bushels at 35½c. Whiskey nominally at 19½c. Freights firm at 18c. for wheat to New York. Lake imports for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day—14,000 bbls. of flour; 160,000 bushels of wheat; 2,000 bushels of corn; 6,000 bushels of oats. Canal exports—100,000 bushels of wheat; 2,000 bushels of corn.

OSWEGO, Nov. 17—6 P. M.

Flour steady. Wheat unchanged; sales of 30,000 bushels at 87½c. for Milwaukie club, and 85c. for Chicago spring. Corn—Sales of 4,200 bushels at 70c. Canal freights are unsettled; wheat to New York, 13c. a 14c. Lake imports—28,000 bushels wheat. Canal exports—28,000 bushels wheat, 4,000 bushels corn, 3,000 bushels rye, 5,000 bushels oats.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17—6 P. M.

Flour tends downward. Wheat has declined 3c. Corn firm. Oats steady. Shipments to Buffalo—1,100 bbls. flour, 59,000 bushels wheat. To Oswego—No flour, 64,000 bushels wheat. Receipts—2,500 bbls. flour, 121,000 bushels wheat, 3,000 bushels corn.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1857.

Senator Slidell and the French Mission—Mr. Belmont and the Spanish Mission—Geo. Sanders and his Kansas Cottages, &c.

I am authorized to state that Mr. Slidell does not desire and will not accept the mission to France should it be offered to him. He prefers to remain in the Senate of the United States. But his friends say that his wealth, his diplomatic knowledge and his familiar acquaintance with the French character peculiarly qualify him for that position. Then, his accomplished lady is peculiarly adapted to shine at that gay Court. It was owing, doubtless, to these reasons that he was selected and pointed out as a proper person to go abroad. But, as I said before, he does not desire that distinction. He prefers his present position in the Senate of the United States. I will state, however, for the benefit of those who intend to make application for the mission to France, that the President has determined to appoint no one who is not familiar with the French language—not an individual who is compelled to carry a French dictionary of quotations under his arm. Applicants will please to remember this.

I threw out an intimation some days ago that August Belmont would doubtless supersede Augustus Cæsar Dodge as Minister to Spain. A number of papers have already taken it up and can discourse at once the leading and darling hobby of the President; and that is, the sending Mr. Belmont to Madrid to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba.

The question has frequently been asked why it was that the United States troops have been retained in Kansas, for there appears to be no occasion for their services there. I am induced to think that I can enlighten the public upon that point. George Sanders, the present Navy Agent at New York, bought and took out to Kansas about seventy portable cottages, or huts, on a speculation. The hard times came on, and money being scare in the Territory, the speculation proved to be a failure. He could not dispose of them at any price. What was he to do? The thought struck him that possibly, through the influence of Gov. Walker and his friends, he could persuade the Secretary of War to let the troops winter at Fort Leavenworth, and if that could be accomplished he could sell these cottages to the government for the use of the army and make a nice spec off of them. What is the result? George comes on here, and shortly thereafter an order is issued for the troops to remain at Fort Leavenworth, on the plea of preventing a collision that may occur next spring or summer. The cottages are just the very thing the troops want. So he hires them, or sells them, at a good round price; and thus saves his bacon. Who says George isn't smart? He has been all summer and fall mousing about in the Territory when he should have been attending to his office in New York.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russell.

DECISION OF THE CITY JUDGE ON THE LIPPINCOTT AND ROBERTS INDICTMENT—TRIAL OF JOHN B. HOLMES FOR FORGERY IN THE FIRST DEGREE—INTERESTING TESTIMONY—VERDICT OF GUILTY.

Nov. 17.—When the City Judge took his seat upon the bench this morning, he rendered the following decision in reference to the Lippincott & Roberts indictment, for an alleged issue of fraudulent stock:—

The People vs. Lippincott & Roberts.—A motion was made before the Court in behalf of a private prosecutor to have an attorney deputed to prosecute an indictment for issuing fraudulent coal stock, on an allegation that the District Attorney showed himself indifferent to the case. The motion cannot be entertained in practice, even were the grounds of the motion founded in fact. The public prosecutor has a discretion to bring on for trial, or not, any indictment, subject only to the impeachment provided for by statute. In England, indictments are prosecuted by private complaints at their own expense and by private counsel. The practice has excited attention from its abuses, such as private compoundings of felonies, private settlement of crime and withdrawals of charges or witnesses, and the subject of our own system of public attorneys has been up before the British Parliament. The Attorney General and District Attorney have very large discretion in prosecutions. They are supposed to know their own business best, and are at liberty to decide whether indictments ought to be tried, and the order in which they should be tried. There are often reasons not advisable to let the public know, which control their course—the same as with Judges—so that Judges and prosecuting attorneys are often compelled to bear in silence ill natured public criticism, which is not founded in fact. Although the District Attorney expressed himself very willing to allow his successor elect, Mr. Sweeny, to act as District Attorney, I see no reason to take the indictment from his hands or from those of his associate, Mr. Sedgwick, in both of whom I have the highest confidence in their integrity and ability to discharge their public duty. On the contrary, I am of opinion that the District Attorney acted wisely in not trying the case whilst underhanded private litigation was going on. Whilst at the bar I have had frequent occasion to resist prosecutions of a private nature instituted in criminal courts. District Attorneys are often deceived by these specious prosecutions. But this is the first case that has come to my judicial notice, and I should do great injustice to the community if I did not act promptly in this matter. The complainant goes before the Grand Jury, without waiting for preliminary examination and arrest; an indictment follows; a requisition is asked of the District Attorney, who refuses, on the ground that the defendants are temporarily absent from the city and their names in the yearly directory. Shortly afterwards, and before the arrest of the accused, the complainant and his counsel commence negotiations with the accused for a pecuniary settlement. The counsel for accused inform the District Attorney that they are in the city and are ready to give bail; whereupon it is given before the Recorder. Negotiations for a private settlement are renewed from the complainant, and the counsel for the accused—highly eminent counsel, too—Messrs. Cram and Fowler—promptly inform the District Attorney, and demand a trial. The District Attorney refuses to bring on the case because the calendar of the Court is crowded with more important felonies, such as murder, robbery, &c. The complainant commits himself in writing to some kind of an intimation that he has the witnesses for the people under his control, and offers settlement again. Without tendering any opinion as to whether the acts constitute an offence, I shall send the papers before the Grand Jury, that they may there be examined. The conduct of Messrs. Cram and Fowler, in promptly informing the District Attorney, and the course of the latter in refusing to lend his office to further private ends, deserve praise rather than censure. What that of the complainant deserves will be for the Grand Jury to say.

CONVICTION OF JOHN B. HOLMES FOR FORGERY IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

John B. Holmes was then placed at the bar, charged with forging his wife's name to a deed involving considerable property in Albany. Some time was spent in empanelling a jury, each juror being asked if he had read anything about the case, and some of them asked if they knew anything of the prisoner's previous history. When a jury was procured all the other jurors were discharged till to-morrow morning. It seems that Holmes was a candidate for nomination as Alderman of the First ward about three years ago, and was tried twice on a charge of killing officer Gourley, the jury disagreeing on both occasions. The Assistant District Attorney opened the case, stating that it was a very important one, and that the facts that would be established by the prosecution would fasten the crime clearly on the prisoner. The indictment charged that on the 21st of last July Holmes forged a deed for the conveyance of real estate in consideration of $1,600, of a certain parcel of land on the corner of Hamilton and Snip streets, Albany; that the deed purported to be signed first by John B. Holmes and Ada Holmes. The second count charged that the defendant at the time he altered the deed knew that it was forged and counterfeited.

Benjamin L. Billings was the first witness examined for the people. He said he lived at 377 Bowery; is a counsellor at law and a commissioner of deeds; he identified his signature on the deed, and that of a young lady, Emma Duff, who personated Mrs. Holmes; she was accompanied by the defendant on the 25th of July; Holmes came to his office in company with Miss Duff, and represented her as his wife; she said that she signed the deed; witness requested Holmes to retire, which he did, when witness asked her if she had executed the deed without any compulsion from her husband; she replied in the affirmative; Mr. Holmes returned and witness handed him the deed, and they left the office together; witness' office is No. 5 Tryon row; had seen her previously in company with Holmes, and supposed her to be his wife; saw the deed on the 21st of July, for it was acknowledged by Holmes on that day; he came alone and gave some excuse for not bringing his wife; had no conversation with Holmes about the deed after the 25th of July.

Cross-examined.—I think the signature of Ada Holmes was on the deed when Holmes first called on me, but would not swear positively to the fact.

Benjamin C. Leveridge said he was a counsellor at law; knew Jas. P. Nagle; saw the deed shown him in his office about the 21st of July; it purported to be a deed conveying certain property to Mr. Nagle; thinks that it was not signed by Ada Holmes; witness declined executing the deed, because it had not been acknowledged by Mrs. Holmes; returned the deed to Mr. Holmes, and informed him that he could not allow Mr. Nagle to take the deed; the defendant was angry, and left the office in company with Mr. Nagle; subsequently witness examined the deed, when it was purported to have been signed by Mrs. Holmes; he gave it to Mr. Nagle, who recorded it and returned it to witness, who then gave it to the District Attorney; at the time the deed was delivered Mr. Holmes received $250 as a part of the consideration.

James Kerr deposed that he was the brother of Mrs. Ada Holmes, the wife of the prisoner at the bar; that he was a dry goods clerk in a Canal street store; his sister always wrote her name Ada Jemima Holmes, and he saw her write it frequently; was perfectly familiar with her handwriting; the signature to the deed shown to the witness was positively denied as being that of Mrs. Holmes; she had been married to him about eighteen months, and had left him frequently during that time; she left for Europe on the 5th of August, and is there now.

Cross-examined.—Did you institute these proceedings?

Mr. Sedgwick objected to the question.

Mr. Phillips, counsel for defendant, said he proposed to show that the case had its origin in private malice, and was only an attempt to degrade his client before the community. He had been defrauded of his right to a preliminary examination before a magistrate.

The question was overruled by the Court.

The witness identified an affidavit made by him on which Witness's action was based; his sister had resided in the prosecutor's house, Thirty-ninth street up to about July Thirty-eighth; Mr. Brown; had seen him sign his name to a 31, with a Mrs. [illegible] by to himself; that was on the 5th of power of attorney; [illegible] times had threatened his life, and they August last; Mr. B. [illegible] encontres; Holmes assaulted him in had had personal re[illegible] about July 11; had him arrested; his house in Brooklyn, [illegible] upon which Mr. Justice Black- he made a counter charge, [illegible] had commenced a civil suit ley discharged him. Holmes [illegible] was held in $700, but the against witness, on which he [illegible] it was it would be perjury; Holmes offered the officers [illegible] a divorce suit had affidavit was not sworn to, and [illegible] to lock him up; that was before this indictment was filed; [illegible] his wife before also been commenced by Holmes against [illegible] plaint in that she went to Europe; the answer to the [illegible] or of attorney; [illegible] suit was sworn to by witness, under his [illegible] had not [illegible] this suit told her that if the divorce suit was withdrawn [illegible] would be; had not seen Mrs. Wright since the indictment; had not said he would spend $1,000 to send Holmes to the State prison; think I did not say in the presence of Capt. Van Orden, of the Twenty-seventh ward police, that Holmes must be got out of the way, and if this failed he had other means of sending him to the State prison; witness said he might have said that Holmes was a bad man and would soon be out of the way, and that he knew of other forgeries that Emma Duck would testify to; my sister had to leave Holmes in consequence of his brutal conduct to her, and the defendant was under the impression that I was the means of her doing so; the quarrels I have had with Holmes occurred at my place of business and at my private residence; I assisted his wife to remove a piano and other furniture from the house after I had him arrested for threatening conduct; she claimed the property as hers.

Mrs. Kerr said she was the wife of the last witness; knew the prisoner; remember to have had a conversation with him about his wife; he wanted to know where she was when he called first; he called in July every other day, saying that he wanted to see her, as he desired to have her sign a deed, for he was in want of money.

Emma Duff deposed as follows:—I was born in Yorkshire, England; I first became acquainted with Holmes on the 14th of April; know the deed now shown me; I first saw it in the defendant's office, corner of Reade street and Broadway; he said he wished me to acknowledge a deed; I said I could not do so because it was not my hand writing; he said he did not wish me to write it, for it was already written, at the same time showing me the signature—and that if I would go with him before a commissioner of deeds, I would confer a great favor, and that it would injure no person but himself; I did so, and went to Sandford's office and there saw Mr. Billings; I acknowledged it, and Mr. Sandford presented the deed to Billings and said I was his wife; I acknowledged to Mr. Billings that the signature was mine; at that time I thought I was only conferring a favor on Holmes without doing wrong; I don't know what became of the deed; I went a second time to acknowledge another deed, at the request of Holmes, in the same building that Mr. Holmes' office was in, but the commissioner refused to acknowledge it without a witness that I was his wife; I went then to Mr. Billings' office and acknowledged it.

Cross examined—I was first made acquainted with this matter in Judge Stuart's office; I saw Mr. Kerr about a week before the 12th of October; I told the clerk that I had done wrong in acknowledging the deeds, and had no person to tell it to; I was introduced to Mr. Kerr by the clerk, and I made an affidavit of the facts; I have been residing since then at 301 Wesley place, near Mulberry and Bleecker streets; have not heard Mr. Kerr say that he would send Holmes to the State prison; he has made me no presents, nor did he promise to pay my board.

The Assistant District Attorney said that his case was closed. A recess of half an hour was then had, after which counsel for the accused called his witnesses, without any formal opening.

Capt. Van Orden, of the Twenty-second precinct, was the first witness for the defence. He said he saw Mr. Kerr at the office of ex-Judge Stuart; heard him say that Holmes had persecuted or annoyed him and he meant to put him out of the way or something to that effect, and that if this did not do it, he had something else that would; he said, also, that another deed had come to light and that there was another case of which he (Judge Stuart) knew, and that the gentleman was on his way over.

Cross examined—There was nothing in the conversation that struck me as being particular, except that Mr. Kerr seemed to be excited; Mr. Kerr's evidence was substantially the same as the conversation in Judge Stuart's office; I am pretty positive that Mr. Kerr, from his manner of expression, said that he would put Holmes out of the way; I casually met the counsel for Holmes yesterday afternoon, and told him that I heard this conversation.

Officer Thomas Bowles deposed that he was also in ex-Judge Stuart's room yesterday, but did not hear the conversation between Mr. Kerr and the Judge, although Kerr seemed to be much excited.

Ex-Judge Stuart testified that he was a counsellor at law; that he knew James Kerr and John B. Holmes; Kerr had visited him about eight times; he (Kerr) had a difficulty with Holmes at the witness' office; Mr. Kerr stated yesterday, in the witness' office, that he had heard there would be some hard swearing on the trial of Holmes, but that he was prepared to show the whole truth; that Holmes was a very bad man and that it was time he should be taken care of; it was hard to say, said Kerr, whether he would be convicted or not, for the jury might disagree, but that if he were not convicted on this charge, he had another complaint which would insure his being "sent up;" Kerr said that he would not spare any pains until Holmes was where he ought to be, and that was in the State prison; Kerr said that there was another deed in the hands of Mr. Drinker which would be handed to the Grand Jury, and that would fix him, or words to that effect.

Cross-examined.—I know that Mr. Van Oden and Holmes are friends, and believe that he was assisting him in preparing for his trial.

Mr. Leveridge, in answer to a question, said that the last he heard of Jas. P. Nagle was that he was in New Orleans.

Mrs. Stuart said that she was seventy-five years old and lived in Brooklyn with Mr. Holmes' mother; she was the grandmother of the prisoner; saw Mrs. Ada Holmes in his office on the 1st or 2d of July and saw some deeds on the desk; Mrs. Holmes signed two deeds, and said these are the deeds of Mott Haven, and remarked that on their return they would live there; I saw her write her name on the deeds, but don't know whether they were blank forms or not; have not seen Mrs. Homes since; it was a wet day.

Cross-examined.—I have never been spoken to about the matter by anybody; on Friday last I visited Holmes' office and met a man with a mug, who, on being asked where Holmes was, was told that he had been imprisoned in the Tombs for forgery; I remember distinctly that I was on the 1st and 2d of July that I saw Mrs. Holmes at the office; saw her frequently; my grandson, the defendant, was always kind to me when I asked him for a little change.

Edward Ryan said that he knew Ada Holmes; had seen her sign two blank deeds about the 1st or 2d of July, which witness procured at Steele & Moody's; the day was rather fine; she signed them with a steel pen; saw the signature after it was written, and think I would partly know it; to the best of my knowledge the signature shown me is hers.

Cross-examined—Mr. Holmes'-business is city surveyor and engineer; considerable property has passed through his hands; Mr. Holmes was not in Flushing about the 1st of July attending to some property; she signed the deeds at 290 Broadway; I was a long distance from her when she signed them; she signed her husband's name and her own, "Allay B. Holmes;" I did not ask Miss Duck to acknowledge that she signed the deeds; I did not see them afterwards, for Mr. Holmes locked them up; Mr. Holmes was not in Albany on the 3d of July; he returned about the last week in June; Mrs. Walters was not present when the deeds were signed, nor was Mrs. Stuart in the office when I returned with the blank deeds.

To a Juror—Mrs. Holmes wrote both her own and her husband's name; I don't know whether it was Mr. Holmes' name or her own.

It will be perceived that the evidence of this witness is contradictory; indeed, the cross-examination created much amusement in the court, Ryan stating one thing one moment

Wm. J. Kane said he knew Mr. Holmes' signature, and that on the deed exhibited to him was genuine, but the famale name was not in his handwriting.

Mr. Phillips said that it was conceded by the prosecution that Mrs. Holmes had no separate property, and proceeded to address the jury in behalf of his client. He said that this was a singular case, and he challenged the prosecution to exhibit a case in the history of criminal jurisprudence in any country, where a husband had been placed at the bar upon a charge of having forged the name of his wife to any instrument; and he challenged the District Attorney to produce a case where the wife had ever been charged with forging the name of her husband to any instrument.

The Assistant District Attorney, in the evening session, addressed the jury at considerable length, and analyzed the evidence with great clearness and force, arguing that the prosecution had made out a clear case of guilt against the accused, and remarking that it would be a novel era in the history of criminal jurisprudence if the jury acquitted him on the state of facts proven by the people.

Judge Russell briefly charged the jury, stating that a great deal of extraneous matter had been introduced upon the trial, which they would exclude and simply inquire if the allegation in the indictment had been sustained. He charged them that it was forgery in the first degree to counterfeit a wife's signature to a deed, and reviewed the evidence given by the various witnesses. The charge, although impartial, was very unfavorable to the defendant.

The jury, after an absence of five minutes, returned with a verdict of guilty.

Mr. Sedwick moved for judgment, as he understood the prisoner had been guilty of other crimes, and it was necessary to make an example of him.

Mr. Phillips opposed the motion, asking time to prepare a bill of exceptions.

Judge Russell said he would sentence Holmes at the last day of the term.

Two jurors, who had absented themselves longer than they were permitted, and who were fined $25 each, were called up to explain why they were not on hand. They said they went to dinner. His Honor instructed the Clerk to let the matter slide this time.

The Managers of "The House of Mercy," New York, Eighty sixth street and North River, gratefully acknowledge the receipt from Washington market, through the kind assistance of F. A. Wilkisson, Mr. C. H. Taylor and others, of twenty barrels of vegetables and apples, and of meat, cheese and butter. S. A. RICHMOND, 6 mile stone, Bloomingdale road.

Knox's Fall and Winter Style of Hats are all the go. Ladies' furs selling off at cost. No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street.

White's Fall Style, $3.—Last Spring Style reduced to the low price of $2, at WHITE'S, 148 Fulton street, five doors east of Broadway.

The Hat among Hats, which for Fineness, elasticity, durability and taste, cannot be surpassed, may be had at ESPENSCHEID'S, manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

Fur Warehouse, No. 46 Maiden lane. C. G. GUNTHER & SONS Invite special attention to their stock of LADIES' AND OTHER MANUFACTURED FURS, Which they offer, in the face of existing circumstances of trade, at greatly reduced prices.

Scotch Wool and Shaker Knit Under Garments, all sizes, at McLAUGHLIN'S shirt and furnishing store, 359 Greenwich street, corner of Murray.

Gold Watches and Pen and Pencils Retailing below cost, by the importers and manufacturers. WILMARTH & CLUSSMAN, 21 Maiden lane, up stairs.

THE FAMILY HERALD.

The News from India—Fall of Delhi—The Hoboken Homicide—The Lunatic Asylum Case—The Utah Expedition—News from California—The Latest News, &c., &c.

To-day's edition of the FAMILY HERALD will contain a full account of the Fall of Delhi—The Assault on the City—The Way it was Carried—Escape of the King of Delhi—Six Hundred British Troops Killed—A Letter from our Correspondent at Bombay, descriptive of affairs in general in India—A Letter from a Nun in the Convent at Mussorie, near Agra, confirming many of the atrocities attributed to the Sepoy mutineers, &c., &c.

The Conclusion of the Hoboken Homicide Case—De Cueva Sentenced to Pay a Fine of $1,000—Description of the Court House, Jail and Workhouse of Hudson county, New Jersey.

Continuation of the Case of the Young Lady Confined in Sanford Hall Lunatic Asylum for Seven Years.

Letter from Mr. O. O. Woodman, the husband of the lady recently released from Sandford Hall Lunatic Asylum.

The Actual Condition of the Poor in this City—Visit to all the Station Houses—Precise Report upon the Extent of the Distress.

A Report of the Trial and Conviction of James Rodgers, for the Murder of Mr. Swanston in Tenth avenue—Closing Speeches of Counsel—The Judge's Charge, &c., &c.

A Royal Festival in Hayti—Soulouque and his Swarthy Court.

The Latest News from the Utah Expedition—Our Expeditionary Correspondence—Movements of the Troops, &c.

Affairs in Kansas—Letter from an Impartial Observer—The Constitutional Convention.

Latest Telegraphic News from all sections of the country.

Account of the late Disaster to the ship Great Republic—Rise and Progress of the Storm, &c., &c.

The Trial Trip of the Steamship Adriatic.

Together with Editorials on the current topics of the day—Theatrical Notices—City News of Interest—Police Reports—State of the Money and Commercial Markets—Marriages and Deaths for the week, and a mass of miscellaneous general reading.

Terms—$2 a year; four cents a single copy. To be obtained from the news agents, or at the office.

None can equal Grandjean on treating the hair; cures gray hair, baldness, dandruff, &c. No. 34 Church street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees— The very best in the world. On sale, and the dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

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

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

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Price's Inodorous Glycerine at $1 50 per lb., to the trade. SHEDDEN & NEERGAARD, Druggists, 363 Bowery, corner of Fourth street.

Hill's Inimitable Shaving and Hair Cutting rooms, No. 1 Barclay street. Hair dye only four shillings a box, black or brown.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY, Nov. 17—6 P. M.

The excitement, activity and inflation in the stock market to-day exceeded anything of the kind we have seen for many months. Speculators for a rise appeared to be perfectly wild, and bought stocks right and left as they were offered, without the least regard to prices. They run up the market in the most desperate, reckless manner, and sellers had no trouble in getting just what they wanted. In several instances this morning the advance realized was four and five per cent, without any intermediate step. The transactions sum up tens of thousands of shares, a large portion of which were cash sales. The few time operations, either buyer's or seller's option, are rather an unfavorable feature in the market. There are no shorts of consequence, and we are a little curious to see where the loads of stock that have already been piled upon the market are going to settle down. The only outside response to the present movement thus far is a steady increase in the outside orders to sell cash stock, and they are coming in from the most remote quarters. At the first board to-day Virginia 6's advanced 2½ per cent; Missouri 6's, 3¾; New York Central 7's, ½; Illinois Central bonds, 2½; Metropolitan Bank, 2; Canton Company, 1; Delaware and Hudson, 2; Pennsylvania Coal Company, 3; Cumberland, ½; Pacific Steamship Company, 1; New York Central Railroad, 2; Erie, 3; Hudson Railroad, 4; Harlem, 1½; Reading, 5; Michigan Central, 1; Michigan Southern, old, 4; do. preferred, 4; Panama 2½; Illinois Central Railroad, 2; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 2; Galena and Chicago, 2; Cleveland and Toledo, 4½; Chicago and Rockland, 4; La Crosse and Milwaukie, 4½; Milwaukie and Mississippi, 5. These variations show an improvement since the close of the market yesterday, equal to anything that has been realised in the same space of time for years. The movement at the Stock Exchange is not confined to two, three or four leading securities, but covers the entire list on the fancy side of the book. In railroad bonds and bank stocks no changes of consequence are noticed. The greatest improvement thus far appears to have been in the stocks of those companies which have passed their dividends, made assignments, and are now in the market begging the smallest subscriptions to relieve the roads and save them from going into liquidation. At the second board there was a pretty strong movement. In some stocks a little lower prices ruled, while in others there was a further improvement. California State 7's advanced ½ per cent; Pacific Steamship Company, 2; Hamlem preferred, 2; Milwaukie and Mississippi, 1. La Crosse and Milwaukie fell off ½ per cent; Michigan Southern, old, ¼; Reading, ¼; Erie, ½; Cumberland Coal, ½; Illinois Central bonds, 1. There was not so much activity this afternoon, but on the whole prices were well sustained. Outside holders of railroad stocks should by no means lose the present opportunity for realizing at high prices. At the same time we do not deem it prudent for speculators for a fall to sell largely short at current rates. Holders of cash stock cannot make much of a mistake by selling, particularly when they can make a profit, and those who have held through the recent depression should avail themselves of the first opening to get out with a whole skin. This inflation is purely of a local character, and sooner or later must collapse, with a force that will send the fancy railroad stocks down pretty near starting points.

The steamship Hammonia, at this port from Hamburg, brings $63,300 in specie, consigned as follows:

A. Schumacher & Co.	$31,500	R. Sieg	$1,500
L. E. Amsinck	20,000	R. Frohlich	1,000
Von Secht, Schmilinsky & Co	5,000	John Goldschmidt	1,000
Wolf & Gifficken	3,000	Wm. Michahelles	300
Total			$63,300

The Court has granted the receiver of the Mechanics' Banking Association a further period of sixty days to close up the affairs of that institution.

The subscription books for the proposed new loan of the Illinois Central Railroad Company are now open at its office, No. 50 Wall street.

The valuation of property in Milwankie is $6,441,235, and the amount of taxes to be raised for city purposes is $300,794 87, being about 4¾ per cent. In addition to this, the county and State taxes amount to $118,268 43, making the grand aggregate $419,063 30.

We learn that Gov. Pollock, of Pennsylvania, has appointed Hon. James T. Hale, of Centre county, Hon. Eli Slifer, of Union county, and Jacob C. Bomberger, of Dauphin county, to be commissioners to investigate the condition of the Bank of Pennsylvania. This proceeding is under the suspension law of the late special session of the Legislature, the president and a majority of the board of directors of the Philadelphia Bank having certified to the Governor, under the oath of the President, their apprehension and belief that the Bank of Pennsylvania is in an unsafe condition.

Among our revenue laws the warehousing system exercises a vast influence in promoting excessive importations, and if modified so as to exclude from its provisions the storage of foreign fabrics and manufactures it might check importations to some extent, and [illegible] to the advantage of our own merchants and importers. Here are the points:—

1. Prior to the [illegible] requirement of cash duties, and when the importer [illegible] could pass his bond for the amount of duties on his goods, on long credit, about three-fourths of our importations of foreign manufactured goods was in our own hands.

2. When cash duties were substituted [illegible] for bonds our importers found the change to be oppressive, and in order to relieve commerce, without endangering the public revenue, the warehousing system was introduced.

3. Since that time the importation of foreign manufactured goods has changed hands, and probably not less than three-quarters is now imported for foreign account.

The working of this is, that the foreign manufacturer sends his own goods over here, stores them in the public warehouse in large quantities, and when trade opens springs them upon the market, to the detriment of our own importers, for the manufacturer can always successfully compete with the importer, who has paid a profit on his goods. The foreign manufacturer has, therefore, a great advantage over our own merchants, owing to the facilities he enjoys under our revenue laws. It enables him to keep his men at work and send his goods when made to a sure market, thereby overstocking our market. Now, if cash was required for duties on arrival of his goods, the foreign manufacturer would not be so ready to send large quantities over here to wait for the opening of trade, and our own importers would have a much better chance for the disposal of their goods.

The annexed is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports, for the week and since Jan. 1:—

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Total for the week	$2,542,173	1,947,595	2,121,551
Previously reported	55,520,001	68,464,332	64,086,735
Since January 1	$57,862,174	70,411,927	66,208,286

Within a few weeks past Michigan State stocks have appeared for sale at the Stock Exchange in small lots. They have not often, heretofore, been sold at the board; and to enable persons to judge of the value of these bonds, it is desirable to know something of the fiscal affairs of that State. The State Treasurer, in the last report made to the Legislature, on November 29, 1856, gives the following account of the State indebtedness:—

University bonds, principal due	1st July, 1858	$99,000
Pontiac R. R. " "	1st July, 1858	97,000
Penitentiary " "	1st Jan., 1859	20,000
" "	1st Jan., 1860	40,000
Full paid 5 million loan bonds, due 1st Jan., 1863		177,000
Adjusted bonds, due 1st January, 1863		1,708,235
The part paid $5,000,000 loan bonds outstanding when funded will amount to		124,392
Outstanding internal improvement warrants		4,158
Internal improvement warrant bonds, interest stopped and payable on demand		5,150
Total		$2,274,935

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS FOR 1857 AND 1858.

Cash on hand December 1, 1856	$388,015
Brokers' licenses	368
Bank specific tax	17,794
Railroad specific tax	230,000
Plank Road specific tax	2,924
Mining companies	17,198
Interest on surplus funds	20,000
Pedlers' licenses	1,080
Primary school interest	124,620
University interest	36,614
Normal school interest	5,430
From the United States, being five per cent on sales of government land	30,000
State tax levied for 1856, and collected in the returns from County Treasurer in 1857	65,000
Salt Spring lands	8,500
Total	$947,543

The constitution of the State prohibits any increase of indebtedness for purposes of internal improvement; and with the exception of $99,000 loaned to the Detriot and Pontiac Railroad nearly twenty years ago, and which is payable July 1, 1858, Michigan bonds have never been loaned to railroad companies. The Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and the Detroit and Milwaukie railroads are under heavy annual taxation by the several acts of the Legislature, for the sale and taxing of the same by the State officers. The interest on these stocks has been promptly paid.

The receipts of the Lake Erie and Wabash road in October were:—

Passengers	$23,119 64
Freight	44,766 68
Miscellaneous	3,400 00
Total	$71,266 32

An injunction has been placed upon the Sanford Bank, of Alfred, Maine, on application of the Bank Commissioners, and there is no doubt the bank will be put into the hands of receivers. The Bank Commissioners examined the bank last week, and immediately placed an injunction upon it. The assets of the bank are thought sufficient to pay the bill holders and the depositors. These amount to only about $30,000, and the bank assets are nominally $81,000. About $40,000 of worthless paper has been discounted, and is now held by the bank.

The amount of Missouri State bonds issued to October 15, was $15,926,000. A bill has passed the House for an additional issue, as follows:—

North Missouri Railroad	$750,000
Iron Mountain Railroad	470,000
Pacific (Kansas Stem)	400,000
Pacific (Southwest Branch)	500,000
Total	$2,120,000

There is also due to the Pacific Railroad (Southwest Branch) a balance of guarantee bonds amounting to $3,800,000. Should the bill pass the Senate, the total of Missouri indebtedness will be as follows:—

Railroad bonds to be issued	$5,926,000
Miscellaneous bonds	602,000
Total	$22,458,000

The total length of track laid on each of the Missouri railroads to which bonds have been issued, is as follows:—

On the Hannibal and St. Joseph road, miles	64
On the North Missouri road	75
On the Iron Mountain road	46
On the Pacific, west of Jefferson City	7
Whole length of track on the Pacific	132

Stock Exchange.

TUESDAY, Nov. 17, 1857.

1,000 US 5's '68 coup	111	400 shs Erie RR	20
1,000 N. Y. 5's '58	99½	250 do .b60	20¼
500 Indiana 2½	51	300 do	20¼
2,000 Ten. 6's '90	88	110 Hudson River RR	23
9,000 Virginia 6's	89	10 do	22
7,000 do	89¼	125 do	22¼
500 do	91	100 Harlem RR	10½
5,000 N. C. 6's	87½	400 do	10¼
11,000 Missouri 6's	75	540 do	10
2,000 do	75½	200 do .b30	10½
7,000 do	76	100 Harlem RR pref.	22
18,000 do	76½	200 Reading RR	45
22,000 do	77	150 do	46
1,000 Louisiana 6's	80	500 do	47
1,000 Cal. 7's '70	68	400 do	46½
1,000 do	68½	100 do	46¾
2000 Cal 7's '75	68½	200 do .b30	46¾
4000 do .s30	68¾	700 do .b3	46¾
9000 Brook'n City 6's	89¾	185 Mich Central RR.	61
1000 NY CenRR 6's	90	81 do	60
11000 do	89	60 do .s60	59
3000 do	88½	150 do	60¼
2000 NY CenRR 7's	102¾	50 Mich S & N I RR.	25
2000 Har RR 1st mtg.	72	100 do	26
7000 Ill Cen RR bds.	88	1400 do	27
3000 do	87	250 do	26¾
6000 T H & Alt 2d mt.	51	375 do	26½
50 shs Phenix B'k	92½	750 do	26¾
60 Bank of Com	93¾	100 do .b60	27½
57 Am Ex Bank	90	200 do .b10	27
25 Bank of Rep	95¼	50 do .b60	27
10 Hanover Bank	77	28 Mich S & N I ps.	46
25 Metropolitan Bank.	96	50 do	45¾
10 Park Bank	84½	130 do	45¼
88 do	85	50 do .s10	45¾
100 Cleve, Col & Cin RR	90	50 Panama Railroad.	91
150 Canton Co .s3	19¼	260 do	91½
100 do	19½	108 do .s10	91½
250 do	20	50 do .s60	90½
8 Del & Hud Canal Co	102	5 Illinois Cent'l RR.	98½
100 do .s15	102	300 do	99½
6 do	102¾	330 do	99
48 do	103	545 Cleve & Pitts R R	13
100 Penna Coal Co	64½	20 do	14
370 do	65	140 Galena & Chic RR	82
100 do	64¾	65 do .s3	82¼
965 Cumb Coal Co	13½	100 do .b30	83
100 do .c	14	600 Cleve & Toledo RR	44
150 do	13¾	1850 do	44¼
900 do .s3	13¼	400 do .c	44½
100 do .b30	13½	100 do .b10	44½
100 do .b10	13¼	100 do .b30	44½
200 do .s15	13¼	300 do	44¾
250 do .b3	13½	500 do .b30	44½
200 do .b60	14	215 Chi & Rk Isl RR.	81
10 Pacific Mail SS Co	68	250 do	80½
61 do	69	20 do	80¼
7 N Y Cent RR	79¾	100 do .b10	80½
100 do .b3	80	100 do .s30	80
1621 do	80	75 do .s3	80
250 do .s5	80	1145 La Cr & Mil RR.	17
300 do	80¼	50 do .s30	17
180 Erie Railroad	19	80 do	18
250 do .s10