NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Important Decisions in Admiralty.
Before Judge Nelson.

Judge Nelson rendered the following decisions in yesterday's admiralty cases on appeal:—

Christie vs. the Bridgeport.—This was an appeal from a decree of the District Court, holding the steamer Bridgeport liable for a collision on the East river, near Blackwell's island. Judge Nelson held, affirming the decree of the court below, that the schooner was not bound to give way, that it was the steamer's duty under the circumstances, and that had the schooner done otherwise she might have been charged with fault. It was due to the schooner to say that had she given way she might have run into the schooner Hawley on the same tack. Decree therefore affirmed. E. H. Owen for appellant, Charles Donohue for respondent.

Mills vs. the same.—This was an action for value of cargo on the same vessel, and in it decree was entered affirming judgment below. E. H. Owen for appellant, Charles Donohue for respondent.

Dusenbire vs. M. A. Lewis.—This case came up on exceptions to the Commissioner's report. The libellant had advanced $700, and claimed to be entitled to a judgment for the property to the amount of $1,400. The Commissioner reported the amount due to be $700, the advance two and a half per cent to be by commission and interest. Judge Nelson held that the libellant had the ownership sufficient to sustain the suit for the advance, but not for the value. The claimant having excepted to the Commissioner, the report was modified by striking this out. Order accordingly. R. D. Benedict for libellant; Charles Donohue for the claimant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The Late Preston King—Action to Recover Fees, &c., of the Collectorship of This Port.
Before Judge Blatchford.

Morrison, Executor of Preston King, vs. Clinch.—This action, as already reported in our columns, was brought to recover certain fees and emoluments arising from the Collectorship of the port of New York during the time that intervened between the death of Mr. King and the appointment of his successor, Mr. Smythe. During this interval Mr. Clinch had performed the duties as acting collector, and he claims to be entitled to the fees accruing within that period in his own right. These fees amount to about $27,000, and the plaintiff says that they should go to the estate of Mr. King. The further hearing of the matter was resumed yesterday at three o'clock before Judge Blatchford, sitting in Circuit Court.

Counsel for Mr. Clinch contended that the moment Mr. King died, all claim by him upon the office of collector ceased, and that it was preposterous to suppose that a dead man could discharge the functions of any public office.

Counsel for the plaintiff argued that Mr. Clinch was not in any sense an officer of the government, that the government could not bring an action against him for malfeasance in office, as he was not appointed by the government, but by Mr. King, whose special deputy for the time being he was, and that this being so, he was responsible to the estate for the fees and emoluments in question, and which Mr. Clinch would have no right to receive unless he were, under the direct authority of the United States, performing the duties of Collector of the Port of New York.

The arguments having closed, Judge Blatchford took the papers and reserved his decision.

Important Internal Revenue Case.

The United States vs. Twenty-five Barrels of Distilled Spirits, seized at 84 First avenue.—This case which, at the instance of the claimant's counsel, was adjourned over from Wednesday for the purpose of hearing further testimony, was resumed yesterday morning. One witness was examined to show that he was a clerk in the employment of A. Gropp, the owner of a distillery previously seized, paid tax upon whiskey which had been sold and delivered to Sternheimer and Aronheimer the rectifiers, and claimants in this case. This witness was cross-examined by United States District Attorney S. G. Courtney. The claimant's counsel objected to the line of cross-examination pursued by the District Attorney, but Judge Blatchford decided that the cross-examination should be allowed in order to show whether or not the tax had been paid upon this particular lot of whiskey.

The testimony on both sides having rested, Mr. D. C. Birdsall summed up for the claimant, and in the course of his argument endeavored to impeach the testimony of James Kelly as that of an informer who had conspired to get the twenty-five barrels of spirits delivered at his liquor store in First avenue in order that, in his character or capacity of informer, he might pocket the reward held out by the government. He contended that upon the evidence given and the testimony of his client, Mr. Sternheimer, the whiskey was not liable to forfeiture, and that the business of rectifiers carried on by Sternheimer & Co. was a fair, upright and legitimate trade in compliance with the requirements of the law.

Mr. D. C. Birdsall was followed by Mr. Courtney, on the part of the government. Judge Blatchford charged the jury, reviewing the evidence, and submitting the case upon the testimony to them, reserving the points of law raised by counsel for decision at another time. The jury retired and at ten minutes past two o'clock returned into court with a decision for the government.

Mr. D. C. Birdsall, for claimants, gave notice of appeal and the court granted a stay of twenty days for the entry and hearing of the application.

The United States vs. Six Barrels of Distilled Spirits, found at Fourteenth street and Eighth avenue.—Mr. Rollins, Assistant U. S. District Attorney, briefly stated the case, which was that Mr. Orton, the revenue officer on duty, seeing the barrels on a cart, suspected they were not all right; he stopped the cart, and on examination found that five of the barrels were improperly marked and one barrel not marked at all, whereupon he seized them.

Mr. Browne, counsel for the claimants, Messrs. Pike & Co., stated that the goods were seized while being transported from the bonded warehouse of one district to the bonded warehouse of another, and that there was no intention of fraud entertained in the transaction.

The District Attorney, in summing up, claimed that the goods were forfeited because they bore no marks indicating that they had been removed from a bonded warehouse, and Judge Blatchford, in his charge, sustained that construction of the law. The jury, without leaving their seats, returned a verdict for the government.

Mr. Browne, for claimants, gave notice of appeal, and the Court granted a stay of twenty days as in the previous case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Late Decision Against the Board of Health.
Before Judge G. G. Barnard.

The People, &c., ex rel. Joseph B. Jantzen vs. The Metropolitan Board of Health.—The relator is a butcher and was enjoined by the Board of Health from carrying on his business, within certain prescribed limits, of slaughtering cattle, and applied, as stated in the HERALD a few days since, for an injunction against the respondent, restraining it from further interference with his business, claiming that all the questions arising in the suit brought by him are covered by the recent decision of the General Term in the case of Schuster against these defendants, and which was decided against the Board. The case came up for argument on this question yesterday, but was further adjourned until Monday next.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—To-day is the anniversary of St. Andrew's Day, a festival held in greatest reverence by the sons of Scotia. The occasion will be duly celebrated by a dinner this evening by the Andrew's Society, at Delmonico's.

THE JAMES STREET STABBING AFFAIR—DEATH OF POLICEMAN THOMPSON.—Yesterday Charles Thompson, a policeman of the Fourth precinct, for the last few days lying in a critical state from certain wounds received, as alleged, at the hands of James O'Donnel, died at the New York Hospital at half-past eleven o'clock A. M. The post mortem examination recently held at the hospital, together with all the facts of the case that could be thus obtained, have been published in the HERALD. The following additional facts have been gleaned. On the evening of the 4th November, Thompson was patrolling his beat on James street, near Batavia street, when he heard a man crying for help, the voice proceeding from a house in the rear of 33 James street. There it is alleged that he found James O'Donnel beating a man under the stairway in the yard, whom he arrested, and that in conducting his prisoner to the station house O'Donnel struck deceased with a knife, the blade of which was three inches long by half an inch in width, the knife penetrating the pericardium in the neighborhood of the left nipple. The officer supposing he had been struck with a stung shot, drew his revolver and fired four shots at the prisoner who had escaped from him, following him through James, Batavia and New Chambers streets into Cherry street, when O'Donnel made a bolt for a house in Cherry street. At this moment Thompson grabbed his prisoner, and, being weak with loss of blood, gave him in charge of several policemen, who by that time had congregated on the spot. O'Donnel then showed fight, when club law became the order of battle, and O'Donnel was handled pretty roughly. The prisoner was secured and taken to the station house, where he was held for examination, and where he is still held, awaiting the action of the Coroner's jury, which is announced for to-day at twelve o'clock, at the New York Hospital.

ST. LUKE'S HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.—The sixteenth anniversary of St. Luke's Home for Aged Women was held at the institution No. 487 Hudson street, on St. Luke's Day last. The occasion was very interesting in its character, and opportunity was afforded to witness the comforts this excellent charity bestows on its beneficiaries. The rector, Dr. Tuttle, read the annual report, which showed that while the managers had to sustain the severe loss by robbery at the Royal Insurance office of the larger portion of their building fund, they still have good hope and abundant cause for thankfulness. The Rev. Drs. Forbes and Weston, of this city, and the Rev. Dr. Ryland, of Chicago, made characteristic and appropriate addresses.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—The officers of the Sixty-ninth regiment, National Guard, held an election for colonel last night at the armory of the regiment, at Tenth Market. The resignation of brevet Major General M. T. McMahon, the Colonel commanding, who has been appointed Assistant Inspector General upon the staff of Major General Sheridan, having created a vacancy, Brigadier General Ame[illegible] was elected. There was a close contest, which resulted in the election of Lieutenant Colonel James Cavanagh, [illegible] votes against ten which were cast for James P. McIver. An election for the office of Major of the regiment, in place of Major Clark, who some time ago resigned, was then proceeded with, resulting in the choice of Captain Michael Doran by a majority of two votes.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—DEATH BY DROWNING.—An inquest was yesterday held, at the Twelfth precinct station house, by Coroner Wildey, on the remains of Mr. Nathan D. Spencer, who, early on Thursday morning, was found lying dead on one of the lower steps of Harlem bridge. Deceased lived at West Farms, Westchester county, and while crossing the bridge on his way home late on Wednesday night it is supposed he slipped and struck upon his head, thus rolling to the bottom of the steps and reducing him to insensibility. While in this condition the tide rose over the inanimate form of the unfortunate man, and he was drowned before being discovered. The jury rendered a verdict of death by drowning. Deceased, who was a brother of Charles S. Spencer, was thirty-one years of age and a native of this State. He has left a widow and two children.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—Coroner Wildey yesterday held an inquest at the Ward Island Hospital on the body of Charles Jaeger, a patient suffering from derangement of mind, who escaped from confinement and jumping overboard was drowned. The jury rendered a verdict of death by suicide by drowning. Deceased was twenty-five years of age and a native of Germany.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ALLEGED FALSE REPRESENTATIONS IN THE SALE OF TICKETS—TWO POOR WOMEN THE VICTIMS.—A few days since Mrs. Margaret Feiffer and Mrs. Mary Hubert arrived in this city with the view of joining their husbands, who are in California. On Wednesday they proceeded to the foot of Canal street to secure their passage tickets. There they met a clerk in the ticket office of Reilly & Duffy named George H. Bradshaw. Believing they were in the office of the old line for California, Mrs. Feiffer asked if such was the case and received an affirmative answer. Mrs. Feiffer then asked for a ticket by the Saturday steamer and gave Bradshaw $65 in payment, purchasing also another ticket for her companion. Subsequently learning that the tickets were for the steamship San Francisco, which sails on the 5th day of December next, Bradshaw was again waited upon by the ladies, who demanded a return of their money or tickets for the steamer of Saturday, but receiving no satisfaction whatever caused his arrest by officer Wilkinson, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, on the charge of obtaining money by false and fraudulent representations with intent to cheat and defraud. The accused was taken before Justice Dowling, where affidavits embracing the foregoing charges were made, and they were committed to the Tombs for examination. Justice Dowling promised to bring the matter before the Grand Jury as soon as possible. Bradshaw is fifty-two years of age, a native of this city, and lives at No. 150 Franklin street.

A FORGED CHECK.—Mr. William H. Dodge, doing business at No. 192 South street, was yesterday arrested by officer Keirns of the First precinct on the complaint of Mr. Hugh McLellan, Secretary of the American Steamship Company, who charges that Dodge called upon him and presented for payment a check, alleged to be fraudulent, for $230 in gold, purporting to have been drawn by William H. Webb, President of the American Steamship Company, and payable to the order of A. J. Brower. Justice Dowling required Mr. Dodge to give bail to answer the charge. Mr. Dodge declares his entire innocence of any guilty knowledge in the matter.

AN OLD CASE DISPOSED OF.—In the case of Theodore H. Loomis arrested in April last, on a charge of having purloined $5,000 from the firm of Messrs. Henry E. Hawley & Co., Beaver street. Justice Dowling yesterday decided that the evidence adduced against the defendant was insufficient to hold him, and therefore discharged Mr. Loomis from custody.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—John Hazlitt, residing at No. 96 Sixth avenue, preferred a complaint of grand larceny against William Edwards and John Rice before Justice Dodge yesterday. Clothing worth $150 was taken from the above premises, he says, and afterwards found in a second hand clothes store where the accused sold it. They were arrested, acknowledged themselves guilty of the charge, and were committed for trial.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FORGERY—A COMPLICATED CASE.—Two men, who gave their names as Edward S. Hall and Eli Fields, were arrested yesterday by detectives Farley and Irwin, on a charge of forgery. It is alleged that about the 20th of August a check for $92 was obtained in the regular business way from Mortimer Wilkie, No. 1 Cortlandt street, by Thomas W. Mabb. The check, which was drawn on the New York National Exchange Bank, in favor of Burton & Co., and endorsed by J. Mitchell, was subsequently obtained, it is alleged, by one of the accused. On the 29th of August three checks, in the gross amounting to $420, on the 30th one for $930, and on October 9 one for $1,226, each purporting to be drawn in favor of Burton & Co., on the New York National Exchange Bank, by M. Wilkie, and endorsed by J. Mitchell, were presented for payment and cashed. On or about the 25th of October a check for $3,940 was presented, but payment was refused, owing to the fact that the presentor was not known. On looking over the books of the bank it was discovered that Mr. Wilkie had overdrawn his account, and he was so informed. An examination followed, when Mr. Wilkie pronounced the checks of August 29 and 30 and October 9 forgeries and all imitations of the genuine check dated August 20 for $92. The case was placed in the hands of detectives Farley and Irwin. It is now alleged that Fields voluntarily stated that Hall had procured from him on various occasions genuine checks from which forgeries could be made, and that he (Fields) would aid in such forgeries. Upon this and other information the officers received the accused were arrested and charged with the offence. They were brought before Justice Dodge yesterday, and on application of the counsel were committed for examination.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF SILKS AND VELVETS—THE THIEF CONFESSES.—On the 9th of November there were missed from the store No. 12 Park place silks and velvets valued at $3,220, and no clue to the thief was had. On the Wednesday succeeding the disappearance of the goods, John Schneider, the porter, resigned his position, and, so far as the proprietors knew, left the city. On the 27th inst., however, the police arrested Schneider and one Rickelman on suspicion, and took them to Police Headquarters for examination. Nothing definite could at that time be arrived at. Yesterday morning he admitted that he had taken the goods out of the store on the night of the 9th, and passed them over to a confederate, Rickelman, who conveyed them to Philadelphia, where he disposed of them for $1,200 cash, and that on returning to the city Rickelman gave him $600, which he (Schneider) had squandered in liquor, gambling, &c. Schneider and Rickelman were arraigned before Justice Shandley, at the Third District Police Court, and in default of $2,000 bail each were held for trial.

NEWSPAPER CURRENCY.

Two marines were drowned while crossing the river at Kittery, Me., last week.

The store of M. W. Long, in the Granite Block, Bangor, was burned out Tuesday evening. Loss, $2,500 to $3,000.

The report that Judge Parker, of the Winchester, Va., district, had been arrested by military authority is denied.

The Decorah (Iowa) *Republican* tells of a man in that place who felt unwell in the afternoon, took two pills in the evening, and died at midnight.

The people of North Iowa, without a fear of Good Templars before their eyes, are making their apples into cider.

A daughter of Mr. Stephen Stewart, of Albia, Iowa, aged fourteen, has been killed by a horse falling upon her.

Brazil, in Indiana, has a steam saw mill run by a man and his two daughters. One of the latter is engineer and fireworman, and the other helps her father lift the boards and roll the logs.

Two men in Chase county, Kansas, have been arrested since the election, charged with whipping their wives. It is said they were opposed to woman suffrage, but appear to be very decidedly in favor of woman suffering.

The Fenians of Dubuque have received their arms—the old army musket, with Robert's patent breech-loading attachment; fire twenty times a minute; cost $15 each.

A military order emanating from military headquarters in Texas occupies six columns in the Galveston *Bulletin*, detailing removals and appointments in that State.

A despatch here from Galveston states that Major Perry, the Chief of Police, has been removed by the military authorities. This is probably the result of an investigation into the charges preferred against him.

Prior to the war the bank circulation of Augusta, Ga., amounted to nearly $10,000,000, all of which was well and profitably employed in legitimate trade. Now the available bank circulation is about $440,000.

Orders from the Navy Department received at the Kittery Navy Yard last week were to the effect that the United States steamer Contoocook should be fitted out for sea in fifty days.

The Vicksburg *Times*, Nov. 17, comes to us with this editorial heading:—"W. H. McArdle, editor, imprisoned by General Ord; S. McD. Vernon, manager, acting editor; official paper of the city; official paper of Washington county."

The Calais (Me.) *Advertiser* says that the Messrs. Short are putting up the frames of two vessels, one a ship of seven hundred tons. A bark of four hundred and thirty-seven tons, old measurement, built by Master R. Higgins, was launched on Tuesday of last week.

A steamer will leave Dubuque within a few days for New Orleans, towing barges containing nearly one hundred thousand bushels of wheat for New York and Liverpool. This consignment is made to test the feasibility of using the entire water route instead of by railroad and the lakes as heretofore.

Allen and Colbeck, two young grocery keepers who left Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, for the main land in a fishing boat, in order to cheat their creditors, were overtaken by a storm and the boat has since drifted ashore with the dead body of one of them entangled in the rigging. The other is supposed to be drowned.

A Southern exchange says it has lately been made public that the celebrated Doctor Mary Walker, of the federal army, who was captured by the confederates and imprisoned in Richmond during the war, was not a graduate of any medical college whatever; in fact, has no medical education, but was simply a spy, who was passed into the advance for the purpose of being captured, in the hope that her sex would obtain for her very lenient treatment from the confederates and thus give her more extended opportunities of observation.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, Nov. 29—6 P. M.

The gold market opened [illegible] rather dull and heavy this morning at 139, from which po[illegible]nt there was a decline to 138¾, and a subsequent advance to 139¼, with the closing transactions prior to the adjo[illegible]rnment of the board at 139. Subsequently a decline to 138[illegible] took place, under a despatch from Washington reporting [illegible] that Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, had introduced in the Se[illegible]nate a bill in favor of a resumption of specie payments, [illegible] the first section providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem legal tender notes in coin on demand; the second compelling him to sell all the gold in the Treasury after paying the interest on the public debt; the third requiring the national banks to pay the interest received by them on their bonds deposited as a basis of circulation into the Treasury instead of appropriating it to their own uses; the fourth providing that on and after the 4th of July, 1869, all the national banks must redeem their own notes of the denomination of $5 and under in coin on demand, and the fifth that all banks failing so to do shall forfeit their charters. This bill Mr. Morrill proposes to call up at an early day for discussion, when its defeat may be regarded as certain. The country is in no temper to sanction undue haste in returning to specie payments, and it demands that the further contraction of the currency be suspended, every public interest requiring that this should be done. While deprecating the inflation schemes now before Congress we are earnest in our advocacy of a policy of non-contraction, and it is important in the present depressed condition of commercial affairs that there should be as little delay as possible in legislating upon this question. A natural resumption of specie payments will take place soon enough for the good of the nation, and, therefore, the forcing process adopted in Great Britain between 1815 and 1821 is to be condemned; for nothing could be more productive of widespread ruin. The contraction of the past year, amounting to about a hundred and nine millions, has been excessive, and to it we may attribute the large number of commercial failures which have occurred all over the country within that time, but more particularly during the last three months. The proper course for us to pursue is to encourage the growth of trade and enterprise by our abundant currency until the country, and the South especially, has recovered from the exhausting effects of the war, and in the course of time its legitimate requirements will be more than fully equal to the present volume of the currency. The feeling of the people in the West with regard to this subject was reflected in the petition which Senator Sherman presented this morning from the City Council of Cincinnati against any further contraction of the currency, and in favor of paying the national debt, excepting the ten-forty loan, in legal tender notes. We are glad to perceive that there is a growing feeling in Congress in favor of the substitution of legal tenders for national bank notes, and the only merit we see in Mr. Morrill's bill, before referred to, is in the section virtually providing for the non-payment of interest to the national banks on the bonds deposited by them as security for the redemption of their circulation. Cash gold was easy, the supply being in excess of the demand, and loans were made at rates ranging from four to eight per cent for carrying. The gross clearings amounted to $48,371,000, the gold balances to $1,272,192, and the currency balances to $1,857,776.

This has been a dull day on the Stock Exchange, partly in consequence of the state of the weather and the fact of yesterday having been a holiday. The railway share market was, however, firm until late in the afternoon, when it declined a fraction. The street is sensitive to the influence of clique movements and ready to follow the lead either for a rise or a fall; but the cliques, with the exception of those in New York Central and Northwestern, appear to be racked by internal divisions, and in the absence of unity of purpose and of action they can, of course, accomplish little of nothing. The street is more bullish than bearish in its inclinations, but the speculative movement is tame, and although most of the wealth of the Stock Exchange is on the bull side there is no active bull movement going forward, the present object of the large holders of stocks being apparently to merely hold the market steady in anticipation of the effect of Congressional legislation relating to the finances.

There was an abundant supply of money at seven per cent on call, with not a few exceptional transactions to the principal dealers in government securities and other first class houses at six. In the discount line there is no noticeable change. The banks are pressed by their customers for accommodation, but much of the paper offered is declined, and in the open market even the best grade has to submit to 8 a 10 per cent. Trade prospects are gloomy, but the mercantile community entertain the hope that Congress will soon take action upon the currency question by suspending contraction, in which event a much better state of feeling would prevail. The disposition under existing circumstances is to confine business within narrow limits on the principle which leads mariners in threatening weather to reef their sails. No man feels safe in extending his transactions while the financial future is so uncertain, and the sooner this uncertainty is removed the sooner will the aspect of commercial and financial affairs begin to brighten.

Already about a dozen different bills and resolutions relating to the finances have been introduced in Congress—namely, the resolution of Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, in favor of paying the principal of the whole of the funded debt in coin; the bill of Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, to prohibit the further contraction of the currency; another by Mr. Perham, of Maine, to amend the national currency act; a third by Mr. Poland, of Vermont, to amend section forty-one of the national currency act; a fourth by Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, pledging the faith of the United States to the redemption of the five-twenty loan in coin; a fifth by General Butler, providing for the redemption in legal tender notes of all forms of the public indebtedness, the principal of which was not contracted to be paid in gold when the issue of the securities was authorized; a sixth by Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, to fix the value of legal tender notes and to provide for their redemption and a return to specie payments. The text of this bill, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, is as follows:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be redeemed in gold, at the United States Treasury, at the rates hereinafter specified, all United States legal tender notes presented for redemption in sums not less than one hundred dollars each.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That such redemption shall be commenced on the first day of the month following the passage of this act, and during that month shall be at the rate of one hundred dollars in gold for one hundred and forty dollars in notes, and that the amount in notes shall be decreased twenty-five cents per month for every one hundred dollars in gold until it shall be reduced to one hundred dollars.

A sixth bill was introduced by Mr. Eggleston, of Ohio, to prevent the further contraction of the currency, and therefore the further conversion of legal tender notes into bonds bearing coin interest; and a seventh by Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, to repeal all acts authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw from circulation and cancel United States notes. In addition to these and several other bills to similar effect, Messrs. Baker, Bromwell and Ross introduced resolutions against contraction, while one was in favor of an exclusively legal tender circulation.

Government securities were very lightly dealt in at the counters of the leading dealers, and at the close the market was dull and steady at the subjoined quotations:—Registered, 1881, 113 a 113¼; coupon, 1881, 113¼ a 113¾; 5-20's, registered, 1862, 104¾ a 104¾; do. coupon, 1862, 108 a 108¼; do., 1864, 105¼ a 105¾; do., 1865, 106 a 106¼; do., 1865, January and July, 107¼ a 108; do., 1867, 107¾ a 108¼; 10-40's, registered, 1904 a 101; 10-40, coupon, 102¼ a 102¾; June 7.30's, 105¾ a 105¾; July do., 105¾ a 106¼; December compounds, 1864, 119¼ a 119¾; May do., 1865, 117¼ a 117¾; August do., 116¾ a 116¾; September do., 115¾ a 116; October do., 115¾ a 115¾.

The conversions of seven-thirty notes into bonds have been very active at the Sub-Treasury owing to this being the last day but one upon which conversions can be made into bonds carrying the January coupons. The department is not printing the bonds fast enough to enable it to make its deliveries, and it is several millions in arrear. The transfer books of the sixes of 1881, the fives of 1871-74 and the five-twenties of 1865-67 will close to-morrow, so that changes in registration will have to be made on that day in order to take effect before the payment of the January interest.

At the commencement of business the stock market was inactive, but firm at the closing prices of Wednesday, and at the early session of the open board New York Central sold at 113¾ a 113¾; Erie, 71¾; Reading, 96¼; Michigan Southern, 80¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84; Rock Island, 96¾; Northwestern, 58; do. preferred, 67¾; Western Union Telegraph, 33¾ a 34; Pacific Mail, 128 a 128¼; Quicksilver, 14 a 14¾.

At the first regular board the market was steady and dull for railway shares, but strong and active for Pacific Mail, which advanced to 129, or five per cent above the price at the previous board, under the announcement that the old directors of the company and the opposition party had compromised matters by agreeing that all but three of the old directors should be re-elected—namely, Allen McLane, Howard Potter, James H. Brown, Louis McLane, Jonathan Thorne and William Dennistoun—the retiring members being Mr. Francis Skiddy, Mr. Moses H. Grinnell and another. The gentlemen nominated for election in their place are Abiel A. Low, George B. Hartson (President of the Atlantic Mail Company) and Samuel G. Wheeler, Jr. The election will, therefore, probably take place on the day to which it stands adjourned by the inspectors of election. New York Central closed ¼ higher than at the same time on Wednesday; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 1; Pacific Mail, 5¾; Atlantic Mail, 1¼. Erie was ¼ lower; Reading ¼, Michigan Southern ½, Rock Island ¾, Northwestern preferred ¼, Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred ¾, Quicksilver ¾. Government securities were firm. Coupon five-twenties of 1862 closed ⅛ higher, issue of 1864 ⅛, new issue of 1867 ⅛, coupon ten-forties ⅛, seven-thirties, second series ⅛, third series ⅛. Tennessee sixes, new, advanced 1¼.

At the open board at one o'clock the market was firm, but quiet, and New York Central sold at 114¼; Erie, 71¾; Michigan Southern, 80¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83¾ a 84; Rock Island, 96¼; Northwestern, 58¼; do. preferred, 67¾; Pacific Mail, 128¾ a 129; Western Union Telegraph, 33¾ a 34.

At the second regular board the market was dull, but steady, except for Pacific Mail, which declined to 128. New York Central closed ¼ lower than at the first regular board, Reading ¼, Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred ¼, Pacific Mail ¾. Cleveland and Pittsburg was ¼ higher, Cleveland and Toledo ½, Atlantic Mail ½, Western Union Telegraph ¼. Government securities were neglected.

At the last open board the market was inactive and barely steady at a fractional decline. New York Central sold at 113¾; Erie, 71¾; Reading, 95¾ a 96; Hudson River, 125¾; Rock Island, 96, Northwestern, 57¾ a 58; do. preferred, 67½ a 67¾; Western Union Telegraph, 33¾ a 33¾; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 26¼. During the rest of the afternoon the market remained dull and at the close of business the following were the quotations:—New York Central, 113¾ a 113¾; Erie, 71¾ a 71¼; Hudson River, 125 a 126; Reading, 95¾ a 96; Michigan Southern, 80 a 80¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83¼ a 83¾; Rock Island, 95¾ a 96; Fort Wayne, 97¼ a 97¾; Northwestern, 58¼ a 58¾; do. preferred, 67¾ a 67¾; Pacific Mail, 128 a 128¼; Western Union Telegraph, 33¾ a 33¾; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 26¼. Mining shares were inactive, and at the first board Edgehill Mining sold at $3 45; Rocky Mountain, 23c.; New York and Eldorado do., $1 40; Quartz Hill, $1 25 (b. 3).

The foreign exchange market was quiet and steady at a fractional decline for sterling. Bankers' bills on England at sixty days were quoted at 109 a 109¾; at three days, 109¾ a 109¾; commercial bills, 108¾ a 108¾; bills on Paris at sixty days, 5.16¾ a 5.15¾; at three days, 5.15 a 5.12¾.

Five-twenties advanced to 71 in London to-day. The quotations for consols and American securities were as follows on this and previous dates:—

	Nov. 5.	Nov. 16.	Nov. 29.
Consols	94¼	94 9-16	95
United States five twenties	70	70 9-16	71
Erie	46¾	47¼	48¼
Illinois Central	80¾	85¼	86½

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Ninth National Bank, held to-day, Mr. Thomas A. Vyse was unanimously elected President to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Joseph U. Orvis.

A Cincinnati journal of Wednesday says of local monetary affairs:—

There was increased activity in the money market in order to provide for the business of to-morrow, when the banks will be closed. The calls for short loans were large, and about the usual demand for thirty and sixty-day accommodations was experienced. Rates of interest have the old range—10 a 12 per cent for the best outsiders, and up to 24 per cent for such as is esteemed barely negotiable in bank. Maturing bills for the two days were met with satisfactory promptness, and no delinquencies on regularly discounted paper were reported. Even the extensions or renewals of paper were less in number than the anticipated under such a pressure to borrow as has lately been experienced. Bankers note evidences of a slight improvement in the circulation of money through the various branches of business, principally, however, manifested by the fact that interior bank balances are not so heavily drawn as they were.

The receipts for customs and the receipts, payments and balances at the Sub-Treasury in this city for the expired portion of the week have been as follows:—

	Custom House Receipts.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.	Sub-Treasury Payments.	Sub-Treasury Balances.
Nov. 25	$228,323	$8,748,673	$8,560,639	$109,120,763
Nov. 26	288,489	2,064,300	1,261,942	109,923,121
Nov. 27	217,175	5,407,558	3,540,866	110,789,813
Nov. 29	296,000	1,633,313	1,703,016	110,720,110

The value of the importations of dry goods at the port for the week ending November 28 compares with the preceding week as follows:—

	Nov. 21. Pkgs.	Nov. 21. Value.	Nov. 28. Pkgs.	Nov. 28. Value.
Consumption.				
Manufactures of wool	223	$83,909	297	$105,586
Manufactures of cotton	290	75,031	238	70,793
Manufactures of silk	374	252,988	265	175,546
Manufactures of flax	285	65,133	468	93,006
Miscellaneous	276	93,581	272	78,706
Total	1,448	$571,642	1,540	$523,637
Withdrawn.				
Manufactures of wool	320	$131,319	298	$117,592
Manufactures of cotton	79	27,829	120	32,600
Manufactures of silk	94	75,560	36	35,212
Manufactures of flax	364	73,406	218	54,759
Miscellaneous	237	23,977	252	20,913
Total	1,094	$332,091	924	$261,109
Warehoused.				
Manufactures of wool	212	$87,424	204	$78,053
Manufactures of cotton	59	21,239	173	32,078
Manufactures of silk	48	53,442	26	21,445
Manufactures of flax	315	79,556	166	46,922
Miscellaneous	38	18,292	9	1,626
Total	672	$259,953	578	$180,124

The Boston bank statements for the past three weeks compare as under:

	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.
Loans	$96,534,562	$95,997,345	$95,919,510
Specie	743,726	755,607	651,256
Legal Tender Notes	13,764,548	13,307,920	13,606,184
Deposits	37,584,264	37,384,908	38,392,425
Circulation (Na'nal)	24,662,434	24,712,735	24,722,210
Circulation (State)	235,916	232,434	220,088

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Nov. 29—10:15 A. M.

$1000 US 6's, '71, reg	117	17	shs Pacific Mail	.....	129¼
1000 US 6's, 5-20, c. '62	108	100	do	.....	128¾
10000 do ...12 o'clock	108	225	do	.....	128¾
5000 US 5-20, r. '62, 12M	105¾	100	do	.....	129¼
10000 US 5-20, c. '64, 12M	105¾	600	do	.....	129
50000 US 5-20, c. '65, 12M	107¾	200	do	.....	128¾
80000 US 5-20, c. '67, 12 M	108	100	do	.....	s30 128
50000 do ...12 o'clock	107¾	150	do	.....	3d call 128
12500 do	108	50	do	.....	s30 127¾
50000 US 5's, 10-40, c. 12M	102¼	100	do	.....	128¾
10000 do ...12 o'clock	102¼	100	do	.....	129¼
5000 7.30 Tr n. 2d series	105¾	100	Atlantic Mail SS Co		119¼
100000 do ...12 o'clock	105¾	200	Adams Express	.....	73¾
10000 7.30 Tr n. 3d s. 12M	105¾	60½	do	.....	73¾
10000 Tenn 6's, new	62¾	370	do	.....	b10 80
15000 do	62¾	21	do	.....	79¾
10000 Tenn 6's, new	62	200	Wells, Fargo & Co's		68
10000 do ...2d call	62¾	100	do	.....	68¼
3000 do	62¾	20	American Express		77¾
1000 Ohio 6's, '75	102	20	do	.....	77¾
7000 Virginia 6's, new	42	20	do	.....	77
7000 Missouri 6's	95	2	do	.....	76¾
16000 N Car 6's, new	23	200	US Express	.....	79¾
5000 Ohio & Miss cer	26¼	200	do	.....	79¼
9000 NY Cen 6's, '87	93	100	do	.....	79¼
2000 Erie 3d m	98¼	50	do	.....	79
10,000 Alt&Terre H 2m pref	81¾	200	Mer Union Express		40
1000 do	81	50	do	.....	39¾
2000 Chi & NW s f bds	97	50	do	.....	39¾
14000 C&NW, Apple'n ex	93¾	100	NY Central RR	.....	114
5000 Chi&NW conv bs	81¾	200	do	.....	b30 114
23000 do	82	200	do	.....	113¾
2000 Chi & N W 1st	84	100	do	.....	113¾
1000 Chi&NW 10's, cp bs	97	200	do	.....	2d call 114
8000 C&RI&Pac RR 7's	93¾	800	Erie RR	.....	71¾
4000 do	94	100	do	.....	s30 71¾
1000 Joliet & Chi 1st m	104¾	100	do	.....	b30 71¾
2000 Mil & St Paul 1st	85¾	100	Reading RR	.....	96
2000 Chi & Alt inc bs	90¾	100	do	.....	96¼
5 shs Continental Bk	105	300	Mich So & N I RR		89
100 Con National Bank	104	50	Ill Cen RR	.....	131¼
5 Park Bank	144	50	Chic & NW pref	.....	67¾
30 American Ex Bk	112	100	do	.....	67¾
20 Boston Water Power	17¾	50	Cler, Col & Cin RR		95¾
200 do	17¾	200	Clev & Pitts RR	.....	85¾
25 Western Union Tel	34	200	Clev & Tol RR	.....	102
1000 do	33¾	200	do	.....	101¾
800 do	33¾	200	do