ISSUED—THE HALF AND HALF CITY CONVENTIONS.

At the meeting of the Tammany General Committee, held on Thursday evening, it was decided to hold primary elections for the choice of delegates to form conventions for the nomination of such city officers as are to be voted for this fall. The Conventions will meet as follows:—

Mayoralty Convention, of five delegates from each ward, to meet at Tammany Hall, on the 15th day of October inst.

Judicial Convention, of five delegates from each ward, to nominate Recorder, District Attorney, Surrogate, two Justices of the Supreme Court, two of the Superior Court, one Judge of the Common Pleas and one Judge of the Marine Court, to meet in Tammany Hall, on the 16th of October, at 8 P. M.

County Convention, to nominate candidates to be supported for Register, Governors of Almshouse and six Supervisors, to convene at Tammany Hall, on the 17th day of October, at 8 P. M.

The Senatorial Conventions will meet on Monday, the 19th inst., at the following places, viz.—Fourth district, Tammany Hall; Fifth district, corner of avenue C and Fourth street; Sixth district, Jefferson Market; Seventh district, corner of Third avenue and Fifty seventh street.

The Ward Conventions, for the nomination of local candidates, will be held on Friday, the 16th inst., at the several ward headquarters.

Assembly Conventions will meet on the 17th inst., at places to be designated by the Ward Conventions.

In every ward in the city there are hereafter to be two democratic organizations, one composed of Wilson Small men and the other from the opposition faction. Each of these organizations will be entitled to two delegates to the several city conventions, the fifth delegate to be chosen by the Tammany General Committee. The ward associations are to be organized on the evening of the 19th inst.

KNOW NOTHING ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

The Know Nothings are busy in their respective districts in making nominations for the State Assembly. The General Committee of that party have mixed up matters somewhat by a plan that nobody can understand—not even themselves. The Ward Councils have, however, taken the matter in hand, and will doubtless nominate Assemblymen on their own hook. The following nominations have been made so far:—

Second Assembly District—Dr. Joseph S. Scofield.
Fourth Assembly District—James A. Dolan.
Eleventh Assembly District—Joseph P. Bollock.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners met at 88 White street yesterday afternoon at two o'clock. Present—Gen. Nye, in the chair, and Mayors Wood and Powell, and Commissioners Bowen, Stranahan and Cholwell.

Previous to the commencement of the business of the Board, Mr. BOWEN announced that he had received a mandamus, issued by one of the courts, for the payment of four thousand glass ballot boxes, at $15 each, to Samuel C. Jolly—making a total of $60,000. Mr. Bowen stated that the bill for these boxes was presented to him, and he referred Mr. Jolly to the Comptroller, and that the Comptroller refused to pay for them.

Mr. NYE said the law made it obligatory upon the Board to contract for the boxes, but did not state from what fund they should be paid for. He however thought it was a county charge.

The subject was then laid over.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting—

Mayor WOOD presented the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That such of the old force as have not been dismissed from the police, in conformity to the law, be, and they are hereby, declared to be members of the Metropolitan Police of this city, and are entitled to do duty, and to be paid as such.

Resolved, That this Board will hold a special meeting on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of deciding upon the claims of any persons who may present themselves as entitled to be reinstated under the above resolution.

Mr. BOWEN said he was entirely willing to restore back such of the old police force as had not been legally dismissed.

Mayor WOOD thought if the men were not legally dismissed, the county should have the benefit of their services.

Mr. BOWEN supposed the subject should be referred to a committee to inquire into each particular case.

Mayor WOOD said the men in the Fourteenth ward received no notice of dismissal.

Mr. NYE replied that the notices were sent back from the Fourteenth ward neatly tied up, with a note stating that they would not be received from the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

Mayor WOOD opposed a reference to a committee, on the ground that the committee did not execute the duties assigned them.

The first of the resolutions was then put and adopted.

Mr. BOWEN offered an amendment to the second to the effect that a committee be appointed to hear and report to the Board on the claims of members of the discharged police to be restored to duty.

Mr. NYE said that the Board having decided that the members of the Municipal Police were dismissed, it could not re-adjudicate. The resolution of the Mayor came too late, and the members of the old force acknowledged their dismissal by the surrender of their stars, &c.

Mr. BOWEN said he would consider the claims of old policemen if they came to him in a respectful manner.

Mayor WOOD did not coincide with the opinion of Mr. Nye. If the Board committed a gross wrong he thought it had the power to rectify it. In his opinion the members of the old force were not legally dismissed, and there were 300 or 400 men in citizens' dress who had all the authority of any of the Metropolitan policemen; and he thought that, at least, they should have the charges against them submitted in writing and be confronted by their accusers.

Mr. NYE contended that written notices were served upon the old policemen, and when they refused obedience to the law no Court could compel the Commissioners to reinstate them.

When the question on Mr. Bowen's amendment was about to be put,

Mr STRANAHAN moved that it be laid on the table, which was lost.

Mr. BOWEN said his object for the passage of his amendment was that the question might be settled and the opposite party satisfied

Mr. NYE remarked that they would not be satisfied with filling their bellies on the east wind; they wanted something more substantial.

Mayor WOOD accepted Mr. Bowen's amendment.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

Mayor WOOD submitted the annexed resolutions:—

Resolved, That any vacancies existing in the Metropolitan police force, after the restoration of those if any, who have been improperly dismissed, be filled from such of the old force as commended themselves especially for good conduct, taking those first against whom no charges for misconduct were preferred during their official services

Resolved, That the books and records of the late Municipal police force be examined for this purpose by a committee consisting of the commissioners representing this city, and the Mayor of the city.

Mr. BOWEN said the men who were tried and dismissed could not be restored.

Mr. STRANAHAN thought that the Mayor must have forgotten that the police law was declared constitutional.

Mayor WOOD replied that he knew, pecuniarily, that it had been declared constitutional.

The resolution was not carried.

Mr. CHOLWELL offered the following:—

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be requested to inform the Board by whose authority a man named Abraham Dickson, alias Kennedy, assumes to act as patrolman in the Sixth ward, and to furnish the Board the written order, if any, from one of the Commissioners to place him on duty.

After a few explanatory remarks from Mr. Nye, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. STRANAHAN moved that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the special policemen in the Seventh and Thirteenth wards, (between 40 and 50 in number,) who had not been paid for the last two months.

Mayor WOOD contended that all the special policemen, when last paid, were also disbanded; he would vote, however, for Mr. Stranahan's motion, provided the men should be immediately dismissed, and offered an amendment to that effect.

Mr. CHOLWELL proposed a further amendment, that they be paid up to the first of November and be then dismissed.

Both amendments were lost, and the original resolution to pay the men adopted.

The Committee on General Discipline reported several cases for reinstating policemen, which were acted upon.

Mr. BOWEN called attention to the petitions for relief of the families of policemen Jarbo and Sparks, who were killed when in the discharge of their duties.

On motion of Mayor WOOD, the families of policemen Jarbo, Sparks and Anderson were allowed the sum the law provides in such cases—$2,000 each, when the fund for that purpose shall have been created.

A motion of Mr. BOWEN, not to allow policemen to leave their districts after the first of November to go on target excursions, was adopted.

A bill of William Florentine, amounting to $450, for fitting out the funeral of policeman Anderson, was laid over, and the Board adjourned till Monday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock.

Brooklyn City News.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Two little boys, one three years old, son of A. Barnaby, daughter, corner of Court and Atlantic streets, and the other an adopted son of Mr. Toynbee, aged six years, strayed from home about noon on Wednesday The various police stations in Brooklyn and New York were telegraphed in regard to them, but no tidings had of them until yesterday morning, when they were both found smothered to death in the upholstery of Mrs. Hodgskinson, in Atlantic street, between two feather beds. It is supposed that they wandered in there, and in the absence of Mrs. H., and when no one was in the store, they got up into one of the beds which caused the other to fall on them, and unable to extricate themselves, were instantly suffocated It is somewhat singular that their deaths should have occurred within half a dozen yards of their home, and while their parents and the neighbors were in search of them. Mr. Barnaby's boy was an only child, and a very bright and intelligent little fellow, and a pet child in the neighborhood. The parents are almost inconsolable in their sudden and awful bereavement. The Coroner held an inquest on them yesterday morning, and the verdict, "Accidental death," was rendered by the jury. They will be buried from their residence, 169 Atlantic street. Mr. Barnaby, it will be remembered, is the gentleman who, a year ago, was run over by a Brooklyn City Railroad car, by which he lost his leg, and from which he has not yet recovered. He has the warmest sympathy of the community.

DISCHARGED.—Peter Dawson, charged with stabbing Wm. J. Potts some nights since, was discharged by Justice Cornwell yesterday, there being no proof whatever to implicate him.

The New York Weekly Herald.

THE CENTRAL AMERICA CALAMITY—NEWS FROM EUROPE, INDIA, CALIFORNIA, THE SOUTH PACIFIC, SANDWICH ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, MEXICO, CUBA, WEST INDIES, ETC. INTERCEPTED LETTERS OF THE PERUVIAN MINISTER—AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON—MARKETS, ETC., ETC.

The WEEKLY HERALD will be published at ten o'clock this morning. Its contents will embrace full particulars of the wonderful and miraculous rescue of the Second Engineer, a Fireman, and a passenger, from the wreck of the Central America; News from Europe, India, California, Oregon and Washington Territories, the South Pacific, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, South and Central America, Mexico, Cuba, West Indies, &c.; Affairs in Washington; The Latest News by Telegraph; Editorials on various subjects; Financial, Commercial, Religious, Political, Sporting, Theatrical and Maritime Intelligence; Weekly Review of the New York Cattle Market; Marriages and Deaths; together with a large variety of interesting local and miscellaneous items. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the counter. Price six cents.

Espenscheid's Hats are the Neatest Finished, most durable and elegant hats in New York. Price $3 50. Give him a call at 118 Nassau street.

A. Grandjean is the Only Person who can be consulted scientifically on all diseases of the human hair, at 24 Church street, corner of Barclay. The Sixth and Eighth avenue cars stop at the door of the establishment.

Three Dollar Hats, Fall Style, at White's 142 Fulton street, between Broadway and Nassau street.

"Who Is Your Hatter?" "Knox." "Why do you deal with him?" "Because, after an experience of years I am convinced that his hats are the best made in the country, and his charges are so moderate that I am perfectly satisfied on that score; besides it is the fashion to wear Knox's hats, and I like to follow a custom so universal and so sensible." Your reasons are good, and we are not at all surprised that the hat store, 212 Broadway, is a popular institution.

Genin's Bazaar, 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

The entire stock of this establishment has been marked down at cost and below cost prices, for the month of October, 1857.

The assortment in each department was never more complete than at the present time.

Fine Pocket Cutlery.—A Rich Assortment at J. & S. SAUNDERS' store only, at No. 7 Astor House.

Get your Likeness at Hunter's.—Beautiful crystal miniatures, large size, artistically finished, only one dollar. Gallery 473 Broadway.

The Fall Style Dress Paris Hat, imported by the undersigned, has assumed, as he anticipated, the lead of all others among young men
J. R. GENIN,
214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

A Card.—All Persons who have Gray Hair or hair of a bad color, are invited to call and consult Doctor GRANDJEAN, (consultation free) at 24 Church street, corner of Barclay. His new fluid gives the hair the natural color desired, and may be considered a real prodigy of chemistry.

Twenty Cent Ambrotypes—Great Sacrifice in fine cases. Now's your time to get your portrait cheap, at KIMBALL'S, 347 Broadway.

Taylor's International Hotel and Saloons, Broadway, corner of Franklin street.

Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—For Sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

Boys' and Youths' Fall and Winter Clothing, at great bargains. No. 31 John street, corner of Nassau street. D. L. CORNELL.

Pianos, Melodeons and Music, at Extremely low prices during October, at WATARS', 333 Broadway.

Bassford's Billiard Palace.—Fifteen Tables, Court and Remsen streets, Brooklyn. Slate beds for fine players. Factory, with twelve tables, 149 Fulton street, N. Y.

Defiance Salamander Safes—With Patent powder proof defiance locks and cross bars. Depot 198 Pearl street, one door below Maiden lane
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Price of Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.

I beg leave to inform the public that I have reduced the price of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps to the following low prices:—
Quart bottles, one dozen.....$4 75
Pint bottles, one dozen, net cash.....2 50
UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street.

Imported Boots at $3,50; Slippers at $1 and $1,50; double sole boots to button, $2,50; lace, $2,25, at M. L. BILLS', 571 Broadway.

Holloway's Ointment.—The Diseases of the flesh and the skin, to which children are most subject, such as excoriated sores on the head and face, rashes, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, pimples, &c., are quickly relieved by this unguent, as well as the angriest ulcers, and all kinds of wounds.

Hats—Best Broadway Hats for $3 50, at HAVENS', 74 Fulton street, below Gold, east side.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees— The best in the world, surpassing all. Made, sold and applied at the manufactory, 233 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees. Best anywhere. For sale and the dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House

Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office removed to No. 2 Vesey street, Astor House.

White, Clear Skin and Fine Hair.—Jones' old Italian soap, two shillings, and Jones' coral hair oil. These beautiful articles are sold, wholesale and retail, at SANDS', 100 Fulton street

Fontaine's Cream of Wild Flowers has no equal for washing children and infants. Try it. For sale at 355 Broadway and No. 6 Astor House.

Kemp's Worm Pastilles.—Many Diseases of children that puzzle medical men are caused by worms, and might be prevented or cured by the timely use of these pastilles. Sold by the proprietors, D. T. LENMAN & CO., wholesale druggists, 69 Water street, and by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY, Oct. 9—6 P. M.

Stock securities have found a still lower depth. Day after day the downward movement goes on, and every day holders look for a favorable turn. They have so far looked in vain. At the first board to day Illinois Central bonds declined 2 per cent; Bank of Commerce, 5; Metropolitan, 1; Pennsylvania Coal Company, 6; Delaware and Hudson, 1; Pacific Steamship Company, 2; Erie, ¼; New Haven and Hartford, 3; Milwaukie and Mississippi, 1; Michigan Central, 1; Michigan Southern, preferred, 1; Panama, ½; Illinois Central Railroad, 5; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 5. There was a pretty active business in State stocks, and prices were generally maintained. In some instances an improvement was realized. New York State 6's, 1862, advanced one per cent; do. 1872, ½; Michigan State 6's, 2. Reading railroad stock advanced to day 2 per cent. The floating debt of the company is in the neighborhood of three million of dollars. If it be the policy of the company to pay this debt out of the profits of the road it will require more than two years to do it in, when three millions of its bonds will become due. If it be attempted to fund it, it can in these times be only done at such a sacrifice as must seriously impair the ability of the company to maintain such dividends as it has heretofore paid. The business of the road, owing to the vigorous and unbending severity of the actual President of the company, and his unpopularity with the colliers, and other general causes, has fallen off from fifty-five thousand tons to about twenty-five thousand tons per week, and the coal trade is so depressed that it is difficult to collect tolls even on so small a tonnage. With this depression in the actual business and resources of the company, there is the Lebanon Valley road, which requires $500,000 to finish it and $500,000 more to stock it. In the present condition of the Reading Railroad Company this amount of money cannot be raised by a loan, and work on the Lebanon road has, as a necessary consequence, been stopped. That road cannot, therefore, be rendered profitable next year, and the interest on the three and a half millions already expended upon it, falls on the Reading Railroad Company. If as we are credibly informed, the employés of the Reading Company, except those who were discharged, have not been paid off since July 31, then the prospects of that road are not much better than those of other broken concerns, while the little prospect of legislative aid to the banks of Pennsylvania seems to knock the last prop from under it. The company requires a new management based on a perfect knowledge of men and things in the coal region of Pennsylvania, and the stockholders must again turn their eyes in the direction of the old managers, with John Tucker, the former President, who has built the road and carried it safely through its greatest difficulties, at the head of it.

The following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction to-day by A. H. Nicolay:—

$20,000 Lackawaxa and Bloomsburg R. R. 1st mtg. con. 7 per cent bonds	40
$4,000 Milwaukie City 7 per cent bonds	52
350 shares Bowery Bank	55 a 64½
50 North River Bank	67½
125 Union Bank	89 a 90
20 Shoe and Leather Bank	83
30 National Bank	93¾
20 American Exchange Bank	67
40 Beekman Insurance Company	95 a 99¾
30 Humboldt Fire Insurance Co	66
20 Excelsior Insurance Co	95½
20 Harmony Insurance Co	86¾
50 Pacific Mail Steamship Co	89¾
50 Brooklyn Insurance Co	120½
50 Brooklyn City Railroad	65

Also the following by S. Draper:—

$10,000 Milwaukie and Horicon RR Co. 8s. 1st added	28
10 000 State of Missouri 6 per cent bonds, do	67
10,000 City of Brooklyn 6 per cent bonds	78
4 000 St Joseph and Hannibal RR Co. 7s. 1st mortg.	83½
10,000 State of Virginia 6 per cent bonds, do	85
8,000 New York and Harlem RR 7s. do	85½
200 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857	63 a 68
60 shares La Crosse and Milwaukie RR Co	8½
26 shares Bowery Bank	64
25 shares American Exchange Bank	63½
25 shares Broadway Bank	101
20 shares St. Nicholas Fire Ins. Co	43
66 shares Shoe and Leather Bank	67½
40 shares Astor Fire Ins. Co	100¾
82 shares Metropolitan Bank	93

At the second board the market was a trifle better for all except bank stocks, but there was not much activity. New York State 6's, 1862, advanced 1 per cent; Reading, 1; Delaware and Hudson, 1¼; Michigan Southern preferred 1; Chicago and Rock Island, 1; New York Central, ½. American Exchange Bank sold at 50 per cent, which is a decline of 13 per cent since yesterday; Metropolitan Bank, 2. State stocks continue to be freely offered; they are well sustained, and well they maybe, for, beyond all question they are the only really safe investments now on the market.

The Assistant Treasurer reports to day as follows:—

Total receipts	$39,646 49
" payments	264,516 08
" balance	6,261,149 56

The Bowery Bank suspended this afternoon. A run commenced upon it this morning, and as none of the other banks appeared disposed to extend any aid, it was deemed proper to stop. The report of this bank on Monday last was as follows:—Loans, $950,642; specie, $22,398; circulation, $171,324; nominal deposits, $696,932. It will be seen that its own supply of specie was not sufficient to last more than a few hours, and that without help it could not sustain itself. That help was withheld. After the bank had suspended, it was suggested that a meeting of some of the Wall street institutions be held for the purpose of enabling this bank to resume. We fear it is too late.

There was a little excitement about the Park Bank this morning; but it soon subsided. The returns of this institution for October 3, 1857, to the Clearing House, were as follows:—Loans, $2,869,296; specie, $183,282; circulation $189,135; nominal deposits, $1,645,747; capital, $2,000,000. On the 8th inst. it had $343,880 in specie, and a circulation of $189,356. The balance in its favor at the Clearing House yesterday was $46,000, showing an aggregate of $389,880 in specie at the commencement of business this morning.

The Central Bank of Brooklyn, which suspended yesterday, has gone into liquidation. A receiver has been appointed and the concern will soon be wound up. A report of the proceedings will be found in another part of this issue.

A. H. Nicolay will hold a special sale of stocks and bonds to-morrow (Saturday), at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

A. H. Muller will hold his regular auction sale of stocks and bonds to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

There were numerous reports of failures to-day, and several of the largest houses in the city were named. Later in the day all the most important ones were contradicted, and we do not feel justified in naming any of them. Among the rest was the name of a large private banking house.

Every little clique of merchants and financiers that may happen to meet in any hotel or private house is called a meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the revulsion and its probable consequences. The wise sayings of these savans are given to the world with all the importance the subject and the individuals can command, but we have yet to see how much good it will do. The fact is that the speeches and the opinions of these respectable individuals are worth just nothing at all. They really know very little about the matter, and there is not one of them, so far as we have seen, capable of originating a financial plan or remedy at all feasible or applicable to the present emergency.

Banks of this State who wish to retire their circulation for a short period, instead of selling their stocks are referred to the advertisement of Mr John B Murray, in the financial column.

We have daily reports of private meetings among our leading merchants, and consultations with bank presidents, and all sorts of rumors relative to the revulsion, its progress, its duration, its effects, the remedy, &c., &c., all of which amount to just nothing at all. The present position of financial affairs is not a very difficult matter to explain. Everything connected with trade and commerce has, for the past ten years, been going ahead upon the high pressure principle. Expansion, extravagance and speculation have had full swing, and almost every man in the community has got into too deep water. They cannot touch bottom, and have, therefore, nothing to stand upon. Everything has been done upon credit, and anything a man could do upon credit he has not hesitated a moment about doing. The banks have led the way, and of course all were bound to follow. It is very seldom that the banks have any money to lend without finding parties willing to take it. The ease with which money was obtained created new classes of borrowers, and the most prominent and ravenous parties in the field were the railroad companies. The banks seized upon railroad acceptances with avidity; railroad companies paid high rates of interest, and they were glad to get every dollar the banks had to lend at any price. In this way all parties were suited; for the banks were disposed to loan to any extent, and it appeared that the railroad companies could not get enough. The resources of the banks have in this way been absorbed to an enormous amount. We have only to look at the floating debts of our leading railroad companies to form a pretty good idea of the way our banks have disposed of their money. The mercantile classes have not been the recipients of their usual portion of bank loans. The railroads could afford to pay better prices for money, and they therefore had the preference. The floating debt of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company amounts to about $2,000,000; the Erie Company, $2,000,000; Cleveland and Toledo, $750,000; Hudson River Railroad $500,000 at least. Illinois Central, $3,000,000, Michigan Central, $1,800,000, and others prominent in this market to full five million more—making a total of $15,000,000 the bulk of which is held by the banks in this city. Their resources to this extent are locked up in these securities, and not many weeks since, with this revulsion right upon us, the Erie Railroad Company raised from certain banks in Wall street $600,000 more. Instead of lending money to the full line of their loans to the commercial classes doing a legitimate business, the banks have locked up full $15,000,000 in railroad acceptances, which are not worth on an average forty cents on the dollar. We have in this fact the first great cause of the collapse. The credit system generally, for some time past, has been enormously inflated. We have for years been engaged in all sorts of extravagance. Years of prosperity had created a feeling of recklessness in the public mind that recognized no restraint, and a steady but rapid expansion has been going on in credits. The banks have run their lines of discount tens of millions higher than before known, upon a smaller and weaker basis—they have reached an aggregate of one hundred and twenty-two millions of dollars—and we then told them what would be the result. The contraction has since been more rapid than the previous expansion, and the effect has been to depreciate the value of their aggregate assets more than twenty-five per cent. In depreciating their own they have depreciated those in the hands of the public at large, and hundreds upon hundreds of millions of dollars would not make good to-day the reduction in the market value of railroad securities alone. After having made so much mischief, after having brought the whole country into a financial revulsion and endangered their very existence, they have learned a little wisdom, and are now pursuing a conservative, judicious course, one which we trust will ultimately extricate themselves and the community from the embarrassments and difficulties surrounding them.

The National Insurance Company of Boston city has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable on demand. The New England Glass Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable on demand. The Eliot Fire Insurance Company of Boston has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, payable October 12.

The amount received for tolls on all the canals of the State for the fourth week of September was.....$79,489
In 1856.....120,825
Decrease.....$41,336

The amount received during the fourth week of September, and the aggregate to October 1, in the years following, was:—

	Fourth week Sept.	*To Oct 1.*
1857	$79,489	$1,487,017
1856	120,825	1,867,118
1855	118,664	1,909,032
1854	121,659	2,066,848
1853	106,925	2,231,056
1852	128,770	2,195,017
1851	122,566	2,398,541

The following are the receipts of the Morris Canal Company for the past week and season, as compared with the receipts to corresponding time last year:—

Total to Sept. 27, 1856	$231,437 01
Week ending Oct. 4, 1856	8,725 11
	240,162 12
Total to Sept. 26, 1857	226,757 92
Week ending Oct. 3, 1857	7,547 69
	234,305 61
Decrease in 1857	$5,856 51

The Auditor of Indiana has called on the free banks of that State to increase their securities or diminish their circulation to an amount equal to the depreciation of their securities in the market. The banks are doing the latter.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia declared a dividend on the 5th inst. of twelve (12) per cent for the last six months, payable 12th inst.

The earnings of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company in September, 1857, were $52,667 06.

The Boston *Traveller* states that the notes of the Somerville Bleachery and Roxbury Chemical Company laid over on Tuesday. In consequence of their connection with the former company, Messrs. Ward & Boott, Milk street, though having abundant means to meet all their liabilities, have been obliged, for the moment, to suspend payments. Four of the comb manufactories in West Newbury, ceased operations on Saturday last. This turns out of employment some two hundred hands.

We gad by the report of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund (Senate Doc. No. 10) that the canal moneys belonging to the Sinking Fund, &c., have been deposited in the following banks, which have suspended. The State has taken the bonds of directors for deposits, though this kind of guarantee is not likely to be available in cases of general suspension like the present:—

Names of Banks.	*Amounts.*
Bank of Central New York, Utica	$10,277 18
Bank of Corning	29,246 29
Bank of Orleans, Albion	28,217 73
Dairyman's Bank, Newport	15,377 34
Genesee River Bank, Mount Morris	21,035 69
Hollister Bank, Buffalo	67,274 30
Huguenot Bank, New Paltz	20,698 17
Niagara River Bank, Tonawanda	23,338 08
Oliver Lee & Co.'s Bank, Buffalo	34,941 19
Ontario Bank, Utica	31,872 66
Sackett's Harbor Bank, Buffalo	38,874 61
Western Bank, Lockport	1,598 18
Yates County Bank, Pen Yan	2,317 28
Agricultural Bank, Herkimer	21,211 50
Old Saratoga Bank, Schuylerville	10,040 67
Powell Bank, Newburg	10,041 66
Total	$343,611 97

The above amounts were on deposit on the 30th day of September last. They may have been increased or diminished since.

The annexed statement exhibits the value of foreign dry goods imported into this port since January 1st in each of the past three years:—

MOVEMENTS IN FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

For the Week.	1858.	1856.	1857.
Entered at the port	$1,244,712	$1,047,141	$776,738
Thrown on market	1,202,107	1,087,508	808,942
Since Jan 1st.	1858.	1856.	1857.
Entered at the port	$50,810,955	$79,589,019	$86,947,300
Thrown on market	53,320,663	78,050,255	78,889,387

The dry goods trade, from the nature of things, has been very unsettled the present week, and the business a good deal disturbed. The panic has come at an unfavorable season—that is, before the close of the fall trade—and at a period when the Western trade is usually active. Instead of expanding or making new sales, many of our large houses have had enough to do to pay as much as they could do to pay as they fall due, to protect notes on both sides of their books, or, then, with money renewable, as well as those payable, when lighting as raise at 3 to 6 per cent per month, has been like lighting a candle at both ends. Under this extraordinary operation several large houses have been drawn down as in a maelstrom—while leaving, in many cases, a huge amount of assets. To this result the derangement of exchanges with the interior has largely contributed. The cost of bills at distant points in the interior on New York have been at rates of discount almost equal to the amount of profit on the goods sold. The Western merchants plead that they find collections at a stand, and without the hope of doing much, unless the produce of the farmers, which is abundant, but their only exchangeable commodity, cannot be got to market, and urge the necessity of the adoption of some measures which may lead to that result. There was a recent attempt made to sell off by auction a large amount of domestic cotton goods, on which a party had made large advances, but in the present state of the money market, the goods to a great extent were withdrawn and the sale postponed. The monetary disturbance has pretty much suspended auction sales this week, and sales under the hammer have been light. When small forced sales have been made for cash, much lower prices were accepted. Where there has been so much anxi