FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Nov. 10—6 P. M.

The stock market has been unsettled in its workings to-day, owing to a raid upon Erie, to which the leading bulls offered no resistance, a circumstance which leads to the inference that the latter had an ulterior motive, favorable, of course, to themselves, in facilitating the fall, and that a sharp reaction will follow early next week. The rest of the list sympathized partially with the decline of Erie to 82¾, and the Northwestern shares more than any of the others, although the published earnings of the road for the first week of November were $246,342, against $198,298 for the same week last year, showing an increase of $48,043. The active money market argument having failed, rumors of a fall in pork at Chicago were used to promote the decline, and the bears sold Erie and Northwestern freely. Nevertheless prices rallied quickly at intervals, although the Stock Exchange was but thinly represented on the street, there being no afternoon session of the board on Saturday. Those who were frightened into selling, alike with those who sold "short" to-day, did just what the leading bulls were desirous that they should do, and next week's market will convince them that they made a mistake. The tendency of prices on the Stock Exchange will probably continue strongly upward, during the remainder of the year at least; but the fluctuations are likely to increase in suddenness and violence as the rise progresses. The supply of money at five per cent was more abundant in proportion to the demand to-day than at any time during the week, and large amounts were loaned on government securities at four, while the exceptional transactions at six to the Stock Exchange were inconsiderable, although some lenders had the temerity to ask this rate. Monetary affairs at the West are without material change. The Chicago *Tribune* of Thursday remarked:—

There were no new features in financial matters to-day. Most of the discount houses reported business rather dull, though in some quarters there was a fairly active demand for accommodation. The market is easy for prime business paper, which is readily taken at the current rate—ten per cent.

The Boston *Traveller* of yesterday said:—

Money is very abundant at low rates of interest, ranging from four to six per cent for short loans on prime collaterals, and from five to six for discounts of first class commercial paper.

There is no perceptible drain to the South or West, and very soon a return flow from the former section must set in, and this will contribute still further to the prevailing ease.

At the early session of the public board the market opened dull and rather heavy. Erie (sales 4,800 shares) sold at 84¼ a ⅜, Michigan Southern 91¼ a ⅛, Northwestern 57⅛ a ⅛—preferred 79¾ a ⅞. At the first regular board it was steady at the decline, and there was no special activity in any of the railway stocks. Erie closed 1⅛ lower than at the same time yesterday, Reading ⅛, Michigan Southern 1⅛, Cleveland and Pittsburg 1, Cleveland and Toledo ⅞, Rock Island ½, Northwestern ⅜—preferred ⅞, Fort Wayne ⅝, Ohio and Mississippi certificates ⅛, Atlantic Mail ½, Canton ½, Cumberland 2¼, Western Union Telegraph ⅜. Pacific Mail was 2½ higher. Missouri State sixes were 1 lower. Government securities were rather dull. Coupon five-twenties of 1865 showed an advance of ⅛; ten-forties ⅛, five-twenties of 1864 were ⅛ lower, seven-thirty notes of the second series ⅛. At the one o'clock open board the market was weak, and Erie (sales 5,700 shares) sold at 83 a 83⅛, Northwestern 58⅛ a ⅛—ditto preferred 78¾ a ⅝, Michigan Southern 90⅞ a 90⅝, New York Central 116¾, Reading 116¼, Toledo, Wabash and Western 51⅝, Illinois Central 124, Cleveland and Pittsburg 91⅜, Cleveland and Toledo 118⅜, Rock Island 109⅛, Fort Wayne 108⅜, Ohio and Mississippi certificates 33⅜, Cumberland 68⅜, Western Union Telegraph 51⅜. Subsequently the market fluctuated feverishly, and at half-past five it closed steady at the following quotations:—Erie 82⅝ a ⅛, New York Central 117⅛ a ⅜, Michigan Southern 91⅛ a ⅛, Northwestern 55 a ⅛—preferred 78⅛ a ⅝, Fort Wayne 109⅛ a ½, Ohio and Mississippi certificates 34⅛ a ⅜. Compound interest notes were quoted thus:—June, 1864, 116⅜ a 117; July 116⅛ a ⅛, August 115⅜ a 116, October 114⅜ a 115, December 113⅜ a 114, May, 1865, 112⅛ a ⅛; August 110⅜ a 111, September 110⅛ a ⅛, October 109⅜ a 110.

The gold market was heavy, and after opening at 146 declined steadily to 144⅜ before three o'clock, the time for closing the room. Afterwards, on the street, there were transactions at 144⅛. The shipment of specie and bullion by this day's steamers aggregated $923,190, of which the city of Paris took $273,190 and the Deutschland $650,000. The Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, brought $559,568 in treasure. The daily range of the market during the week has been as under:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	148⅜	147⅜
Tuesday	148⅛	147⅜
Wednesday	148	147
Thursday	146⅛	146
Friday	146⅛	146
Saturday	146	144⅛

The exports from this port and Boston, for the undermentioned weeks were as stated:—

Week ending.	Amount.	Week ending.	Amount.
May 5	$1,247,240	August 11	$162,375
May 12	1,064,496	August 18	117,990
May 19	8,763,295	August 25	787,212
May 26	11,354,840	September 1	303,912
June 2	6,873,278	September 8	187,230
June 9	5,855,300	September 15	197,336
June 16	6,153,199	September 22	112,500
June 23	1,409,408	September 29	38,240
June 30	550,574	October 6	278,956
July 7	1,630,780	October 13	166,200
July 14	2,239,270	October 20	66,262
July 21	566,000	October 27	523,208
July 28	1,449,890	November 3	947,444
August 4	524,564		
Total			$52,579,891

The foreign exchange market was dull. Bankers' bills on England at sixty days were quoted at the close at 109 a ⅛; at three days, 109⅞ a 110; commercial bills, 108 a 108⅛; France at sixty days, 5.17½ a 5.15; at three days, 5.10; bills on Berlin, 72 a 72⅛; on Bremen, 78⅜ a 79⅜; on Frankfort, 41 a 41⅛; on Amsterdam, 40⅜ a 41; on Hamburg, 36⅜ a 36⅝; Antwerp, 5.18⅜ a 5.15.

Mining stocks continue heavy. At the first board Nye Gold closed 2c. lower than at the same time yesterday, selling at 19c., Corydon 15c., selling at $5 70 (s.3). La Crosse Gold sold at $1 60, Ophir $6 05 (s.30). Atlantic and Pacific closed steady at $5 At the second board Corydon closed 5c. lower than at the first board, selling $5 65, La Crosse Gold 5c., selling at $1 55, Ophir 5c, selling at $6.

A Montreal journal says:—

The following is a comparative statement of the amount of customs revenue collected at the port of Montreal for the ten months ending October 31, during the years 1865-66:—

	1866.	1865.
March quarter	$1,153,949	$648,916
June quarter	1,133,300	617,259
September quarter	1,507,878	1,160,047
October month	424,569	382,559
Total	$4,207,697	$2,809,783
	2,809,783	
Increase, 1866	$1,397,914	

This large increase was scarcely anticipated, but will suffer a serious diminution, owing to the sums which have to be refunded by the customs act. The drawback probably amounts to $400,000, fully one-third of which sum, we believe, will revert to importers in this city. The increase, nevertheless, is very gratifying, and even exceeds the receipts of the exceptional year 1864.

The Boston bank statement for the past two weeks compares as follows:—

	Oct. 29.	Nov. 5.
Loans	$95,381,355	$95,730,044
Specie	250,516	433,369
Legal tender notes	19,654,336	19,839,005
Deposits	44,094,164	44,117,030
Circulation (national)	24,443,519	24,511,200
Circulation (State)	332,453	330,377

Annexed is the amount of business transacted at the United States Sub-Treasury, Chicago, for the week ending November 3:—

Receipts	$114,219
Disbursements	97,546
Cash on hand (coin)	280,508
Currency	309,679
Total	$590,187
Last week	573,509

The Bank of England return for the week ending October 24 is as follows, compared with the statement of the previous week:—

	Oct. 17.	Oct. 24.
Government deposits	£3,392,982	£3,218,291
Other deposits	18,778,523	18,764,056
Government securities	12,291,426	12,191,426
Other securities	21,244,996	20,553,187
Rest	3,326,501	3,232,700
Notes unemployed	6,044,910	6,701,880
Notes in circulation	24,056,536	23,717,660
Specie and bullion	16,133,358	16,377,358

The return of the Bank of France for the week ending October 25 is as follows:—Increase—Bills, 11,200,000fr.; advances, 1,700,000fr.; treasury balance, 24,500,000fr. Decrease—Cash, 7,666,000fr.; private accounts, 4,400,000fr.; notes, 16,666,000fr.

The latest quotations for money in the leading cities on the Continent were:—Paris, 3—3½; Vienna, 5—5½; Berlin, 6—5; Amsterdam, 5—5; Turin, 6—0; Brussels, 3—2½; Madrid, 9—0; Hamburg, 0—5½; St. Petersburg, 7—9; Frankfort, 4½—4

Alluding to the recent purchase of the Coosa and Tennessee Railroad, the Huntsville *Advocate* says:—

Huntsville and Madison county have a deep interest in this work, and in the extension of the road through Vienna to this place, crossing the Tennessee at or near Guntersville. This line will give us a direct connection with the mineral region of Middle Alabama—its coal, iron, marble, lead, &c., and also with Selma, Montgomery, Mobile, Pensacola, and all of South Alabama. The completion of the road to Guntersville being assured, our people should direct their minds to devising ways and means to construct the thirty-five miles unprovided for to Huntsville.

The last annual report of the Virginia and Tennessee Railway states that for the year ending June 30 the gross earnings were $556,022 07, and the expenses $787,329 77. The road has been in operation a little over a year, and has an aggregate funded debt of $2,550,752 55. The company adopted a resolution in favor of consolidating the management of the railroads from Bristol, Tennessee, to Norfolk, Virginia.

The message of the Governor of Georgia to the State Legislature contains the following relative to the State debt:—

When all of the bonds authorized by the act of the General Assembly, approved 12th of March, 1866 (except those intended for the assumption of the federal tax), shall have been disposed of as contemplated, the funded debt of the State will stand thus:—

Bonds issued anterior to 1861, and not yet due	$2,676,500
Mortgage bonds issued in 1866, above mentioned	3,030,000
Bonds issued to the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad in 1856	134,500
Total	$5,840,000

Of this amount $176,500 will mature in 1868; $334,500 in 1869; $164,500 in 1870, making a total of $675,500. The latter sum, therefore, must be provided for within four years from this time. I recommend that the bonds before mentioned, prepared to meet the federal tax, but as yet unexecuted, be placed at the disposal of the Governor, with authority to use them as occasion may be presented, by sale or exchange, if deemed advisable, in redemption of the bonds to mature in and before the year 1870. The public debt will not thus be increased in amount, and may be somewhat diminished. Bonds amounting to $154,000 will mature in 1871, and others amounting to $721,500 in 1872, the aggregate being $875,500 to be provided for in six years. To meet this and subsequently accruing liabilities I recommend that the sum of $120,000 be annually set apart as a sinking fund accumulative. If the first class of bonds (to mature within four years) be provided for in the manner suggested, and the sinking fund proposed be allowed to accumulate until 1872, at six per cent interest, it will be adequate to the payment of the bonds maturing in 1871 and 1872. But if in the then existing financial condition of the State it should be deemed advisable by your successors to meet the liabilities of 1871 and 1872 by sale of the State stock in the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, or by applying any other resource available at that time, and permit the sinking fund to go on accumulating, the entire debt of the State may in the progress of time be easily provided for and her credit maintained.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, Nov. 10—10:30 A. M.

$500 US 6's '81 cou	114½	500 shs Canton Co	57
500 US 6's, 5-20 c, '62	110¼	50 Atlantic M'l SS Co	112½
500 do	110¼	300 do	112
500 do, small	108½	100 do	111¾
8000 U S 6's, 5-20 c '64	107½	200 do b 30	112¼
3000 U S 6's, 5-20 c '65	107½	100 do 2d call	111½
65000 do	107¾	200 Central Coal Co	55½
20000 do	107¾	100 Pac Mail SS Com	244
100000 US 6's, 5-20 c '65, n i	110	100 do	244½
25000 U S 5's, 10-40 c	100⅝	150 do 3d call	245
1000 Tress n 7-30 1st ser	107⅜	140 N Y Cen RR	117½
2500 do small	107½	500 do s 30	117⅜
1000 do 2d ser	106	400 do c	118
2000 do	105⅞	200 do s3	117⅝
800 do small 3d ser	105½	1200 Erie RR	84⅛
5000 Missouri 6's	89	200 do s30	82⅝
1000 California 7's, large	118½	100 Hudson River RR	125⅛
20000 Ohio & Miss cer	34½	11 N Y & New Hav RR	117
5000 do	34¼	600 Reading RR	116⅜
10000 do b30	34½	600 Mich So & No Ind RR	91⅝
38000 Chi & N W con bs	85¼	100 do b30	91⅝
5000 Del, Lack & W 1st m	109	20 do	91⅝
2000 Tol & Wab 2d m	79½	500 Illinois Central RR	124¼
2000 Tol & Wab 1st m	92½	100 do	124⅜
1000 Cleve & Tol s f bs	103¼	1000 Clev & Pitts RR	92
500 Ala & Tenn Riv 1st m	100	8 Clev Col & Cin RR	115
3300 Chi & Mil 1st m	92	700 Chic & N W RR	57
20 shs Metropolitan Bk	128	15 do	56
10 Cent National Bank	112½	15 Chic & N W pref	78⅜
100 Boston Water Powr	33	200 do	79
100 do b30	33¼	34 do	79¼
200 Cumb Coal pref	69	1000 Clev & Toledo RR	119½
500 Wilkesbarre Coal Co	73	700 Chic & Rock Is RR	110
50 do	72	200 do	110
25 Citizens Gas	125	800 do	109⅞
350 West Union Tel Co	51⅛	100 Chic, Bur & Q RR	113
28 do	51⅛	10 N J Central RR	129
30 West U Tel Buss Ex	95⅛	46 do	130
200 Mariposa Min'g Co	14	200 Morris & Essex RR	85
300 Mariposa preferred	39½	500 Pitts, Ft W & Chi RR	102½
100 do s10	29⅞	600 do	102¾
100 do 2d call	29⅞	300 do 2d call	109½
100 Brunswick Cy Land	8⅜	50 Chic & Alt RR pref	113½
25 Adams Express	79	100 Mil & St P RR b30	62
300 Butler Coal	21	300 do	61⅜
200 do	21¼	100 Mil & St P RR pref	74¼
200 do	21¼		

THE GERMANS AND THE ELECTION.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the German Societies—Speech of Mr. Freedman—Where the Immense Majority of Hoffman in this City Came From—Good Advice to the German Population, &c.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the German Societies appointed by the Union square mass meeting held in June last, in opposition to the Excise law, was held on Friday evening, at the Steuben House, No. 295 Bowery. The Vice President, Julius F. Kauffmann, of the New York Turn Verein, occupied the chair. After the reports of German speakers who had canvassed the State had been received, Mr. John J. Freedman was called upon for his views upon the result of the State election and the future policy to be adopted by the German organizations. Yielding to the request, Mr. Freedman rose and addressed the committee as follows:—

In accordance with your request asking my views as to the future bearing of the State election upon German interests, I beg to reply that, deeply conscious of the great interests at stake, I have as carefully considered the subject in all its bearings as the short time elapsed since the election would permit, and that I could not help but come to the conclusion that the battle having been decided against us, it is our duty to accept the result in a spirit becoming good citizens. We have made a gallant fight, as we had a perfect right to do under the laws of the land, and we need not be ashamed of it. It was not a fight for the promotion of the pecuniary interests of the business men affected by the Excise law, but a fight to compel the American portion of the voters of the State to respect the life long customs and habits of German social life. Now, although the majority of the Germans, without distinction of party, have rallied throughout the State to insure the triumph of their views; although the number of German republicans in the State, who in this election have cast their votes for the first time in ten years for a democratic candidate for Governor, was, in spite of all allegations since made by interested parties to the contrary, very large; and although the counties of New York and Kings have given an increased majority of 15,000 votes for the democratic ticket, we have been defeated and Governor Fenton has been re-elected by a greatly increased majority, and the lesson to be deduced therefrom is very significant. A close analysis of the vote of the different counties in the interior of the State reveals the fact that where the Germans have made great efforts to punish the republican party the same party made large gains. Many counties show a large falling off in the democratic vote as compared with the vote for Governor in 1864, while others show a large increase in the republican vote without an apparent loss of votes on the democratic side. In view of these facts it is folly to attribute the result entirely to the Fenian vote or to the national questions involved in the contest. Such changes could not have been wrought by these two causes alone without a clear perception of it in the city of New York while the changes were going on. We must, therefore, look beyond that, and, in doing so, it will become evident that the struggle we have made must necessarily have had a tendency to consolidate the Puritanical element against us. Indeed, the very strength of Fenton with his party consisted in the fact that he had advocated the passage of and signed the Excise law. The Puritanical element that controlled the republican party was quietly reinforced by accessions of democrats of similar mind, and, together, aided by the other two causes having a similar tendency, they succeeded in drawing off from the democratic ranks sufficient votes to more than counterbalance the losses sustained by the defections in the German vote. This is the simple solution of it, and the quicker we recognize it and act accordingly the better for us. Do not for a moment let a false pride prevent the recognition of the truth, for, however unpalatable it may be, it is, nevertheless, the truth. This danger of the consolidation referred to had not escaped our observation, and was duly taken into consideration by us at the time of the commencement of the campaign; but the German mind at that time was so inflamed, excited and uncontrollable that all lawful means had to be resorted to that promised relief. The danger of open defiance of the laws was imminent. Resistance to the execution of the Excise law and the constituted authorities was counselled by bad and designing men; and as such a course would have involved the ruin of all our interests, we thought it best to advise the German population of the State that the law complained of would be declared constitutional by the courts, to counsel moderation, but at the same time to open a way in which their exertions for the repeal of the law might be sustained to the utmost in a perfectly legitimate way, and the political campaign which has just been ended was, and, under the circumstances, had to be decided upon, notwithstanding the danger involved in case of failure, and once begun it was vigorously prosecuted, without paying any regard to the injunction movement afterwards inaugurated in our courts, upon hair-splitting arguments, by a few liquor dealers, who were firmly resolved to act contrary to the advice of counsel, who had, during a long series of years, never misled them in any respect. The nomination of Mr. John T. Hoffman was planned and accomplished; he made a splendid run; you have made a splendid fight, which although unsuccessful must command the respect and admiration even of your adversaries. You have demonstrated your courage, great strength, good generalship, and above all your devotion to the cause of law and order, and you will be respected for it. But you have lost, and it is your duty now to accept the verdict of the people of the State at large, and to act accordingly; and you will have to do so for at least some time before you can have another legitimate opportunity of attempting by your own strength, and by political combinations which you can make, to effect a change in the law; for you may prepare your minds just as well to-day as any other time for the decision of the Court of Appeals upon this law, which will not be different from what I have always advised you it will be. It is unnecessary to discuss at the present time what can or should be done, or what would be wise to do at the next opportunity that may present itself. Let us leave that to the future. Nor will I say one word about the future prospects of the two great political parties in the State. But there is one thing which can be done, and should be done at once. You must conciliate the majority opposed to you by your good conduct and your virtues. You have so far lived and acted, too, exclusive and separate from your American fellow-citizens; your social habits and customs are innovations upon their habits and customs, and as long as you cannot make them perceive and believe that your mode of life and enjoyment is preferable to the one to which they are used and educated, they will combine to protect their institutions against encroachments from your side. You will, therefore, have to convince them in the course of time that your habits and customs in their practical effects offer advantages which should induce them to imitate and adopt rather than proscribe them. The American people are always open to reason; they are a practical people in every sense of the word, and can be won by sound argument, if in no other way, and you will succeed in the end if you remain firm in your determination, and patiently and steadily pursue the right course. If in the future you will shape the action of your societies and conduct your places of amusement in such a way as to demonstrate to the intelligent American mind that the extremely stringent provisions of the Excise law are unnecessary and superfluous or that they should be modified in favor of German interests, it will not be long before it is done; but if, on the other hand, you should persistently stand in the way of municipal reform and identify your true interests with other interests the control of which is imperatively demanded by sound public policy, a long period will, I am afraid, elapse before you will obtain any relief, and I therefore conclude by appealing to you for your own interests, my interests and the interests of our children in this our adopted country, always to be found upon the side of law and order.

Mr. Freedman's speech was listened to with marked attention, and, after thanking him for it, the committee adjourned.

THE LORD BOND ROBBERY.

Conclusion of Testimony for Defence Before Justice Dowling—The Case Dismissed, &c.

The examination of witnesses before Justice Dowling in reference to the Lord bond robbery was continued yesterday afternoon at the Tombs Police Court. Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, ex-Governor Lowe, of Maryland, and ex-Judge Stuart represented the defendant, Mr. Frank Hellen. The prosecution was represented by Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., District Attorney.

Before any witnesses were examined ex-Governor Lowe, on the part of defence, referred to vol. 34, Barbour's Supreme Court Reports, where Judge Ingraham had in a similar case asserted that the question to be determined was whether the party who takes the note in the usual course of business and gives value for it is bound also to make inquiry as to the validity of such note, when due diligence would have informed him as to the defect in the title. From a similar case in English Equity Reports it was held that the title of a person to a note was the same as to a check or coupon received in good faith and for value, could not be impeached for negligence. In that case the Judge had said, "Gross negligence may be evidence of malfidence, but is not the same thing;" and he adds, "Where the bill has passed to the plaintiff without proof of bad faith in him, then there is no objection to his title." This argument he considered a conclusive one, for if there was no objection to that man's title in law to those coupons there could be no ground for a criminal charge. He cited also the case of St. Paul, before Justice Jarvis, in London, where a £500 note on the Bank of England was stolen from Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., and was received in 1854 by Mr. St. Paul at his office as money changer in Paris. The notice had been filed in his office, but he did not examine it. He was sustained and his note was received by the Bank of England, proving that not attending to the notice may be negligence, but is not enough to affect the title.

The District Attorney here remarked that these arguments pertained to negotiable paper alone. The Judge then directed the examination of witnesses to be resumed:—

TESTIMONY OF JOHN J. ELLIOTT.

Mr. John J. Elliott, being duly sworn, testified as follows:—I am a partner of Mr. Hellen; my place of business is at No. 9 Wall street; I was in the office part of the time on the 31st of October, when the transaction in question occurred; was not much engaged behind the counter on that day, as I was writing; Mr. Hellen was there during the day; he usually attends to the buying and selling of government securities; there are three or four of us on duty in the office; three and a small boy, William Hilt; my business consists of the usual brokerage counter business, as it is called, which consists in buying gold coupons, uncurrent money, bonds, &c., but not like bankers engaged in loaning money; I don't know anything about this negotiation, except when they were returned to the Treasury Department I was surprised that they had been stolen; in the manner of payment for coupons, bills or securities, it was governed by accident; if there is a large amount of cash on hand we pay with notes and sometimes give checks; some houses give checks entirely. (The day book of the firm was here produced.) This is the book where we enter purchases and sales roughly; it is a rough day book, used on the counter inside the railing; it is the book of first entries made by either of us or by the person who makes the transactions; I made some of the entries on the 31st of October, but not the one in question; the entries in my handwriting were made by myself; the entry in regard to the eight coupons is in the handwriting of Mr. Hellen—the defendant; on that same day there are other entries in his handwriting and also in the handwriting of the clerk, which occur just after these entries of the eight coupons; there is also an entry in Mr. Hellen's handwriting on October 29 for $90 coupons, or a purchase of three coupons; the numbers are not opposite; there are purchases after that date, one of some gold checks on November 1, but the numbers are opposite them, and in this respect they are different from those before, because after that mistake we made it a point to take the numbers of the coupons and the names of the parties offering them; before that we never did so. (A number of notices of stolen bonds were here produced.) I know nothing of these; they were hanging in the office at the rear of the counter on the 31st of October; the notice of the loss of the Lord bonds was not there; I saw that for the first time when the detective brought it in after the transaction; alterations were made in the office toward the latter part of October or beginning of November; the counter was extended, with little partitions put up and a door placed in the rear leading behind the counter; these notices may have been torn down at that time.

In the cross-examination the witness testified that there were no other books for entries but this daybook; it was not the custom to compare the numbers of coupons with those on the notices, but they were examined simply to see if they were counterfeit or not; he never told the clerk to be careful in buying coupons after he heard of this report, because he had an idea that Mr. Lord had got his bonds back; bonds were taken always to Jay Cooke to see what he would give for them; he would examine the printed notices now to see if the numbers corresponded, but it had not been his custom; on the 1st of November he compared the numbers on the gold certificates to see if they corresponded with those on the notices; they take bonds to Jay Cooke to see that they are all correct and get the market value, but they judge the coupons themselves, because they do not fluctuate.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES M. DENNISON.

Mr. Charles M. Dennison, being duly sworn, testified as follows:—I reside in Brooklyn; am of the firm of White, Morriss & Co., at 29 Wall street, brokers and bankers; have been in business there five years; in busy seasons our business averages $250,000 or $300,000 per day; of that $25,000 or $30,000 is counter business in coupons and gold; my position is at the counter, a specie clerk, which includes the buying of gold coupons only; we have had notices of stolen bonds in our office; we keep them hanging on the spindle in the office; we do not examine the numbers of coupons, or compare them at all, but buy them the same as we would specie, in large amounts; that is my daily habit; there is a large increase in this business on the first of November, from the fact that the government then pays its semi-annual interest; if I had to compare numbers it would take two weeks to do the business of one day now; when we buy a lot of coupons amounting to over a thousand dollars we usually give a check, but govern ourselves in that respect by our convenience; if we have plenty of greenbacks we can pay them in larger amounts; if there is a scarcity we give checks for smaller amounts.

Cross-examined—I heard of the Lord bond robbery; read it in the paper; I cannot say that I ever received or saw a printed list of the numbers of those bonds; have heard that robbery spoken of in our office; never received instructions after that robbery to be careful how I bought coupons; entries are made in our counter book; they were not put in any other book; we have a discount account; from the counter book we have other books where we keep our cash account—a simple footing up of the whole amount at night; there are other large houses that I know pay out money instead of checks for what they buy over the counter—Geo. D. Arthur & Co., Robinson, Cox & Co., Vermilye & Co., and Trever & Colgate; Clews & Co. do very little counter business; if I paid a party in cash for coupons I would not ask his name; the reason of the only advantage in cases we have occasion to look some time, when, perhaps, a correspondent would want to know, but not for the protection of any other house or individual; Arthur's office is adapted for doing a counter business, while Clewes' is not, being in the interior of the building; Clewes & Co. do a large business in government bonds—that is their specialty; if a stranger came to sell coupons to the amount of $1,470 I would pay him in greenbacks if I had the large amount on hand—say $8,000 or $10,000; as a general rule we do not have greenbacks enough to spare for that amount, though we often do; we draw our check to bearer whenever the customer wants it, and when nothing is said we draw it to bearer; we always ask the name and to whom order there is it $4,000 or $5,000; have frequently paid over $1,500 in greenbacks over the counter; sometimes customers prefer money to checks, when we give it to them if we have it, and sometimes send for it to oblige them; when we draw a check on a bank, payable to bearer for $5,000, the bank pays it without saying anything.

The evidence was here concluded, and the case closed by the defence and submitted for a decision.

Justice Dowling, while severely censuring the loose and negligent mode of business which takes no note of the notices of stolen bonds, did not deem the evidence before him sufficient to send the case to the Grand Jury. The defendant was accordingly dismissed.

Ex-Governor Lowe, attorney for the defence, moved that the coupons in question be placed in the custody of Judge Dowling or of a responsible court officer, to abide the judgment of the Court. They were accordingly placed in charge of the property clerk.

The Lord Bond Robbery in the Court of Common Pleas—Special Term.

Before Judge Brady.

Thomas Barron vs. W. M. Vermilye et al.—This was a motion in a suit growing out of the celebrated Lord bond robbery, for the examination of Mr. Lord to perpetuate his testimony. At the time of the robbery Mr. Barron, the plaintiff, had in Mr. Lord's safe over half a million in securities, besides the $1,300,000 lost by Mr. Lord himself. Some time ago Mr. Barron heard from the Treasury Department in Washington that three bonds of the value of $7,000 had been converted by Vermilye & Co. and Jay Cooke & Co. into five-twenties. Mr. Barron immediately demanded the bonds or their value from Vermilye & Co. on the ground that they took the securities with notice. Vermilye & Co. refused to accede to the request, denying that they had notice, and the suit is now brought by Mr. Barron to compel defendants to surrender the bonds or their value.

The application for an order to perpetuate Mr. Lord's testimony was made by Mr. Stephen R. Bragge, plaintiff's attorney, and the Court, after some little explanation, granted the motion.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner White.

A man named [illegible] has been arrested on a charge of having had in his possession one hundred counterfeit $1 bills with intent to pass the same. He was yesterday brought before Commissioner White, who set the examination down for Monday.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

A HEAVY CALENDAR.

Justices Kelly and Dowling worked off a very heavy calendar in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. There were about sixty cases disposed of, thirty-three of which were for petit larceny, twenty assault and battery, three illegal voting, three indecent assaults and one malicious mischief.

STEALING BARRELS.

Martin Callahan, whose name headed the calendar, was fined $50 for illegally appropriating a number of barrels, the property of a Mr. Jno. J. Jones.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Patrick Quinn, Patrick O'Conner, John Lee and James Cochran, all young boys, were arraigned for stealing a paint brush valued at $3. Three of them pleaded not guilty, while John Lee admitted that he had taken the brush. The plaintiff, Henry Rosenthal, missed the brush, which he identified by its being only half made. John Lee, the boy who pleaded guilty, said James Cochran asked him to "be bones for him," and they all took one each. Two were sold to a man in Williamsburg for $1 50. Justice Dowling was opposed to having the boys remanded, thinking prison associations not likely to benefit any of them, and discharged all four, administering a severe reprimand to the three who had put in the plea of "not guilty."

WAS IT STEALING?

William Diggs, an intelligent looking colored man, pleaded guilty to taking, not stealing, a stove, which he said he had been employed to carry by some unknown person, and Mrs. Agnes Muller recognized it as her property. Penitentiary three months.

STEALING COTTON.

Another colored man, Allen Johnson by name, stout and greasy in appearance, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months on a charge of stealing a quantity of cotton.

PICKING POCKETS.

Charles Hennessy and John McGuire were charged with picking pockets. The evidence not being clear against Hennessy he was discharged, and McGuire received a sentence of four months in the Penitentiary.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Hugh McConnell, a stout, burly man, was charged by Mary Farley with knocking out five of her teeth with a shovel. Some trouble had taken place respecting a child belonging to the complainant when high words led to blows, and from the evidence it appeared that in the melee defendant's teeth were knocked out. Fined $10.

WINDOW BREAKING.

Charles Hyland was sentenced to replace a pane of glass worth $25, at No. 803 Broadway, which he was charged with having broken.

ROW AT A GIFT ENTERPRISE STORE.

Eugene Valentine was charged with an assault and battery on James Brown. The affray took place in one of the dollar jewelry stores in Chatham street, which the complainant was induced to enter, but would not purchase anything. Justice Dowling said all such places were regular manitraps, and ought to be broken up. The prisoner was found guilty and remanded for sentence.

VALUE OF FLOWERS.

William Fallon was fined $25 on a conviction of having destroyed fourteen tuberose plants.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

There were three cases of illegal voting on the calendar, two of which were dismissed on account of the complainants not making their appearance. The third was remanded for the purpose of securing additional evidence.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Still Another Divorce Suit.

Before Judge Jones.

George S. Stoddard vs. Araminta S. Stoddard.—The court room was crowded with females yesterday morning, this divorce suit having been set down for argument on a motion for alimony before Justice Jones. The parties are in humble circumstances, the husband being a printer in the employ of one of our city establishments. The wife is a fair looking woman, but is charged by her helpmate with frequent acts of adultery with one Peter Squires and other parties, in divers places in this city. They were married in 1857 by the Rev. Dr. Gillett, and lived together until September, 1866, when a separation occurred owing to the alleged adulterous actions. A suit for divorce has been commenced, and yesterday defendant's counsel, Mr. Thomas Hill, moved for alimony. The parties being very poor the matter was not referred, as is customary, but heard by Judge Jones in open court. The husband and wife were both examined, but the testimony was of a very low character. The wife swore that she was in such a delicate state of health that she was unable to do any work, and therefore needed assistance from her husband. Her statement was corroborated by a medical gentleman. The husband swore, on the other hand, that his income only amounted to $17 per week, and that he expended the whole of it in the support of himself and his child.

Charles H. Spencer for plaintiff; Thomas Hill for defendant.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

GREEN—RICHMOND.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, November 7, by the Rev. J. S. Lord, D. D., S. WILSON GREEN, of New York, to MAGGIE F., daughter of the late Dr. F. Richmond, formerly of New Brunswick, N. J. No cards.

GRAVATT—MORLEY.—At Hudson city, N. J., on Tuesday, November 6, by Rev. J. N. Fitzgerald, CHARLES H. GRAVATT, of West Hoboken, to MARY A. MORLEY, of Hudson City.

English papers please copy.

KELLETT—HARMAN.—On Thursday evening, November 8, by the Rev. James Millett, at his residence, JOSEPH KELLETT, late of Boston, to MISS ANNA HARMAN, all of this city.

LAFARGE—CRANDALL.—On Thursday, November 8, by the Rev. Christopher Rhodes, WILLIAM H. LAFARGE to ELLA D. CRANDALL, both of this city.

Died.

BROWN.—On Thursday, November 8, MARGARET BROWN, the wife of Wm. Brown, aged 30 years. She leaves three little infants to mourn her loss.

Dearest mother, thou art sleeping
Beneath the willow tree,
And many an eye is weeping,
And long will weep for thee.

The grave doth now enfold thee
Within its narrow cell;
No more shall we behold thee,
Dear mother, fare thee well.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Pilgrim Lodge, Odd Fellows, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 172 Cherry street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

BRUNJES.—On Thursday, November 8, MARTIN BRUNJES, beloved brother of Gesine Brutt and Anna Brunjes, aged 30 years, 4 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Henry Brutt, No. 295 Seventh avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth street. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

BUTLER.—On Tuesday, November 6, W. C. BUTLER, aged 52 years.

BENNETT.—On Friday morning, November 9, JOHN C. BENNETT, son of Jacob L. and Jennett W. Bennett, aged 6 years, 2 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Fort Washington, New York, this (Sunday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

BOYLE.—MARY BRENNAN, a native of Eircourt, county Galway, Ireland, the beloved wife of Patrick Boyle, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, John and Peter Boyle, and brother-in-law, John Cavanagh, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No 242 East Tenth street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock precisely.

BURKE.—On Friday, November 9, of consumption, after a long and severe illness, JOHN S. BURKE, in the 65th year of his age.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 112 Hoyt street, Brooklyn, to St. Paul's church, corner of Court and Congress streets, where there will be a solemn requiem mass celebrated for the repose of his soul, at ten o'clock on Monday morning, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the fune