The Williamsburg Ferry Accident.

CORONER'S INQUEST UPON THE BODY OF RICHARD BISHOP—VERDICT OF THE JURY IMPLICATING THE PILOTS OF THE NEBRASKA AND NIAGARA—THE CORONER HOLDS THE ACCUSED TO BAIL.

The inquest in the case of Mr. Richard Bishop, of Hempstead, L. I., who was killed in the late collision at Peck slip ferry, was held yesterday at the New York Hospital, by Coroner Gamble. The pilots of the Nebraska and Niagara were both in attendance, and were subjected to a close examination. Seventeen witnesses were examined, including the pilots and the President of the Ferry Company.

James Bishop identified the body of deceased as his brother, and stated that he resided at Hempstead, L. I., where he leaves a wife and six children.

Elias B. Baldwin deposed that he was the pilot of the Nebraska on the day of the accident; on Friday last, between eleven and twelve o'clock, while it was flood tide, and as I was on my downward trip, I saw the Niagara and another boat belonging to some other company backing away from the slip on the New York side; I left my course and got sufficiently ahead of the Niagara to go into the slip safely; the Niagara was on the New York shore and the Nebraska on the Brooklyn shore; I made a circular course, the position we usually take to get into the slip, and the Niagara headed me off to get into the slip before me; this she could not do keeping that course, as the tide was running very strong, and it would have been impossible to get into the slip in that position; it was the Niagara's turn to go into the slip, but as I saw she could not get in in the position she occupied, I headed the boat for the slip; we both kept steadily on our course, and I supposed the pilot of the Niagara would haul out into the river; he did not do so, and at the entrance, when I had got the forward part of my boat in the slip, the Niagara came up and struck me about ten feet forward of my starboard wheel, slightly damaging the boat, and in about ten seconds afterwards she struck against the quarter of the ship Cultivator, which lay alongside of the ship; at this time the bow of my boat had entered the slip, but the moment he struck my boat I backed out and gave him the slip; deceased was not injured on my boat, and the only accident to the Nebraska was the breaking of a few of the stancheons; the deceased must have been injured when the Niagara came in collision with the Cultivator; the stern of the Cultivator was nearly flush with the mouth of the slip; there is never any rivalry in getting into the slip, as we all take our turns, but my boat was in a position to get into the slip, and the Niagara was not; the name of the pilot of the Niagara is William Brownell; I have been in the employ of the company as pilot for two years and eight months.

William A. Brownell deposed that he was a pilot in the employ of the Peck Slip Ferry Company; on Friday last, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, I was on the Niagara; I left Williamsburg for New York, and was detained about twenty minutes in the mouth of the slip on account of a tow being in the way; when this obstacle was removed I made for the mouth of the slip, and saw the Nebraska off on the Brooklyn shore heading down the river; it being my turn to go into the slip, as soon as all was clear, I proceeded on my way; when I started I swung for the middle of the river partly, and as I swung again to the right to shape for the slip, it brought the Nebraska behind me or rather on my left, so that I could not see her without looking around; I supposed the Nebraska had stopped, as she had more room than I had; the first intimation I had that she was still coming was the jar I felt from her striking my boat, and then I had advanced so near the slip, and being between the ship Cultivator and the Nebraska, which crowded me and jammed me near the ship, I came in collision with the stern of the Cultivator; I saw my position and dared not stop, as my passengers were forward; I would have headed my boat right under the stern of the ship if I had acted otherwise, which must have resulted in the death of several of my passengers; my only alternative was to keep on and clear the ship, if possible; this I did not succeed in doing; the pressure of the Nebraska and the tide together impeded the headway of my boat; when I came in collision with the Cultivator, my cabin and part of the wheelhouse were taken off; I succeeded in entering the slip, and the Nebraska fetched up against the end of the pier adjoining the New Haven slip; the marks on my boat went to show that the Nebraska struck me six to eight feet forward of the port wheel; after I came on the deck of my boat I saw a man in a farmer's wagon; he appeared to be insensible, and afterwards I saw pieces of the wagon; this was on the after end of the boat.

George Canfield, being duly sworn, says—I am marine reporter of the NEW YORK HERALD; I reside in Brooklyn, E. D.; on Friday last, about eleven o'clock A. M., I was a passenger on board the ferry boat Nebraska from Williamsburg to New York; I stood on the forward part of the boat outside; the Nebraska was heading for the slip in a direct course; I observed the Niagara nearer the New York shore coming down the river; it occurred to me that if these boats kept on we must have a collision, so I paid particular attention to their movements; neither of them slackened up but kept on for the slip; the bow of the Nebraska was twenty-five feet ahead of the Niagara when we were entering the slip, and the side of the Niagara struck the Nebraska in the neighborhood of the wheelhouse and then struck the stern of the ship Cultivator, which lay alongside the slip; after the collision with the Nebraska neither of the pilots rang their bells to stop the wheels; I am positive about this; I am quite conversant with the manner of working these boats, and I am satisfied that both the pilots were to blame, as the accident could have been avoided with ease; I looked upon the collision as a deliberate affair from the start, as neither appeared inclined to give way to the other; the injury to the Nebraska was slight; when the boats came together after the Niagara struck the Cultivator, I got on board the Niagara; I saw deceased after he was injured; his head being down he appeared insensible; saw there was a large clot of blood on his head. In explanation of my allusion to the ringing of the bell I wish to state that the bells were not rung immediately ensuing the collision.

William Laytin, President of the Williamsburg Ferry Company, on being examined, testified that it was one of the rules of the company that every boat should take its turn in entering the slips unless in cases where a boat is too far away or cannot get into the slip; the pilots of the Nebraska and Niagara were always looked upon as safe and reliable men.

Thomas Valentine, James W. Riggs, Le Grand Neber, Thomas C. Roche and Jas. L. Truslow, passengers on board of the Niagara and Nebraska when the collision took place, were then examined; but their evidence was merely a repetition of what had been adduced by the previous witnesses.

The jury in this case rendered the following

VERDICT.

That the said Richard Bishop came to his death by fracture of the skull, caused during a collision between the ship Cultivator and the ferry boat Niagara, at Peck slip, November 12, 1858; and that said collision was owing to the culpable carelessness of Elias B. Baldwin, pilot of the ferry boat Nebraska, and William S. Brownell, pilot of the ferry boat Niagara, of the Williamsburg Ferry Company.

Upon the rendition of the above verdict, Coroner Gamble announced that he would be compelled to hold the accused parties for the action of the Grand Jury. He decided to hold each of the pilots to bail in the sum of $2,000; and, upon furnishing the required security, the defendants were set at liberty.

The Forgery on the National Bank of Austria.

MORE THAN $3,000 IN NOTES RECOVERED—OTHERS IMPLICATED WITH ROHNER.

The National Bank of Austria forgery, for which several persons were arrested a few days since, an account of which was published in yesterday's HERALD, created quite a stir among certain money brokers yesterday, as it was found that others than those already known had been swindled. The parties arrested were yesterday morning brought before Justice Welsh for examination, but owing to the press of business before Justice W. the examination was adjourned over until ten o'clock this morning. Gustavus Speyer, No. 72 Broadway, Christian Greve, No. 29 Wall street, and detective officers Keefe, McDougal, and Capt. Leonard, however, made affidavits against the prisoners, and they were accordingly committed to the Tombs.

Though the parties who are supposed to be at the head of this business were all arrested, yet but little of the spurious money was recovered. Detective officer Keefe, on hearing that but a smallquantity of the notes were found, became satisfied that there was yet a large quantity of it somewhere, and he accordingly set to work to recover it, if possible. With the assistance of John R. Flynn, one of the fire telegraph operatives at the City Hall, they after some time became satisfied, by the movements of some of the prisoners' friends, that there was concealed in a house at No. 59 Orchard street something which there was apparently a move on foot to carry away from the house. A further examination into certain matters fully satisfied officer Keefe that the man Rohner, one of the prisoners, often frequented a doctor who resided on the second floor in the above building. He determined to see what kind of a place the doctor kept. He accordingly proceeded to the doctor's room and knocked, but no answer could be got from within. Shortly a woman from the first floor came out and told the officer that the doctor and his wife had gone to market, but if he (the officer) was desirous to see the doctor's wife she would go after her. The officer replied that he did, and the woman started out, but instead of bringing the doctor's wife she came back with three Germans, who immediately demanded of the officer his business, and being told, they were for throwing him and Mr. Flynn out into the street. Officer Keefe, however, now became satisfied that he was on the right track, and was determined not to be foiled by the Germans, notwithstanding at one time he was in a very critical position, so he immediately procured the assistance of some of the Tenth ward officers, and returned to the above premises. The Germans on finding themselves overpowered became terribly enraged, but as soon as the doctor's premises were opened they decamped in a hurry. To the utter surprise of the officer the doctor's wife was taking things very comfortable within, where she had been all the time. Officer Keefe immediately proceeded to search the premises, when in a trunk in a small room adjoining the parlor was found a black trunk containing over $3,000 worth of the bogus notes and $800 in gold (American money) supposed to be the proceeds obtained on such notes as the parties had succeeded in successfully passing. The trunk and contents were conveyed to the detectives' headquarters, where it was shown to Rohner, who seemed greatly surprised on seeing it brought in, and finally confessed it belonged to him.

Rohner resides at No. 22 Orchard street, and it is said owns the premises. There is no doubt a gang connected with him, as the party of Germans who attempted to interfere with the officer seemed posted as to his errand. The examination will undoubtedly disclose those facts.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE OF REV. DANIEL DOWSEY.—The Staunton (Va.) *Spectator* of the 10th instant says:—The argument in the case of the Rev. Daniel Dowsey, a Catholic priest, was closed on Saturday last. The jury retired for a short time, but being unable to agree the court adjourned to Monday morning. At the opening of the court on Monday, it was announced that the jury had agreed upon a verdict. The prisoner and the foreman rose to their feet, and the latter pronounced the verdict—"Guilty of murder in the second degree." The term of imprisonment in the penitentiary was fixed at eight years. The prisoner received the announcement with fortitude, a slightly increased pallor and a downcast expression of countenance being the only symptoms of emotion.

Police Intelligence.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE UPON A GIRL.—Miss Mary Galloway, a resident of No. 242 East Fourteenth street, while proceeding to her home on Thursday evening, was attacked by a gang of cowardly rascals in Seventeenth street, near avenue A, and subjected to the most brutal and cruel treatment. While one of the rowdies held her by the arm the remainder of the gang rushed upon her, and, liftingher bodily from the ground, carried her into an unoccupied stable in the neighborhood. The poor girl screamed loudly for help, when one of the fellows placed his hand over her mouth, exclaiming as he did so—"Choke the d——d vagabond." The rascals then proceeded to take improper liberties with the girl, and lastly they each and every one of them violated her person. After satisfying their hellish desires the rowdies fled from the spot, taking with them the mantilla of the prostrate girl. Mary remained in a state of insensibility for some time, but on coming to her senses she crawled out into the street and told the story of her wrongs to a policeman who happened to be passing, (at the wrong time as usual.) The girl was conveyed to the Eighteenth precinct, where her story excited the sympathy of all her bearers. Policeman Fuller, Cumming and Arneson were promptly despatched in pursuit of the rowdies. The officers had a description of several of the rascals, and after scouring the ward for an hour or more they managed to effect the arrest of two of the gang, who gave their names as Patrick Gunning and Archibald Brown. The prisoners were confronted with the complainant, when she at once identified them. Gurning, she said, was the man who caught hold of her arm and subsequently attempted to choke her. The prisoners denied all knowledge of the affair at first, but they subsequently admitted knowing the persons who carried off the complainant's mantilla. The remainder of the gang, four in number, yet remain at large, but as they are well known to the police they will probably be arrested. Gunning and Brown were brought before Justice Quackenbush, at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, where they were committed for examination. Gunning admits that he was guilty of violating the person of Miss Galloway, but said that he was not implicated in the robbery of the mantilla. The complainant is a very respectable looking girl. She is employed as a seamstress in one of the Broadway stores, and can produce the best kind of evidence as to her chastity and veracity.

THE ASSAULT ON THE NEW JERSEY SHERIFF.—Sheriff Beatty, of Jersey City, and his deputy, yesterday appeared at the Lower Police Court and made complaints against Thos. Kiely, captain of the steamtug Fulton, and Bryan Kenney, for assaulting them, as previously published. The magistrate named Monday next for an examination of the matter to be made.

CONCERNING THANKSGIVING DAY.—As Mr. Thomas Hand, of No. 93 East Twenty-fifth street, was celebrating Thanksgiving in his usual and peculiar style, he fell into the company of a polite youth named William Williams, who suggested the propriety of his having a companion, as it was unsafe to be out late under such circumstances. The offer of the disinterested Mr. Williams was gladly accepted, and the twain became inseparable for the remainder of the night. While they were walking about arm in arm, some citizen detected Williams in the act of purloining Mr. Hand's watch. The disinterested youth was brought to an account for his strange conduct, when he stoutly protested his innocence and begged that his person should be immediately searched. Before any search could be made, however, he took to his heels and started off on a double quick trot, pursued by the aforesaid citizen. When arrested the watch could not be discovered, but it was subsequently found on the sidewalk, quite close to the spot where the fellow was captured. Justice Quackenbush committed the prisoner for trial.

A DISHONEST ROOMMATE.—James W. Benjamin, a young man of prepossessing appearance, called at the house of Mrs. Voorhies in Amity street a few days ago, and engaged board. The young gentleman was put into the room of one of the boarders, Martin Malony. Nothing remarkable occurred until Wednesday night, when Benjamin was seen packing up his roommate's clothes, and throwing the bundle out of the window. Information of the larceny was conveyed to the owner of the property before the thief had time to escape, and the latter was promptly taken into custody. The clothing was found upon the sidewalk in front of the house and restored to the owner. Benjamin was committed for examination.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.—Chas. Wenkenbach, proprietor of the Gymnasium, Nos. 53 and 55 West Thirteenth street, was awakened from his slumbers yesterday morning by some one endeavoring to enter his bedroom. Hastily jumping out of bed, he inquired "Who's there?" when he distinctly heard the retreating footsteps of some one in the hallway. He started down stairs in pursuit of the person, crying "Stop thief!" when policeman Garthwaite hearing the cry, came up and captured the burglar just as he was making his escape from the front door. The prisoner gave his name as William Jones; said he was twenty-three years of age, and a resident of New Jersey. Justice Quackenbush committed the accused for trial in default of bail.

CHARGE OF FORGERY AGAINST A BROKER.—John B. Meader, a broker, having an office at No. 5 Hanover street, was taken into custody yesterday by detectives Wilkey and McDougall, on a charge of having forged the name of G. M. Hoyt to a promissory note for $900, dated August 19, 1858, and made payable six months after date. Maeder, it is alleged, sold the note to A. E. Laing, in Broadway, and subsequently it came into the possession of Mr. Hoyt, by whom it was pronounced a base forgery. The accused, on being brought before Justice Quackenbush, at the Second District Police Court, stated that he got the note in the ordinary course of trade, without being aware of its forged and worthless character. The prisoner was held for examination.

CARGOT NAPPING.—Edward Parcell, residing in Eleventh avenue, near Forty-first street, while taking a nap upon a sofa in the premises of Mr. Fitzsimmons, in Forty-second street yesterday, had his pocket picked of a gold watch and chain by a young man named Edward Diegan, who watched his opportunity, and started off with the sleeper's property. The movement of Mr. Diegan was not unnoticed by Mr. Fitzsimmons, and before the former could reach the sidewalk he found himself in the tight embraces of the latter. The watch and chain being found in possession of the prisoner his guilt seemed to be conclusive, so the magistrate (Justice Quackenbush) committed him to the Tombs for trial.

City Intelligence.

THE NEW YORK AND GALWAY STEAMERS.—Precisely at two P. M. yesterday, the hour appointed, the steamer Circassian left her dock (pier 37, East river) on her return voyage to Galway. She had a very fair number of passengers, considering the season of the year, and a good freight list, including pretty heavy shipments to St. Johns. This is the first trip this vessel has made to this port, and the suddenness of her departure from Southampton, where she had been lying for sixteen months, prevented her from being put in complete order for the voyage. She is sparred more like a sloop-of-war than a merchantman, and her usual speed when in trim is about fourteen knots. Captain Jackson, her commander, rates high in the British commercial marine service, and has two sons in the British navy. During his short stay here he won the confidence and esteem of the agency. She left the dock without the slightest difficulty or accident, and was repeatedly cheered by the crowds present to take leave of their friends. The Prince Albert is hourly expected at St. Johns, N. F., and will leave New York on the 2d of next month. Captain Jackson gaves dinner party to his friends a few evenings since on board his ship, at which the health of the President, the Queen and Mr. Lever were drank with all the honors.

NEW YORK OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL—DR. GARRISH'S OPENING LECTURE.—Dr. Garrish delivered his introductory lecture to a course of lectures on diseases of the eye, at the University Medical College, Fourteenth street—Dr. Ferris presiding—on Tuesday evening, before a large audience, consisting of doctors and students of medicine. There was also a large number of ladies present. The subject of the lecture was the value and importance of the profession in a scientific point of view; and he impressed upon the minds of the students the importance of close application to their studies, for without it they never could become good physicians. He urged them to pay particular attention to the diseases of the eye—which it was his province to teach—as he stated to them, of what is the beauty of the world without the eye to see it? The lecture throughout was listened to with profound attention, as it was of a highly interesting character. The proceeds of the course of lectures are to be given to be appropriated towards a building fund for erecting a suitable Opthalmic Hospital. After the close of the lecture, Dr. Garrish announced that he would operate for cataract, on Tuesday, at the Opthalmic Hospital, No. 6 Stuyvesant street, at 2 P.M. As one of the most practically useful benevolent institutions in the city, this Opthalmic Hospital is eminently entitled to the public support and encouragement.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Gamble, at No. 19 Gansevoort street, upon the body of a girl eleven years old, who died from the effects of injuries received about two weeks ago by falling upon a pair of scissors. Deceased, it appeared, was coming down stairs with a pair of scissors in her hands, when she missed her footing and fell. In her descent down the steps the scissors stuck into her neck, puncturing the common carotid artery and jugular vein. The little sufferer was promptly attended by a doctor, but she gradually sunk under the injuries, and died yesterday morning in great agony. Verdict in accordance with the above facts. Deceased was a native of Germany.

FIRE IN ESSEX STREET.—About two o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a segar store, kept by Abram Simmons, No. 38 Essex street. The flames were soon extinguished. The damage to Mr. Simmons' stock will be about $100, no insurance. The frame building adjoining is owned and occupied by James Devlin. The furniture is damaged by water about $50, and the building by fire and water about $100. Insured in the Bowery Insurance Company for $250 on furniture and $600 on the building. The grocery in the basement is owned by Henry Stoltenge; stock slightly damaged by water; insured for $600 in the New Amsterdam Insurance Company.

APPOINTMENT OF A NEW FIRE OFFICER.—Street Commissioner Smith, in pursuance of an order of the Common Council, has appointed John B. Leverich Superintendent of Fire Department. This new office has been created for the purpose of having a competent person to superintend the contracts for the building and repairing of fire apparatus. Mr. Leverich is an old fireman, and has experience enough to perform the duties of this responsible office satisfactorily.

FIRE IN PEARL STREET.—About 12 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the five story building No. 317 Pearl street, occupied by Crehore & Rogers, chair dealers. The prompt action of the firemen prevented the flames from spreading beyond the fifth story, on which floor the fire originated. The damage to the stock will probably amount to $300 or $400. The damage to the building will be but trifling, the fire burning a hole in the floor, in the immediate vicinity of the stove; supposed to have been caused by carelessness. The loss is fully covered by insurance in the city companies.

MISSING MAN FOUND.—Mr. Charles Hayter, who has been missing since the 9th inst., has at length been found, but in a very bad state of health. He was taken to his house in Beach street, Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, Nov. 19—6 P. M.

The net results of the Custom House records of the trade of the United States for the fiscal year 1857-8 have been published in advance of their usual appearance at Washington. We have from time to time estimated, on very reliable data, the changes which were taking place in the commerce of the country, and the results shown by these tables will not, therefore, take our readers by surprise. The falling off in the imports, which is $78,276,911 for the year, has been the subject of repeated comment in these columns; and the apparent falling off in the exports, mainly caused, in all probability, by the decline in the value and amount of breadstuffs exported, has been equally foreshadowed. The figures of the year's trade are:—

IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1857-58.

Dutiable goods	$202,293,875
Free goods	61,044,779
Specie and bullion	19,274,496
Total imports for the year	$282,613,150

EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1857-58.

Domestic produce	$251,351,033	
Foreign produce and merchandise	20,660,241	
Domestic specie and bullion	$42,407,246	
Foreign do	10,225,901	
		52,633,147
Total exports for the year		$324,644,421

The excess of exports over imports is equal to $42,031,271; an amount which to those merchants who have been accustomed to see the balance of trade uniformly against this country, must appear positively enormous. Last fiscal year the balance was $2,000,000 in our favor, and the discovery caused so much speculation that almost everybody broke before the year was out; this year the gain to the country had been generally foreseen; it arises less from increased production than from diminished consumption, and hence the impetus imparted to trade will be more moderate. The figures of the imports and exports for a series of years are as follows:—

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO FOREIGN PORTS.

Year ending June 30.	Domestic Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Specie and Bullion.	Total Exports.
1845	$98,455,330	7,584,781	8,606,495	114,646,606
1846	101,718,042	7,865,206	3,905,268	113,488,516
1847	150,574,844	6,166,754	1,907,024	158,648,622
1848	130,203,709	7,986,806	15,841,616	154,032,131
1849	131,710,081	8,641,091	5,404,648	145,755,820
1850	134,900,233	9,475,493	7,522,994	151,898,720
1851	173,620,139	10,295,121	29,472,752	218,388,011
1852	154,931,147	12,037,043	42,674,155	209,642,325
1853	189,869,622	13,096,213	27,486,875	230,452,250
1854	218,157,564	21,661,137	41,422,423	278,241,064
1855	192,751,135	26,158,368	56,247,343	275,156,846
1856	266,458,061	14,781,372	45,745,486	326,984,908
1857	278,906,713	14,917,047	69,136,922	362,960,682
1858	251,351,033	20,660,241	52,633,147	324,644,421

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Year ending June 30.	Dutiable.	Free Goods.	Specie and Bullion.	Total Imports.
1845	$95,106,724	18,077,598	4,070,242	117,254,564
1846	96,924,058	20,990,007	3,777,732	121,681,797
1847	104,773,002	17,651,347	24,121,289	146,545,638
1848	132,282,325	16,356,379	6,360,224	154,998,928
1849	125,479,774	15,726,425	6,651,240	147,857,439
1850	155,427,936	18,081,590	4,628,792	178,138,318
1851	191,118,345	19,652,995	5,453,592	216,224,932
1852	183,252,508	24,187,790	5,505,044	212,945,442
1853	236,595,113	27,182,152	4,201,382	267,978,647
1854	271,276,560	26,327,637	6,958,184	304,562,381
1855	221,378,184	36,430,524	3,659,812	261,468,520
1856	257,684,236	52,748,074	4,207,632	314,639,942
1857	294,160,835	54,267,507	12,461,799	360,890,141
1858	202,293,875	61,044,779	19,274,496	282,613,150

There is no change in the money market to report. The rise in the value of money in England, reported by the steamer at Halifax, has raised the hopes of bankers here; but as yet we see no evidence of higher rates than those lately quoted. It may, however, be noticed that the bank exchanges are steadily on the increase. Foreign exchange for the steamer to-morrow is very dull. The best bills are held at 109¼ a ⅛, but we hear of no transactions of any magnitude above 109, and very good bills are being done at 108¾. Francs may be quoted at 5.15 a 5.20.

Mr. John W. Garrett has been chosen President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Mr. Brooks withdrew his resignation and became a candidate for re-election. The vote stood fourteen for and sixteen against him.

The following was the business of the Sub-Treasury:—

Total receipts	$79,400 86
—From Customs	40,000 00
Payments	185,069 56
Balance	7,465,555 53

The unfavorable news from Europe, so far as the financial affairs of the United States are concerned, exercised a prejudicial effect on stocks to-day, and the market was dull and prices were lower. The general impression appears to be that as the winter approaches, the diminished business of the railways and the numberless adverse contingencies to which stocks are liable from political or other causes will be used successfully by the bears to depress prices, and few parties are buying except for a very short time. New York Central, which is still, as always, the leading speculative stock on the list, is naturally peculiarly exposed to adverse contingencies; such, for instance, as a revival of the tolls controversy, a passage of the February dividend in order to make better terms with the Legislature, a rupture of the treaty with the rival lines, &c. The bears seem satisfied that these matters will before February avail to depress the price of the stock to the neighborhood of 70 a 75. To-day New York Central opened rather weak, and sold down to 82¾, a concession of ¾ per cent from Wednesday's price, after which it rallied, and closed at 82¾ bid. The Western stocks were all heavy, Cleveland and Toledo receding more than any of the others. Galena fell off ⅞ to-day; Rock Island, ⅜; Toledo, 1⅜; Illinois Central, ½; Michigan Central, ½; Southern preferred, ½, &c. Reading was pretty steady; the weekly report shows the unprecedentedly small amount of 28,500 tons transported by the railroad, against 36,500 by the canal. Pacific Mail fell off 1¼ per cent in consequence of the delay about the dividend. State stocks were firm at last quotations. The demand for railway bonds was fair, and prices favored sellers. The closing quotations of leading stocks were, New York Central, 82¾ a 83; Reading, 51½ a ¾; Galena, 71¾; Rock Island, 61¼ a ⅞; Pacific Mail, 105 a ¼. The market closed heavy.

The earnings of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad for the month of October, 1858, were as follows:—

Received for passengers	$10,157
Received for freight	71,285
Received for mails	3,466
Total	$84,888

The comparative statement of earnings for three years is as annexed:—

	Oct. 1858.	Oct. 1857.	Oct. 1856.
Passengers	$10,157	7,284	8,148
Freight	71,285	18,829	8,373
Mails	3,466	766	—
Total	$84,888	26,379	16,521

The Committee of Boston Bank Presidents, appointed to confer with the Suffolk Bank and take the whole subject of the redemption of country money into consideration, made their final report yesterday. It was to the effect that the Suffolk Bank will continue the redemption of country currency after the 30th inst. on the following terms:—

All bills coming through these city banks from banks in New England, having special deposits with the Suffolk Bank, to be free from charge, and all other bills to be paid for by these city banks at the rate of twenty-five cents for $1,000.

The committee recommend that the banks be left to take their own course—to make use of the Suffolk Bank or the Bank of Mutual Redemption, as their medium for redeeming foreign money, just as their affinities or interest may suggest. The Boston *Transcript* says:—

We learn that the Suffolk Bank, notwithstanding the removal of the special deposits from its custody by the country banks, still continues to perform the business of redemption for those interior institutions whose accounts are satisfactory to the managers of the Suffolk.

Stock Exchange.

FRIDAY, Nov. 19, 1858.

$10000 U S 5's 1874	104⅝	160 shs Hud Riv RR	34		
2000 Ill Int 1860	91⅛	100 do	b60	34⅛	
6000 Tenn 6's '90	94	100 do	s60	34	
14000 Virginia 6's	97	200 Reading RR		51⅜	
25000 Missouri 6's	90	500 do		51⅜	
10000 Cal 7's new bd	93	100 do	s30	51½	
1000 N Y Cen R 6's	96	100 Clev & Tol RR		32¼	
5000 N Y Cen R 7's	104¼	1000 do		32⅛	
4000 Erie R 2dmt bd	84	400 do	s30	32	
1000 Hud R R 3d mt	71⅞	200 do		32	
1000 Harl RR 1st mt	88	25 Second Av. RR	100		
15000 Ill Cent RR bd	90⅛	100 Mich Cen RR	b30	53⅞	
5000 do	90½	150 do		53⅞	
5000 do	s60	90	50 do		54
500 do	98¼	100 Mich So & N I RR		22⅛	
4000 Chic & R I bds	96	100 do	b7	22¼	
1000 L E & W 2dmt bd	51½	150 do		22⅛	
4000 Mil & Mad 1st mt	60	250 do	s30	22⅛	
6000 Mich So 2dmt bd	65	50 do	s10	22⅛	
4000 Del L & W 1st mt	81	70 Mich S & N I g s b30		51½	
50 shs Merch Bk	s10	114	20 do		51⅞
10 Hanover Bank	90	300 do		51⅛	
50 Del & Hud Cl Co	s30	96⅛	100 do	b30	51⅛
50 Penn Coal Co	79	150 do	s10	51⅛	
10 Pacific Mail St Co	104½	200 do	s60	50⅞	
35 do	104¼	50 do	s60	50⅞	
25 do	104	50 Panama RR	120⅛		
200 N Y Cent RR	83⅛	100 Ill Cen RR	79⅛		
795 do	83¼	17 Clev, Col & C RR	95		
100 do	b60	83⅞	500 Gal & Chi RR	72	
200 do	b30	83⅛	650 do	72⅛	
50 do	s10	83¼	50 do	b60	72⅛
600 do	83⅛	250 Chi & R Island RR	62⅛		
50 do	b10	83⅛	200 do	b30	62⅛
300 do	b30	83⅛	1325 do	62⅛	
100 do	s10	83	50 do	b10	62⅛
150 Hudson River RR	35¾	100 do	s20	62	
100 do	b30	34			

SECOND BOARD.

$16000 Missouri 6's	90	5 shs Erie RR	16⅞
3000 do	89⅞	100 do	16¾
1000 Hud R RR 3dmt	72	50 do	s30 16⅝
45 shs Pacific M S St Co	103¼	500 Harl RR pref	b30 30¼
275 do	103	500 Chic & R Isl RR	62
5 Del & Hud Cl Co	96¼	50 do	b60 62
50 do	96¾	100 do	s10 61¾
20 do	97	250 do	61⅞
100 New Jersey Zinc	7¾	300 Reading RR	s60 51
100 Penn Cl Co	s60 78½	10 Mich S & N Ind g stk	51¼
200 Mich Central RR	53¾	100 do	51
50 do	s15 53¾	50 do	b7 51
200 Cumb pref	b60 23½	10 Panama RR	120⅞
750 N Y Cent RR	82⅞	50 Ill Cent RR	s10 79
100 do	b10 82⅞	50 Gal & Chic RR	b60 72
50 do	82¾	100 Clev & Tol RR	34
100 do	s10 82¾	100 Mil & Miss RR	12
250 do	b3 82¾	100 Brooklyn City RR	111¾

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, Nov. 19—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Small sales of pots and pearls were made at old prices.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—There was more wish to sell, and common grades were easier, while the better grades continued firm. The sales embraced about 9,000 bbls., closing within the following range of prices:—

Standard to superfine State	$4 40	a	$4 65
Extra State do	4 70	a	5 00
Common to good Western	4 45	a	4 65
Extra Iowa, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio	5 25	a	5 60
Extra round hoop Ohio (shipping brands)	5 50	a	6 75
Extra Genesee	4 40	a	7 75
Canadian superfine and extra	5 25	a	6 25
Mixed to straight Southern	5 00	a	5 50
Southern fancy and extra	5 60	a	7 50
Choice family extra and bakers' brands	7 50	a	8 50
Rye flour	3 50	a	4 20
Corn meal	3 60	a	4 20

—Canadian brands were in better supply, while prices were steady at our quotations, with sales of about 400 a 500 bbls. Southern flour was steady, with sales of about 1,800 bbls. within the range of our figures. Rye flour was quiet. Corn meal was heavy at quotations. Wheat was less buoyant and lower, while sales embraced about 15,000 bushels, including part to choice red Western at $1 18 a $1 25; Southern red at $1 20 a $1 25; good mixed Illinois at $1 17½, and choice white Southern at $1 40. Corn was heavy and lower, with sales of about 15,000 bushels, including Western mixed at 73½c. a 74½c. and good Southern white at 85c.; white yellow was nominal. Rye was steady, with sales of 1,200 bushels of Northern, made at 77c. Barley was in good demand, with sales of about 16,000 bushels State and Canadian at 75c. a 90c. Oats were dull and easier. The sales embraced State at 47c. a 48c., and State and Western at 50c. a 52½c. The following table of the receipts and exports of flour at this port for the week ending to-day is from the circular of Wm. G. Cutting:—

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Rye, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.
Canal	76,318	118,724	4,817	117,415	114,711	38,905
Railroad	4,207	—	—	—	—	—
Oth. sources	17,511	6,408	—	2,018	13,506	—
Total	98,036	125,129	4,817	119,433	128,217	38,905

The exports of flour and grain from New York, for the week ending Nov. 16, were as follows:—

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
Great Britain	3,714	63,165	42,383
Brit. Prov, and oth pl's	17,016	—	8,988
Total	20,730	63,165	51,371

COFFEE.—Sales of about 500 bags of Rio were made at 10¾c.; 25 do. Bahia at 9¾c., and 250 do. Maracaibo at 11¼c. a 13c.

COTTON.—The sales embraced about 1,300 bales, closing steady on the basis of 11½c. for middling uplands.

FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool about 500 bbls. rosin were engaged at 2s., and about 1,000 bales of cotton at 7-32d. a ¼d., chiefly at the latter figure, and 70 tons dead weight at p. t. To Havre 300 bales of cotton were engaged at ⅜c. There was nothing new to Glasgow or to London. A vessel of 1,500 tons was engaged to load with cotton to Liverpool at 9-16d. There was no change to notice in rates for Australia or for California.

FRUIT.—Sales of 800 boxes of raisins were made, including layers, at $2 45 a $2 50; M. R.'s at $2 05; halves at $1 10, and quarters at 62½c.

HAY.—Sales of about 100 bales were made for shipment at 50c.

HIDES continue active, and sales to a considerable extent have been effected, both on the spot and to arrive, at an advance of ⅛c. per lb. over the rates ruling last week. Transactions are restricted by the extremely light stock, which is only about 8,000 hides. The sales have been—20,000 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, to arrive, at 25½c. a 26c., six months; 2,000 Savanilla, at 18c., six months; 1,000 do., 17c., six months; 9,000 Orinoco, 23c. a 23½c., six months.

LEATHER remains firm and active; prices are well sustained, and every indication of an advance. The receipts were, 63,700 hemlock, 9,900 oak; sales, 77,600 hemlock, 9,300 oak; stock, 62,600 hemlock, 20,400 oak.

LIME was dull at 70c. for common Rockland, and at 87½c. for lump do.

MOLASSES.—Sales of 70 hhds. Porto Rico were made at 33c., and 20 hhds. Barbadoes at 28c.

NAVAL STORES were quiet, and, in the absence of sales, quotations were nominal.

OILS.—Linseed